Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Florida Department of Transportation
District Two

Lem Turner Road (State Road 115) over Trout River Bridge Replacement, Duval County, Florida

Financial Management (FM) No. 437437-2
Federal Aid Project ID No. TBD

ETDM No. 14449

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.

July 2021

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE LEM TURNER ROAD (STATE ROAD 115) OVER TROUT RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 437437-2
SEARCH PROJECT NO. T21051

PREPARED FOR

PARSONS TRANSPORTATION GROUP, INC.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 2
LAKE CITY, FLORIDA

PREPARED BY

SEARCH
KYLE LENT, MIKEL TRAVISANO, KATIE FITZPATRICK, DAVE BOSCHI, AND JESSICA FISH

DRAFT DRAFT

_____ _____

KYLE LENT, MA, RPA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

JESSICA FISH, MST, RPA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY

DRAFT

_____

MIKEL TRAVISANO, MS
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

WWW.SEARCHINC.COM
JULY 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the combined findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 2, in support of the replacement of the existing Lem Turner Road (State Road [SR] 115) Bridge No. 720033 over Trout River in Duval County, Florida. The project limits are from north of Trout River Boulevard to south of Broward Road. This project is Federally funded.

The project area of potential effects (APE) was defined to encompass a composite footprint of two bridge replacement alignments. The ultimate bridge replacement alignment will occur within the combined APE, which accounts for the existing and proposed right-of-way. To encompass all potential terrestrial improvements, the terrestrial APE was defined to include the existing and proposed SR 115 right-of-way from Broward Road to Trout River Boulevard. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way for a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way line. The terrestrial archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire terrestrial APE.

The submerged maritime archaeological APE was defined as the existing 300-foot (91.4-meter) wide limited access right-of-way centered on the proposed bridge alignment, plus an additional 500 feet (152.4 meters) on either side of the right-of-way, for a combined total width of 1,300 feet (396.2 meters). This APE is designed to capture any potential ground-disturbing activities such as mooring or temporary anchoring that may take place outside of the current right-of-way during construction-related activities. The submerged APE extends the length of the Trout River (approximately 500 feet [152.4 meters]) for an approximate submerged APE size of 88 acres (36 hectares). SEARCH was able to survey additional acreage to either side of the APE for a total survey area of approximately 107.2 acres (43.75 hectares).

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey within the project right-of-way, as field conditions precluded the excavation of subsurface tests. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed SR 115 over Trout River bridge replacement.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 12 newly recorded historic resources (8DU22975-8DU22986) within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. These 12 resources lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further architectural survey is recommended in support of the proposed SR 115 over Trout River bridge replacement.

The Phase I maritime archaeological investigation, including archival research and remote-sensing data analysis, was completed to identify potential submerged cultural resources within

the submerged APE. SEARCH collected magnetic, side-scan, and sub-bottom profiler imagery to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources within the APE. Background and archival research completed for the maritime Phase I survey included historical and environmental research, review of historic maps, aerial photographs, previous maritime archaeological investigations, various shipwreck databases, and site information to guide the development of the project research design and to help interpret the remote-sensing data.

SEARCH collected a total of approximately 2.2-line miles (3.5-line kilometers) of data and accomplished 100 percent coverage of the APE. Data acquisition used the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) State Plane coordinate system (Florida East), US Survey Feet. The maritime survey was conducted under archaeological permit 2021.066. SEARCH identified 16 magnetic anomalies, 30 acoustic contacts, and no buried reflectors in the marine remote-sensing record. Five of the magnetic anomalies correlate with seven acoustic contacts. None of the anomalies share magnetic characteristics with verified submerged cultural resources. No acoustic contacts appear to represent significant cultural resources. The majority of the magnetic anomalies and acoustic contacts are low gamma, short duration anomalies indicative of isolated ferrous metal objects or known man-made features such as current bridge or residential dock pilings. These anomalies and acoustic contacts likely represent single-source debris objects, such as modern debris, to be expected in a heavily developed waterway such as Trout River and not potential submerged cultural resources.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed SR 115 over Trout River bridge replacement project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. SEARCH recommends no additional archaeological work, architectural history survey, or avoidance of any remote-sensing target within the proposed Trout River Bridge Maritime APE.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of bridge replacement on State Road (SR) 115 (Lem Turner Road) over Trout River in Duval County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 2, is proposing to replace the existing Lem Turner Road (SR 115) Bridge No. 720033 over Trout River. The project limits are from north of Trout River Boulevard to south of Broward Road. Lem Turner Road is classified as an urban minor arterial within the study area. The current bridge is a four-lane undivided facility, as is Lem Turner Road from the approaches to the bridge. The total length of the bridge is 742 feet (226.2 meters). The project location is shown in **Figures 1** through **3**.

Trout River is a navigable waterway with a channel depth of 22 feet (6.7 meters) under the bridge. The bridge provides a 40-foot (12.2-meter) navigational horizontal clearance and a 17.9-foot (5.5-meter) vertical clearance. The new bridge will maintain navigational clearances, continue to accommodate four lanes of traffic, and will include pedestrian and bike lanes on the bridge. Lem Turner Road (SR 115) is designated as an emergency evacuation route by the City of Jacksonville Emergency Preparedness Office. The proposed project is identified in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) system as Project No. 14449, titled "Lem Turner Road (SR 115) over Trout River Bridge Replacement." The anticipated class of action for the project is a Type 1 Categorical Exclusion. The proposed Build Alternative Concept Plans are shown in **Appendix A**.

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's area of potential effects (APE) and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The terrestrial APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way from Broward Road to Trout River Boulevard. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way line. The maritime APE was defined as the existing and proposed 300-foot (91.4-meter) wide right-of-way centered on the proposed bridge alignment, plus an additional 500 feet (152.4 meters) to either side, for a combined survey area width of 1,300 feet (396.2 meters) and a length of approximately 500 feet (152.4 meters) (**Figure 4**). The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire terrestrial APE. The maritime survey included the entire submerged APE.

Project plans indicate that all construction-related activities (e.g., staging and storage of equipment, construction vessels, and materials, etc.) will occur within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The terrestrial project limits begin at Broward Road and continue south, crossing over Trout River to terminate at Trout River Boulevard. The project alternatives include acquiring additional right-of-way.

This project was conducted to comply 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.

Figure 1. Lem Turner Road (SR 115) over Trout River bridge replacement project location area, Duval County, Florida.

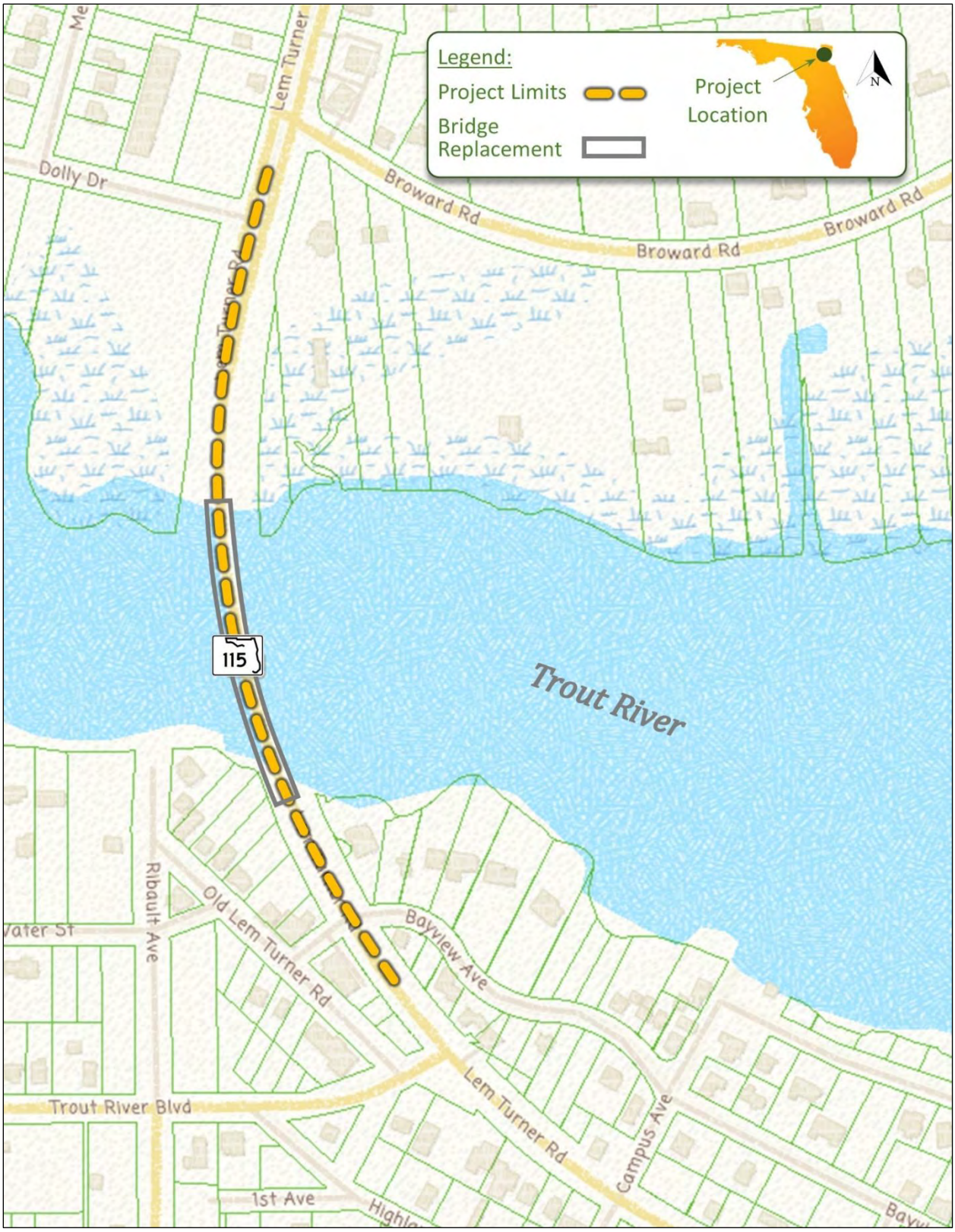

Figure 2. Lem Turner Road (SR 115) over Trout River bridge replacement project location area, Duval County, Florida.

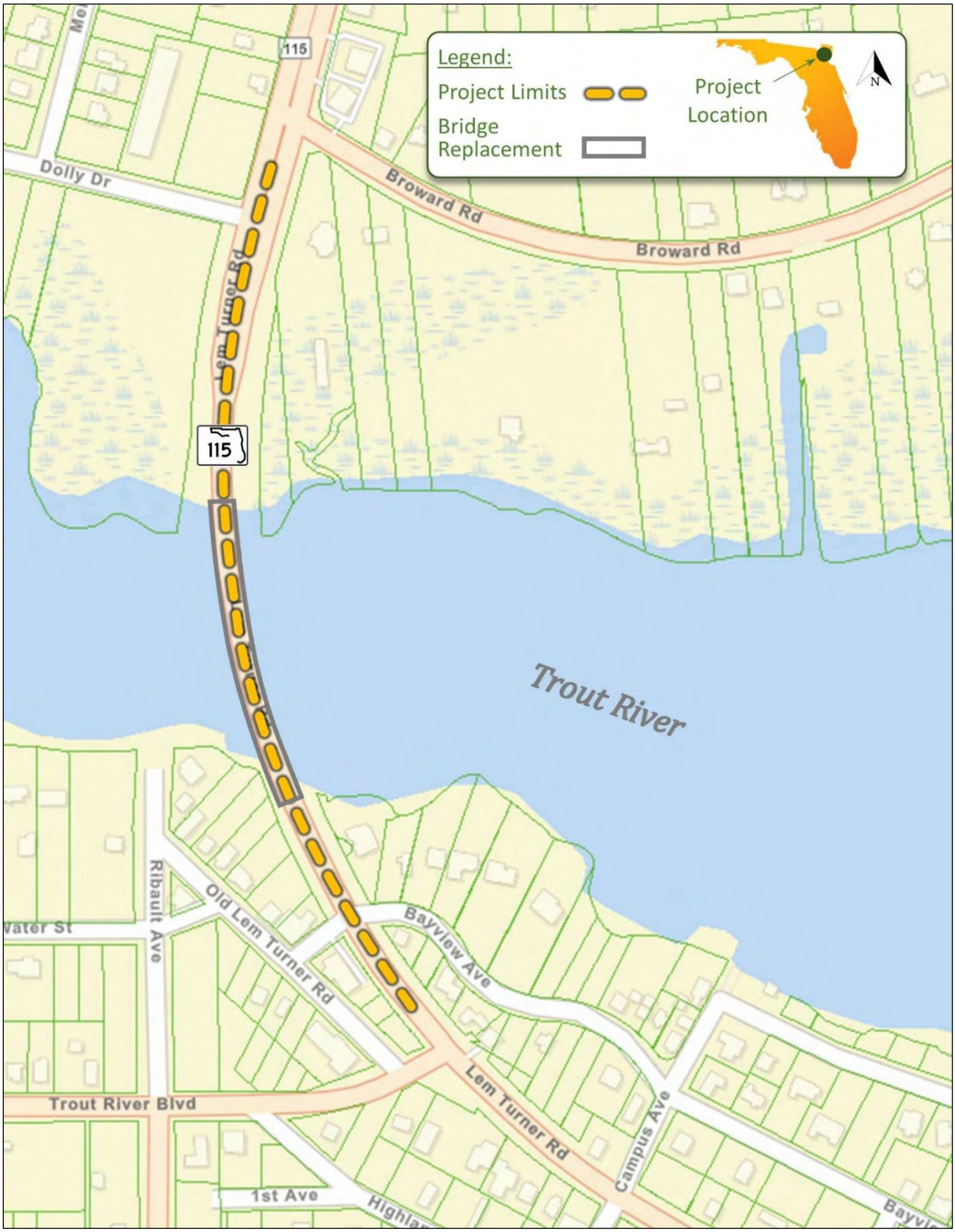

Figure 3. Lem Turner Road (SR 115) over Trout River bridge replacement project location area, Duval County, Florida.

Figure 4. The Trout River Bridge Terrestrial and Maritime APEs in Duval County, Florida.

Furthermore, this project meets the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*). This project complies 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 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised July 2020), 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). All work was conducted under FDHR Archaeological Research Permit No. 2021.066 (**Appendix B**).

Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, served as the Archaeology Principal Investigator; Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Architectural History Principal Investigator; and Kyle Lent, MA, RPA, served as the Maritime Principal Investigator. The report was prepared by Mr. Travisano, Mr. Lent, Dave Boschi, MA, RPA, Katie Fitzpatrick, MPS, and Ms. Fish. The terrestrial archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Jessica Barnett, MA, RPA, and Kyle Marotz, BA. The architectural fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Travisano and Ms. Fitzpatrick. The maritime archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Lent and Austin Burkhard, MA, RPA. Field and report graphics were prepared by Ray Tubby, MA, RPA. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review. Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

PURPOSE AND NEED

PURPOSE

The purpose of this project is to address structural issues related to the existing Lem Turner Road (SR 115) Bridge No. 720033 over the Trout River. The current bridge structure was constructed in 1957 and is considered structurally deficient by the FDOT and will need replacement due to deteriorating conditions.

NEED

This project is needed due to the fact that the existing 63-year-old Lem Turner Road (SR 115) Bridge No. 720033, also known as the C. Ray Green Bridge, over the Trout River is considered structurally deficient by the FDOT.

EXISTING BRIDGE CONDITIONS/DEFICIENCIES

A bridge sufficiency survey conducted by FDOT in 2018 resulted in a score of 22 on a scale of 0-100. Sufficiency rating is essentially an overall rating of a bridge's fitness to remain in service.

A bridge with a sufficiency rating of 80 or less is eligible for bridge rehabilitation funding. A sufficiency rating below 50 qualifies a bridge for replacement funds. The bridge conditions are as follows:

- Deck: Satisfactory
- Superstructure: Satisfactory
- Substructure: Serious
- Performance Rating: Poor
- Channel: Three Bank Protections Failed

PROJECT STATUS

Bridge repair/rehabilitation is listed in the North Florida Transportation Organization's Transportation Improvement Program—2019/2020—2023/2024 and the current FDOT State Improvement Program (STIP). Bridge replacement is not funded in the current approved work program.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS SUMMARY

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build alternative would require closing the bridge due to its deteriorating condition and structural deficiencies. Closing of the bridge would result in dividing of the communities north and south of the bridge, including a road surface detour distance of approximately 7.5 miles (12.1 kilometers) to the east and 8.8 miles (14.2 kilometers) to the west.

Build Alternative Development

The Build Alternative bridge replacement concepts were developed based on a typical section that includes four 11-foot (3.4-meter) travel lanes, a 7.0-foot (2.1-meter) median, and a 10-foot (3.0-meter) shared-use path on each side with a 45-miles-per-hour (mph) design speed. A temporary bridge is proposed to accommodate traffic during construction. The temporary bridge would have two 11-foot (3.4-meter) travel lanes and a 5.0-foot (1.5-meter) sidewalk. The Build Alternative concepts are shown in Error! Reference source not found..

Build Alternative 1

Build Alternative 1 would replace the existing bridge along the existing alignment with a temporary bridge placed to the west. Build Alternative 1 would require Temporary Construction Easements, which impacts five parcels along the south end of the bridge to accommodate the

temporary bridge. There are no anticipated impacts to the existing structures located on these parcels.

Build Alternative 2

Build Alternative 2 would replace the existing bridge along the existing alignment with a temporary bridge placed to the east. Build Alternative 2 impacts two parcels with a permanent right-of-way impact along the south end, including a residential structure located on the parcel, and a Temporary Construction Easement on the north end that would impact one parcel.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The APE consists of an approximate 0.4-mile (0.6-kilometer) long segment of SR 115 (Lem Turner Road) between Broward Road and Trout River Boulevard located within the City of Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida. The APE is situated within Sections 15, 16, and 39 of Township 1 South, Range 26 East. The majority of the APE passes over the Trout River, with moderate commercial development north and south of the existing bridge. Waterfront residences and private docks are present along both sides of Trout River. Submerged development continues towards the channel in portions of Trout River. SR 115 is lined on both sides by sidewalks, drainages, and buried utilities.

Elevation at the tops of the riverbanks is approximately 30 feet (9.1 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) and slopes down the banks to the waterline. Geologically, the Trout River Bridge APE is within the Dinsmore Plain, a part of the larger Sea Island District. The Dinsmore Plain is a remnant of a barrier island, existing as a terrace between 25 and 30 feet (7.6 to 9.1 meters) amsl (Brooks 1981). The primary soil type within the APE is somewhat poorly drained Urban soils with smaller amounts of poorly drained Mascotte fine sand and Tisonia mucky peat along the riverbanks. A small area of excessively drained Kureb fine sand is mapped at the northwest corner of the southern bank of Trout River (**Table 1**; **Figure 5**). Trout River flows eastward into the St. Johns River, approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers) to the southeast of the APE. The river has a relatively low flow rate with water depths in the APE ranging from shore to 14 feet (4.25 meters).

Table 1. Soil Drainage Characteristics within the Trout River Bridge APE.

Soil	Drainage Characteristic	Acreage	Percent of Total
Kureb fine sand	Excessively drained	0.04	0.51%
Mascotte fine sand	Poorly Drained	0.35	4.44%
Tisonia mucky peat	Very poorly drained	0.11	1.39%
Urban Land	Somewhat poorly drained	4.89	61.98%
Water	Water	2.50	31.68%
Total		**7.89**	**100%**

Figure 5. Soil drainage characteristics within the Trout River terrestrial archaeological APE.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the "peninsular effect" and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 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 conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The Native American precontact period of Florida is characterized by a four-part chronology spanning more than 12,000 years, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. A fifth Native American period also is recognized beginning with European contact. Because European contact marks the beginning of the written record of the Native Americans, the fifth period is considered "proto-historic/historic." From oldest to most recent, the five temporal Native American periods include Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact/Mission (proto-historic/historic).

Paleoindian Period (12,000–10,000 BP)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of North and South America argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska some 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). However, archaeological data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative pre-12000 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). These sites would now be inundated as a result of higher sea levels. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations of North and South America, the current evidence

suggests that Florida was not intensively inhabited by humans prior to about 12,000 years ago. Claims for an earlier occupation (e.g., Purdy 1981, 2008) are controversial. The best evidence comes from the Sloth Hole and Page-Ladson sites in Jefferson County, where radiocarbon dates predating 12,000 BP have been obtained from levels containing lithic waste flakes, but no diagnostic tool forms (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Hemmings 1999, 2004). Both sites are inundated river sites, and although the contexts are thought to be intact, there is a possibility of the downward movement of artifacts from the overlying artifact-bearing levels.

The earliest radiocarbon dates firmly associated with human artifacts in unquestioned contexts indicate people were living in north Florida by at least 11,050 BP (Hemmings 2004). This was during the Clovis phase of the Early Paleoindian subperiod. While distinctive fluted Clovis lanceolate bifaces (**Figure 6**) have been recovered from several north Florida rivers, only two sites have yielded Clovis points from excavated contexts: the Silver Springs site in Marion County (Neill 1958) and the aforementioned Sloth Hole site in Jefferson County. It is from this latter site that the 11,050 BP date was obtained from a Clovis level.

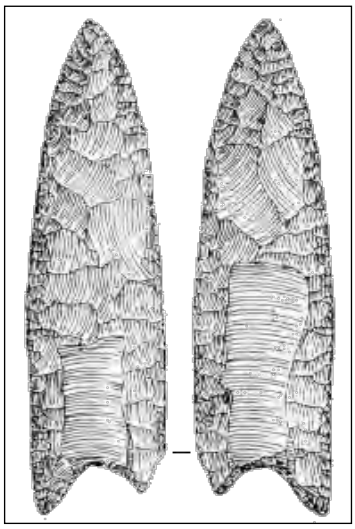

Figure 6. Clovis projectile point illustration.

Evidence for occupation of Florida during the subsequent Middle Paleoindian subperiod is much more secure. The diagnostic Suwannee and Simpson lanceolate bifaces are relatively common in north and central Florida, and although no radiocarbon dates have been obtained in association with these artifacts, they are believed to date sometime around 11,000–10,500 BP (Goodyear 1999). Two sites have yielded these point types in stratigraphic context: the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) and the Wakulla Springs Lodge site in Wakulla County (Tesar and Jones 2004). The final subperiod, the Late Paleoindian (10,500–10,000 BP), saw the production of both fluted and unfluted forms of Dalton projectile points elsewhere in the Southeast (Goodyear 1982), but evidence for a true Dalton phase in Florida is limited. Dalton points appear to be transitional between the lanceolate forms of the Early and Middle Paleoindian periods and the notched shapes of the Early Archaic period (Ledbetter et al. 1996). Shallow-notched forms such as the Greenbriar point may represent a Late Paleoindian manifestation in Florida.

The climate and landscape during the Paleoindian period were much different from those of today. Not only was it cooler and drier than at present, but coastal sea levels and the inland water table were much lower (Carbone 1983; Dunbar 2002, 2006; Watts and Hansen 1988). The scarcity of potable surface water sources is thought by some archaeologists to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Neill 1964). They hypothesize that human groups frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that also were attracted to these “oases.” Additionally, many of these freshwater sources were located in areas of exposed Tertiary-age limestone that had become silicified, providing Paleoindians with a raw material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources (i.e., sinkholes and springs), along with

locations of high-quality chert, were primary factors influencing Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida has been that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who wandered into an environment quite different from that of the present. Excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) have altered this view, and many archaeologists now believe that Paleoindian people lived part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources, such as fresh water.

Archaic Period (10,000–4500 BP)

Around 10,000 BP, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent some 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.

Figure 7. Bolen projectile point.

In north Florida, evidence of Early Archaic occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing the chipping debris from the manufacture of stone tools and occasionally projectile points and associated tool forms. The side- and corner-notched Bolen projectile point (**Figure 7**) is the diagnostic tool form for the Early Archaic, and the type site at Bolen Bluff is located on the south side of Paynes Prairie in Alachua County (Bullen 1958). The best dates for the Bolen phase of the Early Archaic are, again, from the Page-Ladson site in Jefferson County, where three radiocarbon dates from levels containing Bolen points range between 9697 and 10,000 BP (Dunbar 2006). Similar dates (9850–10,090 BP) also have been obtained from a Bolen component at 8LE02105 in Leon County (Hornum et al. 1996). Slightly more recent dates of 9285 and 9310 BP were obtained from a Bolen pit feature at the Wakulla Springs Lodge site in Wakulla County (Tesar and Jones 2004). Another important Bolen site in north Florida is the Jeanie's Better Back site in Lafayette County (Austin and Mitchell 1999). The climate during Bolen times was extremely arid (Dunbar 2002), and Bolen sites tend to be found in the same types of locations as Suwannee and Simpson sites (i.e., near sinkholes and springs where chert sources are available).

The Kirk phase of the Early Archaic subperiod is poorly known in Florida, although diagnostic artifacts (Kirk Stemmed, Kirk Corner Notched, and Kirk Serrated) have been documented in private collections. Kirks also have been recovered from professional excavations, but usually they are few in number and are stratigraphically mixed with Bolen components (e.g., Austin and Mitchell 1999; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). An exception is the West Williams site in Hillsborough County, where archaeologist excavated a discrete Kirk component underlying a Late Archaic component (Austin et al. 2004). The associated tool assemblage includes a variety of well-made unifacial scrapers, retouched flakes, utilized flakes, and small, multiple-platform cores (Austin and Endonino 2004).

Elsewhere in the Southeast, the Kirk phase has been dated between 9500 and 7800 BP, with corner-notched forms dating earlier than stemmed varieties (Chapman 1985); however, at Dust Cave in Alabama, more ^{14}C ages as late as 7010 BP have been obtained from levels containing Kirk Stemmed points (Sherwood et al. 2004). The timing of the Kirk phase in Florida is uncertain. Austin and Ensor (2004) report a radiocarbon age of 6820 BP on charcoal from a Kirk component at the West Williams site, while later excavations at the same site obtained an optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) date of 8270 BP_{2000} from just below the Kirk levels (Austin 2006).

At the Windover site in Brevard County, three large stemmed points identified as “Kirk-like” were recovered from the cemetery pond (Dickel 2002:Figure 4.19; Penders 2002:117-118). A suite of radiocarbon dates indicates a minimum age of 6980 BP and a maximum age of 8120 BP for burial activities (Doran 2002). Windover Pond has proven to be perhaps the most crucial site for interpreting Early Archaic activities, as its saturated nature and prolonged physical stability have rendered exceptional preservation. There have been 168 human burials excavated from the pond, 91 of which have contained human brain matter, and thus some of the oldest human DNA ever examined. These burials were generally flexed and oriented in comparable positions to each other, signifying a possible spiritual or religious significance. The ratios of interred males to females and adults (more than 20 years old) to subadults were comparable, indicating that all community members were treated in a similar fashion. Preserved stomach contents offered insight into diet. Wood and bone tools were preserved, and most of the burials were staked to the base of the pond and covered with elaborately produced woven fabrics. Environmental reconstruction was possible through floral, faunal, palynological, and petrographic analysis, and the dates of the semi-domesticated bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) were pushed back 3,000 years earlier than what was previously accepted (Doran 2002).

Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan (**Figure 8**), 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. More recently, Endonino (2008) has shed light on the construction and use of earthen and shell monuments, sand mortuary mounds, and shell ridges during the late Middle Archaic Mount Taylor times (7300–4600 BP) in the Lake Monroe Conservation Area in Volusia County, Florida.

Figure 8. Middle Archaic projectile points. From left to right: Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan.

Until recently, most researchers had assumed that Middle Archaic populations resided within the inland river valleys of Florida, making only occasional trips to the Atlantic coast to procure resources. However, recent studies along the Atlantic coast of Florida have convincingly demonstrated that sections of the Atlantic seaboard were occupied throughout the year by Middle Archaic groups (Bond 1992; Piatek 1994; Russo 1988, 1992a; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992; Sipe and Hendryx 2005, 2007; Ste. Claire 1990). Evidence in the form of shell middens has shown that permanent coastal groups were exploiting the bounteous estuarine resources of the Atlantic coast.

Figure 9. Orange fiber-tempered pottery.

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. The Late Archaic way of life along the coast was similar to that of the previous Middle Archaic period, with the economy centered on the exploitation of estuarine resources (Russo 1988, 1992a; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992). A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 4200 BP. Referred to as Orange pottery (**Figure 9**) by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). Traditionally, manufacture of this ware was believed to span approximately 1,500 years, with plain and decorated variants (e.g., incised, and punctated types) undergoing periods of stylistic popularity (Bullen 1972). Recent radiometric analysis has shown that the production of fiber-tempered wares spanned a shorter interval from about 4200 to 3500 BP (Randall and Sassaman 2005), with stylistic variability attributed to ethnic, sociopolitical, and functional factors more so than temporal trajectory (Sassaman 2003). 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. This Transitional period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture. People who made fiber-tempered pottery lived along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and northern Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in the eastern and central portions of the state.

During the late Transitional period, more and more sand was added to the clay used to make pottery as a tempering agent. Eventually, this technique replaced the practice of using plant fibers as temper. Early sand- and grit-tempered pottery in north Florida was produced by the people of the Deptford tradition. Another dominant pottery type is called St. Johns ware, which was produced throughout northeast Florida. Traditionally, this ceramic type was believed to postdate that of the fiber-tempered series (Bullen 1975); however, more recently, it has been recognized as largely contemporaneous with the fiber-tempered Orange series (Sassaman 2003). St. Johns pottery contains microscopic sponge spicules, or exoskeletons, as an inclusion in the paste. This pottery is identified by its chalky feel, which results from the presence of the freshwater sponge spicules. Traditionally, it was asserted that these biosilicate spicule inclusions naturally occurred in certain clay deposits from which the Native Americans mined (Borremans and Shaak 1986; Cordell and Koski 2003). However, the argument that the spicules were intentionally added to non-spiculate clay (Rolland and Bond 2003) is gaining acceptance. Although some sand was added to this pottery, St. Johns ware lacks the fiber, sand, and grit inclusions that were typically added as tempering agents to precontact pottery. Deptford and St. Johns pottery were produced during overlapping periods and are often recovered in association with each other.

Woodland Period (2800–700 BP)

In northeast Florida, there are marked cultural distinctions between precontact sites in various geographic settings. Essentially, cultural manifestations along the coastal strand vary from those documented along the St. Johns River, especially those locations south of downtown Jacksonville, where the water salinity level was too low to support oyster populations. Many archaeologists working in the region continue to utilize Milanich's (1994:xix) "East and Central Florida" region classification; however, it is becoming increasingly more apparent that this classification cannot be used in northeastern Florida. Essentially, the East and Central Florida region, which is applicable to the St. Johns River heartland, includes a chronology that has the Late Archaic Orange-period culture developing directly into the St. Johns tradition, with the latter spanning the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Yet there is no evidence to support the notion that St. Johns developed out of Orange in northeastern Florida. There are essentially five Woodland ceramic periods recognized in northeast Florida: Deptford, St. Johns I, an enigmatic sand-tempered plain "period," Swift Creek, and Colorinda.

Deptford manifestations (2800–2000 BP) for the broader Atlantic Coast region date from about 2800 to 1300 BP (Stephenson et al. 2002), but may not occur in northeastern Florida until after 2000 BP (Kirkland and Johnson 2000:213-217). Although relatively little research has focused on

the Deptford-phase occupations of northeast Florida, Deptford sites are apparently more common near the mouth of the St. Johns River than farther upstream. Sites of this period are recognized by coarse sand- and/or grit-tempered pottery assemblages containing plain, check-stamped, and simple-stamped types (Ashley 2008). Milanich (1971, 1973, 1980) posits that Deptford groups were prevalent along the Atlantic coastal strand, but moved inland seasonally to the river valleys to supplement their diets with plant foods and game and to trade with non-coastal people. Community organization is believed to have been composed of bands of 30 to 50 kin-related individuals who lived in small settlements containing 10 to 15 houses, each of which consisted of a single nuclear family (Milanich 1971). Site types of this time period have been described as sand burial mounds, consolidated shell middens, and shell scatters (Russo et al. 1993; Sears 1957, 1959).

St. Johns I sites are rarely detected within northeastern Florida. The St. Johns tradition (2500–1200 BP) is most noticeable in archaeological assemblages by the presence of a "chalky" pottery that gains its unique feel from the inclusion of sponge spicules, as detailed above (Borremans and Shaak 1986). The people who produced St. Johns ceramic ware seem to have been descendants of those that produced the fiber-tempered pottery during the Late Archaic period, based on the appearance of St. Johns pots that exhibit designs similar to those seen on Orange-period pots. Moreover, sites have been documented that contain pottery fragments tempered with fiber and sponge spicules (Cordell 2004; Sipe and Hendryx 2005). To date, only one St. Johns I site has been identified in northeastern Florida, namely the Wood-Hopkins Midden (8DU09185), located about 9.3 miles (15 kilometers) west of the St. Johns River mouth in the vicinity of Dames Point (Johnson 1994). This site has been touted as the only freshwater snail midden in northeastern Florida (Ashley 2003, 2008).

After about 2000 BP, sand-tempered plain pottery dominates Woodland-period assemblages in northeast Florida. From 2000 to 1700 BP, assemblages almost exclusively comprise sand-tempered plain pottery, with only occasional occurrences of check and complicated stamping. Although it is not a formally named ceramic period, Sears (1957) and other researchers (Ashley 1998, 2003:74; Hendryx and Wallis 2007; Russo 1992b:115; Wallis 2004:271) have documented and referred to this "Sand Tempered Plain Period" in northeastern Florida that seems to postdate Deptford occupations. Because plain pottery also persisted in high frequencies throughout the following Swift Creek and Colorinda ceramic periods, recognizing sand-tempered plain pottery as an earlier component at Woodland sites sometimes proves difficult.

Swift Creek pottery (**Figure 10**) was produced between 1650 and 1100 BP. Local Swift Creek pottery traditionally was believed to represent minority trade wares (Goggin 1952; Wilson 1965), but more recent recognition of its dominance at numerous mound and midden sites in the region suggests local manufacture (Ashley 1992, 1998; Ashley and Wallis 2006; Russo 1992b; Wallis 2004).

Figure 10. Swift Creek pottery. Source: bartowdig.com.

From a regional perspective, the production and exchange of Swift Creek pottery seem to have connected diverse social groups. In northeastern Florida, paddle matches and similarities in vessel morphology and design indicate interaction with populations in coastal Georgia and the Florida panhandle. Recent research has resulted in a local differentiation of Early (1650–1350 BP) and Late (1350–1100 BP) Swift Creek, corresponding with the diagnostic traits of charcoal tempering and notched, scalloped, and ticked rims in the former and folded rims in the latter (Ashley 1992, 1998; Ashley and Wallis 2006). The eventual breakdown in the popularity of complicated stamping, which may have been concomitant with other social changes, occurred sometime during the late ninth and early tenth centuries and has been referred to as Waning Late Swift Creek (Ashley 2003; Ashley and Wallis 2006).

The Swift Creek phase remains a period better suited to in-depth archaeological study than many other phases due to the unique complicated-stamped pattern applied to many of the pots. The distinguishable paddle-stamped designs offer researchers an opportunity to gain insight into the native groups that produced these paddles and pots. Many of the stamped designs appear to represent cosmological symbols, while others appear to be flowers, serpents, birds, insects, and other animal-like designs (Snow 1998:63). Careful analysis and recordation of design elements have led to the identification of exact paddle matches (Ashley and Wallis 2006; Snow 1975, 1977, 1998), whereby recognition of artisan mistakes or cracks in the wooden paddle have enabled researchers to address questions of mobility and trade. While many direct paddle matches have been recognized across broad areas during the past few decades, two mound sites in Duval County have produced sherds that were made with the same paddle as other sherds found more than 62 miles (100 kilometers) to the north near the mouth of the Altamaha River in Georgia. These two Duval County mounds, Dent and Mayport, have yielded more than 100 and 50 human burials, respectively; neither of these mounds is near a documented village, signaling that their locations may represent meaningful places on the landscape where kin groups periodically amalgamated for feasting, ceremony, and interment of the dead (Ashley and Wallis 2006).

The Colorinda ceramic period (1150–1050 BP) was short lived and is thought to have spanned the ninth century (Ashley 2006). Colorinda pottery is characterized by the use of macroscopically visible (about 2.0 to 6.0 millimeters [0.08 to 0.24 inches]) crushed St. Johns sherds as temper, although sand-tempered sherds were occasionally used as well (Ashley 2006:91). The Colorinda ceramic type consists almost exclusively of undecorated sherds, with limited exceptions; however, the ceramic series also contains high incidences of sand-tempered plain, quantifiable amounts of St. Johns Plain, and light incidences of St. Johns Check Stamped (Ashley 2006; Hendryx and Wallis 2007). Very few sites of the time period have been documented, and the bulk of these are associated with coastal maritime hammock settings that contain shell middens. An exception is the Tillie Fowler Site, located on a high bluff above the fresh waters of the St. Johns River (Hendryx and Wallis 2007). Sites of this period are more common in the northern part of Duval County and into Nassau County.

Mississippian Period (1200–385 BP)

Greater levels of socio-complexity and far-flung interactive networks were active at the onset of the Mississippian period (Milanich 1994), which is locally divided into two sequential phases:

St. Johns II and St. Marys II (Ashley 2003). St. Johns II and St. Marys II sites are each most prevalent close to the mouth of the St. Johns River.

St. Johns II sites (1200–385 BP) are easily recognizable by the occurrence of sponge-spiculate pottery fragments exhibiting check-stamped surface treatment. During this phase, sand burial mounds increased in use, some being quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits. To date, 12 St. Johns II village sites have been documented in "northeastern" Florida (Ashley and Hendryx 2007), which is a cultural area geographically defined as Nassau, Duval, and northern St. Johns Counties (Ashley 2008). Ten of these villages have burial mounds, and the other two may also have contained such constructs, but land development and citrus cultivation have likely led to their destruction.

The Mill Cove Complex has offered significant insight into the St. Johns II phase. This site contains two mounds (named Shields and Grant) on the southern bank of the St. Johns River, just west of the Dames Point Bridge. The two mounds are 2,460 feet (750 meters) apart, and both have yielded numerous burials and exotic artifacts. Although most Mississippian groups throughout the Eastern Woodlands were agrarian and exhibited a high level of social stratification, the level of social inequality appears to be much less among the Early Mississippian St. Johns occupants of this region. Subsistence was dominated by fish and shellfish (mostly species from the marsh and tidal slough), and although some status differentiation is inferred, it is much less pronounced than throughout the remainder of the Mississippian world. However, despite differences between the St. Johns II fisher-folk and the hierarchically stratified Mississippian groups of the interior United States, the local inhabitants were certainly involved in far-flung exchange networks that helped them acquire exotic items from broad distances (Ashley 2005).

Figure 11. Ocmulgee Cord Marked pottery.

In addition to high-profile display goods, other more utilitarian non-local items also made their way into northeastern Florida. Of significance is Ocmulgee Cord Marked pottery (**Figure 11**), which is recovered in at least modest amounts at many St. Johns II sites north of St. Johns County (Ashley 2000). This implies rather intensive interaction between local St. Johns II groups and Ocmulgee peoples occupying the region at the confluence of the Altamaha-Oconee-Ocmulgee Rivers of south-central Georgia. The territory of the Ocmulgee groups may have been important to the St. Johns II peoples in that it would have provided river access into the interior of Georgia where Mississippian chiefdoms were located. Ocmulgee groups may have served as middlemen in securing copper and other exotics from upriver chiefdoms, such as the one at Macon Plateau, and passing these goods on to St. Johns II societies in northeastern Florida (Ashley 2002). With exotic items coming into northeastern Florida, it is likely that certain things were going out. The primary export may have been whelk shells, which are found at Mississippian mound sites in the interior Southeast. It is conceivable that northeastern Florida natives benefited from the demand for whelk shells among southeastern native elites during the early Mississippian period.

St. Marys II sites (700–450+ BP) are identified by the occurrence of ceramics that are sand-tempered plain, cord marked, complicated stamped, check stamped, and sometimes burnished. The culture was formerly classified as Savannah and believed to have spanned a 700-year period from 1150 to 450 BP; however, recent radiometric analysis has reduced the temporal interval. More specifically, cord-marked pottery in northeastern Florida was almost invariably interpreted as either imported Savannah wares or a local variant of the coastal Savannah series. However, it now appears that the cord-marked pottery, ubiquitous on late precontact northeastern Florida sites, was a local product manufactured by immigrant Ocmulgee groups from the hinterlands of central Georgia (Ashley 2000, 2002). To underscore its local production and specific chronological placement, and to divorce it from the Savannah culture of the northern Georgia coast, the term *St. Marys II* has been introduced as a replacement for what was typically referred to as *Savannah* in northeastern Florida (Ashley 2000, 2002). St. Marys II sites are found primarily in Duval and Nassau Counties, Florida, and Camden County, Georgia.

Habitation sites of the St. Marys II phase often include discrete shell-midden heaps that range in size from about 7.0 to 49 feet (2.0 to 15 meters) in diameter, with each likely representing consolidated refuse from an individual household. In some instances, these midden scatters have been found to cover areas as great as 20 acres (8.1 hectares); however, it is speculated that many of the heaps are not contemporaneous, but likely represent intrasite shifting of households (Ashley 2003). At the Brady Point site (8NA00910) in Nassau County, a concentration of seven shell heaps was identified between 82 to 164 feet (25 and 50 meters) from each other (Hendryx et al. 2004), and this distribution seems typical of other such sites found along the mainland or the barrier islands.

Historic Precontact Period (post-437 BP; post-AD 1513)

The Historic Precontact period includes the time after the first written accounts of the Native Americans were made. Often, the initial period is referred to as protohistoric, a period when European and Native American interaction was limited, as were the historic accounts. This period also includes the period of Spanish missionization, an interval that lasted more than 200 years and covers the nineteenth-century period, including the in-migration of the Seminoles.

The St. Johns IIc (437–385 BP [AD 1513–1565]) represents the protohistoric period in northeastern Florida and is characterized by the introduction of European artifacts. Prior to the founding of St. Augustine by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565, the Spaniards made several forays into Florida, beginning with Juan Ponce de León in 1513. Except for the Native Americans' intermittent exposure to European goods and diseases, St. Johns IIc seems to represent a continuation of the earlier St. Johns II period. Items such as glass beads, European pottery, hawk's bells, mirrors, and metal hoes, axes, and chisels have been recovered in association with St. Johns IIc burials. Other metals such as copper, silver, and gold were also acquired and reworked by native artisans.

French and Spanish documents offer glimpses into the lives of the indigenous populations of coastal northeastern Florida at the time of Spanish contact. The natives who inhabited the

northeast coastal regions at the time of French contact (1562) were members of one of several Saltwater Timucua groups that collectively inhabited the Atlantic coast from central Florida north to the Altamaha River in Georgia (Deagan 1978; Goggin 1952; Hann 1996; Milanich 1995, 1996; Swanton 1922). The populated territory around modern-day Jacksonville was controlled by a Timucua chief named Saturiwa, whose village was at the mouth of the St. Johns River.

The San Pedro phase spans about 500–300 BP (AD 1450–1650), and these sites are identified by the occurrence of grog-tempered pottery that contains an array of surface treatments (e.g., check stamping, cob marking, cord marking, complicated stamping, plain, incised, and textile impressed) (Ashley 2001; Hendryx et al. 2000). Although researchers have commented on its occurrence since the middle of the twentieth century (e.g., Bullen and Griffin 1952; Hemmings and Deagan 1973), it was only recently that the ceramic type was formally classified (Ashley and Rolland 1997). Sites of the period have been documented along the coast from Camden County, Georgia, to St. Johns County, Florida, and their occurrence has been attributed to movement between Timucua-speaking groups traveling between Spanish-protected boundaries and the main Spanish settlement in St. Augustine (Ashley and Rolland 1997).

During the Mission period, most of the natives were producing San Marcos-type pottery (**Figure 12**), a grit-tempered ceramic produced by Guale Native Americans from the Georgia coast, who moved to the vicinity of St. Augustine to participate in the Spanish Franciscan mission program and contribute to the labor force. San Marcos ceramics are often decorated; line blocking, complicated stamping, and simple stamping represent common surface decorations; however, many specimens are undecorated (Otto and Lewis 1974; Saunders 2000; Smith 1948). This ware is analogous to the Altamaha ceramic series of coastal Georgia; each type evolved from the Mississippian Irene series of the Georgia coast (Saunders 2000).

Figure 12. San Marcos pottery.

In an attempt to convert the local Native Americans to Christianity, the Spanish established a series of Franciscan missions between St. Augustine and Tallahassee. Cattle ranches were established as a way of supporting the missions and the colonists in St. Augustine. After the destruction of the mission system by the British in 1702, north Florida was essentially abandoned as the few remaining natives fled to St. Augustine for safety (Milanich 1995). Warfare and disease had decimated the native Florida populations. Groups of Creek Native Americans began to move south into Florida from Georgia and Alabama after being pushed off their ancestral lands by European pressure and inter-Creek warfare. These people settled in Spanish Florida and utilized some of the feral cattle abandoned by the Spanish 50 years before. They later became known as the Seminoles.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1564

This historic context presents an overview of Duval County from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Juan Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either location places the landing significantly south of present-day Duval County. Ponce called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Most of the Spanish explorers who followed, including Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539, landed at and explored the gulf coast of Florida, trekking inland and northward to explore and attempt to conquer the newly claimed territory (Gannon 1996).

In the 1560s, Europeans attempted to establish strongholds along the coast of northeastern Florida. The first notable expedition to the region was led by French Huguenot Jean Ribault. Ribault landed near present-day St. Augustine (St. Johns County) in 1562 before traveling north to the St. Johns River (Duval County). There, he placed a marble column to claim the land for the French. Ribault continued with his northward journey and erected a fort known as Charlesfort at Port Royal in present-day South Carolina. Another Frenchman, René de Laudonnière, established Fort Caroline at the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1564. These settlements alerted the Spanish to the growing French presence in the region, and King Phillip II authorized a stronger Spanish presence on the Atlantic coast. Phillip II sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, who captured Fort Caroline (which the Spanish renamed San Mateo) and set up the first permanent Spanish settlement at St. Augustine (St. Johns County) in 1565 (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1762

During the next two centuries of Spain's tenure in Florida, the colony was primarily a military outpost and the St. Johns River, though far from the headquarters at St. Augustine, was crucial to defense measures. As historian George Buker writes, the river was "a huge moat protecting St. Augustine" (Buker 2004:1). The St. Johns River was the widest and most navigable entryway into Florida. By the eighteenth century, European competition for the southeast was intense, as the English had settled Charleston and Savannah. With the hope of preventing an invasion via the St. Johns River, the Spanish erected an outpost on each side of the river in 1734. These forts were Fort Pupo on the western side of the river at Bayard Point in present-day Clay County and Fort Picolata in St. Johns County at a point of the same name (Goggin 1951:139; Hooper 2006:44).

British Colonial Period, 1763–1783

Great Britain came to rule Florida as a consequence of the Seven Years' War (1754–1763), a global war that greatly affected territory in the New World. Spain opposed Great Britain during

the conflict; the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, ordered Spain to relinquish Florida to the British. When the British took possession of Florida, they received a colony that was minimally developed beyond St. Augustine and Pensacola (Schafer 2010a). The interior, including Duval County, was largely the realm of various Native American groups who had entered Florida to escape warfare and other pressures in neighboring parts of the Southeast. During British times, these newcomers were often referred to as "Seminoles," a name that many historians believe was derived from *cimarrón*, the Spanish word for runaway (Mahon 1985).

Great Britain divided Florida into two territories—East Florida and West Florida. Duval County lay within the East Florida province, the capital of which was St. Augustine. Whereas traditional scholarship on the period has held that the British failed in their effort to develop Florida, recent scholarship has proven otherwise. The British promoted the settlement and development of East Florida through several means; one of them was to support explorations and mapping of the territory. Bernard Romans, an explorer and scientist, made detailed notes on both East and West Florida in his *Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, published in 1775 (Romans 1999 [1775]). George Gauld explored the bays and shorelines of Florida to create some of the most accurate charts to date (Ware 1982). William Bartram made an extensive journey down the St. Johns River and elsewhere in northern Florida on two separate trips during the period (Schafer 2010b).

The British also granted extensive acreage to individuals who vowed to improve the land with agriculture or other industries. Many of those who received land grants were nobles from Great Britain who never saw their land; however, their representatives developed prosperous plantations and farms in the St. Johns River Valley and along the outskirts of St. Augustine. The banks of the St. Johns River in Duval County had numerous plantations and timber operations. Timber, indigo, cotton, and rice were important productions of these plantations (Schafer 2010b). Growth and development in the county along the river necessitated a transportation system to connect the outlying small villages and farms, as well as a means of travel between British East Florida and the colonies further north. This eventually became the Kings Road, one of the first public works projects undertaken in colonial Florida. Initially connecting St. Augustine to the St. Marys River, the road eventually passed through parts of East Florida—including Cow Ford, the early name for Jacksonville—before traveling north into the Georgia colony (Davis 1925; Weaver 2009).

Great Britain's hold on Florida became tenuous during the American Revolution. As the conflict began, many hundreds of Loyalists and their enslaved people fled from South Carolina and Georgia to British East Florida, which remained loyal to the Crown. The plantations and farms of northeast Florida became overwhelmed with newcomers. As the war passed and the Continental Army became stronger, rebel forces made incursions into northeast Florida against Loyalists. The opposing forces clashed at Thomas Creek, in what is now Duval County, and at Alligator Creek in Nassau County. In the treaty that ended the war, both East and West Florida reverted to the rule of Spain, which had assisted the Americans in their defeat of the British (Bennett 1970).

Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821

Spain's second period of rule over Florida began in 1784, and the Spanish maintained the territorial designations of East and West Florida that the British had established. The Spanish also adopted the British program of awarding land grants as a means of bringing settlement and prosperity to Florida. Many of those who acquired land grants developed their farms and plantations on former British land grants (Coker and Parker 1996).

East Florida society was notably diverse. In addition to the Native American and Spanish population, there was a significant African population of both free and enslaved individuals (Landers 1999). The influx of foreign nationals into the north Florida region and pressure from the young United States presented a challenge to Spanish hegemony in Florida. In this period, Spain became a thorn in the side of southern frontiersmen and plantation owners who coveted Florida's resources, despised the remaining natives, and reviled Spain's acceptance of runaway enslaved peoples into Florida. These tensions culminated in an American-sponsored attempt to foment a rebellion against Spanish rule in Florida during the War of 1812. Known as the Patriot War (1812–1815), the conflict led to the destruction of numerous northeast Florida plantations and greatly disrupted East Florida. Though Spain maintained control of Florida, the lingering hostilities influenced future events (Cusick 2007).

Additionally, a series of frontier incidents involving the Seminole in Florida led to the First Seminole War of the late 1810s. During the conflict, Andrew Jackson invaded northwestern Florida on a punitive mission against the Seminole. In what was a blatant dismissal of Spain's governance of Florida, Jackson pursued the Seminole into the territory and south of the Suwannee River. Jackson ultimately occupied Pensacola with little opposition and Spain; finally convinced of the impossibility of maintaining their possession of Florida, Spain ceded East and West Florida to the United States in 1819. In 1821, the United States ratified the treaty and Florida became a US territory (Gannon 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

Duval County, named for second governor of Florida, William Pope Duval, was one of the first counties established in Florida Territory. Since the Spanish cession of Florida, the area was part of St. Johns County. Duval was carved from St. Johns County in 1822 and Cow Ford, which soon was renamed Jacksonville in honor of Jackson, was the county seat. At the time of formation, Duval included present-day Nassau County, which was formed in 1824. Settlers from adjacent states of the South trickled into northern Florida. Some laid out small farms while others established plantations. Those plantation owners who had settled under Spanish rule were forced to substantiate their land claims to the new American government. In the first two decades of the county's existence, community building centered on Jacksonville, which reached a population of 100 by 1830, while the remainder of the county had less than 2,000 inhabitants (Tebeau 1971). Along with the St. Johns River, the Kings Road out from St. Augustine to Jacksonville was a primary means of transportation (Gold 1929).

One of the first arrangements the new American government made was a reservation for the Seminole. The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek pushed the Seminole out of what is now Duval

County and cleared the way for white settlement. Nevertheless, tensions on the frontier erupted into another war in 1835. The Second Seminole War (1835–1842) arose from many issues, but among the greatest was the United States' goal to remove the Seminole from Florida. White settlers wanted their land and also wanted the return of runaway enslaved peoples whom the Seminole had been welcoming into their midst since Spanish times. In the context of the war, Jacksonville was a major staging area. Troops entered the territory there and were sent into the interior of the territory on riverboats and overland (Buker 1997).

During the Second Seminole War, the Seminole raided some of the farmsteads and plantations of Duval County. The Seminole captured cattle and burned the homes of settlers (Gold 1929). By 1840, the violence associated with the war had largely drifted southward into the peninsula. Ultimately, the Seminole were driven from northern Florida, paving the way for further white settlement in Duval County and elsewhere (Mahon 1985).

Early lines of transportation passed through Duval County, as mentioned before with the Kings Road built during the British period. The Spanish also had constructed a roadway to connect their mission system, and this road passed through western Duval County and had become a stagecoach line by the mid-1830s.

Early Statehood and Civil War Period, 1845–1865

Although Florida was a vast frontier with few centers of population, its political leaders successfully argued for its elevation to statehood. In 1845, Florida entered the United States as a slave state. Duval County held prominence in the new state because it was home to Jacksonville, which had rapidly expanded in the early nineteenth century. By 1850, the town formerly known as a crossing place for cattle was Florida's fourth-largest city after Key West, Pensacola, and St. Augustine (Denham and Brown 2003). Jacksonville's access to water routes in the St. Johns River and Atlantic Ocean made it a prime location for a shipping port, and it served this role for many inland portions of the state. Cotton, lumber, and other agricultural goods were sent to Jacksonville in order to reach northern and international markets.

During this time, the St. Johns River was still a major transportation corridor. There were no sizable railroads, and the various roads were subject to flooding and disrepair. The state's waterways were crucial in transporting agricultural products to market. The *Augusta*, *Everglade*, *St. Marys*, *St. Johns*, and *William Seabrook* were common sights on the St. Johns River during this time. The steamboats that frequented the river ranged in size and accommodations. The *Magnolia*, for example, was 260 tons and more than 140 feet (43 meters) in length. It had 16 staterooms as well as servant quarters and could hold 75 passengers. Built in 1851, it regularly made the run between the emerging port of Palatka (Putnam County) and Savannah. However, steamboat traffic was occasionally disrupted. When yellow fever struck Jacksonville in the summer of 1857, the steamboats stayed away until the winter brought a more favorable atmosphere. Accidents also were common. Disaster befell the *Magnolia* in 1852 when its boilers exploded at St. Simons Island in Georgia, killing the captain and 13 others (Mueller 2005). The construction of railroads in the new state was hotly debated, particularly discussion of potential

routes, with various communities vying for the growth and prosperity that the transportation lines would bring. Many of these lines followed well-established routes that natives and European settlers had constructed between existing settlements (Turner 2008; Wood 1996).

When the subject of disunion shook the nation in the late 1850s, Florida's elected representatives voted for secession in 1861. The resulting Civil War (1861–1865) had a remarkable impact on Florida. Even though the state experienced few pitched battles, thousands fought in the war and many more endured hardships. On January 10, 1861, Florida seceded from the United States, joining the Confederate States of America. The institution of enslaving people for manual labor was an integral part of Florida society, and the state's leaders saw little choice but to join neighboring southern states and uphold the institution at any cost. As access to ports was crucial for both sides, Union forces attacked and occupied Jacksonville throughout most of the war, and in the face of much aggravation from the Confederates, controlled the St. Johns River (Schafer 2010a). With Union victories elsewhere in the South in 1862 and 1863, the Confederate government looked to Florida for supplies, especially cattle and turpentine (Brown 1991). By 1864, the Union was aiming to strike a blow against the Confederate-controlled interior of Florida.

The Union naval strategy at the outset of the war, known as the Anaconda Plan, was to block the maritime commerce of the South and thereby strangle the Confederacy into submission. In response to these restrictive measures, vessels of every manner attempted to run the blockade. Florida, with its extensive coastline, played a visible role in blockade running. Jacksonville's location near the mouth of the St. Johns River made it a natural target for Union forces who occupied it intermittently throughout the war (Taylor 2003).

With Union gunboats patrolling the St. Johns, blockade running was risky. The steamboat *St. Marys*, which plied the St. Johns for years prior to the war, participated in blockade running and was sunk two times. In March 1862, *St. Marys* served the Confederacy well during the takeover of Fernandina by transporting artillery upriver and out of Union hands. The ship was then sunk in Dunn's Lake (now Crescent Lake in Putnam County). The ship was raised to resume her service to the Confederacy in 1864. Having taken on a cargo of cotton along Cedar Creek, *St. Marys* was preparing to run the blockade. The Union Navy at Jacksonville received word and sent *Norwich* and three smaller vessels to the mouth of McGirts Creek (now the Ortega River) to prevent *St. Marys'* exit from Cedar Creek. In order to prevent the capture of the ship and its wares by the Union, the crew of *St. Marys* burned the cotton and again sunk the ship. Finally, in 1865, the Union salvage forces spent several days recovering the sunken vessel, which continued in operation after the war when it was refitted as *Nick King* (Mueller 2005).

To combat Union ships on the St. Johns River, Confederates placed submerged mines in the channel of the river in the vicinity of Mandarin Point (on the east side of the river) in late March 1864 (**Figure 13**). The tactic proved successful. Two days later, the Canadian-built *Maple Leaf* was making its way upriver from Palatka. As the boat made its way upriver, it struck a torpedo around 4:00 AM. Four crewmen were killed in the explosion and rescue boats arrived from Jacksonville several hours later. Amazingly, there were no other deaths. Two weeks following, a second

vessel, *General Hunter*, fell victim to the same string of torpedoes that sunk *Maple Leaf* just weeks prior (Lent and Delgado 2020). *General Hunter* was subsequently raised within a year, but *Maple Leaf* remains on the riverbed of the St. Johns to this day. In the 1880s, the wreckage was reduced to allow navigation in the area. A century later, the wreck was excavated by citizens from Jacksonville in conjunction with archaeologists from East Carolina University (*Maple Leaf* Shipwreck 2005; Mueller 2005; US War Department 1891). Shortly after the sinking of *Maple Leaf*, the Union gunboat *Harriet A. Weed* would meet its demise on May 9, 1864. *Harriet A. Weed* sunk near St. Johns Bluff, approximately 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) east of Jacksonville. A fourth union vessel, *Alice Price*, also would go down by torpedo in the St. Johns River before the war's end.

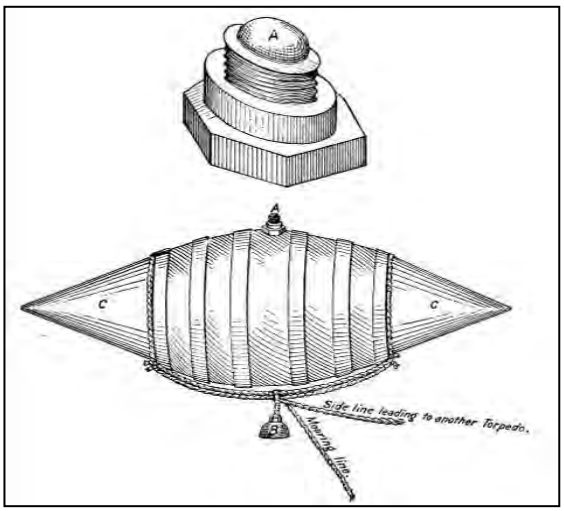

Figure 13. Contemporary diagram of the mine that blew up *Maple Leaf*. Source: US War Department 1891.

During the Union's fourth invasion of Jacksonville in January 1864, they pressed inland along the route of the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Railroad (US War Department 1891). The Union, whose ranks were bolstered with numerous African American companies, had four objectives during the march into the interior: (1) bring Florida back into the Union; (2) revive the trade on the St. Johns River; (3) recruit troops from Florida residents; and (4) cut off Florida supplies shipped to the Confederacy (US War Department 1891). Confederate forces met the Union in a definitive battle that was fought in western Baker County at Ocean Pond, also known as Olustee, on February 20, 1864 (Nulty 1987; Schafer 2010a). The battle (February 20, 1864) raged several hours and resulted in 1,861 Union and 946 Confederate casualties. The Union Army retreated to Jacksonville where they remained until the end of the war. Though a Confederate victory, the battle did not advance the overall position of the Confederacy, which would fall in the following year (Schafer 2010a).

The end of the war lifted the blockade, and Florida slowly began to recover from the deprivation of the last half decade. When peace was restored, Florida society was unmistakably altered (Brown 1996:243–244). By the 1870s, the St. Johns River was once again busy with ships. Some were carrying tourists from Jacksonville upriver to Green Cove Springs or to Tocoi (St. Johns County) where a primitive railroad carried them on to St. Augustine. Many more were shipping timber and naval stores products to Jacksonville and beyond. These industries, along with agriculture, were prominent in the St. Johns River region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There were few railroads in the state until the 1880s. Therefore, the river continued in its historic role as a major shipping lane for the state (Blakey 1976; Tebeau 1976).

Reconstruction and Late Nineteenth-Century Period, 1865–1899

Following the Civil War, Duval County and the state as a whole suffered from economic ruin and political discord. In the decades following the war, the combination of Northern investment,

railway development, and navigational improvements helped the county recover. Jacksonville developed into a major southern port during this period while new railroad lines radiated into the countryside, influencing new settlement, agricultural ventures, and industry (Gold 1929). During the war, a bridge over Trout River was burned, leading a local man, Lemuel "Lem" Turner, to open a ferry service across the river. The road leading to the ferry was known as Turner's Ferry Road and the crossing was located near the present-day SR 115 crossing. The road would later be renamed Lem Turner Road in honor of the ferry operator (MetroJacksonville.com 2013).

In the late nineteenth century, land promoters and railway companies put together gazetteers that described the various communities throughout Florida. Although their publications often were exaggerated, they nevertheless provide general descriptions of the communities of Duval County in this period. Wanton S. Webb's 1885 gazetteer stated the county's population to be nearly 20,000. Jacksonville was a focal point and by this time the largest city in Florida. Its wharves and warehouses connected with railways and ships that carried goods across the region and the sea. Webb described that the sand bar across the St. Johns River was currently being dredged to improve navigation. Agriculturally, the county was home to cotton, sugarcane, rice, and winter vegetable farms. Citrus also had a presence. Webb emphasized the healthful atmosphere of Duval County while failing to mention recent yellow fever epidemics (Webb 1885).

By 1890, the population of Duval County had reached approximately 27,000. Jacksonville was the leading commercial city in the State of Florida. The principal agricultural products of the countryside were corn, cotton, oranges, sweet potatoes, and peas (Belding 1895). Duval County's abundant pine resources had served as a foundation for the rise and prosperity of naval stores and timber industrialists. Jacksonville thusly became a prominent naval stores and timber exporter. Along with these economic engines came tourism, as wealthy Americans began to view the once barren Atlantic Coast of Duval County as a vacation paradise (Buker 1992). These industries and interests ushered the county into the twentieth century.

Early Twentieth Century and Great Depression Period, 1900–1940

In the opening decades of the twentieth century, Duval County's population grew to 175,000. The economic makeup of the county, however, had not dramatically changed since the late nineteenth century. Jacksonville remained a significant port. Agriculture, including fruits and vegetables, thrived in the countryside. In this period, farms became ever larger, and products diversified to include dairy cattle and poultry. In the 1920s, Florida was in the throes of a land boom and real estate prices in every county, including Duval, soared to the point of inflation. This environment of outsiders buying land sight unseen and get-rich-quick schemes ultimately collapsed in 1926. Several years later, the national economy collapsed, leaving Duval County in the worst depression since the post-Civil War period. To alleviate the lack of paying jobs, the federal government initiated work programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps. In Duval County, there were two such camps (Nelson 2008).

In January 1912, the Duval County Commissioners revealed plans to build a concrete bridge where Lem Turner Road crossed Trout River (*Tampa Tribune* 1912a). Just two months later, Lem

Turner died at his home at the age of 77. His obituary noted that he was one of the oldest residents in Duval at the time, having been born in the wilderness north of Trout River when Jacksonville was still a struggling village (*Tampa Tribune* 1912b). While paved roads ultimately became the preferred mode of transportation, for much of this period, railroads remained vital. There were more than 500 miles (805 kilometers) of railroad trackage in the county by the 1930s. The state highway system was under development and, similar to the railroad, most roads emanated from Jacksonville (The Record Company 1935).

World War II, Cold War, and Recent History, 1941–Present

In the late 1930s, a congressional board known as the Hepburn Board selected sites across the country for military usage, one of which became Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville. The development of this installation began in 1939. The government also developed several support installations for NAS Jacksonville. The support installations and the date of their development were Auxiliary Airfield 2 (Otis, Florida), 1941; Aviation Free Gunnery School Yellow Water (Duval County, Florida), 1942; Lee Field (also known as Green Cove Springs Auxiliary Air Station in Green Cove Springs, Florida), 1941; Naval Air Auxiliary Air Station Mayport (Mayport, Florida), 1944; and Naval Air Auxiliary Station No. 1 (Jacksonville, Florida), 1944 (Rosenzweig and Shmookler 1995). Auxiliary Airfield 2 eventually became known as Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Cecil Field. Construction of the airfield commenced in 1941 on 3,000 acres of rural Duval County. By September, the Navy had completed the landing field. On December 18, 1941, Cecil Field was placed into operation. One of the early missions of the airfield was to train fighter pilots. As the war years progressed, training and facilities at the field expanded. New aircraft, including the SBD *Dauntless* and SB-2 *Helldiver*, replaced the field's out-of-date warbirds midway through the conflict. When Japan surrendered in 1945, training was still ongoing at Cecil Field. The base played a major role in the Cold War, especially operations during the conflict in Korea and the Cuban Missile Crisis (Rosenzweig and Shmookler 1995).

Jacksonville developed into a major metropolitan area during the course of the twentieth century. After World War II, Jacksonville saw an increase in highways and other transportation networks. In addition, the 1950s saw improvements to the Lem Turner Road bridge over Trout River when $380,000 was set aside for the replacement of the concrete bridge, which would align the bridge with its present-day path over the Trout River (*Tampa Tribune* 1956). The growth of the suburbs with new access routes to the city led to a flight from urban areas, particularly by middle-class whites. This also was the case in Jacksonville, and the inclusion of many suburban communities led to the geographic growth of the city. However, these outlying communities did not boast the same municipal services as the areas that fell within the city limits. In the 1960s, political leaders proposed the consolidation of the entire county of Duval within the City of Jacksonville, a measure that was approved in 1967. Declaring itself the "Bold New City of the South," Jacksonville combined its emergency services, government, housing, and other services across the county (Crooks 2004; Hoskinson 2013). Interstate 10, constructed heading west from Jacksonville in the 1960s, connected the northeastern areas of the state with panhandle (Mormino 2005).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

SEARCH reviewed Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from April 2021 to identify any previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE. The FMSF review indicates that a portion of one previous cultural resource survey overlaps the current APE (**Figure 14; Table 2**). The survey (FMSF Survey No. 15489) intersects the current APE at the intersection of Broward Road and SR 115, although no subsurface testing was conducted within the current terrestrial APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys Adjacent to the APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
15489	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the City of Jacksonville Broward Road Improvements Project, Duval County, Florida	2008	Florida Archaeological Services, Inc.

No known cultural resources or archaeological sites, historic structures, or other historic resources intersect the project APE (see **Figure 14**). The nearest recorded archaeological site to the current APE is the West Branch site (8DU15989), which is located approximately 1.4 miles (2.3 kilometers) northwest of the APE. The West Branch site consists of a small lithic scatter of four prehistoric ceramic fragments over a wide area.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

SEARCH reviewed a selection of historical maps and charts in order to understand the historical setting of the APE. 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. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. A GLO map of Florida Township 1 South, Range 26 East created in 1835 shows no development near the APE. Trout River is illustrated and labeled Trout Creek (**Figure 15**) (GLO 1835). By the 1850s, the area within the APE had been platted but no improvements or claims were evident. However, there are nearby claimed land plots as Jacksonville expanded toward the APE (GLO 1851). By 1863, an east-west railroad track is evident south of the APE entering Jacksonville (Johnson 1863). A map from 1876 shows no development inside the APE (Koerner 1876).

Late nineteenth-century maps show some improvement in the area. The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad is depicted running north-south and crossing Trout Creek (Matthews-Northrup Company 1893). Several other railroad lines are evident outside the APE entering Jacksonville to the south of the APE. By 1909, there are no improvements inside the APE. The City of Jacksonville had at least six railroads by this time, but none passed through the APE

Figure 14. Previous cultural resource surveys within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

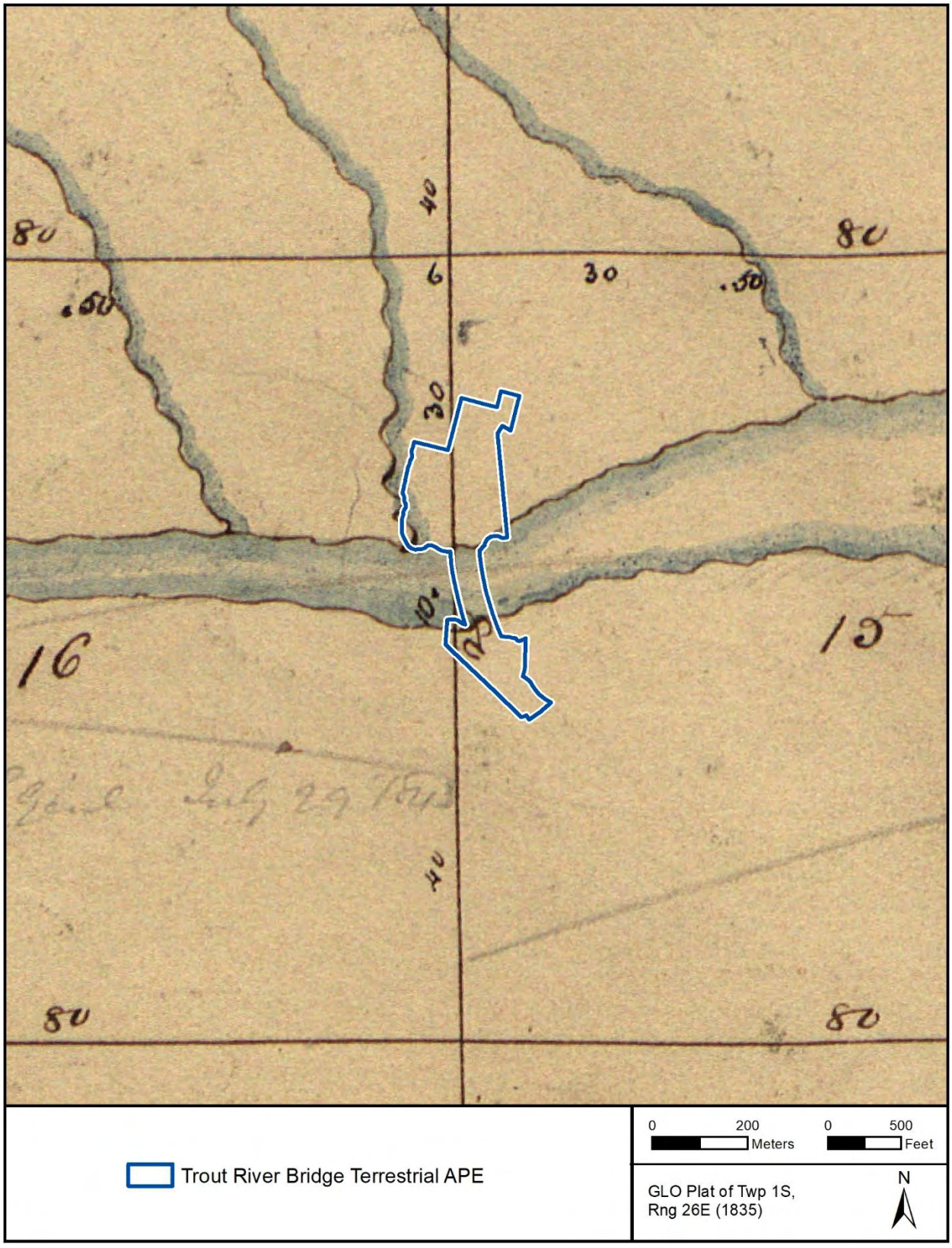

Figure 15. 1835 GLO survey map of Township 1 South, Range 26 East.

(Cram 1909). A topographic map of Jacksonville from 1918 finally shows significant improvements inside the APE. Lem Turner Road is evident running southwest-northeast inside the APE on the north bank of a river labeled Trout Creek where the road turns to the southeast on the south bank. A bridge is evident over the water within the APE. One structure (partially obscured by the APE boundary on the figure) is near the water on the south bank (**Figure 16**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1918).

In a general highway map of Duval County in 1935, Lem Turner Road remains evident crossing through the APE on either side of the river. Several county roads connect to Lem Turner Road outside the APE to the north and south, showing the urban sprawl of Jacksonville had reached the APE (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1935).

Aerial photography of Duval County from 1943 shows development along the banks of the Trout River inside the APE (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1943). Lem Turner Road is partially obscured by the southwestern APE borders. In the southern half of the APE, an area is improved near the water and structures are evident. An east-west road on the path of present-day Bayview Avenue crosses the APE in this area. In the northern half of the APE, an east-west road intersects the APE from the east and a small circular road is evident near the banks of Trout River. An improved field is partially obscured by the APE border in the north. The existing bridge over the water is west of the APE (**Figure 17**) (USDA 1943).

A topographic map from 1950 shows these features in greater detail (USGS 1950). Lem Turner Road remains evident as an improved highway and is also labeled SR 115. The curved east-west road in the northern half of the APE is labeled Broward Road. A structure is illustrated inside the far north of the APE with another partially obscured by the northern APE border. A third structure is evident near the northern banks of the Trout River. A bridge is evident to the west of the APE over the water. Eight structures are evident inside the APE on the south bank of the Trout River and Bayview Avenue is still evident crossing the APE in this area (**Figure 18**) (USGS 1950).

An aerial photograph from 1960 shows Lem Turner Road/SR 115 on its current path through the entire APE, including the bridge. At least three structures are evident in the northern half of the APE. The structures of the old bridge are partially visible outside the APE to the west in the water. Several structures are evident in the southern half of the APE and Bayview Avenue is obscured by trees but still evident near the intersection with Lem Turner Road/SR 115 (**Figure 19**) (USDA 1960).

A topographic map from 1970 shows the continued development of Jacksonville on the southeast border of the APE, which borders an area shaded red to indicate high population density (USGS 1970). In the northern half of the APE, three structures are evident, and Broward Road is illustrated as an improved highway. A new east-west road is evident intersecting the APE from the west in this area. Seven structures are evident in the southern half of the APE, and the former path of Lem Turner Road/SR 115 is partially obscured by the APE border. Bayview Avenue remains evident on its current path (**Figure 20**) (USGS 1970).

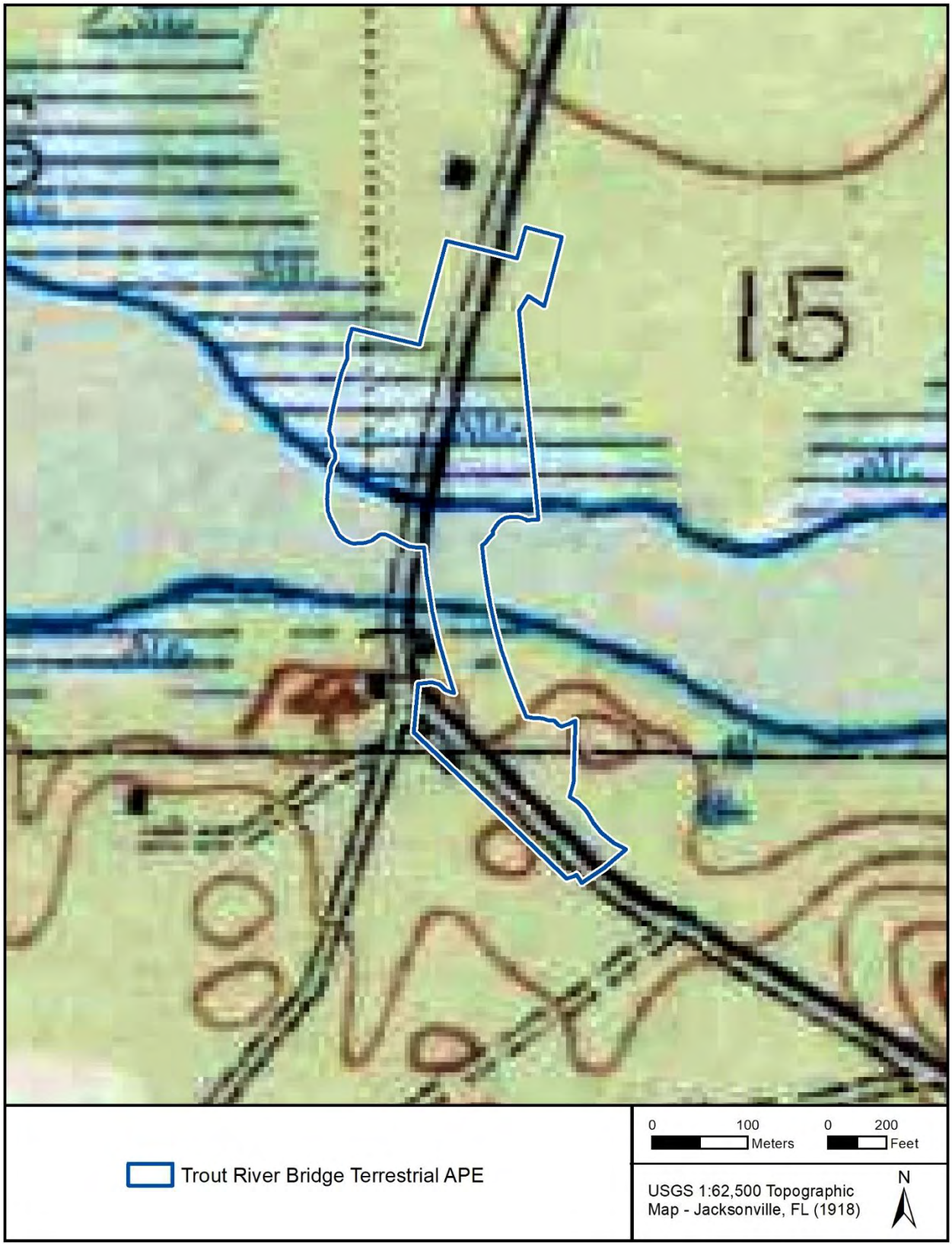

Figure 16. 1918 USGS topographic map of Jacksonville, Florida.

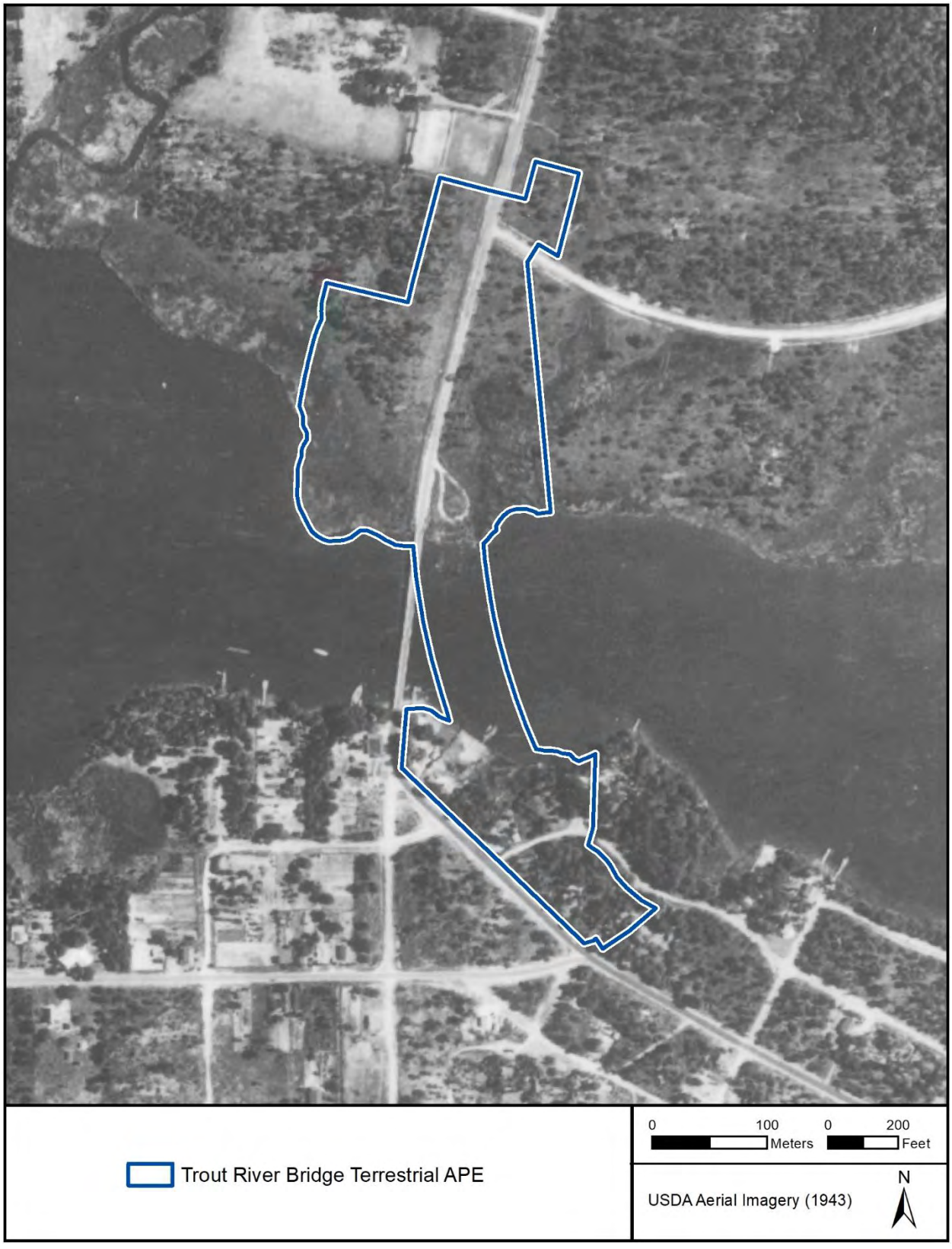

Figure 17. 1943 USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida.

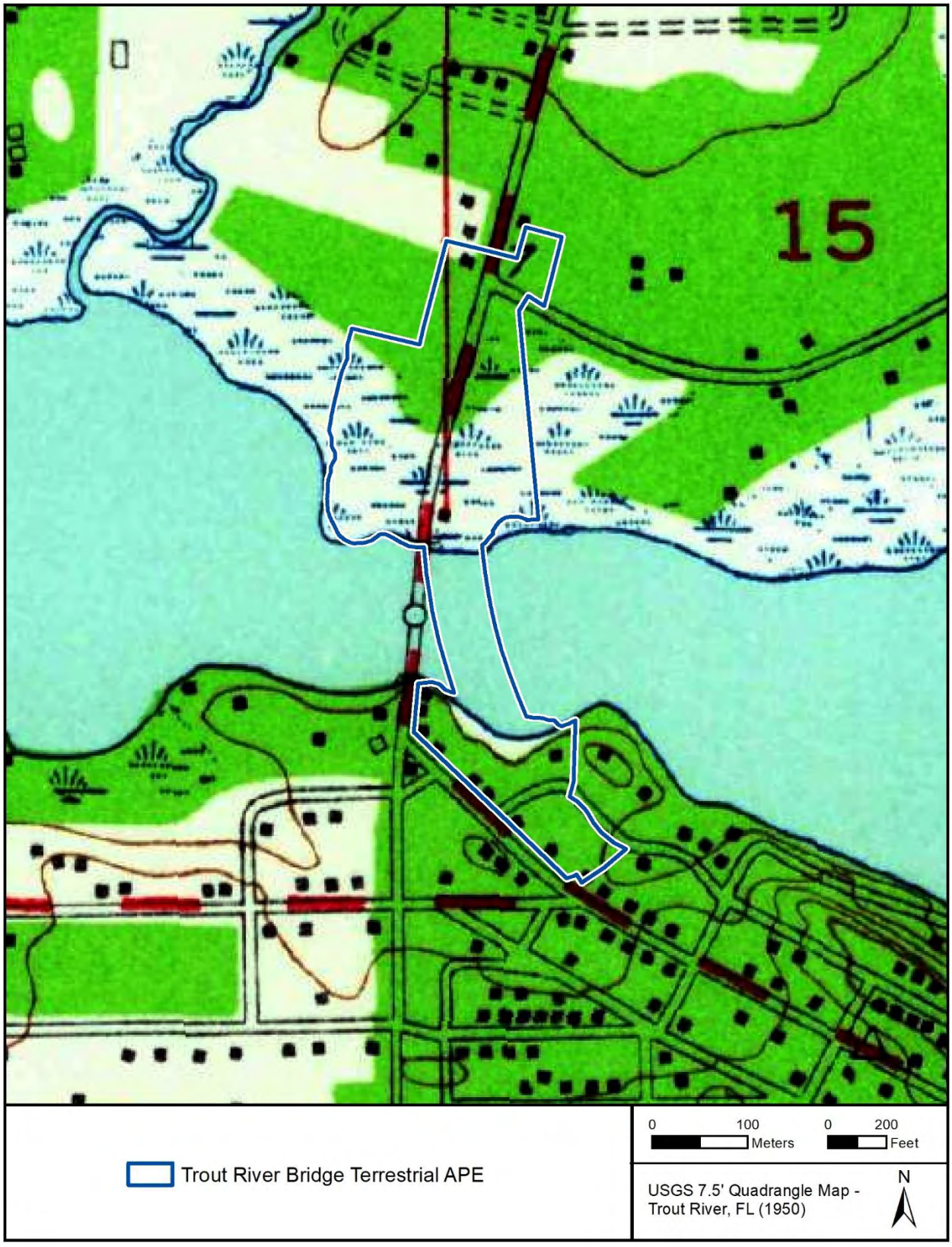

Figure 18. 1950 USGS topographic map of Trout River, Florida.

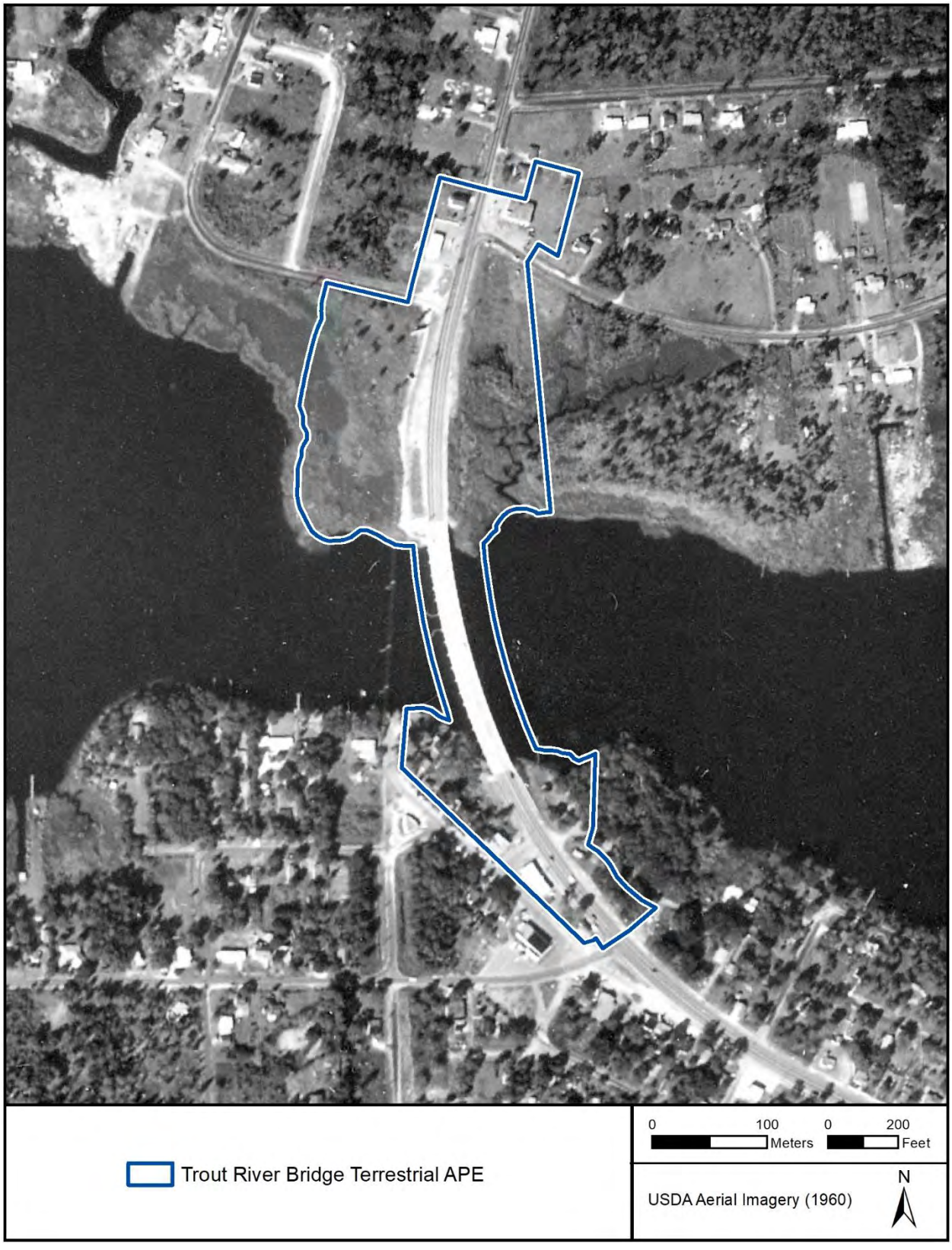

Figure 19. 1960 USDA aerial photograph of Duval County, Florida.

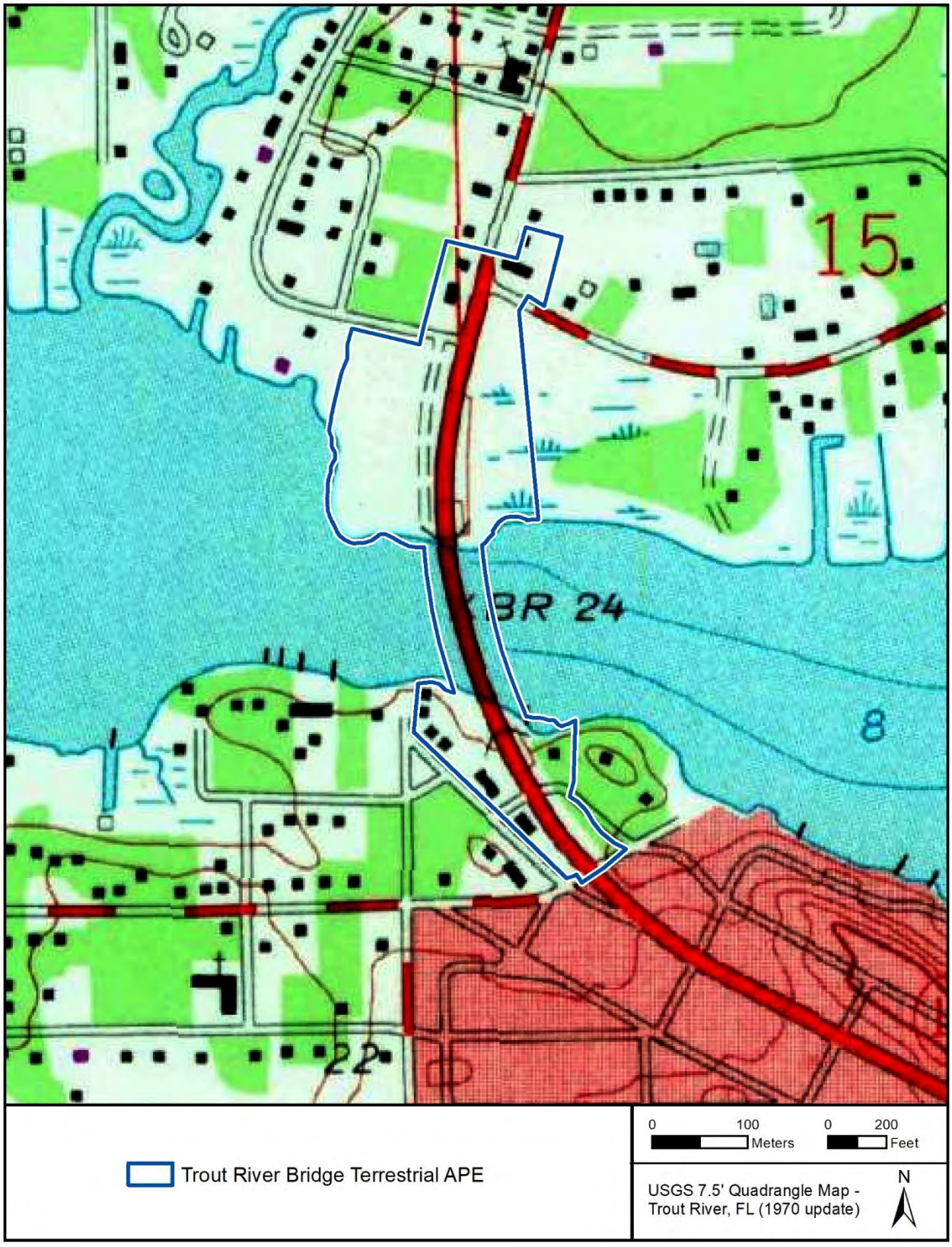

Figure 20. 1970 USGS topographic map of Trout River, Florida.

Detailed nautical charts are not present for the APE until recent times. While St. Johns River charts are present for the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the charts do not depict the APE as it is a considerable distance upriver from the confluence of the St. Johns River. A 2019 St. Johns River nautical chart does cover a majority of the maritime APE, although a portion of the westernmost extent of the APE is not documented as the map extents end shortly west of the Lem Turner Bridge. **Figure 21** provides information about a "Cable Area" crossing the length of the river, which likely represents a utility corridor. Water depths within the river channel are provided in feet.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

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

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or precontact 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 precontact settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, navigation charts, 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.

Additionally, SEARCH developed a predictive model for submerged cultural resources based on the environmental characteristics and maritime history of the Trout River. The predictive model was utilized to help determine the potential for historic shipwrecks near the project location and

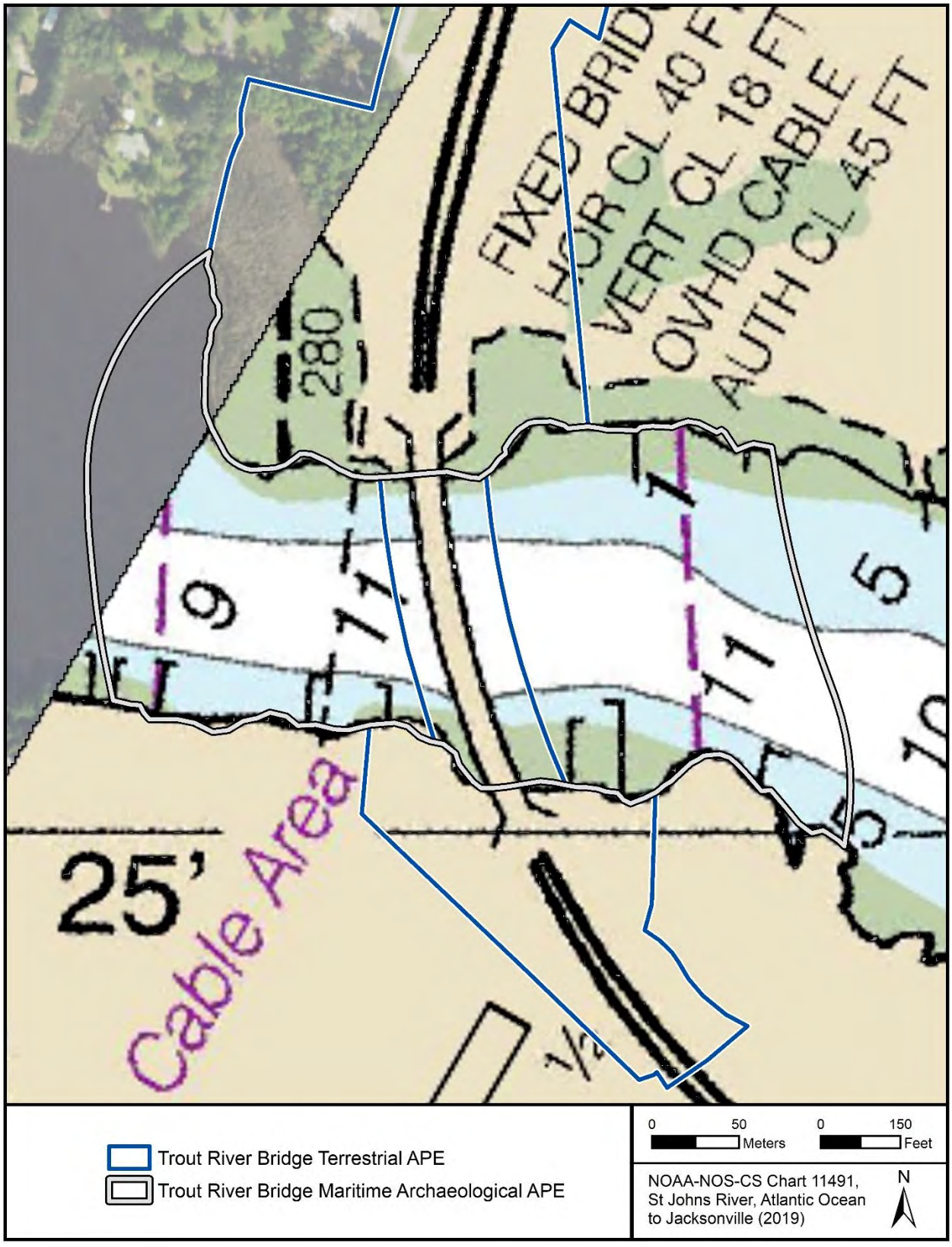

Figure 21. NOAA-NOS-CS Chart 11491 of Trout River, Florida (NOAA 2019).

their likely design, composition, and age. The remote-sensing data collected for this project were then processed in a manner that facilitates identifying submerged cultural resources. The predictive model provided a historical context for the interpretation of the processed remote-sensing data and a tool to help identify submerged cultural resources. SEARCH has improved previous remote-sensing data interpretation hypotheses to understand the characteristics that various vessel types and construction ages will produce in the remote-sensing record. SEARCH applied this research to the data collected during the remote-sensing survey, cognizant of those shipwreck types expected in the St. Johns River by the predictive model, to determine whether or not submerged cultural resources exist within the project location. Finally, SEARCH reviewed databases of reported shipwrecks and previous maritime archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project location to identify shipwrecks or previously documented magnetic/acoustic signatures indicative of submerged cultural resources. These data were correlated with the current survey data to assist in identifying submerged cultural resources.

NRHP CRITERIA

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted survey, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered

to be generally low. No prehistoric sites have been identified in proximity to the project APE; furthermore, the SR 115 right-of-way has undergone extensive disturbance due to road construction and maintenance, as well as the installation of underground utilities. Approximately 0.13 acres of the APE, located on the south bank, has excessively well drained soil that was assessed with a high probability based on soil drainage; the remainder of the APE was assessed with a low probability.

Modeling for the potential for submerged precontact sites involves research topics that are central to submerged site investigation: sea level/water tables, geology, and cultural history (Faught 2014). The St. Johns River watershed (SJRW) has been a dynamic landscape and body of water since the last glacial maximum. The watershed would have been an open grassland prior to the beginning of inundation, roughly 9000 cal BP, due to lower aquafer levels, which were a product of lower sea levels (Joy 2018; O'Donoughue et al. 2011; Thulman 2009). Background review indicates that the submerged APE has undergone extensive disturbance due to road and bridge construction, as well as utilities corridors that parallel the bridge. The potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the APE was considered to be generally low. Based on the historic map review, the potential for historic structures within the APE was considered to be high.

Submerged Historic Resources Potential

SEARCH reviewed cartographic images (see **Figures 13-19**), secondary sources such as *Encyclopedia of Civil War Shipwrecks* (Gaines 2008), *Encyclopedia of American Shipwrecks* (Berman 1972), *Shipwrecks of Florida: A Comprehensive Listing* (Singer 2011), and databases of reported shipwrecks to complement the predictive model by identifying reported submerged cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE. The database sources include the following:

- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Archaeological Resource Information Database
- Global GIS Data Services, LLC, Global Maritime Wrecks Database (GMWD)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS)
- NOAA nautical charts
- FMSF

Review of the shipwreck databases and the FMSF revealed no known shipwrecks within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the APE and no known obstructions within the APE. The closest verified shipwrecks to the APE are a series of wrecks at the confluence of the Trout River and the St. Johns River, approximately 4.0 miles (6.4 kilometers) downriver. The AWOIS database depicts four shipwrecks within this general location, although none of the wrecks are currently recorded in the FMSF (**Table 3**).

Although the closest known shipwreck is more than 4.0 miles (6.4 kilometers) away, research revealed 15 shipwrecks reportedly lost somewhere within the St. Johns River (**Table 4**).

Table 3. AWOIS Listings within Proximity of the APE.

Record	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Comment
159	30.241731	-81.393705	Wreck	Depicted on Chart 11491
11225	30.393239	-81.646819	Unknown Shipwreck	None
11226	30.391906	-81.644819	Unknown Shipwreck	None
11229	30.388638	81.6377777	Old Ferry	Up Trout River

Table 4. Shipwrecks Reported in the Region.

Name	Date Sunk	Location	Source
Mutual Safety	1842	St. Johns River	Berman 1972
Wellfleet	1857	St. Johns River	Berman 1972
Major William Barnet	1859	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Carolina	1861	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Unknown Schooner	1862	St. Johns River	Gaines 2008
Harriet A. Weed	1864	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
George C. Collins	1865	St. Johns River	Berman 1972, Gaines 2008, Singer 2011
Nick King (*St Marys*, USS *Genesee*)	1874	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Ocklawaha	1877	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Ridgeman	1888	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Trojan	1903	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Kennedy	1914	St. Johns River	Berman 1972, Singer 2011
Misery	1919	St. Johns River	Singer 2011
Utility	1932	St. Johns River	Berman 1972, Singer 2011
Transfer No. 8	1950	St. Johns River	Singer 2011

It is important to note that position accuracy for historic shipwrecks is tentative at best in most instances. Historic shipwrecks generally are plotted based on contemporary records, maps, or oral histories. Many shipwreck databases provide a range of position accuracy or an accuracy reliability scale. It must be assumed, therefore, that **Table 4** does not constitute an exhaustive list of reported shipwrecks potentially within the APE, nor can it be assumed that every shipwreck truly resides where it is depicted.

METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODS

Terrestrial Archaeological Field Survey

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian survey according to the potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites. While no subsurface testing was able to be conducted due to buried utilities and other modern disturbances, the location of each no-dig shovel test was marked on an aerial photograph and recorded with a Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. Marked field maps are provided in **Appendix C**. An FDHR survey log is provided in **Appendix D**.

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 database for previously recorded historic properties within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE, SEARCH reviewed USGS quadrangle maps for structures constructed prior to 1976. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial 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 conditions were 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 evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

The SR 115 Bridge over the Trout River (FDOT Bridge No. 720033) is a 1957 concrete tee beam bridge. The 2012 *Program Comment Issued for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* (Federal Register 2012:68793–68795) "relieves federal agencies from the Section 106 requirement to consider the effects of undertakings on the bridge types identified in Section V of this Program Comment" if a bridge does not meet three considerations listed in Section IV (Federal Register 2012). Using these considerations, SEARCH examined the SR 115 Bridge over the Trout River (FDOT Bridge No. 720033) to determine if the bridge met the qualifications for application of the Program Comment.

First, based on a review of the FMSF, SEARCH determined that the SR 115 Bridge over the Trout River (FDOT Bridge No. 720033) was not listed in or had been determined eligible for the NRHP. Furthermore, the bridge is not located adjacent to or within an NRHP-listed or -eligible historic district. Second, SEARCH architectural historians examined the bridge and determined that it is not one of the following bridge types: arch bridges, truss bridges, bridges with movable spans, suspension bridges, cable-stayed bridges, or covered bridges. The SR 115 Bridge over the Trout River (FDOT Bridge No. 720033) was not identified by the latest statewide bridge survey (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. [ACI] 2012) as having "exceptional significance for association with an event or individual, or being a very early or particularly important example of its type in a State or the nation, having distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard designs, such as an aesthetic railing or balustrade, includes spans of exceptional length or complexity, or displaying other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context," which would except it from the Program Comment (Federal Register 2012:68794).

FDOT Bridge No. 720033 is a post-1945 concrete tee beam bridge and, based on the considerations for the Program Comment, is excluded from Section 106 consideration (Federal Register 2012:68793). As such, the bridge was not recorded or evaluated by the present study.

The Section 106 responsibilities of the FDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have been completed with regard to FDOT Bridge No. 720033.

Marine Remote-Sensing Survey

The first step in protecting submerged cultural resources is to locate them, which requires detection and recognition in the marine remote-sensing record. A suite of remote-sensing instruments is available to the maritime archaeologist to accomplish this task, and the most important instruments are the side-scan sonar and marine magnetometer. The side-scan sonar utilizes acoustic signals to produce an image of the riverbed and any objects protruding from it. This image is ideal for detecting and recognizing submerged cultural resources exposed above the sediment. The best tool available to the maritime archaeologist for detecting buried submerged cultural resources not visible in the side-scan sonar record is the magnetometer. The magnetometer detects anomalies in the earth's magnetic field produced by ferrous objects. The copious amount of iron utilized in the construction and operation of historic vessels, structures, and mechanical equipment affords the magnetometer the opportunity to detect most ferrous objects as long as the maritime archaeologist designs a proper data collection methodology. Although magnetic detection of buried submerged cultural resources can be accomplished, recognition of a resource in the magnetic record is more complicated. This recognition requires knowledge of magnetic theory and how it applies to maritime archaeology, as well as examples of verified magnetic signatures with which to compare current data. Beyond this, physical examination of remote-sensing targets is required for 100 percent identification of any source.

SEARCH conducted the remote-sensing survey on June 10, 2021. SEARCH tested and calibrated equipment prior to survey, which included monitoring the magnetometer data stream to ensure quality data collection and adjusting the gains of the side-scan sonar and sub-bottom profiler to obtain the highest quality image of the riverbed and buried substrate. The survey design included lines spaced 50 feet (15.2 meters) apart (**Figure 22**); actual survey spacing on the margins of the APE was restricted by shallow depths along the shoreline. SEARCH surveyed all lines perpendicular to the bridge and, when possible, a parallel transect on either side of the current bridge. This methodology resulted in 2.2 line miles (3.5 line kilometers) of survey (see **Figure 22**). The vessel was able to traverse waters as shallow as 2.5 feet (0.7 meters).

SEARCH conducted the survey from a 21-foot (6.4-meter) aluminum, flat-bottom survey vessel (**Figure 23**) and utilized HYPACK hydrographic navigation software and navigation charts for vessel guidance. The vessel was well suited for the riverine environment and was equipped with all necessary safety equipment, including the appropriate number of life jackets, a marine radio, horn, fire extinguisher, and visual distress signals.

Instrumentation for the survey included a Trimble SPS 356 differentially corrected global positioning system (dGPS) receiver, a Geometrics G-882 marine magnetometer (**Figure 24**), an EdgeTech 4125 dual-frequency (600/1,600 kilohertz [kHz]) side-scan sonar (**Figure 25**), an EdgeTech 3100 sub-bottom profiler with a SB-424 sensor ("towfish") (**Figure 26**), and a Garmin Fishfinder 240 Blue (50/200 kHz). The Trimble dGPS utilizes MSK beacon or the Satellite Based

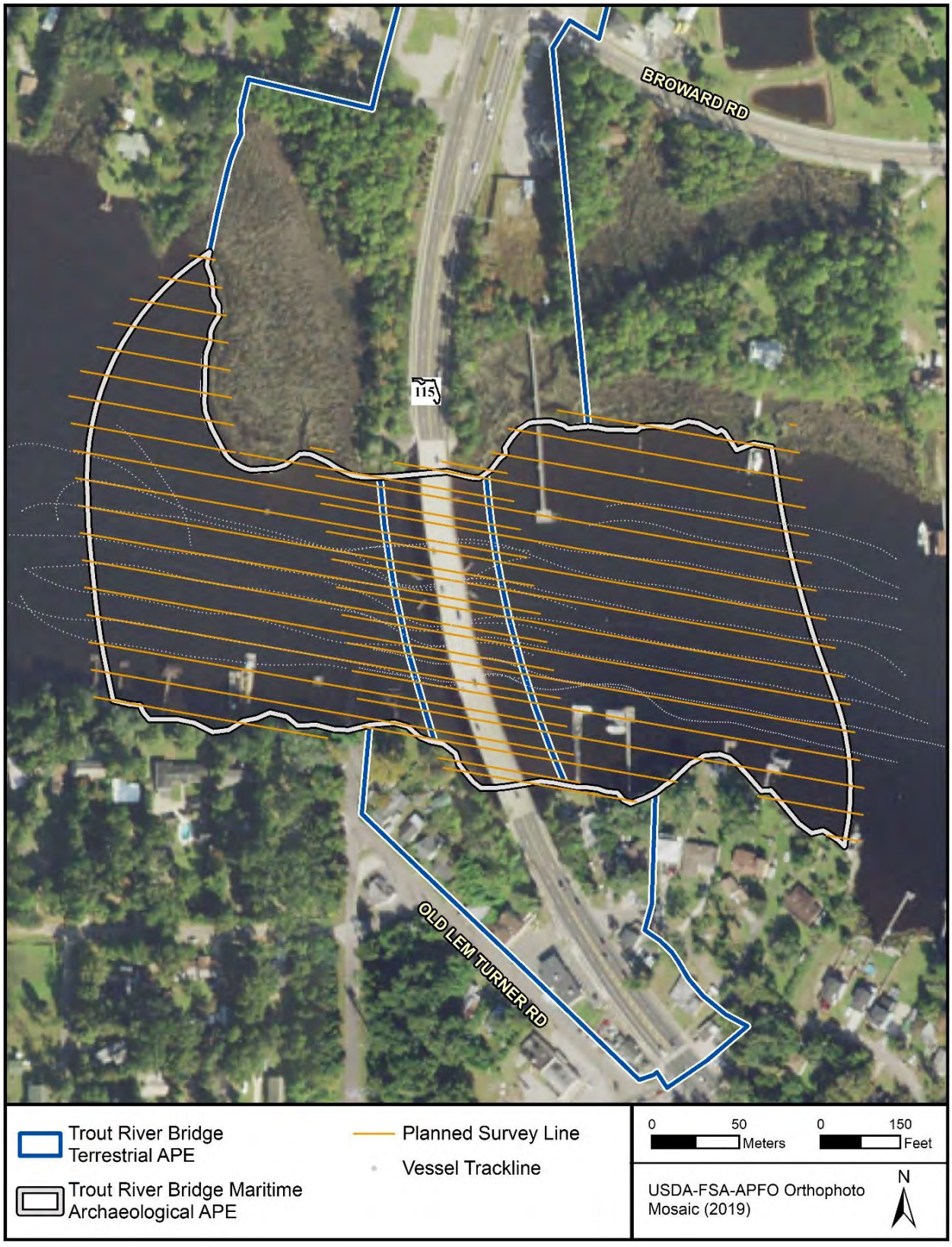

Figure 22. Planned vessel tracklines.

Augmentation System (SBAS) to enhance the GPS positioning for improved, sub-meter-accurate real-time positioning. The G-882 magnetometer utilizes a cesium vapor to obtain absolute accuracy less than 3.0 gammas throughout its operating range of 20,000 to 100,000 gammas. It is capable of collecting up to 20 samples per second with a counter sensitivity of less than 0.0004 gammas. The 4125 side-scan sonar system utilizes CHIRP technology to provide higher-resolution imagery at ranges up to 50 percent greater than traditional continuous-wave systems operating at the same frequency. At 600 kHz, the 4125 is capable of obtaining resolution across track of 1.5 centimeters (0.6 inches); resolution improves to 0.6 centimeters (0.2 inches) at 1,600 kHz.

Figure 23. Survey vessel.

Figure 24. EdgeTech side-scan sonar system.

Figure 25. EdgeTech sub-bottom profiler system.

Figure 26. Geometrics G-882 cesium vapor marine magnetometer.

The EdgeTech 3100 sub-bottom profiler towfish utilizes full spectrum CHIRP technology to provide high-resolution imagery of the buried substrate with penetration up to 328 feet (100 meters), depending upon towfish option and water and sediment conditions. The SB-424 towfish operates between 4.0 and 24 kHz and is capable of achieving vertical resolution between 1.6 and 3.1 inches (4.0 and 8.0 centimeters). The Garmin Fishfinder 240 Blue is a 50/200-kHz non-survey-grade echosounder and was only used for vessel guidance and for planning possible future archaeological diver investigations.

SEARCH maintained consistent altitude of all instrument towfish during survey so that data acquisition met optimal archaeological standards. It is ideal to collect magnetic data at an altitude from the riverbed of no greater than approximately 20 feet (6.1 meters). The shallow water nature of the APE allowed for SEARCH to maintain this altitude for the entirety of the survey. Side-scan sonar acoustics should image 100 percent of the surveyable portions of the APE, which includes the blank nadir region beneath the towfish, while maintaining an altitude above the riverbed between 10 and 20 percent of the selected range. This is achieved through a combination of instrument frequency and range, as well as towfish altitude. SEARCH towed the magnetometer and side-scan sonar towfish behind the vessel at distances and speeds that could maintain proper altitude (**Appendix E**). Distances were 50 feet (16 meters) for the magnetometer and 0 feet (0 meters) for the side-scan sonar, with the assistance of supplemental towfish weight. Vessel speed varied as well, but did not exceed 5.0 knots whenever possible, which maximized the data collection of each instrument and oftentimes slower to maintain proper instrument altitude. SEARCH deployed the sub-bottom profiler towfish and echosounder transducer close to the vessel, as water depths in the APE were not significant enough to adjust the altitude of these instruments.

HYPACK navigation software, interfaced with the dGPS, maintained vessel and equipment positioning with sub-meter accuracy by means of layback calculations and logged real-time positional, magnetic, and bathymetric data. SEARCH collected positional data at a rate of 5.0 hertz (Hz), magnetic data at a rate of 2.0 Hz, and bathymetric data at a rate of 1.0 Hz. SEARCH collected side-scan sonar imagery at a frequency of 600 kHz and a range of 164 feet (50 meters) (i.e., total swath width=100 meters [338 feet]) and at a frequency of 1,600 kHz and a range of 98 feet (30 meters) (i.e., total swath width=60 meters [197 feet]). This range accomplished sufficient imagery overlap between adjacent survey lines. The combination of survey line spacing, range, vessel speed, and cable out allowed for 100 percent imagery coverage, including the nadir region beneath the towfish path. The dGPS was interfaced with the side-scan sonar topside acquisition computer operating EdgeTech Discover software, which embedded positional data into the raw imagery and allowed for geo-rectification of the side-scan sonar record during processing. The Principal Investigator determined the optimal sub-bottom profiler settings based on the APE geology. Sub-bottom profiler imagery was acquired at a varying frequency of 4.0-24 kHz and a pulse rate of 10 milliseconds. Side-scan sonar and sub-bottom profiler imagery were collected in a constant stream. The survey was conducted in the State Plane coordinate system (Florida East Zone) based on the NAD83 datum. All project data were incorporated into a geographic information system (GIS) geo-database for organization, scientific analyses, and archiving.

REMOTE-SENSING DATA PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION METHODOLOGY

Sub-Bottom Profiler

Raw sub-bottom profiler imagery was processed and reviewed using Chesapeake Technology Inc.'s SonarWiz 7 processing software with settings adjusted for the Edgetech 3100 CHIRP acquisition methods. Following the importation of raw imagery, bottom tracking was performed to identify the first acoustic return, a representation of the seafloor. Subsequent gain, color, contrast, and swell filtration adjustments were applied to produce imagery for optimal interpretation. The resulting cross-section of data was reviewed track line by track line to identify man-made and natural features, including potential submerged cultural resources on or buried beneath the seafloor. Upon identification, each reflector was assigned a unique identifier and descriptive information was tabulated (e.g., water depth, reflector depth, dGPS position, possible identification, etc.). SEARCH then exported reflectors via ArcGIS 10.7 so they could be layered with other project data (magnetic contour map, APE boundary, etc.). Sub-bottom profilers emit vertical sound waves into the water column and collect the return signal once they reflect back to the instrument. Sound waves reflect back to the instrument once they encounter a boundary of different acoustic impedance (McGee and Ballard 1995). Acoustic impedance is a value that expresses how easily sound travels through a material. A material's density determines its acoustic impedance. In sub-bottom profiler imagery, acoustic reflectors are recognizable when sound waves are reflected by subterranean materials of differing acoustic impedance. A high acoustic impedance material, such as iron, reflects more sound waves than a material of low impedance, such as sand. Higher impedance materials display darker in the sub-bottom profiler imagery and prevent the continued vertical transmittance of the acoustic signal (**Figure 27**).

Sub-bottom profiler imagery is fairly limited in scope because data collected represent the narrow swath of seafloor directly beneath the towfish. The vertical range of data collection was set prior to acquisition to ensure that the seafloor, and secondary return, are clearly evident in the data. The range is unique for each survey and depends on bottom substrate and sediment compactness. To account for these factors, the Principal Investigator must determine the appropriate frequency at which the sub-bottom profiler will operate to ensure its effectiveness as an archaeological instrument. A low-frequency setting, such as 4.0-16 kHz, will achieve greater penetration into the seafloor but provides low-resolution imagery. Conversely, a high-frequency setting, such as 4.0-24 kHz, will provide higher resolution imagery but achieves less vertical penetration below the seafloor.

SEARCH has adopted five reflector types useful for interpreting the subterranean imagery and identifying potential submerged cultural resources (see **Figure 27**): unknown buried reflective feature (**Panel 1**), unknown surface reflective feature (**Panel 2**), composition change (**Panel 3**), scour and fill (**Panel 4**), and relict channel (**Panel 5**). Unknown buried or surface reflectors are characterized as general areas of increased reflectivity that sharply contrast to the adjacent sediments and can be used to describe all sub-bottom reflectors (Davies et al. 1992; Nordfjord et al. 2006) (see **Panels 1** and **2**). Further classification of unknown buried or surface reflectors is

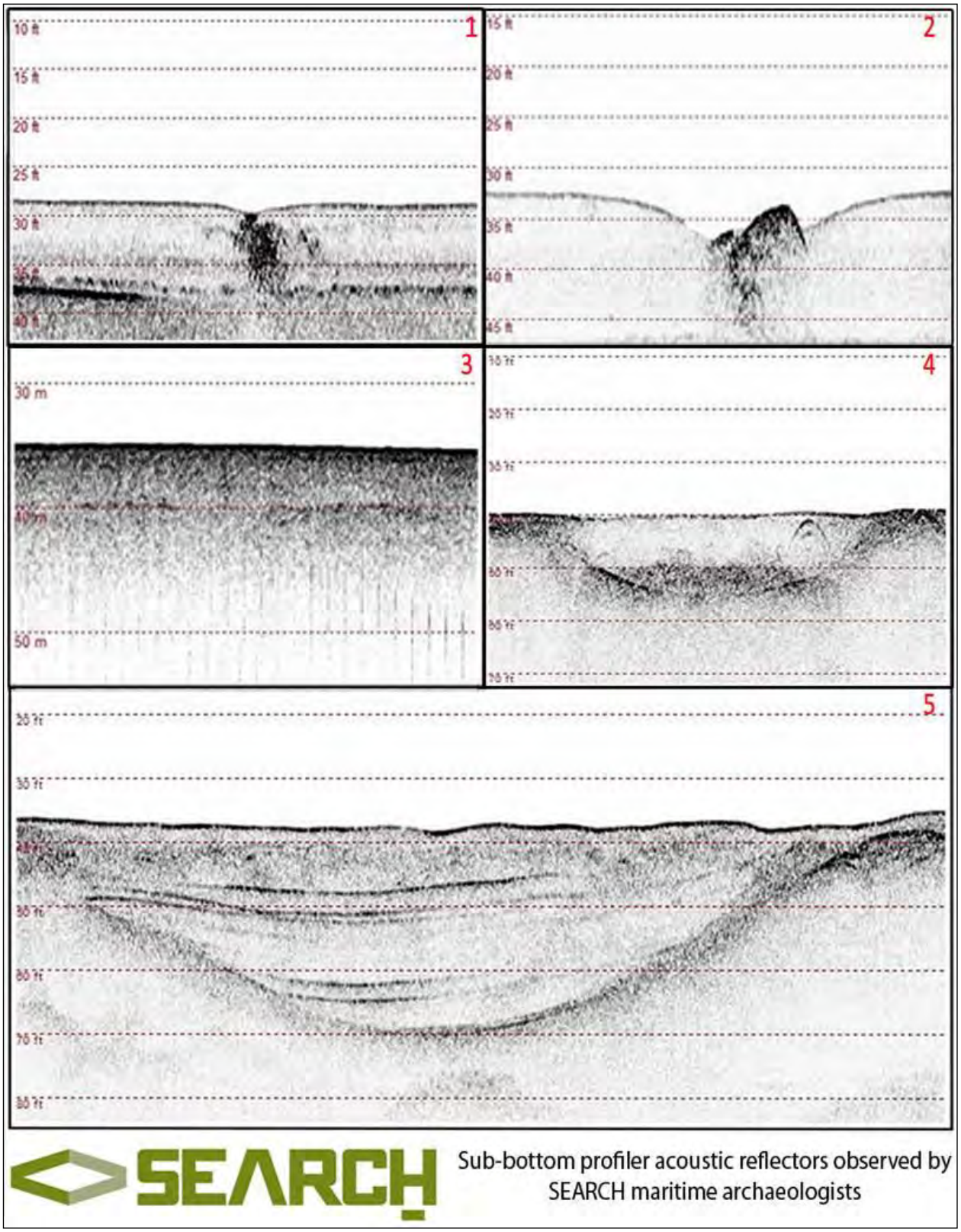

Figure 27. Processed sub-bottom profiler imagery with examples of acoustic reflectors.

achievable once single track-line imagery is paired with multiple adjacent track-line imagery, as well as additional data sets, such as processed magnetic data and sonar imagery (Pletts et al. 2007).

Composition change is a classification of reflector used when unknown buried reflectors are widespread and likely indicative of a change in stratigraphy (see **Panel 3**). A stratigraphic transition is illustrated by contrasting imagery because the boundary between two sediment densities results in a light and dark interface. These lengthy horizons are often identified on multiple adjacent track lines centralized around a locus.

Unknown reflectors caused by erosional unconformity related to variations in bottom currents and sediment migration are classified as scour and fill reflectors (Stoker and Cramp 1998). Scour and fill reflectors may exist beneath or atop the seafloor. **Panel 4** illustrates a prototypical scour and fill reflector caused by dredging and sediment refill operations. This scour and fill reflector indicates the maximum depth of dredging and reveals an additional unknown buried reflector within the refilled sediment. Using the scientific law of superposition, archaeologists can deduce the chronology of this specific section of seafloor. Additionally, surface scour and fill reflectors may indicate the presence of an object that is affecting sediment migration caused by bottom currents. The magnitude of a surface scour (see **Panel 2**) may provide insight to the general length of time an object has existed in its defined position. The final classification of sub-bottom reflector, relict channel, is used for an unknown buried reflector illustrating a convex parabolic shape accompanied by a composition change extending from either side of the vertex (see **Panel 5**). Similar to a scour and fill reflector, relict channel reflectors illustrate the displacement of sediment. Relict channels are remnant footprints of a pre-existing river or stream that has become inundated and buried due to sea level rise and sediment migration. The archaeological record suggests the potential utilization of such channels and their associated landscapes by precontact people given the propensity for precontact sites to exist near freshwater sources (Faught 2014).

Knowledge of the APE and comparison with other remote-sensing data can assist in the appropriate classification of submerged cultural resources identified in the sub-bottom profiler record. For example, some unknown buried reflectors can be identified as submerged pipelines or cables when paired with magnetic data and cartographic research, as shown by the concave unknown buried reflector in **Panel 4**. It is important to reiterate the limited scope of sub-bottom profiler imagery and understand its limitations as an archaeological tool. A common occurrence in sub-bottom profiler imagery is the “masking” of data due to submerged vegetation and subsurface gaseous sediment. The presence of gases may cause acoustically transparent zones in the data record due to the near nonexistent acoustic impedance or air (Ergun et al. 2002). This type of imagery may inhibit, or limit, the detection of potential cultural resources.

As an independent data set, sub-bottom profiler imagery does not identify artifacts or other physical evidence of precontact occupation, but rather aids in the identification of paleolandscapes or geomorphological features that have a potential to contain precontact archaeological sites. With regard to historic submerged resources, sub-bottom profiler imagery

can reveal the existence of historic remains buried beneath the seafloor or corroborate side-scan sonar imagery when an object rests atop the seafloor. Ultimately, sub-bottom profiler imagery is a supplemental tool to be used in conjunction with magnetic and side-scan sonar data sets when attempting to identify remote-sensing targets. Further archaeological investigation, such as coring or diving, is required to identify the source of any acoustic reflector.

Side-Scan Sonar

SEARCH reviewed each line of raw side-scan sonar imagery from the survey to locate acoustic contacts indicative of man-made features and potential submerged cultural resources protruding above the seafloor. Each contact was assigned a unique identifier, and descriptive information was collected and tabulated (e.g., length, width, dGPS position, possible identification, etc.). SEARCH also generated a mosaic image of the APE comprising all raw sonar imagery. The ability to mosaic the imagery was made possible with embedded positional data from the dGPS utilizing Chesapeake Technology Inc. SonarWiz 7 sonar-processing software. High-frequency imagery files (1,600 kHz) were imported into the software at settings adjusted for the EdgeTech 4125 acquisition methods. Following importation of the raw imagery, bottom tracking was performed to identify the first acoustic return, which determines the altitude of the towfish above the seafloor, creates a slant-range-corrected record, and removes the water column from the nadir region. Gain, color, and contrast settings were adjusted for each file to produce an optimal and even image across the entire mosaic. Returns from overlapping files were averaged. Thus, if a contact contrasts well on one track line, but not on an adjacent line, averaged returns from both lines ensure significant contrast for contact detection. The mosaic was exported as multiple geo-rectified images (geotiff format) with a resolution of 0.15 meters/pixel (0.5 feet/pixel) and imported into ArcGIS 10.7 so that it could be layered with other project data (e.g., magnetic contour map, APE boundary, etc.) and facilitate archaeological analysis.

Magnetometer

SEARCH reviewed magnetic data in a profile image similar to an echogram to identify and edit errant data. The raw magnetic data (x, y positional coordinates and z magnetic values) were then processed into a contour map, which allows the best representation of three-dimensional data on a two-dimensional plane and facilitates interpretation of the interaction of a magnetic source with the earth's magnetic field. The process involved with creating this contour map consists of removing the diurnal variation from the data, creating a regularly spaced grid of the irregularly spaced data points, and generating contours that are visually concise and accurately represent anomalies in the earth's magnetic field.

The earth's background magnetic value at any particular geographic location fluctuates slightly from day to day and throughout each day (diurnal variation). This variation is evident in the raw magnetometer data (z-value) and results in a cluttered map when contoured. To overcome this, SEARCH filtered the raw magnetometer data through a mathematical algorithm. The algorithm defines each raw z-value as either higher than the magnetic background (positive) or lower than the magnetic background (negative). The algorithm replaces the raw z-value with this positive or

negative number, which is relative to the magnetic background at the particular date, time, and geographic location it was recorded. The diurnal variation is easily identified and removed from the relative z-values, which facilitates contouring and provides a "clean" contour map. More importantly, this process affords a direct one-to-one comparison of magnetic amplitudes and negative-to-positive ratios of anomalies no matter when or where they were recorded—something that is not possible with raw magnetic values.

The x, y, and relative z data were imported into Golden Software Inc.'s Surfer contouring and three-dimensional surface mapping software (v15). SEARCH instructed Surfer to grid the processed magnetic data based on data collection methodology and magnetic theory as it applies to the correlation between source amplitude and its distance from the magnetometer sensor. SEARCH first filtered the data to 1.0 Hz, which is a more manageable dataset for the relatively large survey area and sufficient data for archaeological purposes. The inline distance between raw data points, based on the filtered rate of collection (1.0 Hz) and the average survey vessel speed during data collection (4.0 knots), equates to approximately 2.0 meters (6.6 feet). Data were collected along parallel survey lines spaced approximately 30 meters (98 feet) apart. Based on these parameters, SEARCH's Surfer gridline geometry was set at 2.0 meters (6.6 feet) between nodes, with a search ellipse of 1.5 times the survey line distance (i.e., 45 meters [148 feet]). SEARCH selected a gridding interpolation method following the magnetic theory that magnetic amplitude decreases inversely proportional to the cube of the distance between the source and the magnetometer sensor (Breiner 1999). The resulting magnetic data grid consists of regularly spaced data nodes interpolated from the irregularly spaced magnetometer data. SEARCH next contoured the filtered relative magnetometer data using the interpolated magnetic data grid. The initial contour interval was set at 5.0 gammas with 100-gamma index contours. Positive contours are depicted in orange (5.0-gamma interval) and red (100-gamma interval), while negative contours are light blue (5.0-gamma interval) and dark blue (100-gamma interval).

SEARCH reviewed previous research concerning magnetic theory as it applies to archaeological resources and remote-sensing survey (e.g., Breiner 1999; Enright 2009; Enright et al. 2003, 2006; Garrison et al. 1989; Gearhart 2004, 2011; VonFrese 1986) to interpret the processed magnetic data and identify the presence or absence of potential shipwreck anomalies. Research has demonstrated that the complex distributions of the many ferromagnetic components of a typical vessel tend to cancel one another in the shipwreck's contoured magnetic signature and present a relatively simple pattern as a whole. The composite magnetic signature of a complex source such as a shipwreck consists of the permanent magnetism of each individual ferromagnetic component plus the relatively weaker induced magnetism caused by the earth's magnetic field. Even though the permanent magnetism of the individual components alone would dominate the weaker earth-induced magnetism, a complex concentration of numerous magnetic anomalies overlapping one another tends to minimize or negate the permanent magnetism of individual ferromagnetic objects, leaving a composite anomaly dominated by the earth-induced signature. As such, a shipwreck anomaly tends to exhibit a general dipolar pattern (i.e., a positive lobe and a negative lobe) where the polar axis is dominated by the earth-induced portion of the composite and, therefore, aligns itself with the earth's magnetic field, regardless of site orientation (anomalies are generally characterized as dipolar, monopolar, or multicomponent [**Figure 28**]).

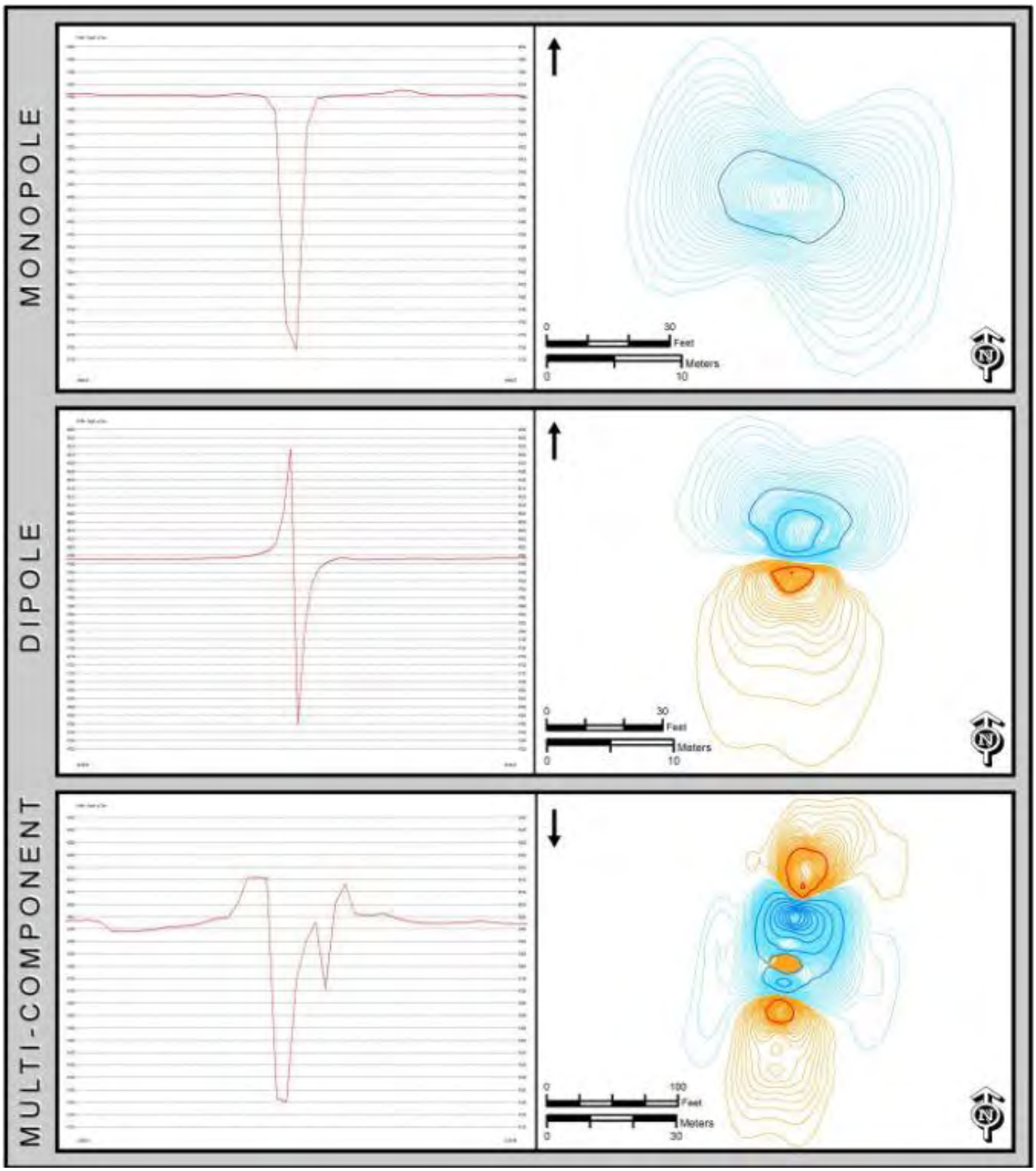

Figure 28. Examples of magnetic anomaly complexity.

The majority of negative contours are oriented in the northern hemisphere of a shipwreck anomaly, while the majority of positive contours are situated to the south. The polar axis of the principal dipole (the magnetic vector from positive peak to negative peak) is oriented toward magnetic north, ±26 degrees (the magnetic declination in the APE at the time of survey was −6.3 degrees, ±0.2 degrees). **Figure 29** illustrates this characteristic. This figure is a collection of

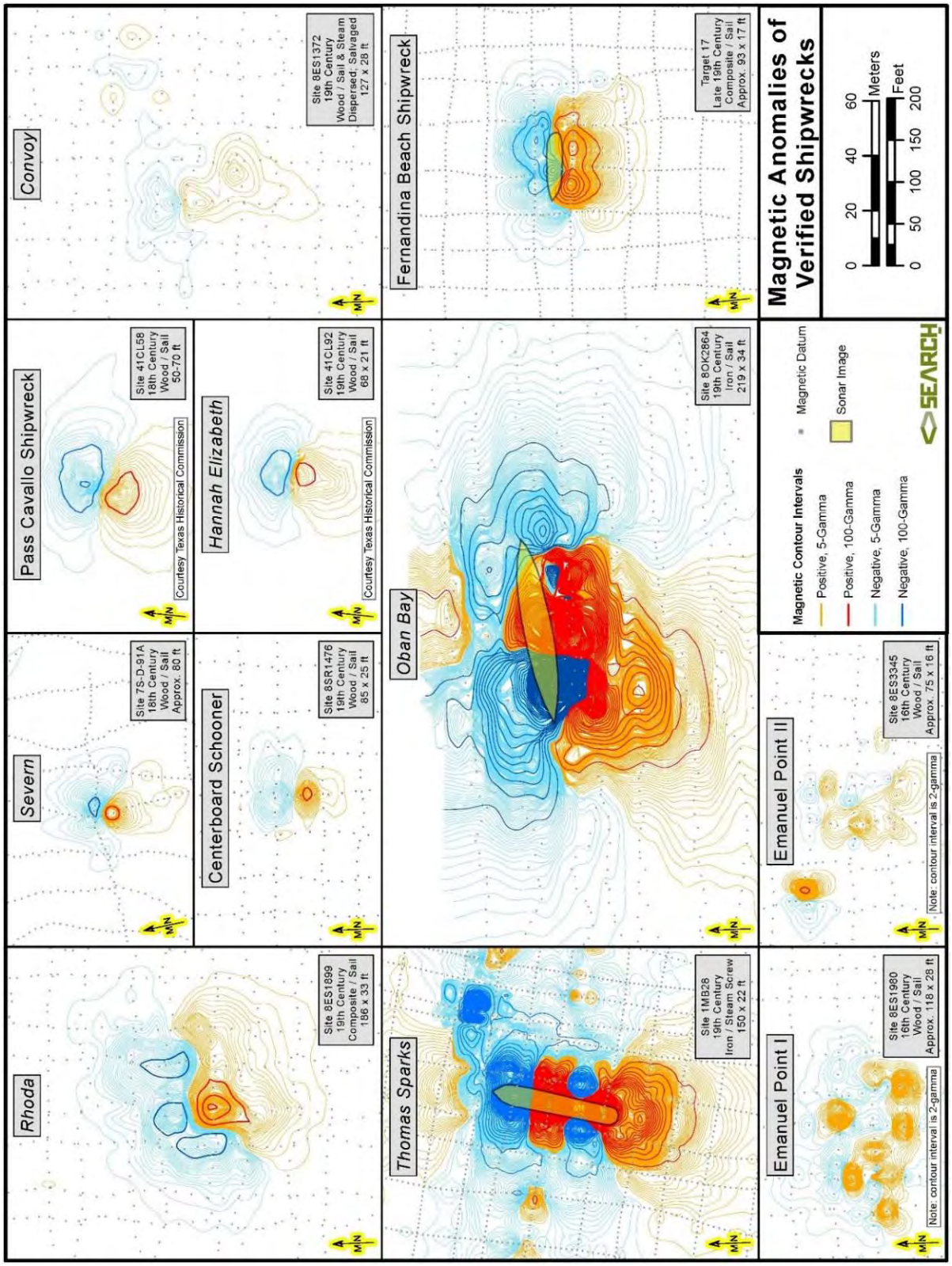

Figure 29. Magnetic anomalies of verified shipwrecks.

verified shipwrecks recorded previously by SEARCH maritime archaeologists. Contour interval is identical in all images, except two (discussed below), and scale is the same in all images.

Site formation processes and decreased distance between sensor and source will alter this arrangement somewhat and induce a more complex anomaly. Surveys that decrease the sensor-to-source distance (e.g., shallow-water survey) will produce a complex, multicomponent anomaly comprising multiple monopoles and dipoles within the induced anomaly pattern. This occurrence is amplified with shipwrecks consisting of copious amounts of cast iron or large ferrous construction features or machinery (e.g., an iron-hull steamship). Gearhart (2011:104) states that when magnetic survey occurs "in close proximity to a shipwreck, localized amplitude peaks associated with large individual ferromagnetic components may contrast with the surrounding induced anomaly pattern of the shipwreck as a whole." However, the anomaly will still exhibit the broader, underlying induced pattern described above. This is illustrated with *Oban Bay* (8OK02864) and *Thomas Sparks* (1MB00028) in **Figure 27**, both of which are iron-hull vessels in shallow water that were surveyed with a minimal sensor-to-source distance. *Thomas Sparks* (1MB00028) additionally contains steam engine components, which create localized high and low amplitudes.

Site formation processes also can induce complexity outside the principal dipole. For example, a large iron feature, such as a boiler, that has been deposited away from the main shipwreck site can produce a separate magnetic signature that adds complexity to the characteristics of the shipwreck anomaly as a whole; or a site formation process that has included radical seabed movement (referred to as scrambling devices) that results in what Muckelroy (1978:196) terms a "discontinuous site" can alter anomaly patterns. Scrambling devices that can produce a discontinuous site include strong tidal currents and extreme wave action, occurrences exacerbated in shallow water, as well as salvage and explosion. Such a site can produce widely distributed ship components and anomalies with large areal extents. Depending on the level of distribution, a principal dipolar anomaly may or may not exist for a discontinuous site.

Polar alignment and complexity of the anomaly are perhaps the most important characteristics to consider when interpreting magnetic data for potential shipwrecks. Other characteristics that help distinguish shipwreck magnetic signatures from other signatures (e.g., capped petroleum wells and debris) include the peak-to-peak amplitude gradient, the negative-to-positive amplitude ratio, and continuity. Continuity helps to differentiate a shipwreck, which is a complex distribution of objects, from debris fields, which also are complex distributions of objects. Shipwrecks possess more continuity among their central dipoles than do debris fields. Known examples of shipwreck magnetic signatures from Gearhart (2004) possess relatively even amplitude distribution between their poles (ratios of negative to positive amplitudes) of less than 1:4. Examples of wooden-hull sailing vessels possess gradients between their poles from 1.4 to 2.7 gammas/meter (4.5 to 9.0 gammas/foot), and examples of iron/steel and/or steam/gasoline-powered vessels possess gradients above 9.1 gammas/meter (30 gammas/foot) (Gearhart 2004). SEARCH has documented wooden-hull sailing vessels with gradients as high as 5.8 gammas/meter (19 gammas/foot). Finally, Enright et al. (2006:147) suggested that 20-meter (66-foot) survey line spacing, which SEARCH exceeded during survey of the current APE, would result in

"detection of a near 100 percent sample of small wooden hull sailing vessel anomalies on two adjacent lines."

SEARCH has documented magnetic anomalies produced by shipwrecks dating to the early European exploration of the Gulf of Mexico (i.e., sixteenth century). Anomalies from these shipwrecks exhibit the characteristics described above but at markedly weaker amplitudes and lower gradients (see **Figure 27**, Emanuel Point I and II). The level of degradation during the site's 450-plus years and the resulting lack of architectural remains may be the cause. To compensate, SEARCH contoured these anomalies at a 2.0-gamma interval. Smith et al. (1995:58) state that all iron fasteners documented on Emanuel Point I (8ES01980) "are heavily encrusted with corrosion products, and most have lost their original metal composition." Concretions had lost the original material, and iron had become "black iron-sulfide slush" over the centuries of submersion in salt water (Smith et al. 1995:125). The archaeological excavation of Emanuel Point I (8ES01980) also involved the removal of numerous artifacts, including an iron anchor, prior to SEARCH's recent survey of the site. In the case of Emanuel Point II (8ES03345), archaeological investigation to date has identified comparable iron ship fittings in the construction but a notable lack of large iron artifacts (e.g., anchors) (Dr. Gregory Cook, personal communication, December 5, 2012).

Another hypothesis involves the prevalence of wrought-iron ship fittings and artifacts on the sites. Iron objects were forged, prior to the widespread use of cast iron, by slowly smelting the iron at low temperatures to the point of malleability. Maximum temperature never reached the point necessary to melt the iron. At this relatively low temperature, iron is formed by hammering it into shape. Heavy impact will alter the magnetic properties of iron and perhaps influence its resulting magnetic anomaly. Iron also can become demagnetized over time due to sudden impact or when affected by another magnetic source, as with a typical shipwreck site. This is probably the case with the Emanuel Point I and II (8ES01980 and 8ES03345) shipwrecks, especially given the archaeological findings. It is therefore important to consider age, construction techniques, and material composition of shipwrecks that might have occurred in the APE when processing and analyzing magnetic data, particularly when shipwrecks from this early time period are known to exist within the region. It also is an indicator that characteristics such as anomaly amplitude and gradient might not be as important to consider in shipwreck signatures when the vessel predates the widespread use of cast iron and/or has been submerged long enough for iron to break down.

Bathymetry

Bathymetry was used solely for vessel guidance and future archaeological planning purposes. As such, SEARCH has not cleaned, tidally corrected, or contoured the data. If archaeological diver investigations are requested to identify the source(s) of any remote-sensing target, SEARCH will utilize water depth to assist with creating the research design and Dive Operations Plan. Water depth at a potential dive site will help SEARCH choose archaeological divers trained and experienced to safely accomplish dive missions, predict potential diving hazards, assess dive times, and formulate potential time on-site needed to accomplish dive mission goals.

Laboratory Methods

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and no laboratory analysis was required.

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 2, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Informant Interviews

SEARCH archaeologist Dave Boschi, MA, RPA, contacted the Jacksonville Historical Society via email on May 19, 2021, in an effort to obtain input from a local perspective regarding the project and any areas of local importance. As of the submittal of this report, no response has been received from the Jacksonville Historical Society.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located in the City of Jacksonville, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH attempted consultation with Devin Scott, the CLG representative for the city. On May 19, 2021, SEARCH archaeologist Dave Boschi, MA, RPA, emailed Mr. Scott to discuss the project and inquire whether the city might have any concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the email, Mr. Boschi provided the project maps to Mr. Scott for review. As of the submittal of this report, City staff has not responded with any concerns regarding the project.

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 2 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 2 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 SURVEY

The Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE is located along an approximately 0.4-mile (0.65-kilometer) long corridor of SR 115 (Lem Turner Road) between Broward Road and Trout River Boulevard (see **Figures 1** through **3**). Commercial developments line both sides of SR 115, with waterfront residences along Trout River (see **Figure 4**). Road construction and underground utilities have left no portion of the corridor undisturbed; additionally, impermeable surfaces, including sidewalks and parking lots, restricted available areas to test (**Figures 30** and **31**). A total of 13 shovel tests were attempted; however, due to the ground conditions, no shovel tests were excavated (**Figure 32**). Marked field maps are presented in **Appendix C**. No archaeological sites, occurrences or features were recorded, and no further terrestrial archaeological survey is recommended. An FDHR survey log is provided in **Appendix D**.

Figure 30. Typical setting within the project APE on the north side of Trout River. Top left: Wetland vegetation and sidewalk, view south; Top right: At the northeast corner of Bridge No. 720033, view southeast; Bottom left: Underground utilities and sidewalk, view south; Bottom right: Hardscape parking lot, view south.

Figure 31. Typical setting within the project APE on the south side of Trout River. Top left: At the southwest corner of Bridge No. 720033, view north; Top right: Hardscape parking, view north; Bottom left: Parking lot, view west; Bottom right: Parking and sidewalk, view north.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 12 newly recorded historic resources within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. These resources include 12 newly recorded historic buildings (**Table 5; Figure 33**).

Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8DU22975	9987 Old Lem Turner Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1917	Ineligible
8DU22976	9979 Old Lem Turner Road	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Ineligible
8DU22977	9969 Old Lem Turner Road	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1942	Ineligible
8DU22978	9959 Old Lem Turner Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8DU22979	9953 Lem Turner Road	Commercial	ca. 1948	Ineligible
8DU22980	9943 Lem Turner Road	Commercial	ca. 1932	Ineligible
8DU22981	9929 Lem Turner Road	Mid-Century Modern	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8DU22982	9901 Old Lem Turner Road	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1949	Ineligible
8DU22983	9885 Lem Turner Road	Mid-Century Modern	ca. 1966	Ineligible

Table 5. Historic Resources Recorded within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8DU22984	9903 Lem Turner Road	Commercial	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8DU22985	9881 Bayview Avenue	Ranch	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8DU22986	10157 Lem Turner Road	Other-Eclectic	ca. 1969	Ineligible

Additional detail on the 12 resources is provided in the architectural resources table in **Appendix F**. FMSF resource forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix G**. The FDHR survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 6** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 6. Major Architectural Styles within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Commercial	3	23.00%
Mid-Century Modern	2	15.40%
Minimal Traditional	2	15.40%
Frame Vernacular	2	15.40%
Other-Eclectic	1	07.70%
Masonry Vernacular	1	07.70%
Ranch	1	07.70%

Commercial

There are three buildings within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as having aspects of the Commercial Style (**Figure 34**). “They are truly American architecture in conception and utility. The style is a monument to the advance of Chicago in commerce and commercial greatness and to the prevailing penchant for casting out art where it interferes with the useful (Godspeed Publishing Co. 1891:70).” The Commercial style encompasses a wide variety of buildings constructed for commercial use. Often, it is used to describe those buildings, the precursors of modern skyscrapers, constructed in the Chicago school style in the late 1800s and early 1900s. These Commercial style buildings were a product of advancement in construction technology, allowing for taller buildings (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission [PHMC] 2015). Louis Sullivan, a Chicago architect, is particularly well known for his tall commercial building designs, which often included terra-cotta ornament along the lowest story and upper cornice (Harris 1998).

Another type of Commercial style building is the kind found in smaller downtowns and along main streets. Well-kept commercial buildings signified economic prosperity, and they were often used by towns and small cities to project a more cosmopolitan or big city feel. This often led to a lack of regional differences in commercial districts. Because commercial districts often had abutting resources, the facade facing the main street was often the only facade that contained elaboration other than that needed for utilitarian purpose. Corner buildings often have decoration on two facades. These commercial buildings are often broken down into type, commonly the two-part commercial block, one-part commercial block, enframed window wall,

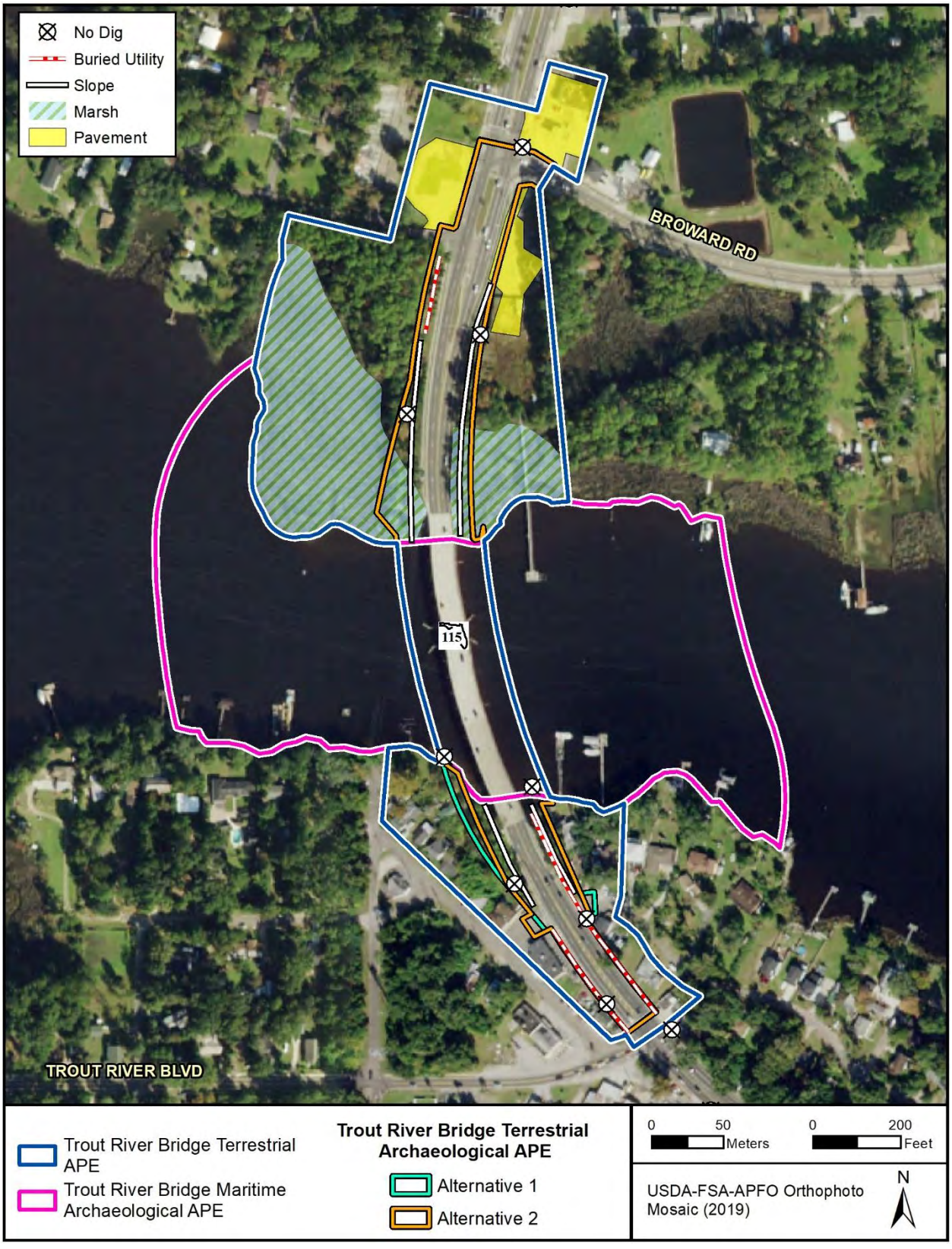

Figure 32. Terrestrial archaeological results within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

Figure 33. Historic resources recorded within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE.

three-part vertical block, temple front, or vault (Longstreth 1986; PHMC 2015). Characteristics of the Commercial style include, but are not limited to:

- Masonry exterior material;
- Large storefront windows, three-part windows, or projecting bay windows along the ground floor;
- Vertical emphasis;
- Ground floor storefront with prominent entrance;
- Steel and beam construction;
- Decorative cornice; and
- Flat roof (PHMC 2015).

Figure 34. Resource 8DU22980 provides an example of the Commercial style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing northeast.

Mid-Century Modern

There are two buildings within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as Mid-Century Modern (**Figure 35**). The Mid-Century Modern Style rose to popularity from the 1940s through the 1960s. World War II introduced experimental technologies and materials that were used after the war in building new homes for the returning veterans and their families. The increasing popularity of the suburbs created new ideas on healthy living and new design challenges for architecture. Furthermore, an influx of European immigration during the war led to the blending of the earlier Bauhaus movement with that of American architectural traditions (Eng n.d.; Sadowsky n.d.). In response to these stimuli, Mid-Century Modern was characterized by a futuristic aesthetic with an emphasis on function (Richman-Abdou 2017). In an effort to harmonize the exterior natural world with the interior space, large expanses of plate glass and sliding glass doors were employed in design. The style is further characterized by:

Figure 35. Resource 8DU22981 provides an example of the Mid-Century Modern style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph west.

- low profile;
- horizontal composition;
- the use of modern materials;
- angular shapes and flat planes;

- open floor plans;
- oversized flared eaves and butterfly roofs;
- changes in elevation;
- lack of reference to earlier styles; and
- natural light (Carney 2018; Eng n.d.; Sadowsky n.d.; Richman-Abdou 2017).

Minimal Traditional

There are two buildings within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as Minimal Traditional (**Figure 36**). The Minimal Traditional style grew out of a need for small, simple, economical homes in the United States in the 1930s during the Great Depression. It was a product of the 1934 National Housing Act and the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which was formed to create jobs and improve housing by stimulating the construction industry. Minimal traditional style houses were often built with the assistance of FHA-insured home loans. These houses later became a staple in housing veterans returning from World War II, due to the ease and speed of their construction. Minimal Traditional style houses were generally one-story high, took on a form based on traditional cottages and bungalows, and lacked ornamentation. Characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style include, but are not limited to:

Figure 36. Resource 8DU22982 provides an example of the Minimal Traditional style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing northeast.

- One-story height;
- Square or rectangle plan;
- Small rooms centered around a focal living room;
- Low-pitched side gable or hipped roofs;
- Closed shallow eaves; and
- Simplistic details (McAlester 2013).

Frame Vernacular

There are two buildings within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as Frame Vernacular (**Figure 37**). The Frame Vernacular style

Figure 37. Resource 8DU22975 provides an example of the Frame Vernacular style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing northeast.

represents those "ordinary" wood frame buildings designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. The local environment and experience of the builder, often not architecturally trained, provide more influence over the end product than that of most other styles (City of Miami 2017; Glassie 1990). Decoration is often sparse; however, examples of Frame Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles. Characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style often include, but are not limited to:

- Balloon frame;
- Rectangular plan;
- One to two stories;
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.; and
- Siding may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

Other-Eclectic

There is one building within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as having Eclectic Style elements (**Figure 38**). The twentieth century gave rise to the Eclectic style, which was derived from historic Europeans styles as well as new originally American designs (Stephen F. Austin State University 2013). Eclecticism exists on a spectrum based on how many different styles and elements exist on the building. They are a hybrid of many different styles. A building's form may contradict many of the elements that adorn the structure. Efficiency as wells as new technology influenced this new mix of styles (Antique Home Style, n.d.). New building materials such as cast iron, wrought iron, and steel were introduced, challenging architects to incorporate these new materials into styles reminiscent of past power and influence (Study.com 2016).

Figure 38. Resource 8DU22986 provides an example of the Eclectic style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing northeast.

There are many subgroups within the Eclectic period. The first subgroup during the twentieth century includes Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Chateauesque, Beaux Arts, and French Eclectic. The secondary subgroup includes Italian Renaissance (1890–1935), Mission (1890–1920), Spanish Eclectic (1915–1940), Monterey (1925–1955), and Pueblo Revival (1910–present). The third set is Modern: Prairie (1900–1920); Craftsman (1905–1930); Modernistic (1920–1940), which includes both Art Modern and Art Deco; and lastly, International (1925–present) (Stephen F. Austin State University 2013). Characteristics of the Eclectic Style include, but are not limited to:

- Multiple style elements;
- Modern building materials; and
- Classical elements (McAlester 2013).

Masonry Vernacular

There is one building within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as Masonry Vernacular (**Figure 39**). Much like the Frame Vernacular style, 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. Characteristics of the Masonry Vernacular style vary widely based on location, need, and experience. The style is further characterized by:

Figure 39. Resource 8DU22978 provides an example of the Masonry Vernacular style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing east.

- 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).

Ranch

There is one building within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE that can be categorized as Ranch style (**Figure 40**). The evolution of the Ranch style had multiple centers: the Chicago area, inspired by the Prairie Houses of Frank Lloyd Wright; the American southwest, the vestiges of working ranches providing inspiration; and California, where rapid growth in the

Figure 40. Resource 8DU22985 provides an example of the Ranch style within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. Photograph facing north.

early part of the twentieth century called for a new vernacular architecture undertaking (Timberg 2005). California in the 1930s saw architects Cliff May, H. Roy Kelley, William Wurster, amongst others, adapting traditional houses of southwestern ranches, haciendas, and Spanish Colonial Revival styles to a suburban plan (NPS 2002:66). The initial popularity of the Ranch style can be attributed to its affordability and its references to the culture of the American West (Hubka 1995). Their ease of construction further contributed to their popularity during the post-World War II period, when families left the cities in droves (Salant 2006). The Ranch style was the most prevalent in the United States between 1940 and 1970 (Salant 2006). Exterior material of early ranches focused on natural material and often included adobe, board and batten, and brick (NPS 2002:66). As the twentieth century wore on, concrete block, stucco, and other materials were also used. Characteristics of the Ranch style often include, but are not limited to:

- Single story;
- Emphasis on horizontality;
- Low-pitched roofs with deep set eaves;
- Set parallel to the street;
- Rectangular, L-, or U-shaped plan;
- Open plans;
- Attached garages;
- Modest stylistic details; and
- Picture windows (McAlester 2013).

REMOTE-SENSING SURVEY

Remote-sensing data were processed following the methodology described above, and SEARCH applied the knowledge gained from the historical research when interpreting the remote-sensing survey results. The research, methodologies, and hypotheses described in the Research Design section guided the archaeological analysis and developed the results and recommendations presented below. SEARCH established an amplitude threshold of ±5.0 gammas when analyzing magnetic anomaly significance. Any anomaly not meeting this threshold likely represents noise caused by towfish-heading error during inclement weather or an artifact of contouring. Actual sources producing such low-amplitude anomalies likely represent relatively small, insignificant debris sources. For the remaining magnetic anomalies, SEARCH analyzed the characteristics of each and made comparisons to verified examples of shipwreck magnetic signatures. SEARCH also reviewed current aerial imagery to determine whether the source of the magnetic signature was modern infrastructure. SEARCH reviewed side-scan sonar imagery to identify acoustic contacts and created a mosaic image of the APE to layer with other project data for analysis. Acoustic contacts representing natural features were not typically captured, except for a few representative features. SEARCH reviewed sub-bottom profiler imagery to delineate buried reflectors that may help identify related magnetic anomalies or relict channels that could hold potential evidence of precontact use or occupation within the APE. Sub-bottom profiler survey within the APE achieved approximately 30 feet (9.1 meters) of vertical penetration on average.

In total, SEARCH identified 16 magnetic anomalies or anomaly clusters (meeting the 5.0-gamma threshold), 30 acoustic contacts, and no unique acoustic reflectors in the remote-sensing record. Tables of findings and illustrations depicting survey results, including magnetic anomaly statistics, magnetic contour maps, side-scan sonar mosaics, and acoustic contact reports are presented in **Appendix H** (**NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE**). SEARCH generated unique identifiers for remote-sensing targets that include either the letter "M" to designate a magnetic anomaly, or "S" for acoustic contact. For example, M001 is the first magnetic anomaly identified within the APE. An example of a portion of remote-sensing data overlay is provided in **Figure 41**.

The APE contains numerous identifiable remote-sensing targets, including targets associated with the SR 115 bridge, shoreline riprap (roadbed fill), infrastructure related to cable crossings, and above water features such as USGS Water metering stations, which are clearly identifiable across multiple remote-sensing data sets (**Figure 42**). Identifiable targets were not typically selected during SEARCH's analysis, except for representative examples, as they do not represent potential submerged cultural resources.

Analysis of the data suggests most contacts and anomalies observed in the APE are low gamma, short-duration anomalies indicative of isolated ferrous metal objects. These anomalies and acoustic contacts likely represent single-source debris objects such as crab traps or debris, which is to be expected in heavily modified waterways such as the area surrounding the SR 115 bridge crossing along Trout River. None of the 16 magnetic anomalies nor 30 acoustic contacts are interpreted to represent potential submerged cultural resources.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the combined findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted for the FDOT, District 2, in support of the replacement of the existing Lem Turner Road (SR 115) Bridge (No. 720033) over Trout River in Duval County. The project limits are from north of Trout River Boulevard to south of Broward Road. This project is Federally funded.

The archaeological survey included pedestrian survey within the SR 115 right-of-way, as ground conditions prevented subsurface testing due to hardscape and buried utilities. Extensive ground-disturbing activities by buried utilities and development have left no portion of the proposed corridor undisturbed. No intact soils were identified, and no artifacts were recovered from the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 12 newly recorded historic resources (8DU22975-8DU22986) within the Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE. These 12 resources lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further architectural survey is recommended in support of the proposed SR 115 over Trout River bridge replacement.

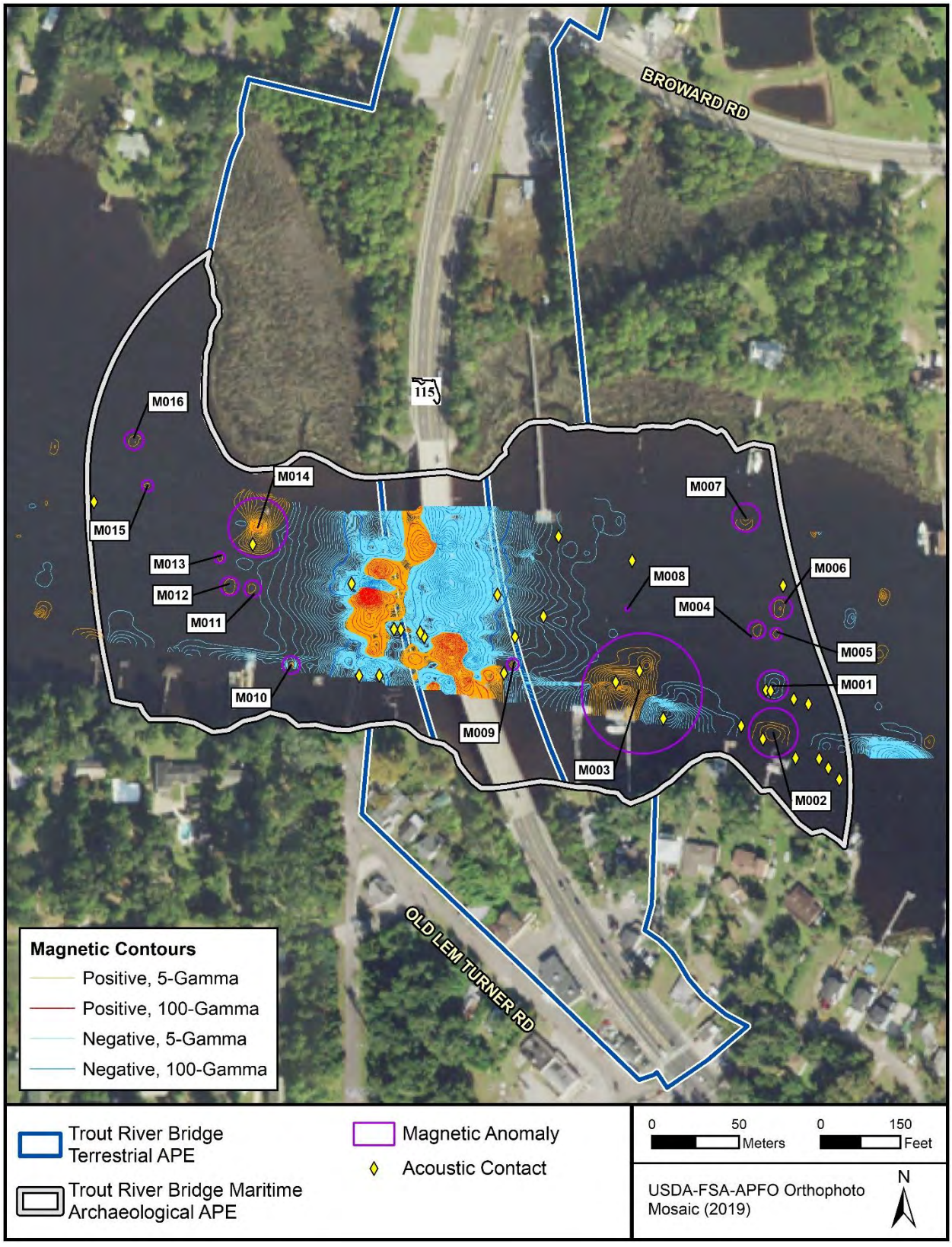

Figure 41. SR 115 over Trout River remote-sensing survey results.

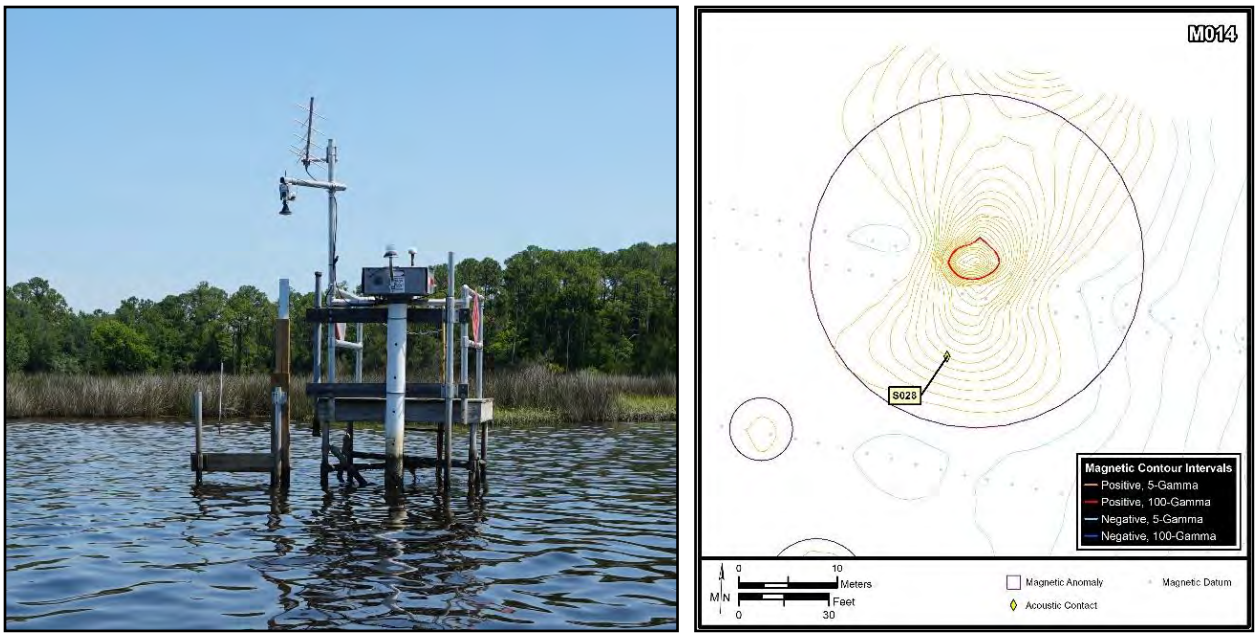

Figure 42. Example of above-water features. USGS 02246621 Trout River Water Data Station, within the western portion of the maritime APE. Right, Magnetic anomaly M014, which corresponds to the Data Station location.

The remote-sensing survey included the collection of magnetometer, side-scan sonar, and sub-bottom profiler data along parallel survey lines spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. Data acquisition used the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) State Plane coordinate system (FL East), US Survey Feet. SEARCH processed magnetic data, side-scan sonar imagery, and sub-bottom profiler imagery in order to assess the presence or absence of potential submerged cultural resources. Based upon the results of the remote-sensing survey and subsequent data processing and analysis, SEARCH identified 16 magnetic anomalies, 30 acoustic contacts, and no buried acoustic reflectors in the data. Five of the magnetic anomalies correlate with seven acoustic contacts. None of these remote-sensing anomalies or contacts resemble potential submerged cultural resources (see **Figure 33**). SEARCH recommends cultural resource clearance for the submerged APE.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed SR 115 over Trout River bridge replacement will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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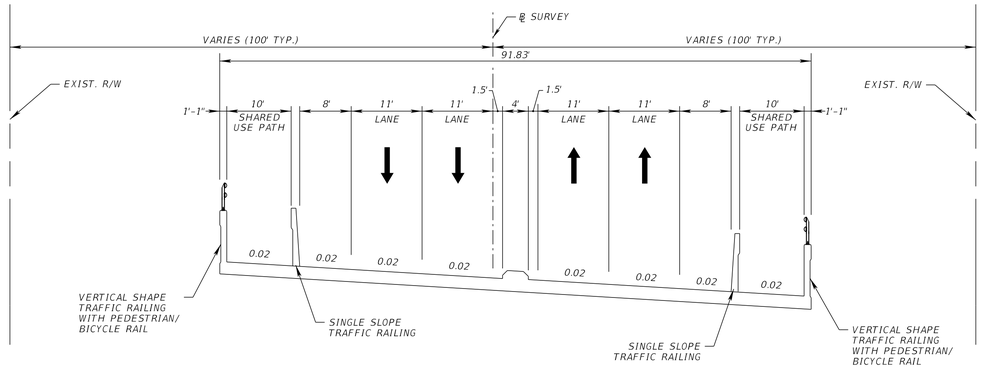
APPENDIX A.

BUILD ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

Alt H Mod 3



TYPICAL ALTERNATIVE 5
BRIDGE #720033
SR 115 (LEM TURNER RD) OVER TROUT RIVER
DESIGN SPEED = 45 MPH

SR 115 (LEM TURNER) at TROUT RIVER

FPID: 437437-2-22-01

LEGEND

- PARCEL LINE
- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
- PROPOSED TIITF EASEMENT
- WIDENING / RECONSTRUCTION
- MILLING & RESURFACING
- BRIDGE
- PAVEMENT REMOVAL

0 20 100
Feet

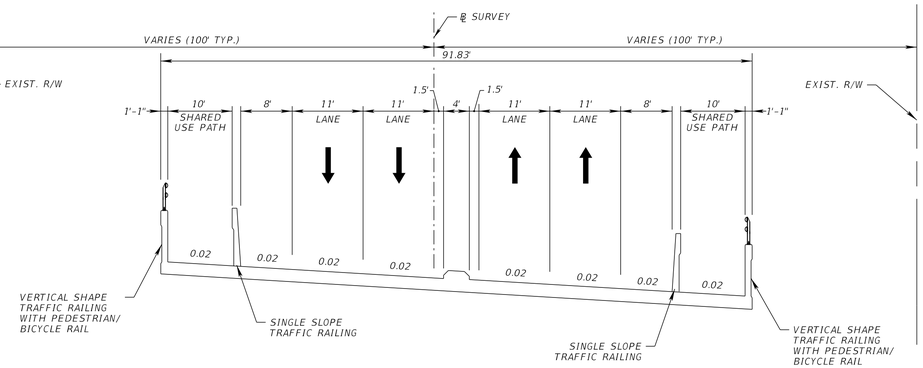
FDOT

MAY 21, 2021

TEMP. TRAFFIC CONTROL

SEE ADDITIONAL SHEETS

TTCP Alt H MOD 3 Phase 2



TYPICAL ALTERNATIVE 5
BRIDGE #720033
SR 115 (LEM TURNER RD) OVER TROUT RIVER
DESIGN SPEED = 45 MPH

SR 115 (LEM TURNER) at TROUT RIVER

FPID: 437437-2-22-01

LEGEND

- PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS
- TTCP LANE CONFIGURATION
- TTCP WORK ZONE

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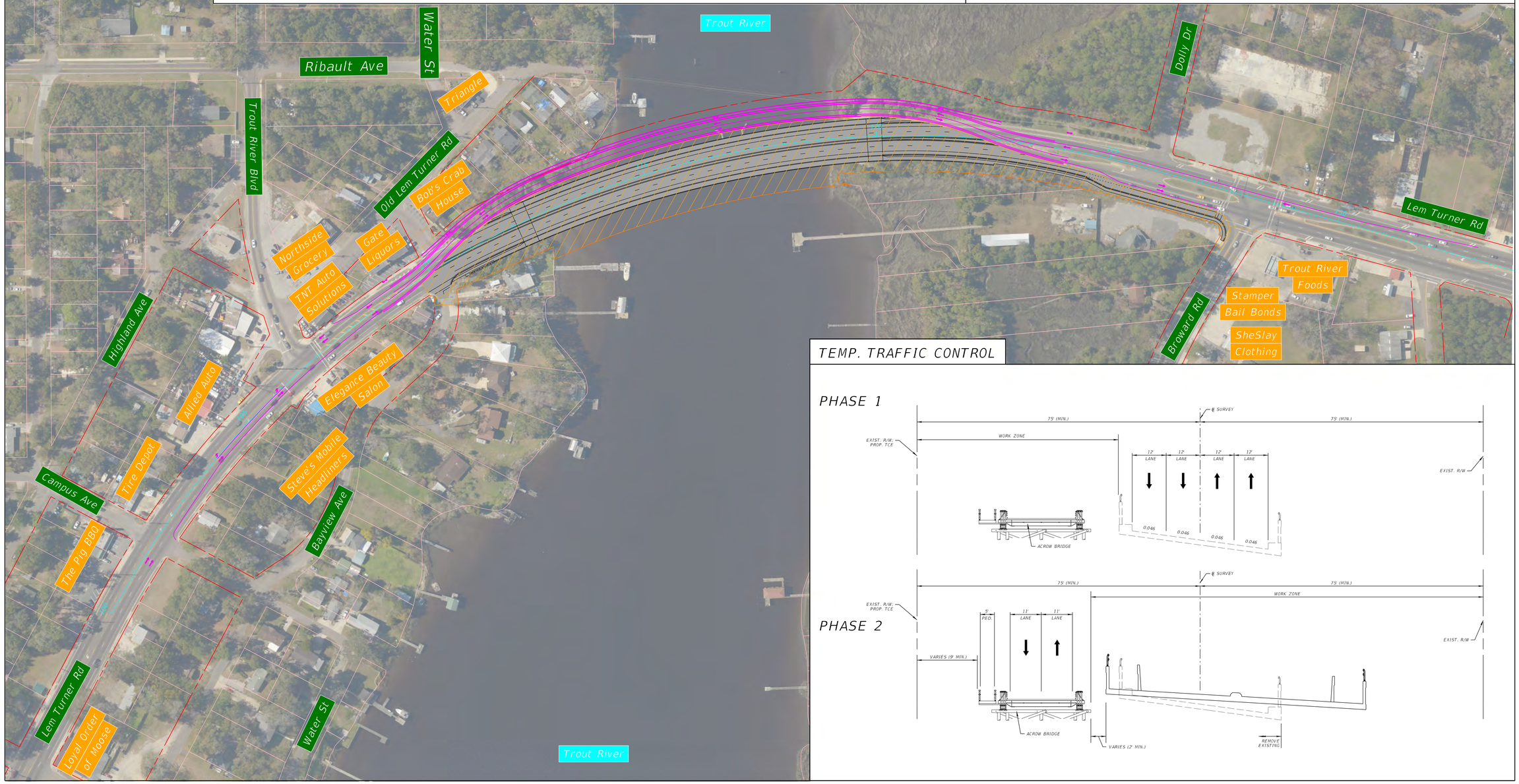
MAY 21, 2021

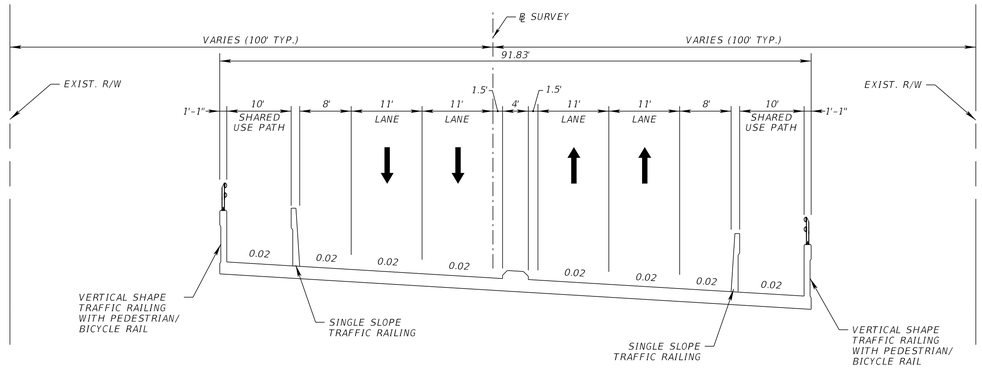


TEMP. TRAFFIC CONTROL

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

Alt H Mod 2



TYPICAL ALTERNATIVE 5
BRIDGE #720033
SR 115 (LEM TURNER RD) OVER TROUT RIVER
DESIGN SPEED = 45 MPH

SR 115 (LEM TURNER) at TROUT RIVER

FPID: 437437-2-22-01

LEGEND

- PARCEL LINE
- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
- PROPOSED TIITF EASEMENT
- WIDENING / RECONSTRUCTION
- MILLING & RESURFACING
- BRIDGE
- PAVEMENT REMOVAL

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0 20 100
Feet

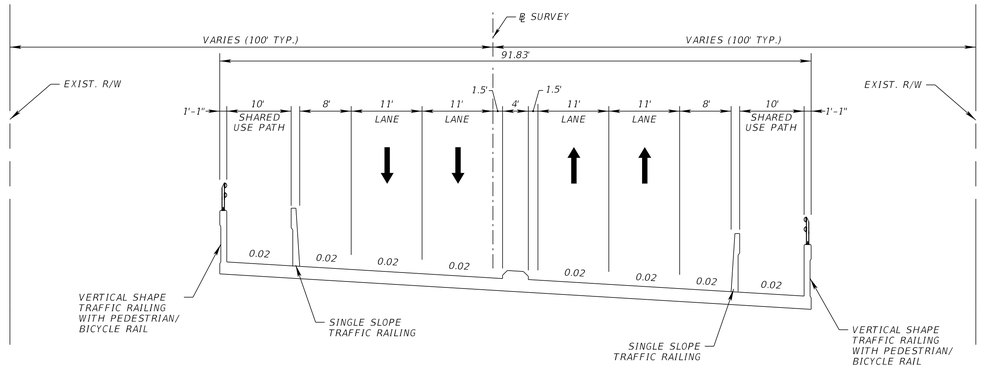
FDOT

MAY 21, 2021

TEMP. TRAFFIC CONTROL

SEE ADDITIONAL SHEETS

TTCP Alt H MOD 2 Phase 2



TYPICAL ALTERNATIVE 5
BRIDGE #720033
SR 115 (LEM TURNER RD) OVER TROUT RIVER
DESIGN SPEED = 45 MPH

SR 115 (LEM TURNER) at TROUT RIVER

FPID: 437437-2-22-01

LEGEND

- PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS
- TTCP LANE CONFIGURATION
- TTCP WORK ZONE

N

0 20 100
Feet

FDOT

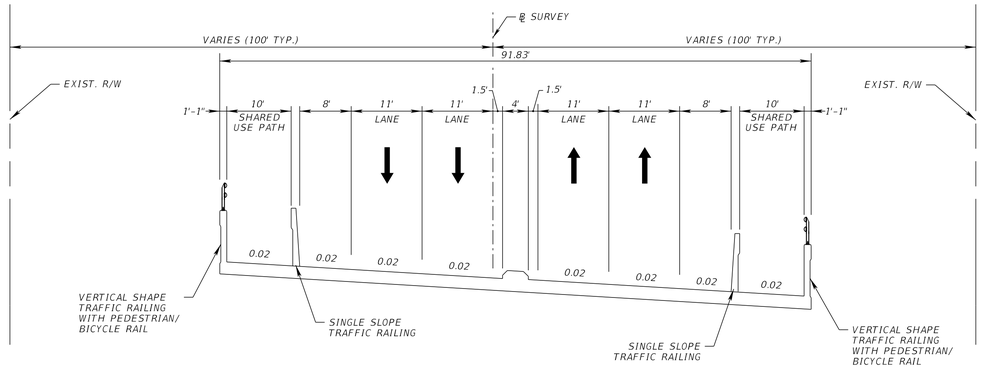
MAY 21, 2021

TEMP. TRAFFIC CONTROL

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

TTCP Alt H MOD 2 Phase 3



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- TTCP LANE CONFIGURATION
- TTCP WORK ZONE

0 20 100
Feet

FDOT

MAY 21, 2021

TEMP. TRAFFIC CONTROL

PHASE 3

APPENDIX B.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PERMIT

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Laurel M. Lee

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PERMIT

Permit No. 2021.066 Field Begin Date: 2021-06-04 Field End Date: 2021-08-06

PERMITTEE/AUTHORIZED ENTITY:

Kyle Lent

SEARCH, Inc.
700 North 9th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida 32501

Report/Artifact Due Date: 2021-09-30
Submerged CRAS for the SR 1115 Bridge over Trout River, Duval County, FL.

This permit is issued under the authority of Chapters 267.031 (1) and 267.12, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Rule 1A-32, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and is administered by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:
Submerged CRAS

LOCATION DESCRIPTION:
Waters surrounding the SR 115 Bridge, Trout River, Duval County, FL
DEP, Sovereignty Submerged Lands

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The Principal Investigator listed above or another qualified archaeologist designated by the applicant shall be responsible for all archaeological investigations, production of a final report, and be on site during all fieldwork.

2. A copy of this permit shall be provided to the land managing agency (when applicable) and field personnel shall carry a copy during fieldwork.

3. The permittee shall (initial each item as indicated):
   a. prepare a final report that meets standards and guidelines required by Rule 1A-46, F.A.C., including the necessary Florida Master Site File forms; KL
   b. inform the BAR permit administrator that a report has been completed and submitted to the Division of Historical Resources; or submit a copy of the final report to the BAR permit administrator; KL

c. provide proper curation and conservation of recovered artifacts and other recovered site materials until such time as those artifacts and other site materials are conveyed to the BAR for curation; KL

d. convey all artifacts and related materials obtained from state-owned or controlled land to the BAR permit administrator for permanent curation or processing for loan; KL

e. convey copies of all notes, maps, photographs, videotapes, and other field records pertaining to research conducted under this permit to the BAR permit administrator following completion of the project KL;

f. and not remove from a stable environment artifacts and materials which the permit recipient is unable to properly curate and conserve before conveying to BAR. KL

4. The effective field investigation dates are subject to receipt of permission from the land management agency and, in some instances, State/Federal dredge-and-fill permitting programs. Those agencies may also require work performance conditions relevant to their natural resource management and permitting responsibilities. A representative of the land managing agency (if one exists) will need to sign this permit document prior to BAR executing this permit (see page 3).

5. Unless approved in writing by BAR, no work beyond that described in the "ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION" and attached to your application shall be performed.

6. This permit is valid for up to one year following the requested report due date. Requests for approval for amendments to fieldwork, fieldwork end date and report/artifact due date are required during this time. Such requests may be made and approved by phone, email, or in writing during this time and do not require amendments to this document.

7. In any release of information, including public presentations, media contacts, and the final written report, there shall be acknowledgement that the portion of the project involving state-owned and controlled land was conducted under the terms of an archaeological research permit issued by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.

8. If Unmarked Human Burials are discovered, permit recipient shall comply with the provisions of 872.05, F.S., and when appropriate, Rule 1A-44, F.A.C. Specifically, upon discovery of unmarked human remains, all activities that might further affect those remains shall be halted and the remains protected from further disturbance until an appropriate course of action has been determined by the local medical examiner or by the State Archaeologist, as appropriate.

9. In issuing this permit, the State assumes no liability for the acts, omissions to act or negligence of the permittee, its agents, servants or employees; nor shall this permittee exclude liability for its own acts, omissions to act or negligence to the State.

10. The permittee, unless the permittee is an agency of the State, agrees to assume all responsibility for, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Division of Historical Resources from and against any and all claims, demands, or liabilities, or suits of any nature whatsoever arising out of, because of, or due to any act or occurrence of omission or commission arising out of the permittee's operations pursuant to this permit and shall investigate all claims at its own expense. In addition, the permittee hereby agrees to be responsible for any injury or property damage resulting from any activities conducted by the permittee.

11. The parties hereto agree that the permittee, its officers, agents and employees, in performance of this permit, shall act in the capacity of an independent contractor and not as an officer, employee, or agent of the State.

The undersigned, as representative of the Permittee/Authorized Entity, understands and accepts the terms of this 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit.

Signature

Date: 6/1/2021

This permit will not become effective until it has been executed by the Chief of BAR. Before BAR can execute this permit, the Permittee must have a land management representative (if applicable) sign in the space provided above. Please send the signed permit to the Permit Administrator at the address above.

A copy of the executed permit will be sent to you prior to commencing fieldwork.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR

Kathryn O'Donnell Miyar, Ph.D.
Chief, Bureau of Archaeological Research

June 1, 2021
Date of Issue

Enclosures:

- DHR Curation Guidelines
- DHR Conservation Field Guide
- DHR Destructive Analysis Protocol
- DHR Florida Master Site File Requirements
- DHR Report Compliance Requirements

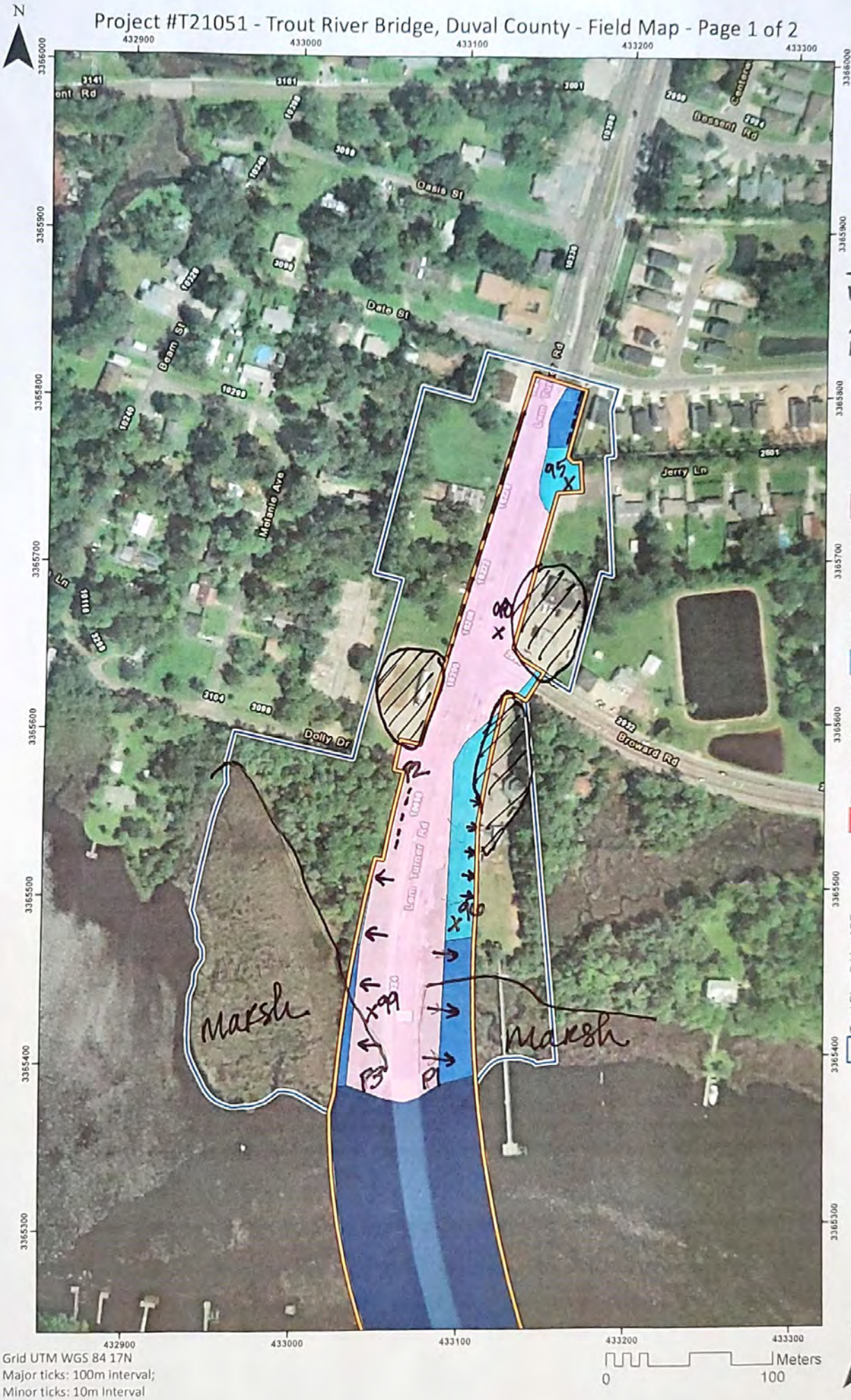
Copies furnished to:

KM

APPENDIX C.

MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #T21051 - Trout River Bridge, Duval County - Field Map - Page 1 of 2



Utilities

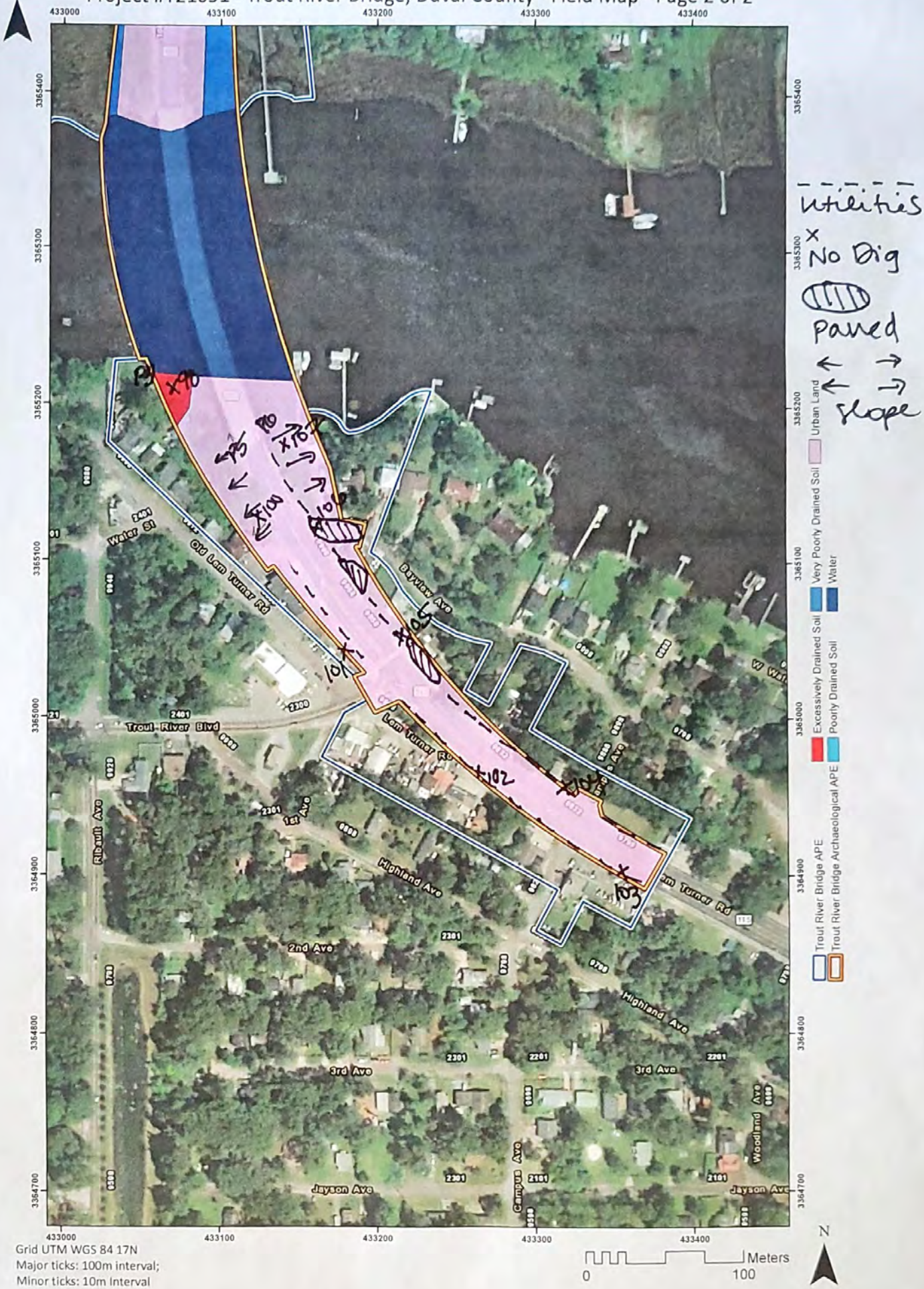
X No Dig

Paved

Marsh

slope

Project #T21051 - Trout River Bridge, Duval County - Field Map - Page 2 of 2



APPENDIX D.

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)

CRAS for the Lem Turner Road (SR 115) over Trout River Bridge Replacement, Duval County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Lem Turner Road (State Road 115) over Trout River Bridge Replacement, Duval County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Kyle Lent
2. Dave Boschi
3. Jessica Fish
4. Katie Fitzpatrick; Mikel Travisan

Publication Year 2021 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 88

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Report on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T21051. Financial Management No. 437437-2.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Jessica Fish; Kyle Lent

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Jacksonville FL

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

1. SR 115
2. Lem Turner Road
3. Bridge 720033
4. Trout River
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 2

Address/Phone/E-mail 1109 South Marion Avenue, Lake City, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Jessica Fish **Date Log Sheet Completed** 7-19-2021

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. Duval
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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

1. Name TROUT RIVER Year 2018
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-27-2021 End 5-27-2021 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** 396 meters 1300 feet **Length:** 0.67 kilometers 0.42 miles

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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

Pedestrian survey to document disturbed nature of right-of-way. Recording structures 45 years or older. Maritime survey to document any submerged resources.

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, **un**controlled	☐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): Pedestrian survey

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☐Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 12

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

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

DU22975-DU22986

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☐Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

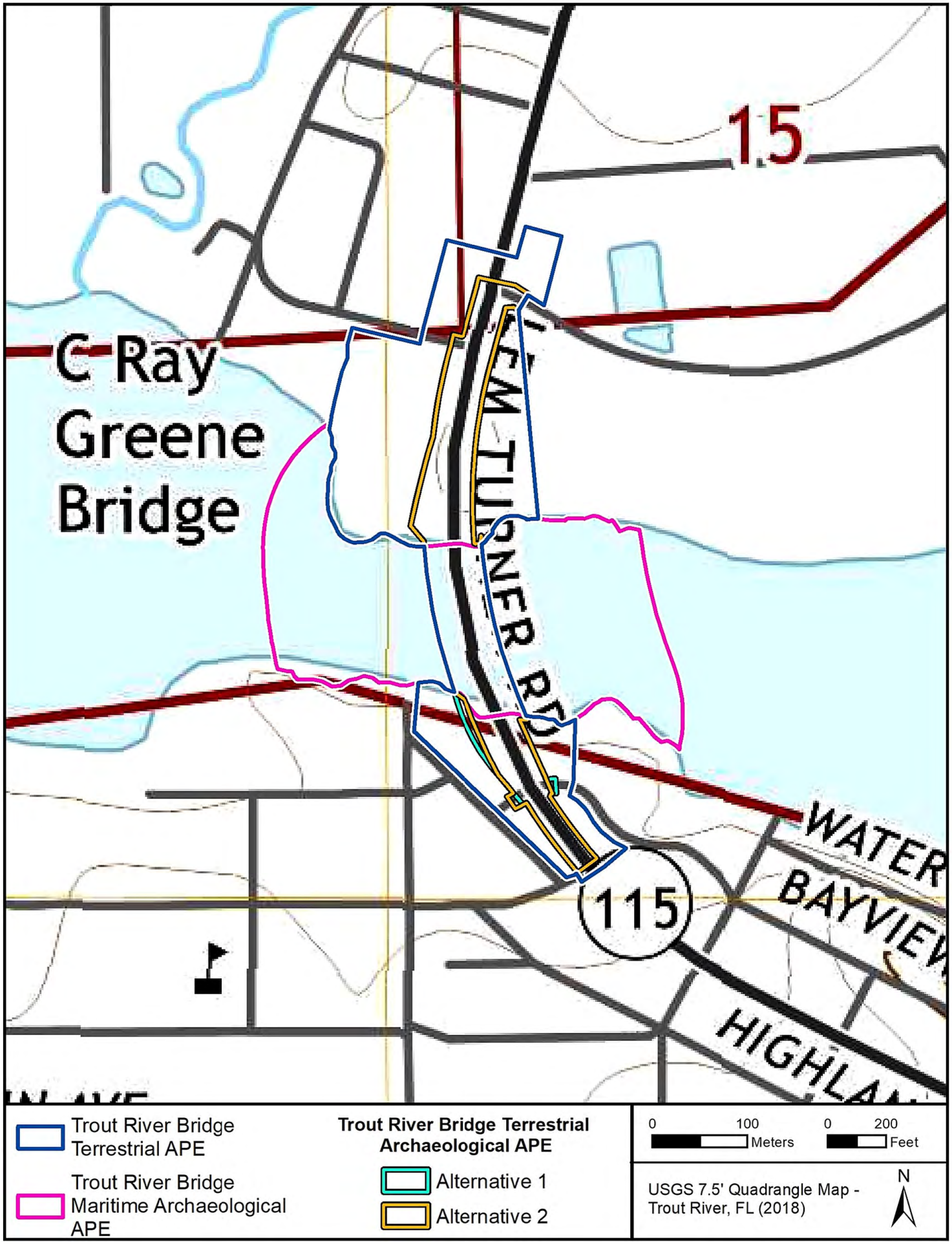
SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com


C Ray
Greene
Bridge
1.5
115
WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Trout River Bridge
Maritime Archaeological
APE
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial
Archaeological APE
Alternative 1
Alternative 2
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

APPENDIX E.

MARITIME SURVEY NOTES

SEARCH$_2$O

REMOTE-SENSING SURVEY LOG

PROJECT: Trout River

SEARCH PROJECT #: T21051

CLIENT: FDOT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: RS Bridge Survey

START DATE: 6/10/21

END DATE: 6/10/21

LEAD SURVEYOR: K Lee

CREW: A. Burkland

COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEM: FL St plane EAST

DATUM: NAD83

UNITS: FT

TIME: UTC ☐ LOCAL ☑

TRANSECT SPACING: 50 Ft

NOTES:

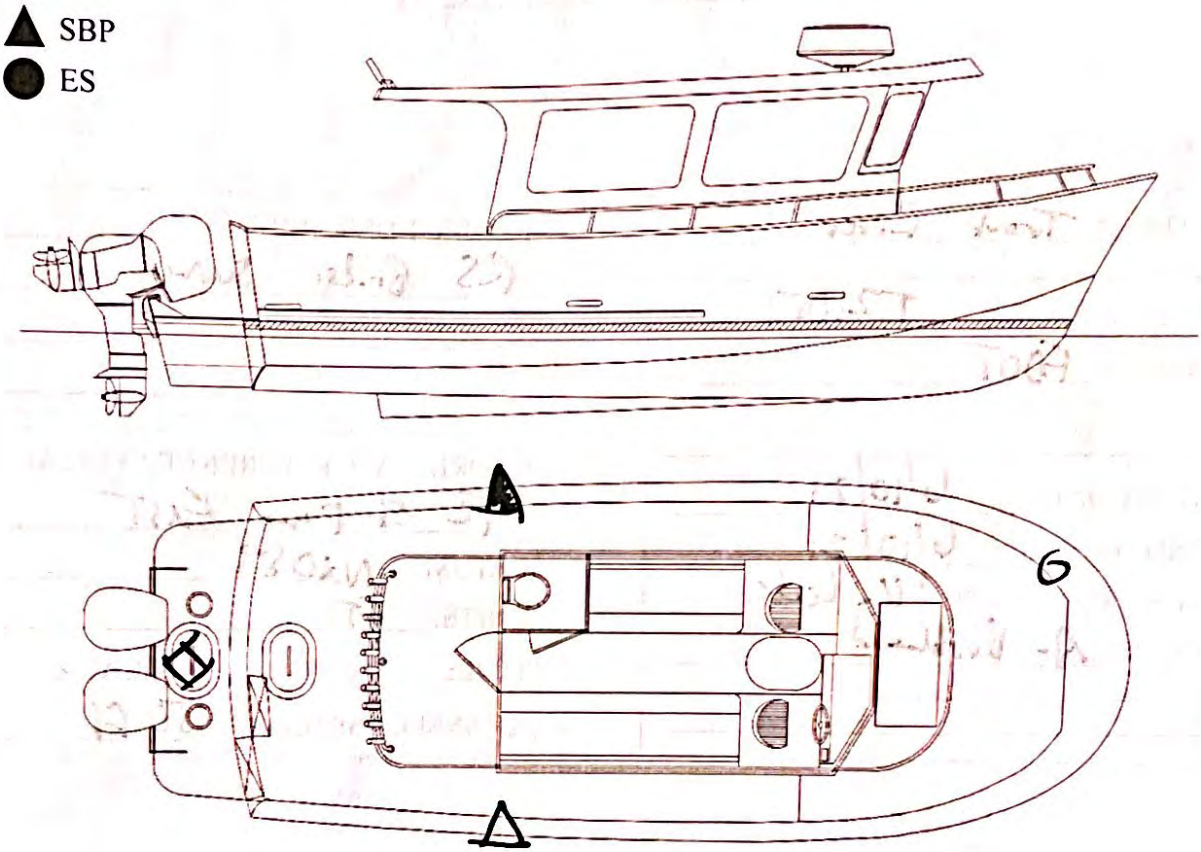
SEARCH

REMOTE-SENSING SURVEY LOG

○ GPS
◇ MAG
△ SSS
▲ SBP
● ES

VESSEL: Rhino

LENGTH: 29 WIDTH: 7'10"



EQUIPMENT

	Sensor	Make/Model	Offsets from Origin (0,0,0) X	Y	Z (origin = waterline, + downward)
☐	GPS	Trimble	-3'	10'	3
☐	Mag	Geometrics 882	—	-11	-4'
		Data Interval: 2Hz	Cable Out: —		
☐	SSS	Edgetech 4125	2.9m	-3.5m	✓ (offsets from GPS)
		Frequency: 600/1600	Cable Out:		
		Range: 30m/150m			
☐	E/S		—	—	—
		Data Interval:			
☐	SBP	Edgetech 3100	-1	-3.5	✓ (offsets from GPS)
		Frequency: 4-24 @10ms			

SEARCH

REMOTE-SENSING SURVEY LOG

PROJECT: _____
SEARCH PROJECT #: _____
CLIENT: _____

DATE: _____
PAGE: 1 OF _____

INITIAL WEATHER OBSERVATION:			SECONDARY WEATHER OBSERVATION:		
DESCRIPTION	WIND	SEA STATE	DESCRIPTION	WIND	SEA STATE
_____	Speed: ____	_____	_____	Speed: ____	_____
_____	Direction: ___	Observation: am / pm	_____	Direction: ___	Observation: am / pm

☐ Zero SSS Pressure Sensor ☐ Set MAG Cable Out ☐ Save Configuration

Start Line	SOL Time	SOL Event	Direction
E7	9:21	90	W
End Line	**EOL Time**	**EOL Event**	**Direction**
~~W8 E12~~	11:12	11:	
Survey Hours:		**Line Mileage:**	

Lines Completed

E7	E6	E8	E9	E10	E11
E12	E13	E14	W6	W9	W10
W5	W4	WEST	EAST	W7	W8

General Notes

APPENDIX F.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES TABLE

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8DU22975

Name: 9987 Old Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1917

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E16

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Shingles-asbestos, Wood/Plywood **Stories:** 1

Additions and Alterations: W façade addition; windows, doors, enclosed porch **Chimneys:** 1

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: W façade; geometric panel wood door with simple surround

Porch(es): W façade porch has been enclosed; clad in asbestos shingle siding and vertical plywood paneling

Windows: SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 6/6 ; jalousie, aluminum framed, single and paired

Distinguishing Features: Jalousie windows on enclosed porch W façade; brackets in N and S gable ends; exposed rafter tails throughout

Ancillary Features: Chain link fence around property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22975 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22976

Name: 9979 Old Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1930

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E16

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Craftsman **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Vinyl **Stories:** 1

Additions and Alterations: Shed porch on E façade; Hollow-core door W façade **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: W façade; hollow-core door behind glass door, simple surround

Porch(es): W façade; slightly raised concrete attached porch with double wood posts supporting hip extension

Windows: Fixed, aluminum-framed, single, divided lights; SHS, aluminum-framed, single, 1/1; SHS, wood-framed, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Features: Shed extension porch on W façade; lattice board panels on rear porch addition; exposed rafter tails throughout

Ancillary Features: Wooden privacy fence west of building

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22976 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22977

Name: 9969 Old Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1942

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E16

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Minimal Traditional **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Stucco, Shiplap **Stories:** 2

Additions and Alterations: Porch addition on E façade; Exterior fabric **Chimneys:** 1

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: W façade; obscured centered door with simple surround under shed extension porch

Porch(es): W façade; partial width attached; tile platform set on grade with double wood posts supporting hip extension

Windows: SHS, aluminum-framed, single, 1/1, fixed flanking shutters; Awning, aluminum-framed, single, 2/2

Distinguishing Features: Central brick chimney on roof ridge; delineation of stories in exterior material; shed roof extension over partial-width attached porch

Ancillary Features: Wood deck attached on S façade under shed extension

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22977 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8DU22978

Name: 9959 Lem Turner Road

Built: ca. 1958

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Private Residence

Structural System: Concrete block

Relocated: NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Vinyl, Stucco

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations: Addition on W and N façade; windows, siding

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Slab

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable on hip

Roof Material: Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: S façade; off-center vinyl and glass door with simple surround of plywood under slight overhang

Porch(es): No porch observed

Windows: picture, metal-framed, single; SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Features: Front-gables with wood siding in gable ends; infilled windows; various exterior materials

Ancillary Features: Rear of building abuts mature vegetation

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22978 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22979

Name: 9953 Lem Turner Road

Built: ca. 1948

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Auto repair/Gas station

Structural System: Concrete block

Relocated: NO

Style: Commercial

Plan: Square

Exterior Fabric: Concrete block

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations: Infilled windows, doors, garage

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Continuous

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Flat

Roof Material: Built-up

Main Entry: S façade; off-center hollow core panel door with simple surround

Porch(es): No porch observed

Windows: SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 1/1; concrete block, single, multi-unit

Distinguishing Features: Single bay garage roll-door; glass block windows with fixed windows inset

Ancillary Features: Wood fence on NW of property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22979 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22980

Name: 9943 Lem Turner Road

Built: ca. 1932

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Commercial

Present Use: Restaurant

Structural System: Concrete block

Relocated: NO

Style: Commercial

Plan: Square

Exterior Fabric: Vertical plank, Concrete block

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations: Boarded and infilled windows

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Slab

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable/Flat

Roof Material: Composition roll

Main Entry: E façade; off-center metal and glass door with simple surround under overhang

Porch(es): E façade; concrete slab with metal poles supporting flat extension

Windows: Jalousie, vinyl-framed, paired; fixed, wood-framed, single and grouped

Distinguishing Features: Stepped parapet on S façade; vinyl overhand on S façade, prominent fascia board on E façade

Ancillary Features: Wood fencing N of building; flat roof outbuilding with board and batten siding N of building

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22980 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8DU22981

Name: 9929 Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1958

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E15

Original Use: Auto repair/Gas station **Present Use:** Bar **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Mid-Century Modern **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Artbrick, artstone **Stories:**

Additions and Alterations: Flat roof on W façade; Exterior Material, doors **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Other/Flat **Roof Material:** Built-up

Main Entry: E façade; off-center; obscured entry recessed and perpendicular to façade

Porch(es): N and e façade; incised porch with concrete slab and multiple metal posts supporting butterfly roof

Windows: Fixed, metal-framed, single; sliding, metal-framed, single, 2 light

Distinguishing Features: Integrated carport on N façade; butterfly roof design

Ancillary Features: Building surrounded by parking lot with bollard posts

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22981 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22982

Name: 9901 Old Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1949

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E15

Original Use: Office **Present Use:** Auto dealership **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Minimal Traditional **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Brick, Stucco **Stories:** 1

Additions and Alterations: W façade addition; windows, door **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Unknown **Foundation Material:** Obscured

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: W façade; two entrances; both paneled hollow-core doors w simple surrounds

Porch(es): No porch observed

Windows: Picture, aluminum-framed, paired and single; Awning, aluminum-framed, 2/2; clerestory, aluminum-framed, single; secured by security bars

Distinguishing Features: Masonry planters clad in stucco on W perimeter of building

Ancillary Features: Non-historic aluminum carport W of building, built ca. 2015; non-historic wood gabled shed N of main buiding, built ca. 2018

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22982 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22983

Name: 9885 Lem Turner Road **Built:** ca. 1966

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** JACKSONVILLE (2021) **TRS:** 01S26E15

Original Use: Store **Present Use:** Store **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Mid-Century Modern **Plan:** L-shaped **Exterior Fabric:** Stucco, Wood/Plywood **Stories:** 1

Additions and Alterations: garage, door, windows; fencing **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Flat **Roof Material:** Built-up

Main Entry: W façade; centered double entry, paneled hollow-core doors and metal framed with glass door

Porch(es): W façade; concrete stoop under concrete cantilever overhang

Windows: Picture, metal-framed, single

Distinguishing Features: Concrete cantilever overhang; roll garage

Ancillary Features: Chain link fencing atop building

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22983 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8DU22984

Name: 9903 Lem Turner Road

Built: ca. 1961

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Office

Present Use: Office

Structural System: Coquina block

Relocated: NO

Style: Commercial

Plan: L-shaped

Exterior Fabric: Brick, Concrete block

Stories:

Additions and Alterations:

windows, doors

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Slab

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Flat

Roof Material: Built-up

Main Entry: S façade; multiple entries, one hollow core with fanlight, one metal-framed glass door

Porch(es): S façade; concrete stoop, full-width

Windows: SHS, vinyl-framed, paired, 1/1; Picture, vinyl-framed, single

Distinguishing Features: Parapet on W façade; concrete block planters; brick infill on S façade

Ancillary Features: Concrete path approaching W façade

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22984 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22985

Name: 9881 Bayview Avenue

Built: ca. 1968

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Private Residence

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Ranch

Plan: Square

Exterior Fabric: Brick, Stucco

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Screen porch N façade; Vinyl windows

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Slab

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: S façade; obscured from ROW; according to property appraiser, integrated porch

Porch(es): S façade porch obscured from ROW; N façade attached porch screened under flat extension

Windows: SHS, vinyl-framed, single 3/3 and 12/12

Distinguishing Features: Deep setback

Ancillary Features: Pier on north of parcel extending over Trout River; non-historic aluminum carport S of building; chain link fence around perimeter of property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22985 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8DU22986

Name: 10157 Lem Turner Road

Built: ca. 1969

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: JACKSONVILLE (2021)

TRS: 01S26E15

Original Use: Office building

Present Use: Vacant

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Other-Eclectic

Plan: Irregular

Exterior Fabric: Stucco

Stories: 2

Additions and Alterations:

vinyl windows, hollow-core door

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Piers

Foundation Material: Obscured

Roof: Gable on hip/Mansard

Roof Material: Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: W façade; hollow-core paneled door secured by metal storm door; simple surround; flanked by sconces

Porch(es): W façade; incised with concrete steps and platform with metal railing

Windows: Fixed picture, Vinyl-framed, single, 32 light; Fixed picture, Vinyl-framed, single, eight over eight

Distinguishing Features: Prominent rounded cone mansard roof; heavy banding and quoin details; circular massing

Ancillary Features: Wooden ada ramp on south façade; non-historic metal carport located south of building; pier with boat lift extending into Trout River S of building

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22986 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

APPENDIX G.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22975
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9987 Old Lem Turner Road **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9987		Old Lem Turner	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Ribault Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE **U**SGS Date 2021 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 1S **R**ange 26E **S**ection 16 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029444-0000 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park **B**lock 1 **L**ot 26
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1917 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1917 To (year): 2021
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1917 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date; windows, doors, enclosed porch
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date; W façade addition
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: John Meade; purchased from William Vancleave 1988

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 6/6 ; jalousie, aluminum framed, single and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Jalousie windows on enclosed porch W façade; brackets in N and S gable ends; exposed rafter tails throughout

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

Chain link fence around property

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22975

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

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

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W façade; geometric panel wood door with simple surround

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

W façade porch has been enclosed; clad in asbestos shingle siding and vertical plywood paneling.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8DU22978 is a 1 story, Frame Vernacular Residence with a rectangular plan raised above grade on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingle covers the shallow pitched side-gabled roof, and asbestos shingle and plywood clads the walls. Gabled addition

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22975 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 T21051

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

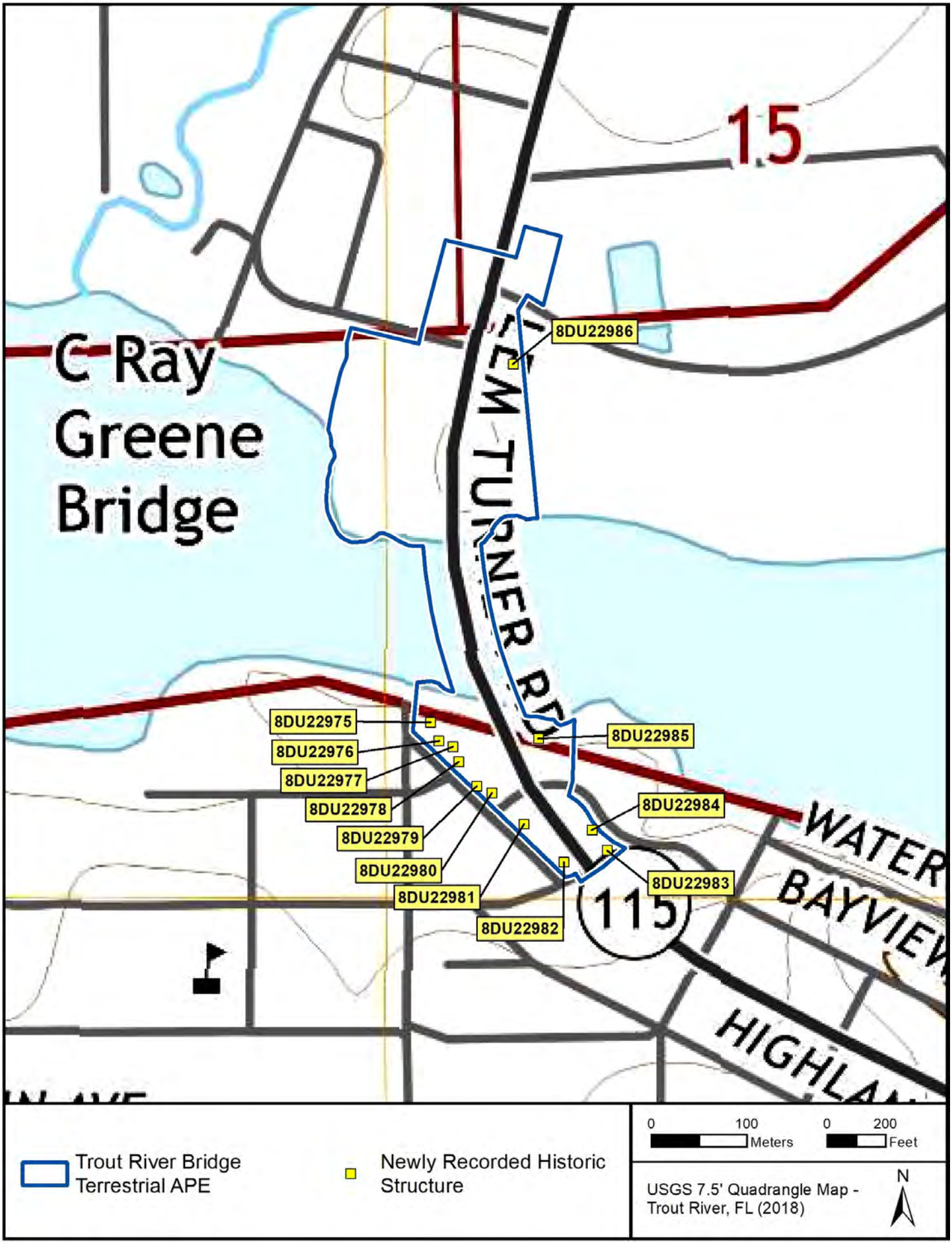
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22975_a Facing North

8DU22975_b Facing Northeast

8DU22975_c Southeast


BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22985
8DU22984
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N


C Ray
Greene
Bridge
1.5
8DU22986
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22983
8DU22984
8DU22985
115
WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22976
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9979 Old Lem Turner Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River — 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
9979		Old Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Ribault Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE — USGS Date 2021 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Duval
Township 1S — Range 26E — Section 16 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029443-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park — Block 1 — Lot 25
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1930 — To (year): 2021
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1930 — To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature UNK date; Hollow-core door W façade
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1995 — Nature Shed porch on E façade
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: John Meade; purchased from Mae Fannie 2012; purchased from Donald Wilson 1993; purchased from Harry Hoyle Crews 1990

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Craftsman — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, aluminum-framed, single, divided lights; SHS, aluminum-framed, single, 1/1; SHS, wood-framed, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Shed extension porch on W façade; lattice board panels on rear porch addition; exposed rafter tails throughout

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

Wooden privacy fence west of building

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22976

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W façade; hollow-core door behind glass door, simple surround

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

W façade; slightly raised concrete attached porch with double wood posts supporting hip extension

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

Resource 8DU22979 is a 1 story, Craftsman Residence with a rectangular plan raised above grade on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingle covers the shallow pitched front-gabled roof, and vinyl clads the walls. Shed extension porch on W façade

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22976 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 T21051

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

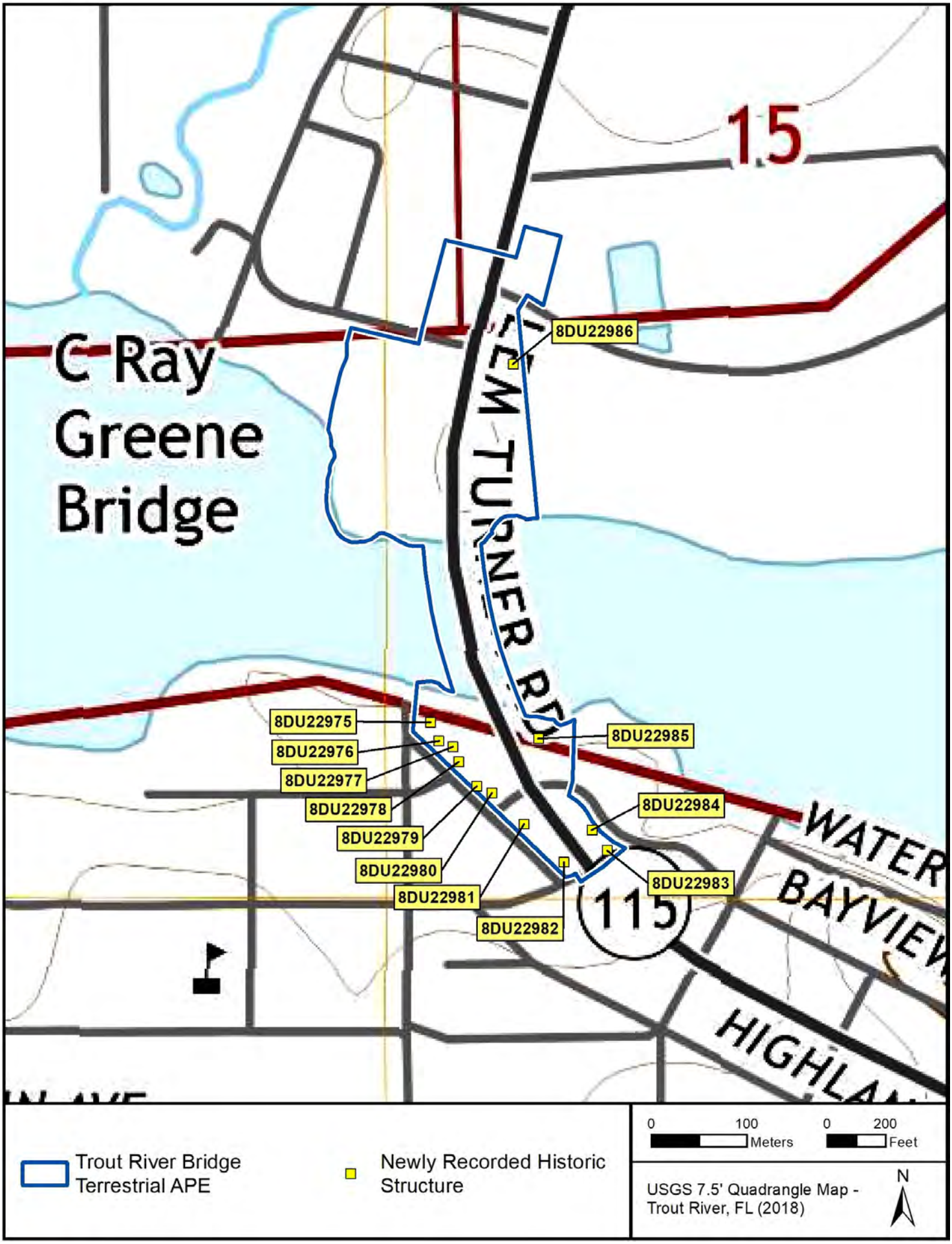
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22976_a Facing Southeast

8DU22976_b Facing Northeast

8DU22976_c Facing North


BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22985
8DU22984
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N


C Ray
Greene
Bridge
1.5
8DU22986
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8DU22982
8DU22983
8DU22984
8DU22985
115
WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22977
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9969 Old Lem Turner Road **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9969		Old Lem Turner	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Ribault Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE **U**SGS Date 2021 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 1S **R**ange 26E **S**ection 16 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029442-0025 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park **B**lock 1 **L**ot 24
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1942 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1942 To (year): 2021
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1942 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;Exterior fabric
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1985 Nature Porch addition on E façade
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Bernadette Ward; purchased from James and Tina Koval 1990; purchased from James West 1989

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Minimal Traditional **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Shiplap 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, aluminum-framed, single, 1/1, fixed flanking shutters; Awning, aluminum-framed, single, 2/2

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Central brick chimney on roof ridge; delineation of stories in exterior material; shed roof extension over partial-width attached porch

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

Wood deck attached on S façade under shed extension

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22977

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

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

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W façade; obscured centered door with simple surround under shed extension porch

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

W façade; partial width attached; tile platform set on grade with double wood posts supporting hip extension

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8DU22980 is a 2 story, Minimal Traditional Residence with a rectangular plan raised above grade on concrete block piers. Asphalt shingle covers intermediate pitched side-gabled roof, and lapboard and stucco clad the walls. Shed extension porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22977 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 T21051

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

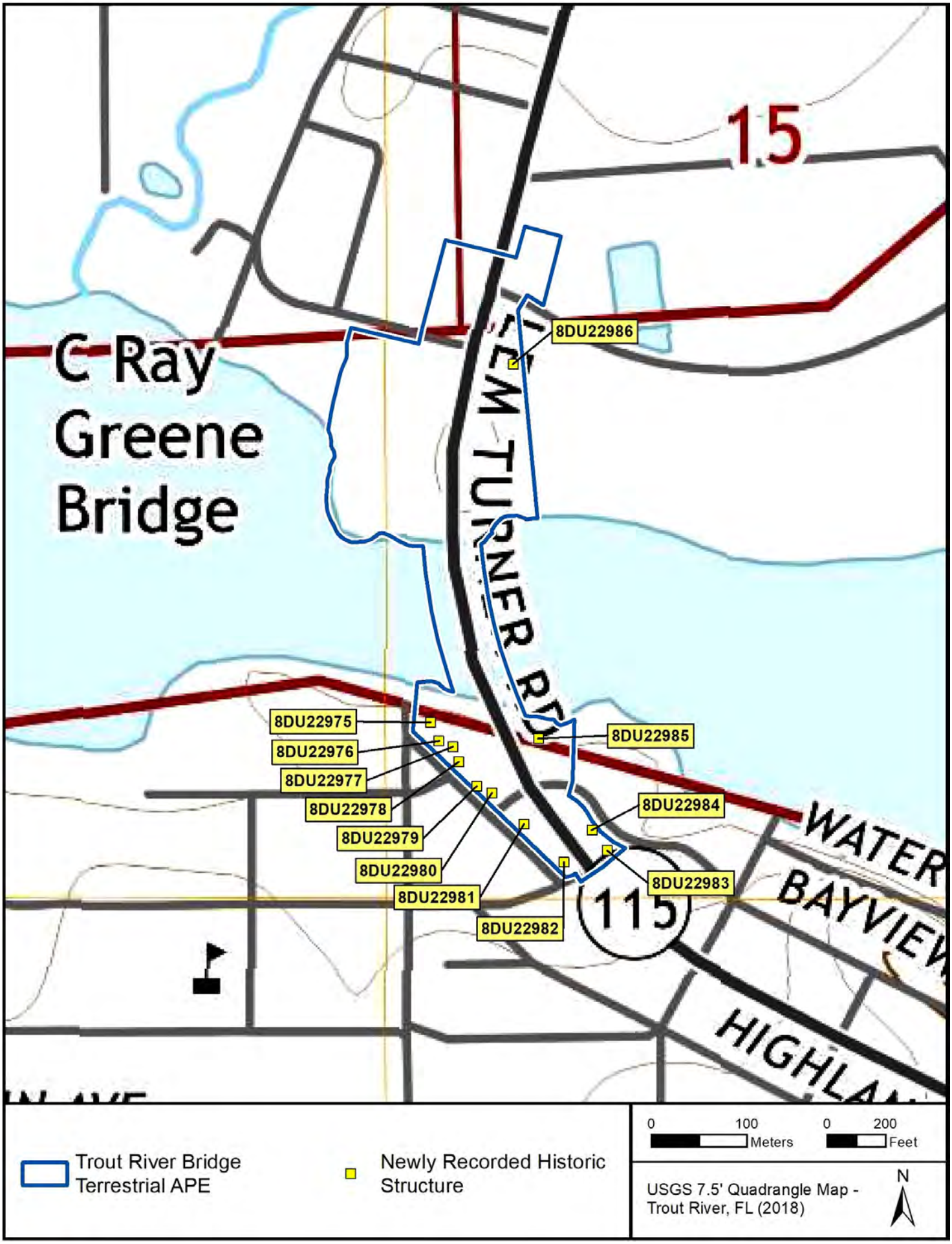
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

8DU22977_a Facing Northeast

8DU22977_b Facing North


BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22985
8DU22984
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N


C Ray
Greene
Bridge
1.5
8DU22986
8DU22975
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8DU22983
8DU22984
8DU22985
115
WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22978
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9959 Lem Turner Road **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9959		Lem Turner	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Bayview Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE **U**SGS Date 2021 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 1S **R**ange 26E **S**ection 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029443-0010 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park **B**lock 1 **L**ot 22
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): 2021
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;Boarded & vinyl windows, siding
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1980 Nature Addition on W and N façade
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: August Bianco Estate; purchased from Gwendolyn Flood 1992; purchased from Marciea Murphy 1989

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. Stucco 3. wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

picture, metal-framed, single; SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Front-gables with wood siding in gable ends; infilled windows; various exterior materials

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

Rear of building abuts mature vegetation

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22978

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)

S façade; off-center vinyl and glass door with simple surround of plywood under slight overhang.

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

No porch observed

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

Resource 8DU22981is a 1 story, masonry-vernacular residence with a rectangular plan set on grade on concrete slab foundation. Asphalt shingle covers the gable on hip roof, and vinyl and stucco clads the masonry walls with wood siding in gable ends.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22978 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 T21051

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

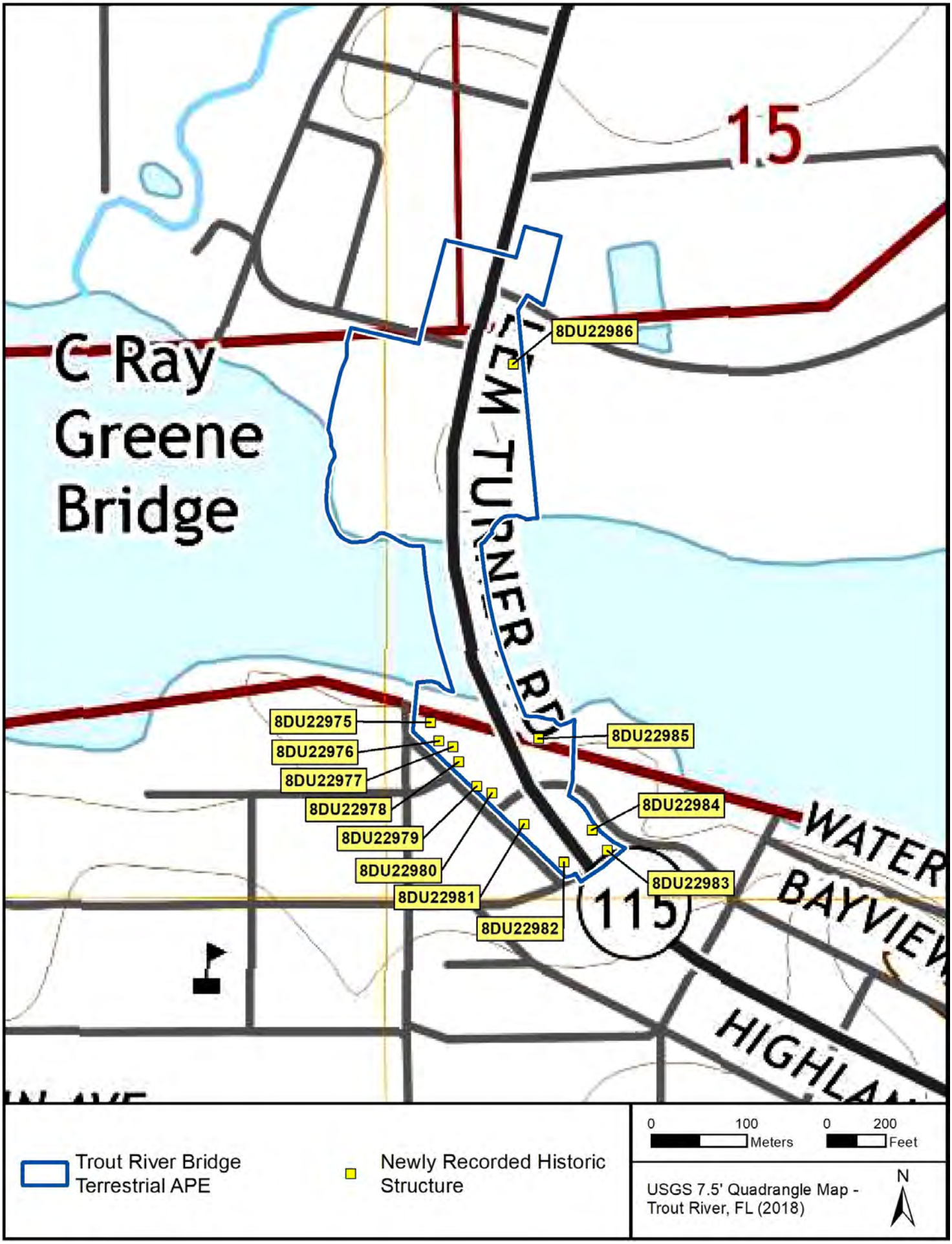
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22978_a Facing Southeast

8DU22978_b Facing East


BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22985
8DU22984
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N


C Ray
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Bridge
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8DU22986
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WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22979
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9953 Lem Turner Road **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☒private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9953		Lem Turner	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Bayview Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE **U**SGS Date 2021 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Duval
Township 1S **R**ange 26E **S**ection 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029442-0000 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park **B**lock 1 **L**ot 21, 22
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1948 To (year): 1992
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 2004 To (year): 2021
Other Use Bar From (year): 1992 To (year): 2004
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;Infilled windows, doors, garage
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: August Bianco Estate; purchased from Debra Hunter 2004; purchased from Canady Living Trust 2002; purchased from Alma and Eddie Canady 1992

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial **E**xterior Plan Square **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Block-concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl-framed, single, 1/1; concrete block, single, multi-unit

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Single bay garage roll-door; glass block windows with fixed windows inset

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

Wood fence on NW of property

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22979

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S façade; off-center hollow core panel door with simple surround

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

No porch observed

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

Resource 8DU22982 is a 1 story, commercial auto repair shop with a square plan set on grade on concrete slab foundation. Built-up/T&G covers the flat roof, and paint adorns the masonry walls. Glass block windows with fixed windows inset.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22979 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 T21051

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22979_a Facing Southeast

8DU22979_b Facing Northeast


BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
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8DU22984
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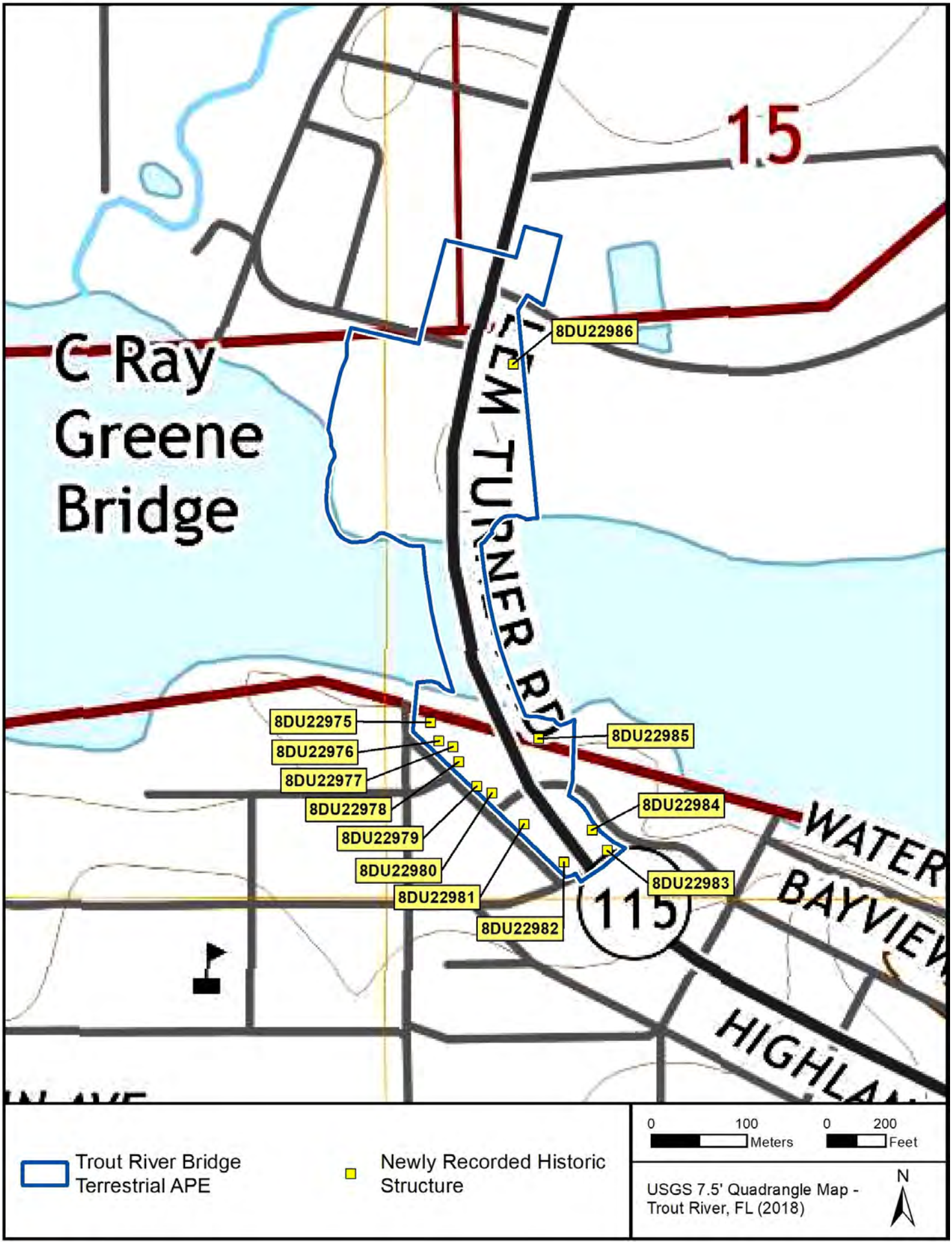
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N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115
WATER
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Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22980
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9943 Lem Turner Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River 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
9943		Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Water Street and Bayview Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Duval
Township 1S Range 26E Section 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029441-0100 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park Block 1 Lot 20
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1932 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1932 To (year): 2009
Current Use Restaurant From (year): 2009 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;Boarded and infilled windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Yen Le Phu; purchased by Rong Chen 2004; purchased from Chen Hsieh 2004; purchased from Kwok-wah and Ba Thi Lau 2000

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Plank-vertical 2. Block-concrete 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat extension 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Jalousie, vinyl-framed, paired; fixed, wood-framed, single and grouped

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Stepped parapet on S façade; vinyl overhand on S façade, prominent fascia board on E façade

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

Wood fencing N of building; flat roof outbuilding with board and batten siding N of building

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22980

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)

E façade; off-center metal and glass door with simple surround under overhang

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

E façade; concrete slab with metal poles supporting flat extension

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

Resource 8DU22983 is a 1 story, commercial restaurant with a square plan set on grade on concrete slab foundation. Composition roll covers the flat and gable roof, and vertical planks clad the masonry walls. Flat extension with prominent fascia board.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22980 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 T21051

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22980_a Facing Northeast

8DU22980_b Facing Northwest


BROWARD RD
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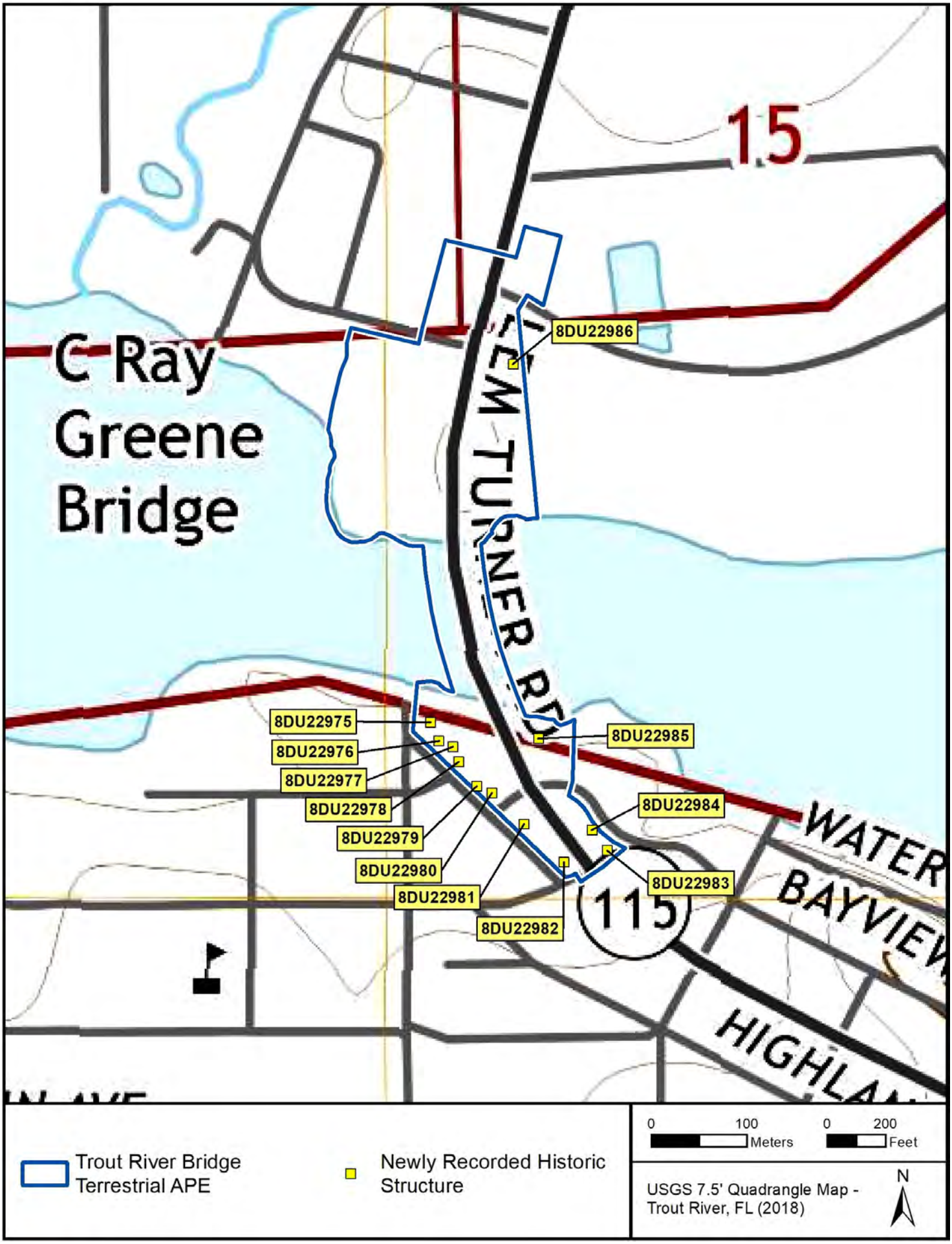
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N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BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
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Meters
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Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22981
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9929 Lem Turner Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River 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
9929		Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Bayview Avenue and Old Lem Turner Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Duval
Township 1S Range 26E Section 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029455-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park Block 2 Lot 31, 32,
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1958 To (year): 2019
Current Use Bar From (year): 2019 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-2019 Nature UNK date;Exterior Material, doors
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1985 Nature UNK date;Flat roof on W façade
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: MGNM LLC; purchased from VMP Corporation 2016; purchased from Louie and Ethel Ingle 1996

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories _____
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artbrick, artstone 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Other 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, metal-framed, single; sliding, metal-framed, single, 2 light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Integrated carport on N façade; butterfly roof design

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

Building surrounded by parking lot with bollard posts

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22981

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)

E façade; off-center; obscured entry recessed and perpendicular to façade

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

N and e façade; incised porch with concrete slab and multiple metal posts supporting butterfly roof

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

Resource 8DU22984 is a 1 story, mid-century modern bar with a rectangular plan set on grade on slab concrete foundation. Built up/T&G covers the butterfly roof and flat roof addition Tile and art stone clad the walls. Integrated carport on N façade.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22981 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 T21051

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

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Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22981_a Facing Northeast

8DU22981_b Facing Southeast

8DU22981_c Facing West

8DU22981_d Facing Northwest


BROWARD RD
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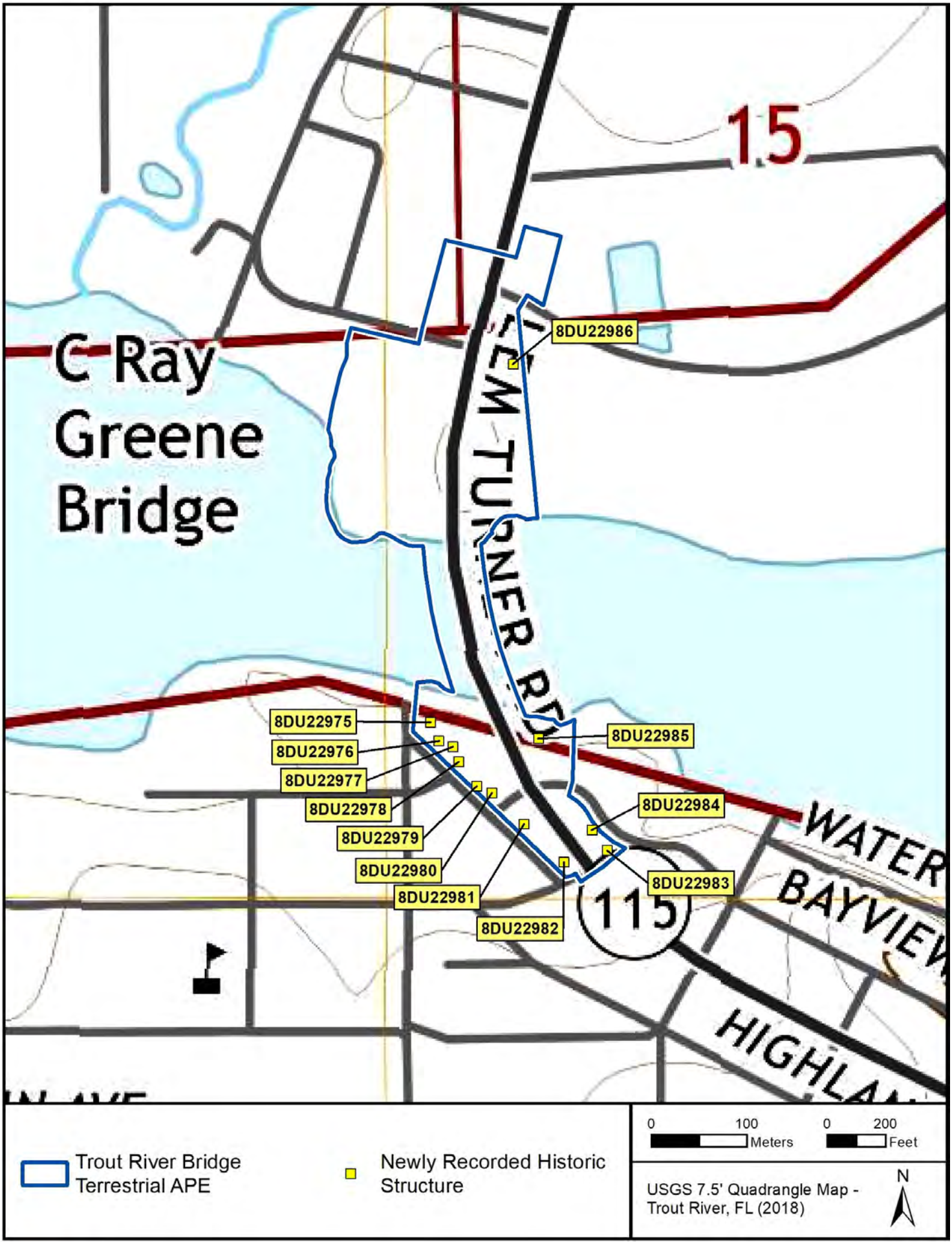
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N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WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
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200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22982
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9901 Old Lem Turner Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River — 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
9901		Old Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Old Lem Turner Road and Trout River Boulevard
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE — USGS Date 2021 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Duval
Township 1S — Range 26E — Section 15 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029457-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park — Block 2 — Lot 39, 40,
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1949 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Office — From (year): 1949 — To (year): 2019
Current Use Auto dealership — From (year): 2019 — To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;windows, door
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;W façade addition
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Troy Harris; purchased from Foster Living Trust 2020; purchased from James and Donna Doss 2011; purchased from Wanda and Howard Hall 2004

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Minimal Traditional — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Picture, aluminum-framed, paired and single; Awning, aluminum-framed, 2/2; clerestory, aluminum-framed, single; secured by security bars

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Masonry planters clad in stucco on W perimeter of building;

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

Non-historic aluminum carport W of building, built ca. 2015; non-historic wood gabled shed N of main building, built ca. 2018

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22982

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W façade; two entrances; both paneled hollow-core doors w simple surrounds

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

No porch observed

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

Resource 8DU22985 is a 1 story, minimal traditional auto dealership with a rectangular plan set on obscured foundation. Asphalt shingle covers the side-gable roof, and brick veneer and stucco clads the walls. Stuccoed planters on W façade.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22982 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 T21051

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Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
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Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22982_a Facing Southeast

8DU22982_b Facing Northwest

8DU22982_c Facing Northeast


BROWARD RD
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Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
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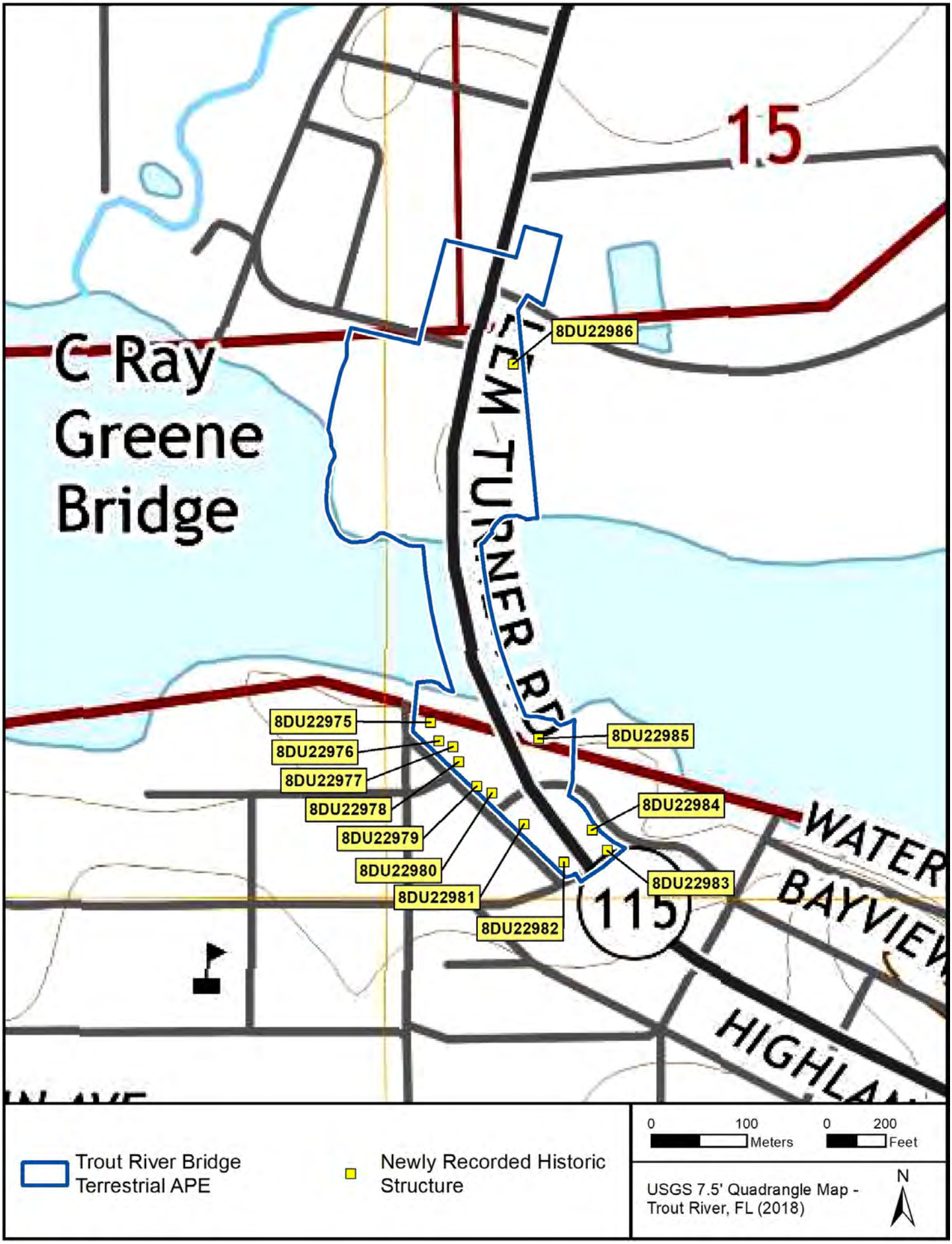
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Newly Recorded Historic
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Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22983
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9885 Lem Turner Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River 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
9885		Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Bayview Avenue and Trout River Boulevard
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Duval
Township 1S Range 26E Section 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029449-0160 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park Block 2 Lot 16, 17,
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
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 Store From (year): 1966 To (year): 2021
Current Use Store From (year): 1966 To (year): 2021
Other Use Barber/Salon/Beauty shop From (year): UNK To (year): 2021
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date; garage, door, windows; fencing
Additions: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Deborah Norman; purchased from Mae White 1993; purchased from Kahler Harris 1992

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Other 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Picture, metal-framed, single

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Concrete cantilever overhang; roll garage

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

Chain link fencing atop building

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22983

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)

W façade; centered double entry, paneled hollow-core doors and metal framed with glass door

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

W façade; concrete stoop under concrete Cantilever overhang

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

Resource 8DU22994 is a 1 story, Mid-Century Modern store with an L-shape plan set on grade on continuous concrete foundation. Built up/T&G covers the flat roof, and stucco clads the concrete block walls. Concrete cantilever overhang.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22983 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 T21051

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

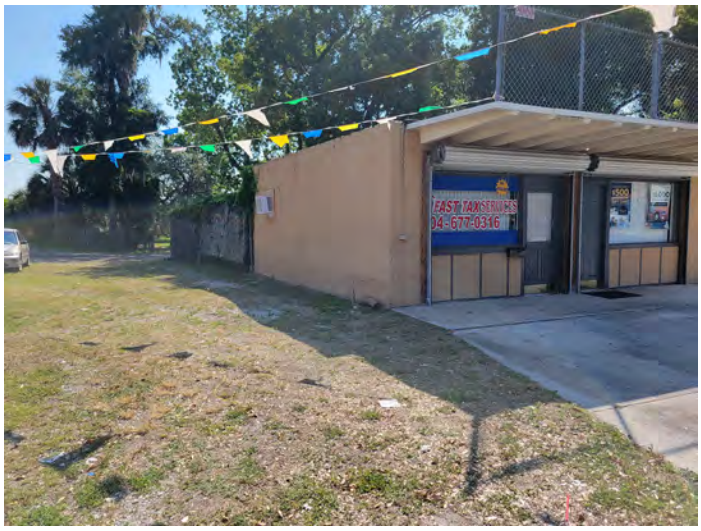
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Fitzpatrick, Katie Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 8298 Bayberry Rd Ste 1, Jacksonville, FL 32256 / 352-333-0049 / katie.fitzp
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22983_a Facing East



8DU22983_b Facing Southeast


BROWARD RD
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8DU22981
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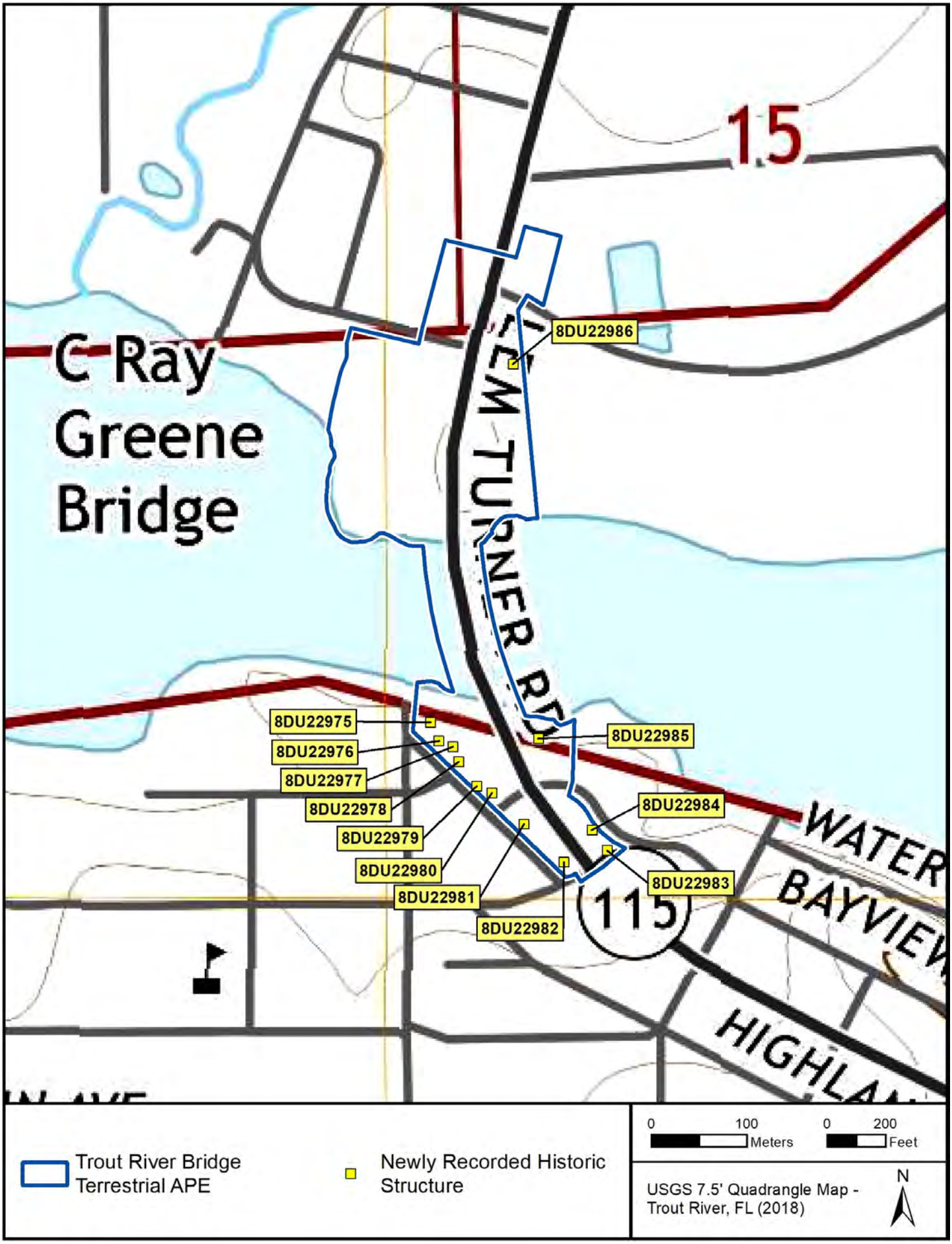
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N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BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
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Meters
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200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22984
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9903 Lem Turner Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River — 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
9903		Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Bayview Avenue and Trout River Boulevard
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE — USGS Date 2021 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Duval
Township 1S — Range 26E — Section 15 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029450-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park — Block 2 — Lot 20, 21,
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Office — From (year): 1961 — To (year): 2021
Current Use Office — From (year): 1961 — To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;Infilled windows,windows, doors
Additions: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Wayne and Deborah Norman; purchased from Marvin Hearman 2018; purchased from New Jerusalem Christian Center Ministries Inc 2011; purchased fr

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories _____
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Block-concrete 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl-framed, paired, 1/1; Picture, vinyl-framed, single

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Parapet on W façade; concrete block planters; brick infill on S façade

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

Concrete path approaching W façade

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22984

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)

S façade; multiple entries, one hollow core with fanlight, one metal-framed glass door

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

S façade; concrete stoop, full-width

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

Resource 8DU22995 is a 1 story, Commercial office with an L-shape plan set on grade on continuous concrete foundation. Built up/T&G covers the flat roof, and concrete block makes up the walls with brick infill. Parapet on W façade.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22984 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 T21051

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

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8DU22984_a Facing Northeast

8DU22984_b Facing East

8DU22984_c Facing East

8DU22984_d Facing Southeast


BROWARD RD
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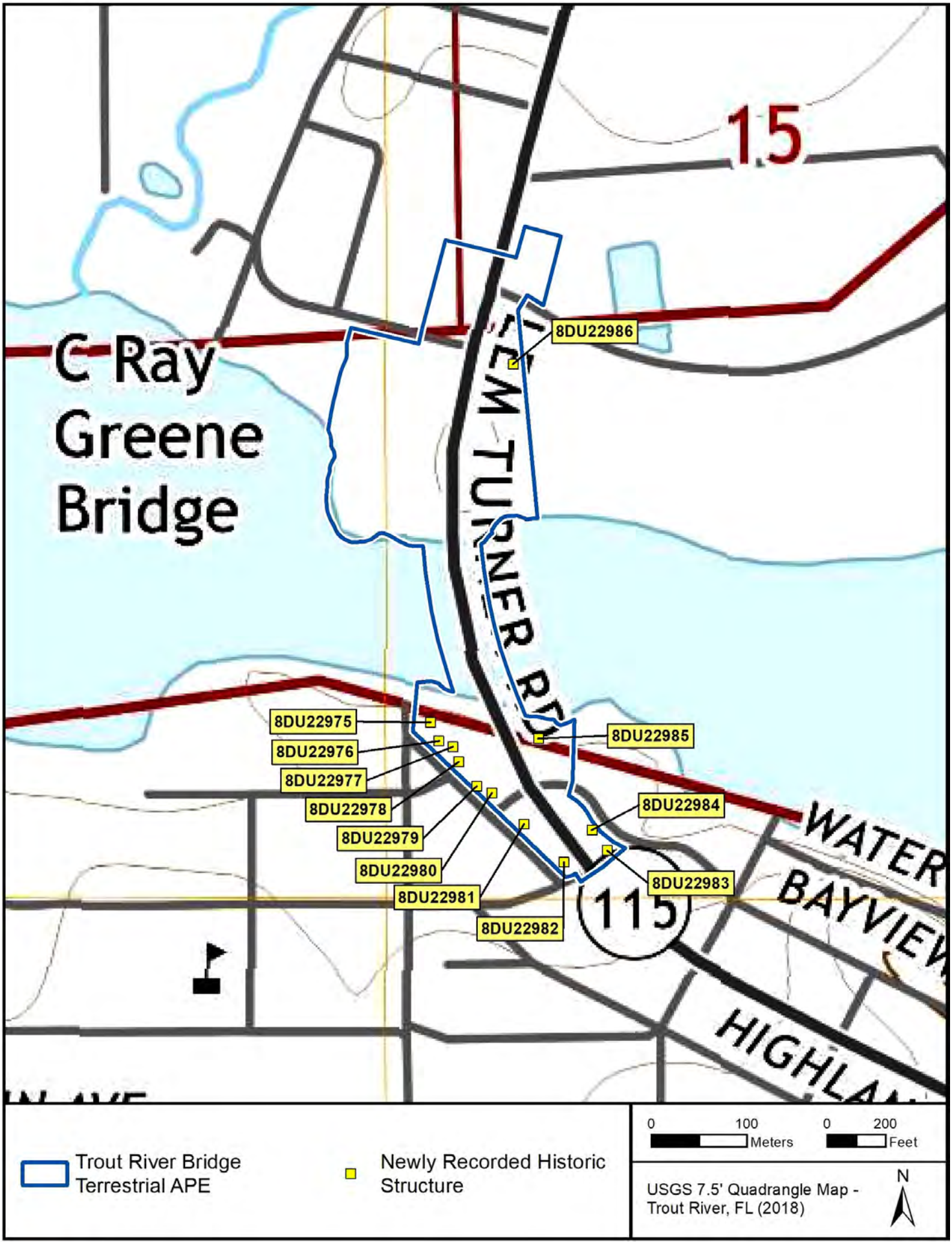
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N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WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22985
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 9881 Bayview Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River — 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
9881		Bayview	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Lem Turner Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE — USGS Date 2021 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Duval
Township 1S — Range 26E — Section 15 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 029440-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Riverhills Park — Block 1 — Lot 17, 18
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1968 — To (year): 2021
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1968 — To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature UNK date;Vinyl windows
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1-1-2006 — Nature Screen porch N façade
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Theresa Aldrich; purchased from Larry Capps 1994; purchased from

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch — Exterior Plan Square — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick — 2. Stucco — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat extension — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl-framed, single 3/3 and 12/12

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Deep setback

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

Pier on north of parcel extending over Trout River; non-historic aluminum carport S of building; chain link fence around perimeter of property

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22985

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S façade; obscured from ROW; according to property appraiser, integrated porch

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

S façade porch obscured from ROW; N façade attached porch screened under flat extension

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

Resource 8DU22996 is a 1 story, Ranch Residence with a square plan set on grade on continuous concrete foundation. Asphalt shingle covers the shallow pitched side-gabled roof, and brick veneer clad the walls. Screened porch addition on N.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22985 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 T21051

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

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Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22985_a Facing North


BROWARD RD
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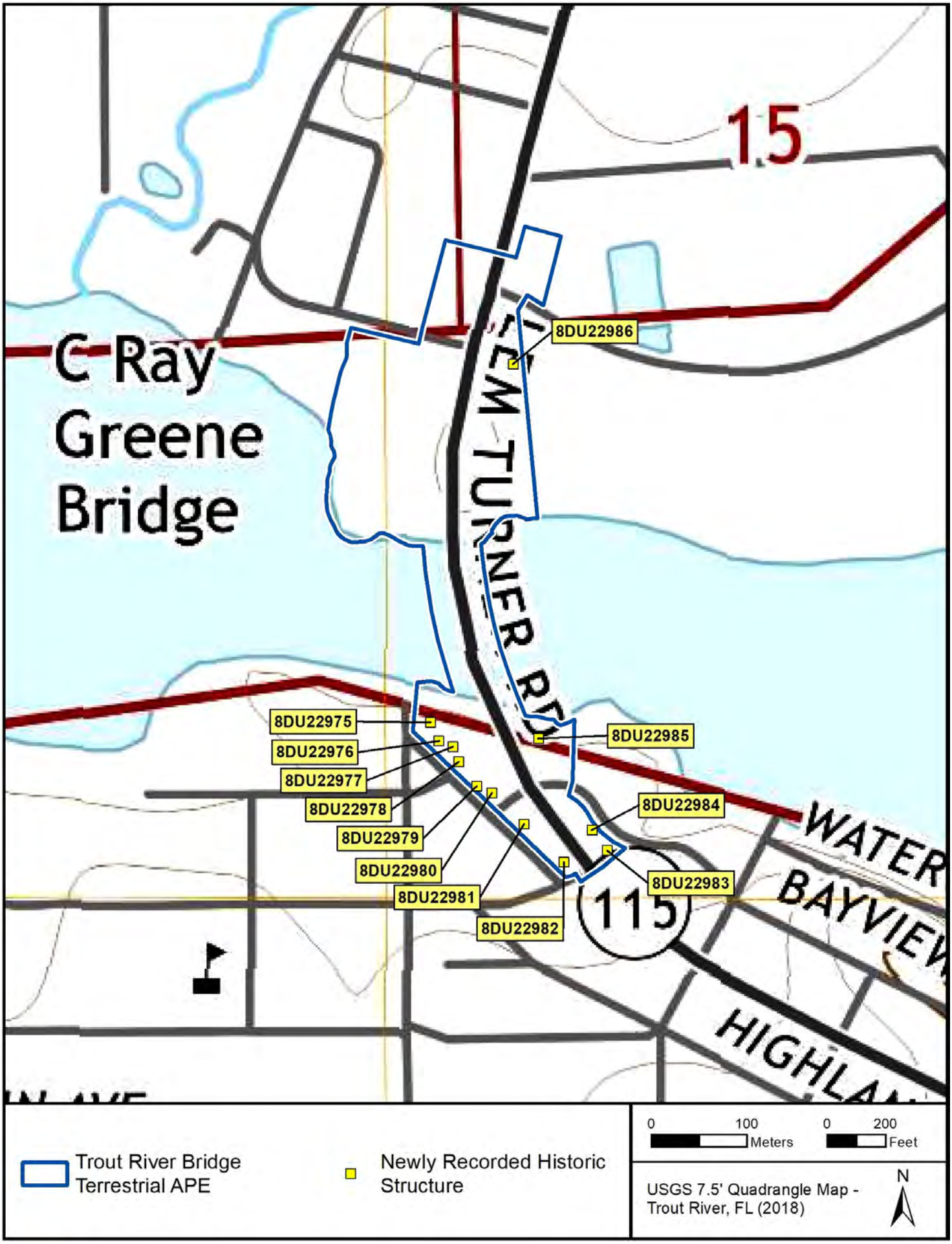
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Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
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Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DU22986
Field Date 6-4-2021
Form Date 6-15-2021
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) 10157 Lem Turner Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 115 over Trout River 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
10157		Lem Turner	Road	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Broward Road and Dolly Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name JACKSONVILLE USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Jacksonville In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Duval
Township 1S Range 26E Section 15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 021007-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Trout River Estates Block _____ Lot 3, 4
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Office building From (year): 1969 To (year): UNK
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): 2018 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date;vinyl windows, hollow-core door
Additions: ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current: Dobson Property Rentals LLC; purchased from Dobson Family Trust 2018; purchased from Branch Banking and Trust Co 2012; purchased from Phoenix

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. Mansard 3. Cone
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed picture, Vinyl-framed, single, 32 light; Fixed picture, Vinyl-framed, single, eight over eight

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Prominent rounded cone mansard roof; heavy banding and quoin details; circular massing

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

Wooden ada ramp on south façade; non-historic metal carport located south of building; pier with boat lift extending into Trout River S of building

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DU22986

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W façade; hollow-core paneled door secured by metal storm door; simple surround; flanked by sconces

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

W façade; incised with concrete steps and platform with metal railing

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

Resource 8DU22997 is a 2 story, vacant Other-Eclectic Office building with irregular plan raised above grade on obscured piers. Asphalt shingle on steeply pitched rounded mansard roof, and stucco clads the walls. Heavy banding, quoin details

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8DU22986 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

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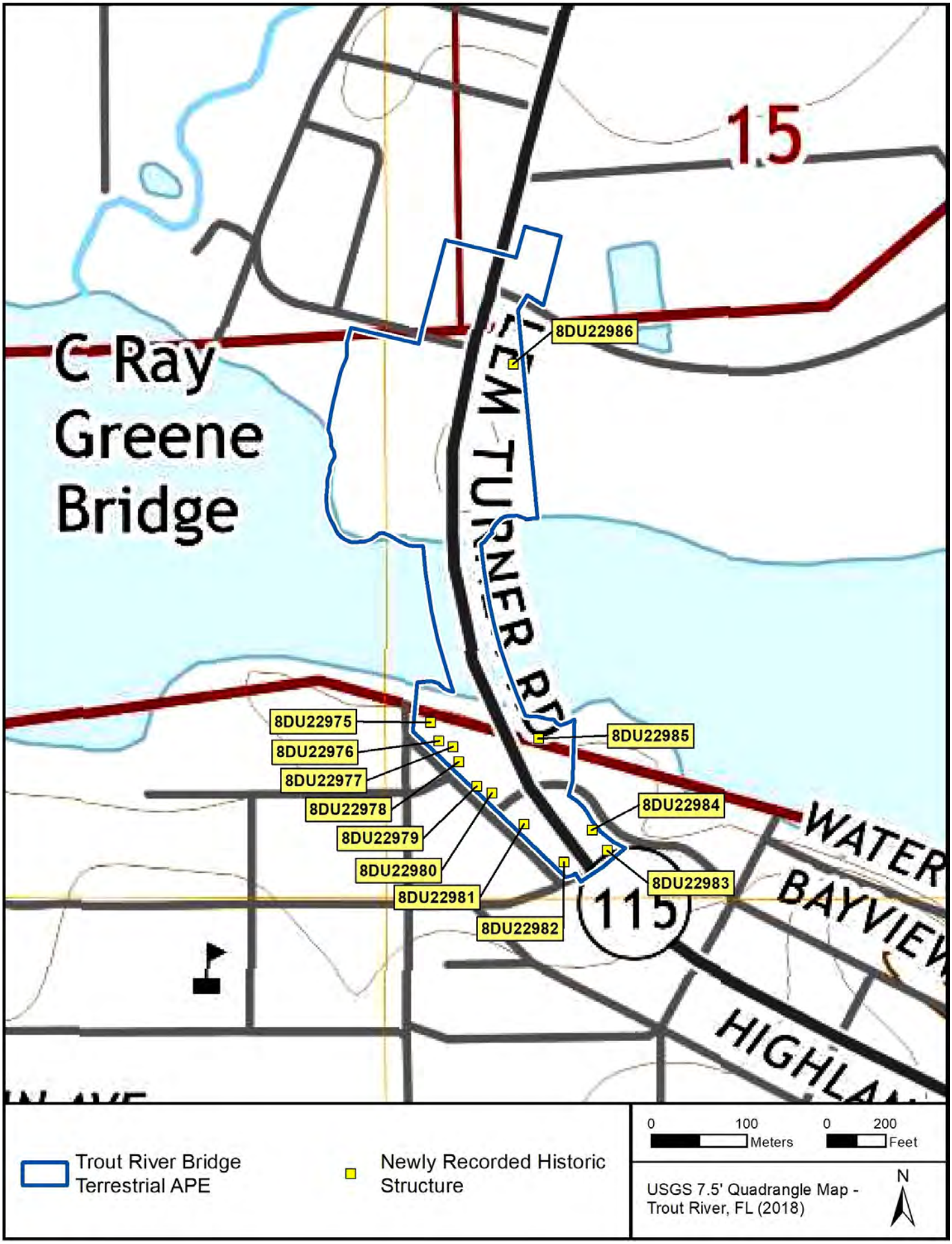
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8DU22986_a Facing Northeast

8DU22986_b Facing Northeast

8DU22986_c Facing South

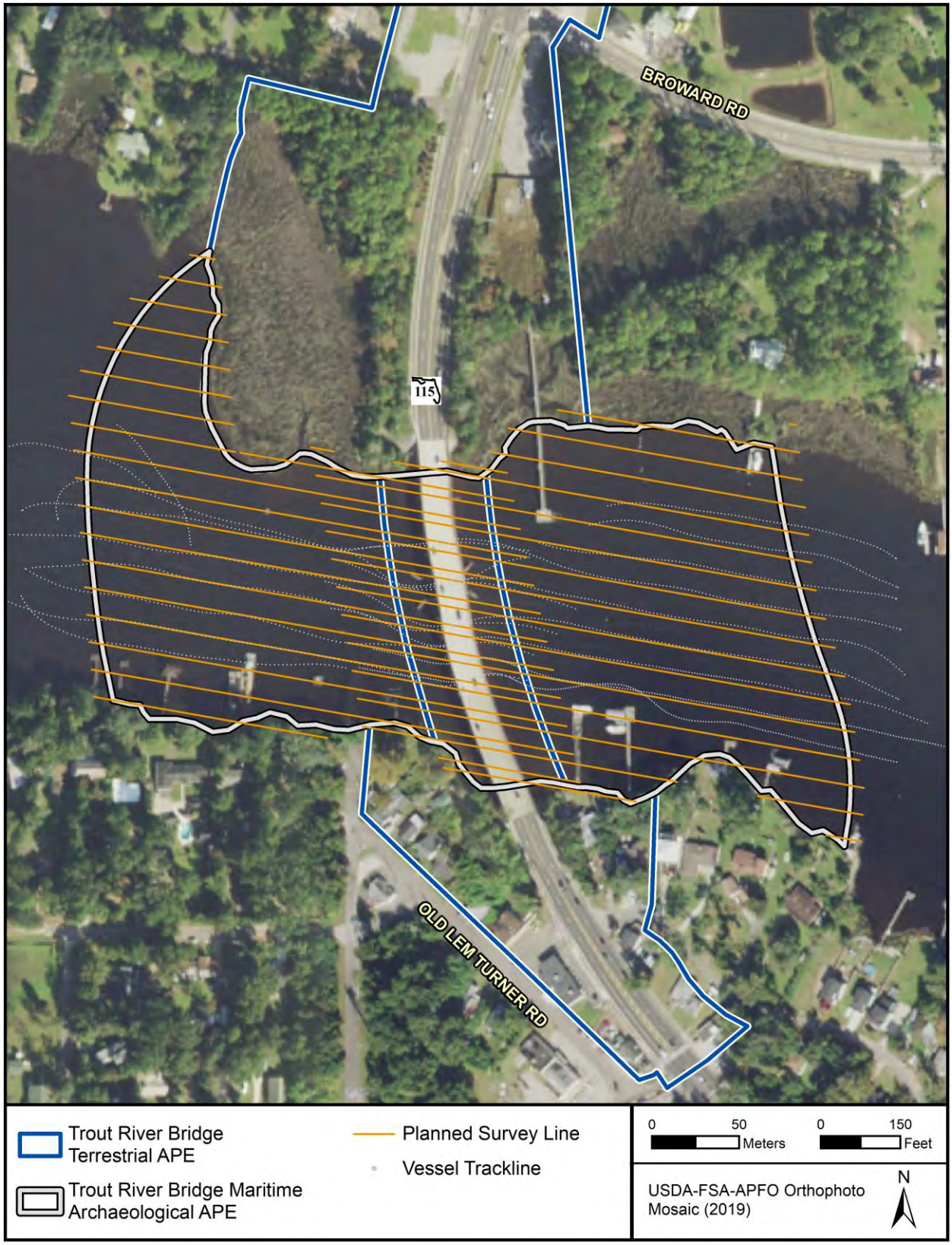

BROWARD RD
8DU22986
115
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22985
8DU22984
8DU22983
TROUT RIVER BLVD
Trout River Bridge Terrestrial APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)
N


C Ray
Greene
Bridge
1.5
8DU22986
8DU22975
8DU22976
8DU22977
8DU22978
8DU22979
8DU22980
8DU22981
8DU22982
8DU22983
8DU22984
8DU22985
115
WATER
BAYVIEW
HIGHLA
Trout River Bridge
Terrestrial APE
Newly Recorded Historic
Structure
0
100
Meters
0
200
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
Trout River, FL (2018)
N

APPENDIX H.

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
(NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE)

SURVEY LINES



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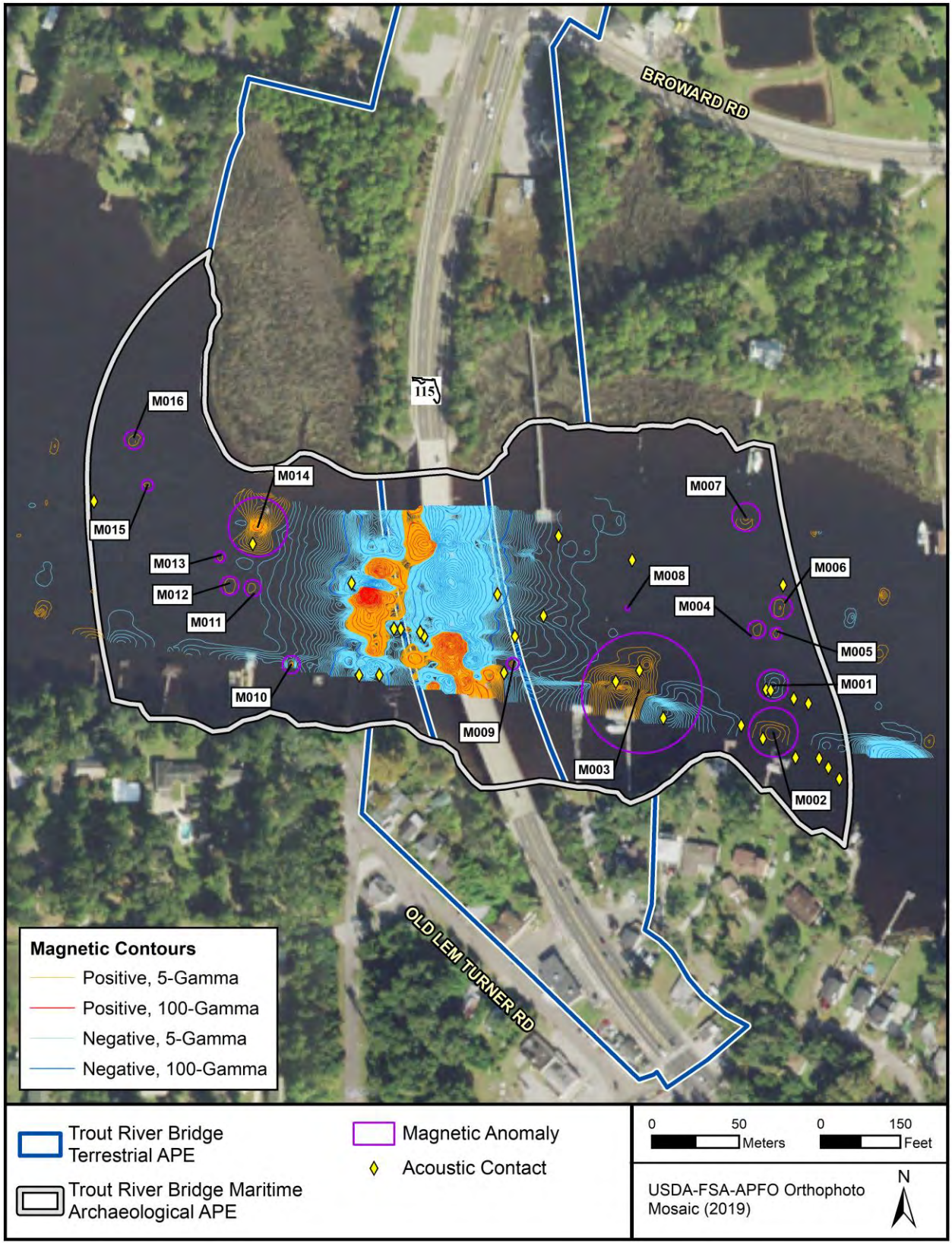
MAGNETOMETER MAP



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MAGNETOMETER TABLE

Anomaly ID	Centroid (NAD83 SP FL-E)		Survey Area	Survey Line No.	Potentially Significant	Characterization	Survey Lines Crossed	Declination	Duration (ft)	Raw Intensity (gammas)		Relative Intensity (gammas)		Amplitude Ratio (Pos:Neg)	Intensity Gradient (gammas/ft)	Association		Avoidance
	Easting	Northing								Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative			SSS Contact	SBP Reflector	
M001	437143.5681	2212418.603	Trout River	E8	No	MP	1	-	33	-	46311	-	-	-	-	TR.SS12, TR.SS13	-	-
M002	437144.3301	2212330.13	Trout River	E6	No	NP	1	-	66	46329	-	20	-	-	-	TR.SS08	-	-
M003	436897.1001	2212403.98	Trout River	E6	No	DP	3	104	221	46384	46202	96	-100	01:01.0	0.88	TR.SS01, TR.SS02	-	-
M004	437113.0201	2212523.59	Trout River	E10	No	MP	1	-	12	46324	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
M005	437149.7305	2212515.906	Trout River	E10	No	MP	1	-	8	46318	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
M006	437159.0221	2212564.29	Trout River	E11	No	MP	1	84	14	46330	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
M007	437092.9201	2212734.76	Trout River	E14	No	MP	1	-	18	46331	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
M008	436869.8977	2212563.33	Trout River	E10	No	MP	1	-	3	46317	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
M009	436654.0627	2212458.958	Trout River	W6	No	MP	1	-	8	46304	-	14	-	-	-	TR.SS22	-	-
M010	436237.0501	2212457.54	Trout River	W4	No	DP	1	-70	24	46344	46289	23	-31	01:01.3	2.25	-	-	-
M011	436164.3301	2212601.29	Trout River	W7	No	MP	1	-	8	46310	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
M012	436121.0039	2212606.084	Trout River	W7	No	MP	1	-	9	46317	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
M013	436102.5811	2212660.108	Trout River	W8	No	MP	1	-	7	46319	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
M014	436174.4297	2212716.415	Trout River	W9	No	DP	2	-24	54	46467	-	154	-	01:00.0	3	TR.SS28	-	-
M015	435966.5955	2212794.736	Trout River	W10	No	MP	1	-	11	46332	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
M016	435941.2483	2212880.928	Trout River	W11	No	MP	1		12	46336	-	9		-	-	-	-	-

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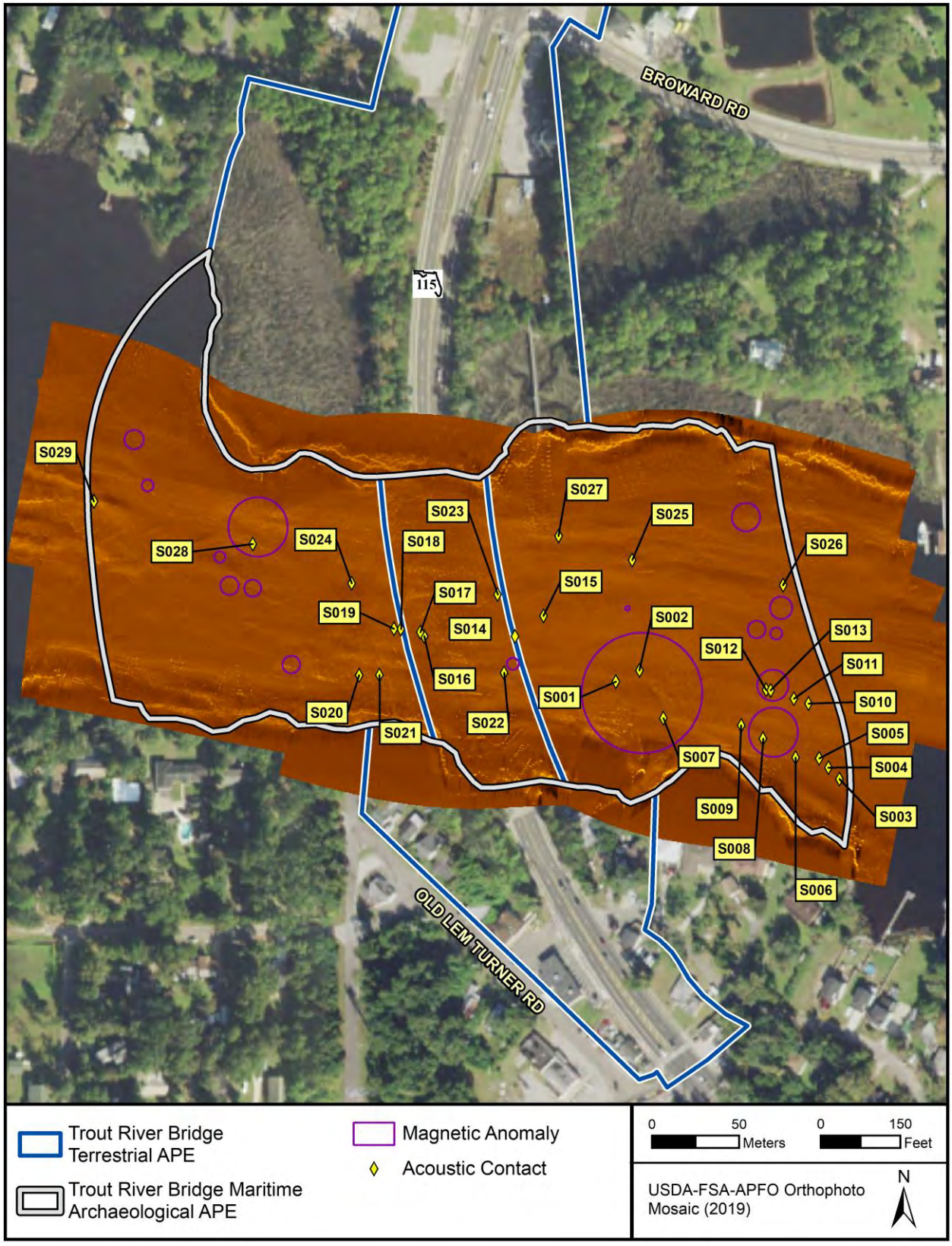
SIDE-SCAN SONAR MAPS



SIDE-SCAN SONAR TABLE

Report Trout River

Generated on 6/28/2021 9:26:24 AM

Report file: Trout River.docx

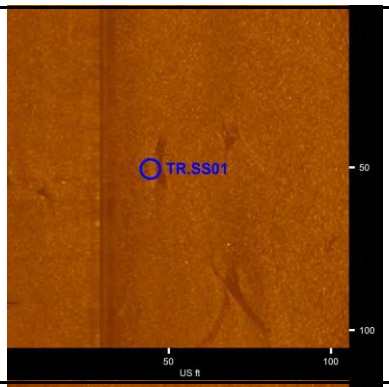
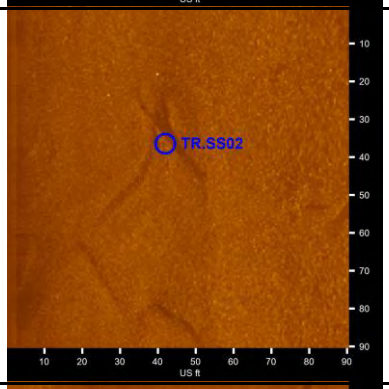
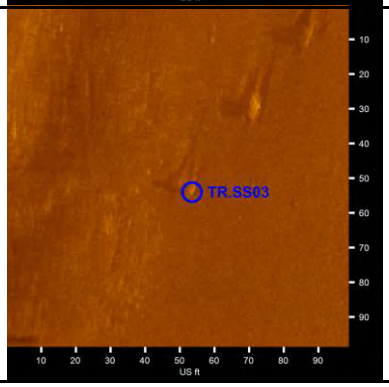
Contacts in the report:

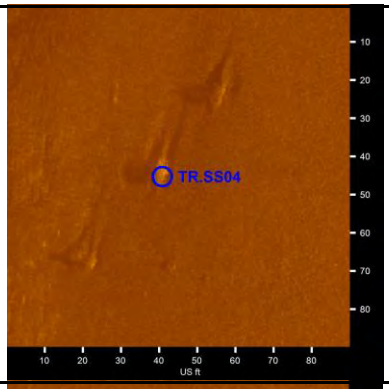
TR.SS01	6/10/2021 2:23:36 PM	30.4174627294	-81.6957911849
TR.SS02	6/10/2021 2:23:28 PM	30.4175213182	-81.6956506373
TR.SS03	6/10/2021 2:22:11 PM	30.4169651449	-81.6944527057
TR.SS04	6/10/2021 2:22:15 PM	30.4170237681	-81.6945186806
TR.SS05	6/10/2021 2:22:19 PM	30.4170715512	-81.6945738764
TR.SS06	6/10/2021 2:22:27 PM	30.4170747129	-81.6947151624
TR.SS07	6/10/2021 2:23:17 PM	30.4172752901	-81.6955062147
TR.SS08	6/10/2021 2:22:40 PM	30.4171720253	-81.6949101961
TR.SS09	6/10/2021 2:22:49 PM	30.4172395320	-81.6950413414
TR.SS10	6/10/2021 2:22:26 PM	30.4173555069	-81.6946399842
TR.SS11	6/10/2021 2:22:31 PM	30.4173801857	-81.6947268648
TR.SS12	6/10/2021 2:22:42 PM	30.4174250137	-81.6948939547
TR.SS13	6/10/2021 2:22:40 PM	30.4174217591	-81.6948663462
TR.SS14	6/10/2021 2:24:16 PM	30.4176932674	-81.6963947511
TR.SS15	6/10/2021 2:24:09 PM	30.4177999994	-81.6962253598
TR.SS16	6/10/2021 2:24:48 PM	30.4176907354	-81.6969365412
TR.SS17	6/10/2021 2:24:50 PM	30.4177123400	-81.6969607750
TR.SS18	6/10/2021 2:24:59 PM	30.4177277598	-81.6970767693
TR.SS19	6/10/2021 2:25:02 PM	30.4177282967	-81.6971178974
TR.SS20	6/10/2021 2:25:12 PM	30.4174865150	-81.6973243744
TR.SS21	6/10/2021 2:25:05 PM	30.4174893178	-81.6972038174
TR.SS22	6/10/2021 2:32:36 PM	30.4175041870	-81.6964581944

TR.SS23	6/10/2021 2:48:17 PM	30.4179090801	-81.6965001966
TR.SS24	6/10/2021 2:49:00 PM	30.4179630115	-81.6973727839
TR.SS25	6/10/2021 3:02:42 PM	30.4180920717	-81.6956979933
TR.SS26	6/10/2021 3:02:00 PM	30.4179667547	-81.6947959008
TR.SS27	6/10/2021 3:09:32 PM	30.4182145587	-81.6961383824
TR.SS28	6/10/2021 3:30:30 PM	30.4181631974	-81.6979643434
TR.SS29	6/10/2021 3:34:52 PM	30.4183775349	-81.6989142453
TR.SS30	6/10/2021 3:41:43 PM	30.4175124485	-81.6978641296

Report Trout River

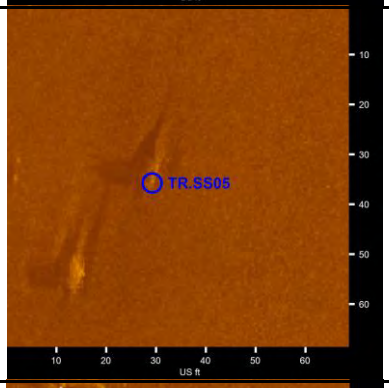
Generated on 6/28/2021 9:26:24 AM

Target Image	Target Info	User Entered Info
	**TR.SS01** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:23:36 PM • Click Position 30.4174627294 -81.6957911849 (WGS84) (X) 433174.40 (Y) 3365250.52 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 5711 • Range to target: 15.62 US ft • Fish Height: 7.85 US ft • Heading: 284.290 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.55 US ft • Target Height: 0.46 US ft • Target Length: 4.00 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.96 US ft • Mag Anomaly: M001 • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:
	**TR.SS02** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:23:28 PM • Click Position 30.4175213182 -81.6956506373 (WGS84) (X) 433187.94 (Y) 3365256.93 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 5628 • Range to target: 41.74 US ft • Fish Height: 8.08 US ft • Heading: 281.000 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.51 US ft • Target Height: 0.20 US ft • Target Length: 5.28 US ft • Target Shadow: 1.12 US ft • Mag Anomaly: M002 • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: Possible Tree • Description:
	**TR.SS03** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:11 PM • Click Position 30.4169651449 -81.6944527057 (WGS84) (X) 433302.62 (Y) 3365194.59 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 4836 • Range to target: 95.93 US ft • Fish Height: 10.54 US ft • Heading: 284.890 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.98 US ft • Target Height: 0.31 US ft • Target Length: 1.44 US ft • Target Shadow: 3.17 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:



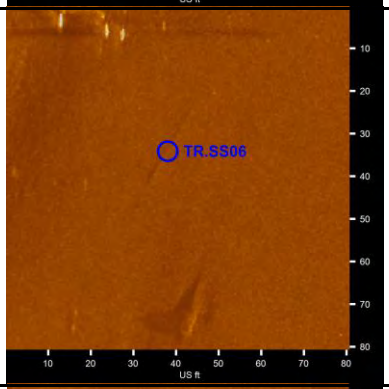
TR.SS04
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:15 PM
- Click Position
  30.4170237681 -81.6945186806 (WGS84)
  (X) 433296.32 (Y) 3365201.12 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 4881
- Range to target: 77.62 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.99 US ft
- Heading: 284.290 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 1.11 US ft
- Target Height: 0.11 US ft
- Target Length: 3.60 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.78 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



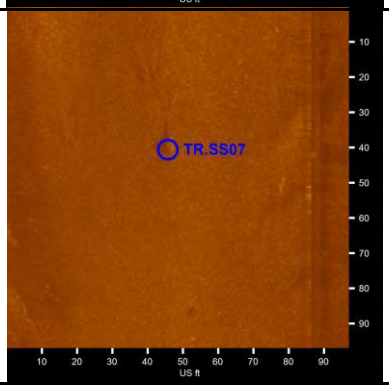
TR.SS05
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:19 PM
- Click Position
  30.4170715512 -81.6945738764 (WGS84)
  (X) 433291.05 (Y) 3365206.45 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 4918
- Range to target: 62.73 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.54 US ft
- Heading: 279.390 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.21 US ft
- Target Height: 0.32 US ft
- Target Length: 1.25 US ft
- Target Shadow: 2.16 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



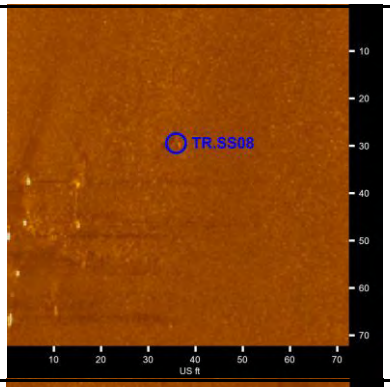
TR.SS06
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:27 PM
- Click Position
  30.4170747129 -81.6947151624 (WGS84)
  (X) 433277.48 (Y) 3365206.88 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5001
- Range to target: 67.86 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.54 US ft
- Heading: 280.200 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.28 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 4.55 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



TR.SS07
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:23:17 PM
- Click Position
  30.4172752901 -81.6955062147 (WGS84)
  (X) 433201.64 (Y) 3365229.58 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5515
- Range to target: 40.76 US ft
- Fish Height: 6.95 US ft
- Heading: 283.500 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.48 US ft
- Target Height: 0.26 US ft
- Target Length: 2.11 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.74 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: M003
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

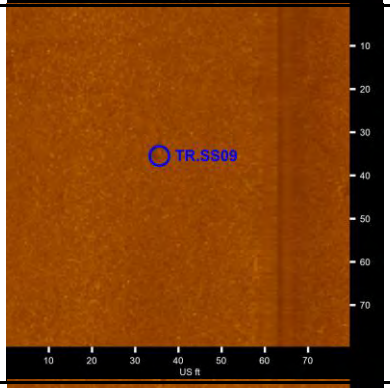


TR.SS08

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:40 PM
- Click Position
  30.4171720253 -81.6949101961 (WGS84)
  (X) 433258.82 (Y) 3365217.78 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5129
- Range to target: 43.45 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.32 US ft
- Heading: 284.390 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.23 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 0.54 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: M002
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

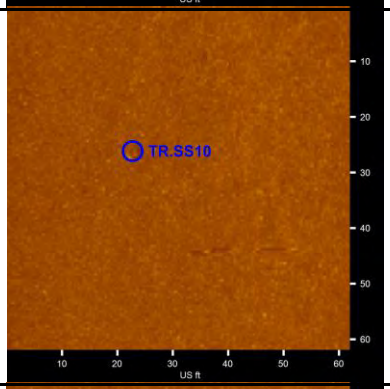


TR.SS09

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:49 PM
- Click Position
  30.4172395320 -81.6950413414 (WGS84)
  (X) 433246.27 (Y) 3365225.34 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5220
- Range to target: 27.34 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.32 US ft
- Heading: 287.200 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.44 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 0.45 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1:
- Description:

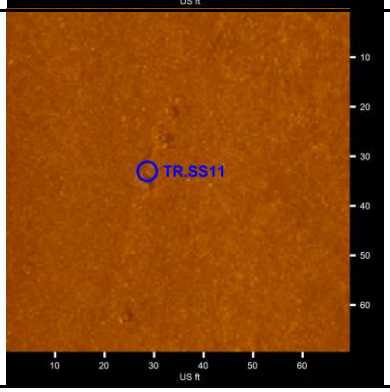


TR.SS10

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:26 PM
- Click Position
  30.4173555069 -81.6946399842 (WGS84)
  (X) 433284.89 (Y) 3365237.96 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 4985
- Range to target: 36.61 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.54 US ft
- Heading: 278.200 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.23 US ft
- Target Height: 0.27 US ft
- Target Length: 0.08 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.03 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

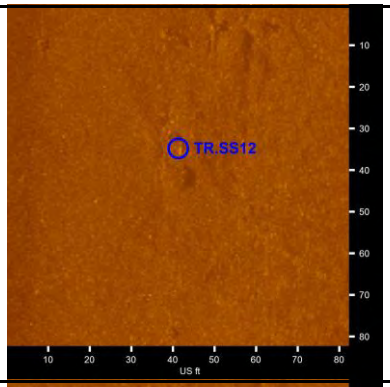


TR.SS11

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:31 PM
- Click Position
  30.4173801857 -81.6947268648 (WGS84)
  (X) 433276.57 (Y) 3365240.74 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5042
- Range to target: 41.25 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.09 US ft
- Heading: 281.100 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

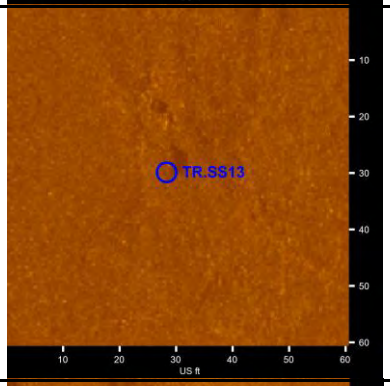
Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 1.38 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 4.52 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



TR.SS12
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:42 PM
- Click Position
  30.4174250137 -81.6948939547 (WGS84)
  (X) 433260.55 (Y) 3365245.81 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5154
- Range to target: 47.84 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.32 US ft
- Heading: 284.790 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.56 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 0.67 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: M001
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



TR.SS13
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:22:40 PM
- Click Position
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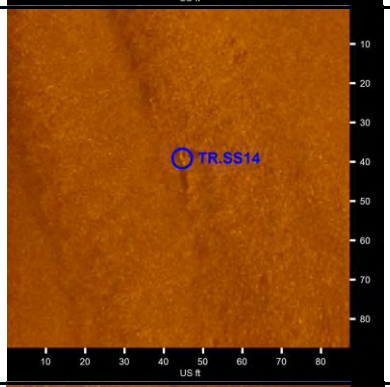
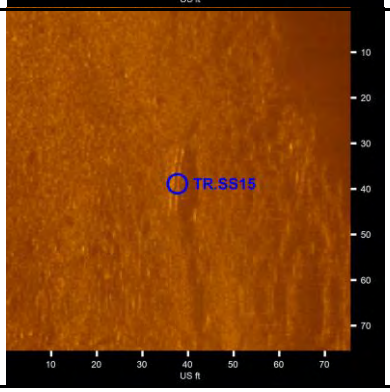
  (X) 433263.20 (Y) 3365245.43 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 5136
- Range to target: 48.33 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.54 US ft
- Heading: 284.600 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.11 US ft
- Target Height: 0.19 US ft
- Target Length: 1.36 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.94 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: M001
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



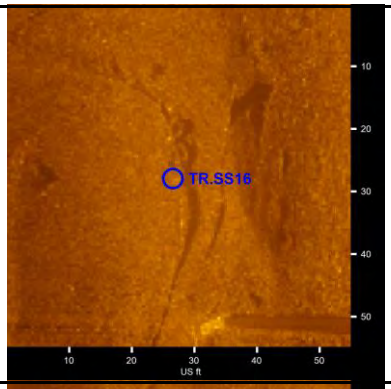
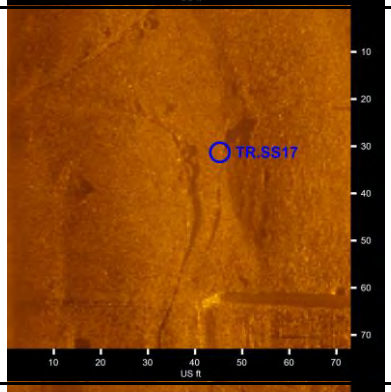
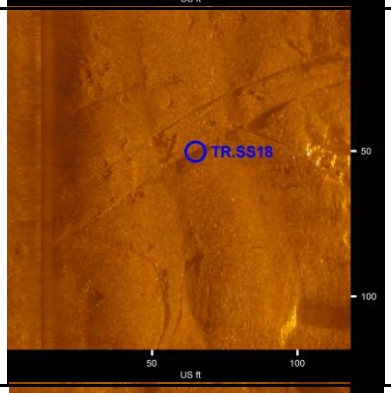
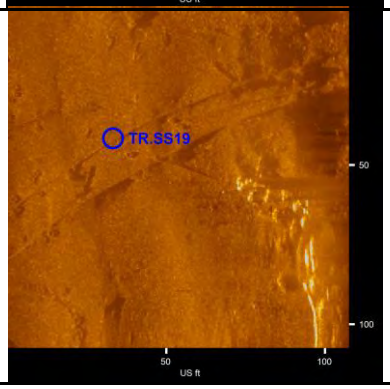
TR.SS14
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:24:16 PM
- Click Position
  30.4176932674 -81.6963947511 (WGS84)
  (X) 433116.59 (Y) 3365276.42 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 6121
- Range to target: 55.90 US ft
- Fish Height: 11.89 US ft
- Heading: 296.200 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

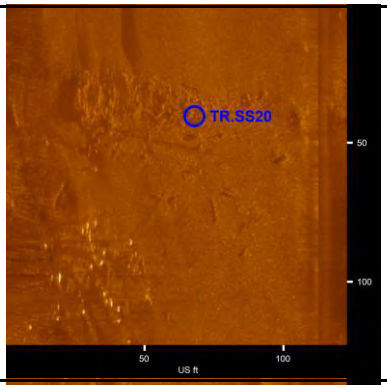
Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.32 US ft
- Target Height: 0.25 US ft
- Target Length: 0.94 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.24 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:



TR.SS15
- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:24:09 PM
- Click Position
  30.4177999994 -81.6962253598 (WGS84)
  (X) 433132.93 (Y) 3365288.15 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 6048
- Range to target: 108.38 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.77 US ft
- Heading: 294.700 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes
- Target Width: 0.79 US ft
- Target Height: 0.09 US ft
- Target Length: 4.50 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.03 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

	**TR.SS16** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:24:48 PM • Click Position 30.4176907354 -81.6969365412 (WGS84) (X) 433064.55 (Y) 3365276.46 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 6448 • Range to target: 40.28 US ft • Fish Height: 13.23 US ft • Heading: 283.890 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.37 US ft • Target Height: 0.18 US ft • Target Length: 11.63 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.58 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: • Description:
	**TR.SS17** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:24:50 PM • Click Position 30.4177123400 -81.6969607750 (WGS84) (X) 433062.24 (Y) 3365278.87 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 6465 • Range to target: 48.33 US ft • Fish Height: 12.56 US ft • Heading: 286.790 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.18 US ft • Target Height: 0.31 US ft • Target Length: 9.26 US ft • Target Shadow: 1.31 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: possible cable • Description:
	**TR.SS18** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:24:59 PM • Click Position 30.4177277598 -81.6970767693 (WGS84) (X) 433051.11 (Y) 3365280.65 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 6554 • Range to target: 53.21 US ft • Fish Height: 12.79 US ft • Heading: 291.890 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.22 US ft • Target Height: 0.00 US ft • Target Length: 31.27 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: Possible Cable • Description:
	**TR.SS19** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:25:02 PM • Click Position 30.4177282967 -81.6971178974 (WGS84) (X) 433047.16 (Y) 3365280.73 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 6585 • Range to target: 52.24 US ft • Fish Height: 13.46 US ft • Heading: 290.600 Degrees • Line Name: E7	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.34 US ft • Target Height: 0.00 US ft • Target Length: 28.25 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: possible cable • Description:

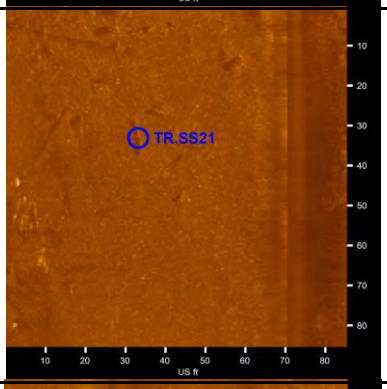


TR.SS20

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:25:12 PM
- Click Position
  30.4174865150 -81.6973243744 (WGS84)
  (X) 433027.16 (Y) 3365254.06 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 6691
- Range to target: 44.67 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.09 US ft
- Heading: 283.500 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 5.95 US ft
- Target Height: 0.00 US ft
- Target Length: 24.25 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: Possible Bridge Rubble
- Description:

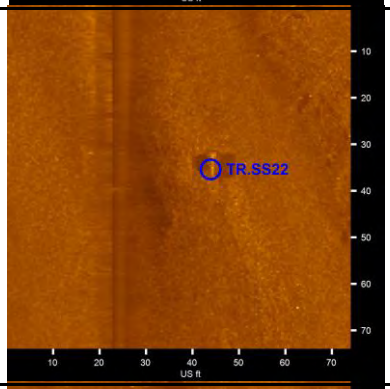


TR.SS21

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:25:05 PM
- Click Position
  30.4174893178 -81.6972038174 (WGS84)
  (X) 433038.74 (Y) 3365254.30 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 6619
- Range to target: 37.35 US ft
- Fish Height: 13.46 US ft
- Heading: 286.500 Degrees
- Line Name: E7

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.21 US ft
- Target Height: 0.15 US ft
- Target Length: 2.97 US ft
- Target Shadow: 0.42 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

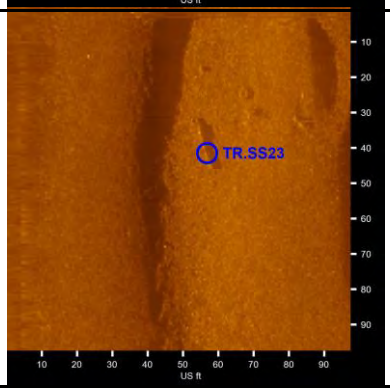


TR.SS22

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:32:36 PM
- Click Position
  30.4175041870 -81.6964581944 (WGS84)
  (X) 433110.36 (Y) 3365255.51 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 11244
- Range to target: 21.24 US ft
- Fish Height: 10.09 US ft
- Heading: 298.200 Degrees
- Line Name: E6

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.18 US ft
- Target Height: 0.55 US ft
- Target Length: 1.28 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.42 US ft
- Mag Anomaly: M009
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: unknown
- Description:

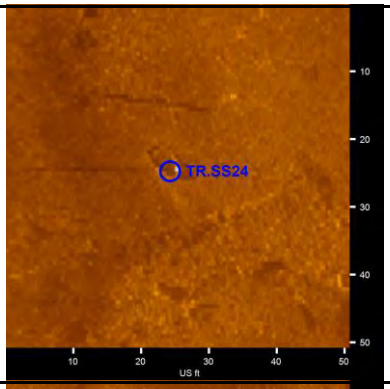
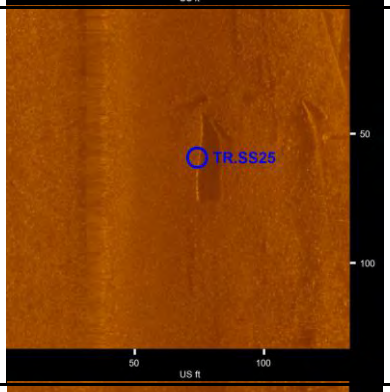
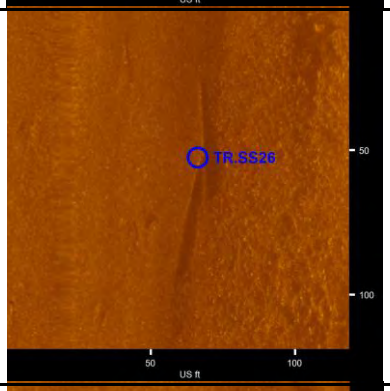
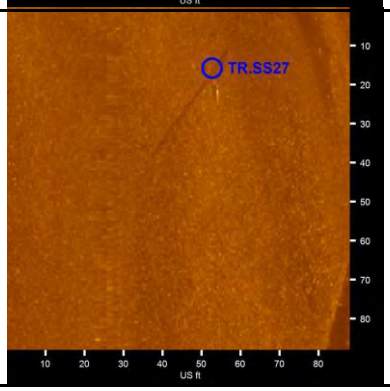


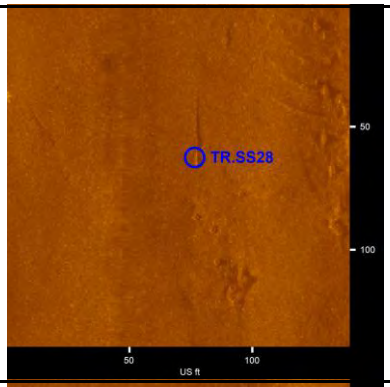
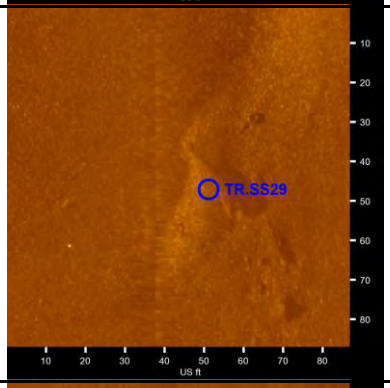
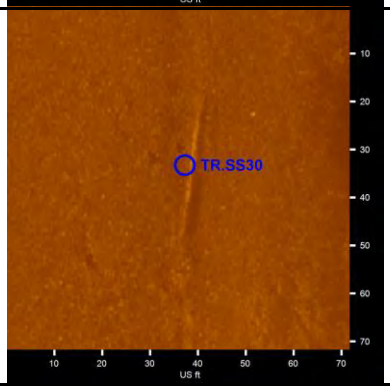
TR.SS23

- Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:48:17 PM
- Click Position
  30.4179090801 -81.6965001966 (WGS84)
  (X) 433106.61 (Y) 3365300.40 (Projected Coordinates)
- Map Projection: UTM84-17N
- Ping Number: 20884
- Range to target: 52.72 US ft
- Fish Height: 12.79 US ft
- Heading: 271.790 Degrees
- Line Name: E9

Dimensions and attributes

- Target Width: 0.42 US ft
- Target Height: 0.40 US ft
- Target Length: 4.04 US ft
- Target Shadow: 1.86 US ft
- Mag Anomaly:
- Avoidance Area:
- Classification1: possible tree
- Description:

	**TR.SS24** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 2:49:00 PM • Click Position 30.4179630115 -81.6973727839 (WGS84) (X) 433022.84 (Y) 3365306.89 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 21328 • Range to target: 28.07 US ft • Fish Height: 13.68 US ft • Heading: 294.700 Degrees • Line Name: E9	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 1.36 US ft • Target Height: 0.36 US ft • Target Length: 1.92 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.82 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:
	**TR.SS25** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:02:42 PM • Click Position 30.4180920717 -81.6956979933 (WGS84) (X) 433183.78 (Y) 3365320.21 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 29744 • Range to target: 39.79 US ft • Fish Height: 9.68 US ft • Heading: 280.500 Degrees • Line Name: E11	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.41 US ft • Target Height: 0.54 US ft • Target Length: 10.04 US ft • Target Shadow: 2.71 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:
	**TR.SS26** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:02:00 PM • Click Position 30.4179667547 -81.6947959008 (WGS84) (X) 433270.33 (Y) 3365305.79 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 29320 • Range to target: 45.89 US ft • Fish Height: 7.51 US ft • Heading: 282.290 Degrees • Line Name: E11	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.30 US ft • Target Height: 0.18 US ft • Target Length: 19.05 US ft • Target Shadow: 1.17 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:
	**TR.SS27** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:09:32 PM • Click Position 30.4182145587 -81.6961383824 (WGS84) (X) 433141.57 (Y) 3365334.04 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 33953 • Range to target: 26.85 US ft • Fish Height: 7.18 US ft • Heading: 282.890 Degrees • Line Name: E12	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.17 US ft • Target Height: 0.00 US ft • Target Length: 0.71 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:

	**TR.SS28** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:30:30 PM • Click Position 30.4181631974 -81.6979643434 (WGS84) (X) 432966.16 (Y) 3365329.43 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 46837 • Range to target: 29.29 US ft • Fish Height: 13.01 US ft • Heading: 110.590 Degrees • Line Name: W9	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.27 US ft • Target Height: 0.22 US ft • Target Length: 8.89 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.52 US ft • Mag Anomaly: M014 • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description:
	**TR.SS29** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:34:52 PM • Click Position 30.4183775349 -81.6989142453 (WGS84) (X) 432875.07 (Y) 3365353.74 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 49531 • Range to target: 13.43 US ft • Fish Height: 9.42 US ft • Heading: 84.300 Degrees • Line Name: W10	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.00 US ft • Target Height: 0.00 US ft • Target Length: 0.00 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.00 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: • Description:
	**TR.SS30** • Sonar Time at Target: 6/10/2021 3:41:43 PM • Click Position 30.4175124485 -81.6978641296 (WGS84) (X) 432975.34 (Y) 3365257.25 (Projected Coordinates) • Map Projection: UTM84-17N • Ping Number: 53739 • Range to target: 46.62 US ft • Fish Height: 7.40 US ft • Heading: 108.300 Degrees • Line Name: W5	**Dimensions and attributes** • Target Width: 0.26 US ft • Target Height: 0.11 US ft • Target Length: 8.18 US ft • Target Shadow: 0.80 US ft • Mag Anomaly: • Avoidance Area: • Classification1: unknown • Description: