

FINAL REPORT

FLORIDA STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION

Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273), DHR PROJECT FILE NO. 2018-6422C, SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Lead State Agency: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Lead Federal Agency: United States Army Corp of Engineers

Wood Cultural Resources Report of Investigations No.: 21-020



Prepared for:
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23 June 2021

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FLORIDA STATE LEVEL DOCUMENTATION

FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY SURVEY NO. 8SO2273

DHR PROJECT FILE NO.: 2018-6422C

<u>Location:</u>	Upper Myakka Lake in Myakka River State Park (MRSP) in Sarasota County, Florida. (Appendix A, Figure 1-4)
<u>UTM Coordinates:</u>	Zone 17, E 372149 N 3016566
<u>Historic Owner:</u>	State of Florida
<u>Present Owner:</u>	State of Florida, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Division of Recreation and Parks
<u>Present Use:</u>	Currently in use by Florida's Myakka River State Park to control the water level of the Upper Myakka River Lake.
<u>Purpose for Action:</u>	The Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is a degrading low-water control structure or low weir dam located at the outlet of the Upper Myakka Lake in Myakka River State Park (MRSP) in Sarasota County, Florida. Based on hydraulic and hydrologic (H&H) modeling and various data analyses, a feasibility study concluded that removal of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is the best alternative for restoring natural systems and improving water quality in the state-designated Wild and Scenic Myakka River.
<u>Significance Statement:</u>	Consultations between FDEP and Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR), the State Historic Preservation Office determined that the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, based on the structure's association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Depression Era New Deal legislation as recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Resource Number SO2273. Dam structures are prominent elements in a cultural landscape and their function, materials, date, condition, construction methods and location reflect the historic activities, flood control, and architectural forms of the time period in which they were built.



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Part I. Historic Information

A. Physical History:

1. Date of installation:
 - a. Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273): 1937-38 (Earthen Fill and Stone); reconstructed in 1941 (Concrete, Earthen Fill, and Stone)
2. Architect/Designer:
 - a. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

3. Original and subsequent construction:

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed a dam at the main outflow to the Upper Myakka Lake between 1937-1938 (**Appendix B, Figure 12 and 13**). The original design drawing indicates the dam was comprised of a stone wall surrounded by earthen fill or riprap that rested on a concrete footing and timber piles (**Appendix C, Figure 18 and 19**). The structure was broad at the base and tapered to a level top, with the crest measuring about 10 feet in width. The exterior was covered with sod to protect from erosion. The stone section measured 1 foot and 6 inches in width and was at an elevation of about 97 AMSL. The sheet piling had 6-to-8-inch widths. In spring 1941, a concrete low weir dam replaced portions of the original CCC structure that had been partially washed out but retained other original sections (**Appendix C, Figure 25-28**). However, some of the extant sections were capped with concrete and encompassed within the new concrete structure. Soft rock was removed and replaced with concrete, and the riprap was cleaned of sand and sediment and replaced with grout. The concrete cap is roughly 6 inches thick and extends over the original stone crest and remaining earth fill. The cap was installed in 5-to-6-foot sections along the length of the dam. A concrete apron (separate but adjoining) extends below the waterline on the south side. Sections of the rock wall were not cased in concrete and continued on either side of the concrete portion. Grout or mortar was also used in attempt to strengthen the stone walls. The stone wall segment served as a fixed non-overflow section and the concrete section as a spillway. A spillway is a section of a dam where excess water is supposed to flow over during flooding and/or scheduled water releases, regulating the water levels. The reconstructed crest was at an elevation of about 94.6 AMSL.

The 1941 structure is largely the structure that still stands today. However, in 1974, the east end was purposely breached, and a series of metal culverts were installed. Also, between 1998 and 2004, a wooden viewing deck was constructed above the metal culverts. **Appendix A, Figure 5-8** show aerials of the weir dam from 1948 to 2009.

The existing structure is comprised of an approximate 200-foot-long, concrete-capped weir segment with a 94-foot-long rock wall on the west end and a 54-foot-long rock wall on the east end (**Appendix A, Figure 4**). Rebar in the concrete cap is roughly 12 inches



north to south and 6 inches east to west. The round bars are indicated to extend between the lightwood timber piling (5" diameter) and the wood sheet piling several feet below grade. Current photographs of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) can be found in **Appendix D**.

4. Builder, contractor, supplier:
 - a. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC): Original stone and earthen dam and weir structure and CCC 1941 reconstruction.
5. Original plans and construction: The earliest known plan drawings of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) date to 1937 (**Appendix C, Figure 18-24**).

Alterations: Alterations to the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) were determined through archival research, onsite observations, and reviewing plan drawings of the structure (**Appendix A - Appendix D**). Since the dam and weir were first constructed, the structure has undergone a number of alterations, largely related to erosion and deterioration. In 1941, the structure was reconstructed, with sections of the original dam preserved and capped with concrete and a concrete apron added. Soft rock was replaced with concrete, and the riprap was cleaned and modified with grout. The stone walls were also modified with grout or mortar. The east end of the structure was removed in 1974, and a series of metal culverts added. A wooden viewing deck was constructed above the metal culverts between 1998 and 2004.

B. Historical Context:

This historic context provides an overview on topics directly associated with the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake. This historic context focuses provides a researched overview of the history of Sarasota County, the Myakka River State Park, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Historic Context figures from the archival research can be found in **Appendix B: Historic Context Figures**.

Sarasota County, Florida

The first settler of present-day Sarasota County was William H. Whitaker who was deeded the land in 1851. Between the 1860s and 1880s, many people flocked to Sarasota, clearing land and planting gardens. It was during this time that John Webb moved to the area and began the first manufacturing plant that produced syrup by refining sugar. A post office was established in 1878, servicing the community known then as "Sara Sota."¹ A newspaper and telephone service were established in 1899. Sarasota became an incorporated town on October 14, 1902, and John W. Gillespie was named mayor. Gillespie is sometimes referred to

¹ "Sarasota History," History of Preservation Coalition of Sarasota History, last modified 2021, <http://historicpreservationsarasota.org/sarasotahistory/>.



as the “Father of Sarasota,” and throughout his six years in office, the town prospered immensely, with the creation of a railroad connection, a yacht club, a new school, an ice plant, a cemetery, a theater, an electric plant, a sanitarium, a municipal water works, and a second newspaper.² Gillespie recognized the potential for tourism as early as 1887, constructing the city’s first hotel, the DeSoto Hotel, and he opened the second golf course in the United States and the first in Florida in 1904.³ In 1910, Owens Burns, a Chicago banker, purchased a large swath of the area and is credited with establishing the city as it is known today, constructing paved streets, seawalls, causeways, and subdivisions.⁴ Sarasota became an incorporated city in 1913, as the state experienced a land boom, becoming a preferred vacation spot. With so many tourists coming to the area, residents wanted division between Sarasota and Manatee County, resulting in the establishment of Sarasota County in 1921.⁵

The city attracted another prominent and industrious Chicagoan named Bertha Palmer. Palmer singlehandedly established cattle ranching in the region, with the purchase of 80,000 acres in the southern end of the county.⁶ By 1917, she was the Vice President of the Florida Livestock Association. Her sons, Potter and Honoré, went on to develop citrus groves and cattle ranches in southern and eastern Sarasota County, and her family honored Bertha with a donation of 1,920 acres of land to the state.⁷ This land would become part of Myakka River State Park when it was established in 1941.⁸

Sarasota gained popularity when the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus moved their winter quarters from Connecticut to Sarasota in 1927. The circus was relocated to Sarasota for its warm winter climate and its available real estate. Once the circus moved to Sarasota, the local paper stated that relocation was the “most startling and important announcement ever made in the history of Sarasota.”⁹ Ringling’s new winter quarters covered 150 acres on the county fairgrounds-although the brothers would eventually go on to own ¼ of the land in Sarasota.¹⁰ As the circus staff moved to and resided in Sarasota, they became a part of the community and stimulated the local economy. In October of 1931, the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, which displays the Ringling’s collection of European paintings from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century, opened to “promote education and art

² “Sarasota History,” History of Preservation Coalition of Sarasota History; Jessie Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County,” Visit Sarasota Beaches and Beyond, last modified 2021, <https://www.visitsarasota.com/article/time-travelers-guide-brief-history-sarasota-county>.

³ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County.”

⁴ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County.”

⁵ “Sarasota History,” History of Preservation Coalition of Sarasota History.

⁶ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County.”

⁷ “Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan,” State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, June 2018.

⁸ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County.”

⁹ “Sarasota’s Circus Legacy Lives On!” The Ringling, last modified May 22, 2017, <https://www.ringling.org/sarasotas-circus-legacy-lives>.

¹⁰ “Sarasota’s Circus Legacy Lives On!” The Ringling; “History of the Ringling,” The Ringling, last modified 2021, <https://www.ringling.org/history-ringling>.



appreciation, especially among our young people.”¹¹ The museum became the State Art Museum of Florida in 1980. In 1948, the Circus Museum was opened to honor John Ringling, displaying props, costumes, and posters.¹² The circus eventually moved from Sarasota to Venice, closing their winter quarters in 1959.¹³ Though the circus was only located in Sarasota for thirty-two years, it left a permanent mark on the “Circus City,” and John and Mable Ringling’s historic estate is now a major tourist attraction, with its multiple museums, learning center, Playspace, and gardens.¹⁴

Today, tourism remains a major economic force for Sarasota County, with the economy largely centered around the service industry.¹⁵ The area is popular with retirees and seasonal living. Thus, healthcare is also an important economic contributor. As of July 2019, the United States Census Bureau estimates 433,742 people live within the 555.87 square acres of Sarasota County.¹⁶

Myakka River State Park

The Myakka River spans across three Florida counties, beginning in the wetlands of Manatee County, winding through Sarasota County, and terminating into the Charlotte Harbor in Charlotte County. Based on rock samples from the river, scientists know it is at least one million years old, although it could potentially be several million years old. Skeletal remains of a human have been found in the region of the Myakka River which have been radiocarbon dated back to 10,000 years ago.¹⁷

Many Native Americans were forced to migrate to Florida in the 1820s as more Europeans moved to America. The Native Americans that were relocated to Florida, though belonging to different tribes, were referred to as the Seminoles. The Seminoles lived in the general vicinity of today’s Myakka River State Park until they were once again forced to relocate.¹⁸

In the early 20th century, a large portion of today’s Myakka River State Park was owned by Bertha Palmer, a businesswoman from Chicago, who utilized the land for cattle ranching.¹⁹

¹¹ “History of the Ringling,” The Ringling.

¹² “History of the Ringling,” The Ringling.

¹³ “Sarasota’s Circus Legacy Lives On!” The Ringling.

¹⁴ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County”; “History of the Ringling,” The Ringling.

¹⁵ Smith, “Time-Traveler’s Guide: A Brief History of Sarasota County.”

¹⁶ “Sarasota County, Florida,” United States Census Bureau (USCB), accessed June 14, 2021,

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/sarasotacountyflorida>.

¹⁷ John F. McCarthy and Glenna M. Dame, “A History of the Myakka River, Sarasota County, Florida,” November 1983, Sarasota County Historical Archives, accessed June 14, 2021,

[http://manatee.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/History%20of%20the%20Myakka%20River%20Sarasota%20County%20Florida,%20A%20\(1983\).pdf](http://manatee.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/History%20of%20the%20Myakka%20River%20Sarasota%20County%20Florida,%20A%20(1983).pdf).

¹⁸ McCarthy and Dame, “A History of the Myakka River, Sarasota County, Florida.”

¹⁹ “History,” Florida State Parks, accessed June 14, 2021, <https://www.floridastateparks.org/parks-and-trails/myakka-river-state-park/history>; “Myakka River State Park,” Florida 319, Florida State Parks, accessed June 14, 2021,

https://stateparks.com/myakka_river_state_park_in_florida.html.



After Palmer's death, her heirs donated 1,900 acres of her land to Florida's Internal Improvement Board, becoming the first of several land procurements that would eventually become Myakka River State Park.²⁰

The development of Myakka River State Park began in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a government program created during the Great Depression to boost the American economy. The CCC purchased over 17,000 acres to develop the Myakka River State Park, one of eight state parks developed by the program.²¹ A local real estate developer and the first mayor of Sarasota, A. B. Edwards was instrumental in procuring the development of the property.²² First, Edwards petitioned for a national park but to no avail. However, he was undeterred and immediately began pursuing a state park.²³ Through his efforts, Sarasota was chosen as a site for a CCC camp and the Myakka River Valley for a state park.

Initial work began in October of 1934 (**Figure 9**). The conditions were less than desirable, with no accommodations other than tents, poor sanitation, outbreaks of malaria due to mosquito-infestation, and rattlesnakes (**Figure 10**). About fifty men were designated as "ineffective" in the first few months of the project, which typically signified illness from malaria or the person had abandoned their position.²⁴ Despite this, many stayed, and, within a few weeks, better housing and food became available. With the men's hard labor, roads, bridges, trails, were built and telephone lines were strung throughout the park. Multiple buildings were constructed, including the South Pavilion and the Log Pavilion (**Figure 11**).²⁵ Like other state parks, the CCC built cabins, campgrounds, trails, playground, and pavilions, but also constructed a fish pond, boat and saddle concession, and water impoundments to attract birdlife.²⁶ Between 1937 and 1938, a dam (8SO2273) was constructed by the CCC on the southern edge of the Upper Myakka Lake to control the flow of the Myakka River, which runs throughout the park for about 12 miles (**Figure 12** and **13**).²⁷ In addition to flood control, recreation use of the lake created by the dam was a major goal for the new park. The dam had a limestone wall supported with an earthen embankment, but was later modified and partially reconstructed (**Figure 14**).²⁸ In 1940, an earthen levee was built known as the

²⁰ Bergstorm, Michael, "Myakka River State Park Steeped in History: A River, Lakes, Sloughs, Marshes, and Deep Woods Make Up the 28,875-Acre Park in Sarasota County," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* (Florida), January 6, 1997, 1B, <https://www-proquest-com.ezproxy.uky.edu/docview/270564012?OpenUrlRefId=info:xri/sid:primo&accountid=11836>.

²¹ "Myakka River State Park," Florida 319, Florida State Parks.

²² "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks, accessed June 17, 2021, <https://www.floridastateparks.org/learn/legacy-ccc-myakka>.

²³ "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

²⁴ "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

²⁵ "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

²⁶ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data," Myakka River State Park, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

²⁷ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data"; "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

²⁸ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."



Vanderipe Levee (8SO2280), which intersects the Vanderipe Slough.²⁹ The levee measures about 1,000 feet long and 25 feet high and assists with controlling the water level of the Upper Myakka Lake. Due to the CCC's manipulation of the river's water flow, the river was divided into an upper and lower lake.

However, not all of the CCC efforts at Myakka River were deemed a success. To establish a recreational lake, the local ecosystem was disrupted as the Upper Myakka Lake was seined to remove all the fish's natural predators.³⁰ The men also killed rattlesnakes and alligators in large, disruptive numbers, and the native plant life suffered unintended, negative consequences (**Figure 15**). In addition, the CCC directive prohibiting prescribed or controlled burns led to the Florida dry prairie becoming an endangered ecosystem.³¹ Racial tensions were also an issue for the CCC at Myakka River. In July of 1935, Myakka came close to losing their CCC operation over a proposal to replace the all-white corps with an all-Black corps.³² The people of Sarasota voted against the change, and, in response, the Army closed down the CCC operation, which resulted in negative repercussions for the local economy. As a result, by 1935, Sarasota was open to the idea of an all-Black corps, and, for the remainder of the operation of the CCC at Myakka River, the corps consisted largely of African American men—one of only a few in Florida (**Figure 16**).³³

At the time of its dedication in 1941, the Myakka River State Park was the southernmost and largest state park in Florida.³⁴ Many of the structures built by the CCC are still in use today, and the park remains one of the largest and oldest state parks in the state.³⁵ Currently, the park covers 37,198.91 acres, offering 76 camp sites, five historic log cabins, a boating ramp, fishing, canoeing, walking trails, bicycling, safari tram tours, guided airboat tours, and a 7,500-acre Wilderness Preserve.³⁶ In addition, the park is the home for a variety of imperiled plant and wildlife species, such as Audubon's crested caracara, the Florida Burrowing owl, Sherman's fox squirrel, the Florida black bear, and the Florida panther, and protects approximately 15,000 acres of Florida dry prairie—a globally threatened ecosystem once prevalent in the state.³⁷

²⁹ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."

³⁰ "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

³¹ "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

³² "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks.

³³ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."

³⁴ "Myakka River State Park Largest Under Florida's Control," *The Bradenton Herald* (Florida), November 27, 1949, Section 6, 11, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/682846716/?terms=Myakka%20River%20State%20Park&match=1>; "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka," Florida State Parks; Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."

³⁵ "Myakka River State Park," Florida 319, Florida State Parks; Bergstorm, 1B.

³⁶ "History," Florida State Parks; "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

³⁷ "Dry Praire," The Croc Docs, University of Florida, accessed June 22, 2021, <https://crocdoc.ifas.ufl.edu/publications/msrpmmap/dryprairie/>; "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.



Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

When FDR was crafting the New Deal in response to the Great Depression's devastation, he noticed "two wasted resources: young men and land."³⁸ It was this recognition that directly led to the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The purpose of this program was to utilize the neglected, unemployed youth of America during a time of economic instability and to put them to work on environmental and construction projects, which greatly benefited America. Young men were assigned to national parks, state parks, soil conservation projects, fish and wildlife projects, and other programs in which their work greatly advanced and promoted America's natural resources.³⁹ First and foremost, the creation of the CCC sought to put young people to work during the most economically uncertain time in American history. Originally, the program "stipulated that applicants had to be fit, single men aged 18 to 25" with enrollment "expanded to men aged 17 to 28 in 1935".⁴⁰ FDR was inaugurated on March 4, 1933, and, by July 1, there were 34,000 men enlisted and active at CCC camps throughout the states (Pumphrey 2010). At its peak, the CCC had over 500,000 men in over 2,000 camps, and continued until 1942, with the onset of WWII, after which the CCC was disbanded.⁴¹ Throughout its years in service, the CCC was responsible for planting over three billion trees, building over 800 parks, developing over 28,000 miles of hiking trails, and constructing roughly 47,000 bridges nationwide.⁴² Overall, the program existed for nearly a decade and played an important role in the protection and creation of American parks. During this time, the CCC was organized into nine districts throughout America:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut
2. New Jersey, Delaware, and New York
3. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia
4. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, and Louisiana
5. Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky
6. Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin
7. Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Missouri
8. Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Wyoming (not including Yellowstone National Park)
9. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, California, and Yellowstone National Park

³⁸ "CCC Brief History," CCC Legacy, accessed March 31, 2020, http://www.ccclegacy.org/CCC_Brief_History.html.

³⁹ "Civilian Conservation Corps," History.com, accessed March 31, 2020, <https://www.history.com/topics/great-depression/civilian-conservation-corps>.

⁴⁰ Clint Pumphrey, "Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1," Arkansas State Preservation Program, National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, National Park Service, National Register #10000841, 2019.

⁴¹ Pumphrey, "Shady Lake CCC Bridge #1."

⁴² Patricia Paulus Laster, "Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)," The Encyclopedia of Arkansas, accessed April 7, 2020, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/civilian-conservation-corps-2396/>.



True to the progressive intentions aligned with the CCC's mission, which included the mass employment of millions of young men, the conservation of forests, and the creation of parks and recreational facilities, the CCC included a provision that banned discrimination based on race, color, or creed.⁴³ However, in line with racial attitudes of the time, the CCC failed to live up to its commitment to inclusion. Operating during the height of the Jim Crow era, the CCC was not immune to the discriminatory positions prevalent in America, both in the north and south. Although discrimination in the CCC was prohibited, the CCC camp administration and operations were controlled by the U.S. Army, who easily applied segregationist policies. Not only were camps segregated throughout most of the nation, but African Americans were only permitted to make up ten percent of the total recruits. Further, African Americans were often given substandard projects, and, in some cases in the south, were excluded outright because of the high demand of cotton.⁴⁴ The CCC never honored its commitment to inclusion, a fact that is often left out of New Deal histories. Even though some camps were technically integrated, the CCC as a whole failed in its goal to break through racial barriers, especially since large numbers of African Americans were eligible for relief during and after the Depression. If inclusion had been prioritized, presumably as initially intended, then the CCC might be remembered for the work for social justice in addition to its success in the Nation's parks, forests, and highways.

In Florida, which fell under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Corps District, the CCC operations mirrored those across the country with work being completed for a variety of environmental and infrastructure projects. The first CCC camp in Florida was established in June of 1934 in what is now Highlands Hammock State Park, and five more camps were developed by 1938.⁴⁵ Many work projects revolved around natural resource conservation and land management, such as dam and weir construction, reforestation, and landscaping. The Army Corps of Engineers often worked with New Deal programs like the CCC to facilitate flood control projects.⁴⁶

However, the organization's greatest legacy in the state is its development of state parks, including Myakka River State Park, Highlands Hammock State Park, Gold Head Branch State Park, Hillsborough River State Park, O'Leno State Park, Fort Clinch State Park, Torreya State Park, and Florida Caverns State Park.⁴⁷ The development of the state parks centered on nature

⁴³ Natalie Heneghan, "'Just the Way Society Was.' Segregation in the CCC," *The Living New Deal*, 2014, accessed April 16, 2020, <https://livingnewdeal.org/tag/racial-segregation-in-the-ccc/>.

⁴⁴ Heneghan, "'Just the Way Society Was.' Segregation in the CCC."

⁴⁵ "Civilian Conservation Corps Played Major Role in Formation of Early Florida State Parks," Walton Outdoors, last modified 2015, <https://www.waltonoutdoors.com/civilian-conservation-corps-played-major-role-in-formation-of-early-florida-state-parks/>.

⁴⁶ "Army Corps of Engineers (1802)," *The Living New Deal*, accessed June 21, 2021, <https://livingnewdeal.org/glossary/army-corps-engineers-corps-1802/>.

⁴⁷ "Florida's New Deal Landscapes in Jeopardy," *The Living New Deal*, January 19, 2017, accessed June 21, 2021, <https://livingnewdeal.org/tag/ccc-in-florida/>; Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."



conservation, recreation, and tourism. The CCC was responsible for building the infrastructure necessary for the park's success, such as roads, buildings, picnic facilities, and fencing. The National Park Service rustic style was utilized for most buildings and structures (**Figure 17**).⁴⁸ Inspired by the English Arts & Crafts movement, building materials consisted of locally sourced timber and stone, such as limestone, cypress, pine, and palm trees.⁴⁹ Thus, the buildings and structures constructed in the various state parks were similar, although their different cultural landscapes set them apart. For instance, the Myakka River State Park is a broad subtropical river flood plain and the Highlands Hammock State Park is an example of an ancient subtropical forest. The parks were designed to highlight these differences in their landscape. The CCC's involvement with the state parks ending in 1942, when management of the parks was transferred to the Florida Park Service, including 25,527 acres and 11 established state parks.⁵⁰

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character:

The Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is a degrading low-water control structure or low weir dam. The stone walls are a fixed non-overflow segment, and the concrete portion is the spillway segment. The primary function of the spillway segment of the dam is for flood control and to regulate water levels.

2. Condition of fabric:

Overall, the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is in poor condition and no longer functions as originally designed. Rebar in the concrete cap is now severely deteriorated. Extensive erosion has taken place based on the original construction, with initially about 2 feet of fill on top of the stone wall and with roughly 2 feet below it now. The concrete is moderately to severely deteriorated, delaminated at many locations, with many voids and a gap existing between the cap and interior earth fill. The exposed timber exhibits moderate deterioration. The east end of the dam is no longer extant, and the metal culverts are severely deteriorated and no longer functional. See current photographs of the Upper Myakka Dam's (8SO2273) condition in **Appendix D**.

The majority of the structure is intended to be removed to restore the Upper Myakka Lake's natural hydroperiod and re-wild the Myakka River; however, approximately 60 feet of rock wall will be left intact on the west side of the river where the floodplain is forested, in order to avoid tree and forested wetland impacts.

⁴⁸ Historic American Landscapes Survey, "Written Historical and Descriptive Data."

⁴⁹ "Florida's New Deal Landscapes in Jeopardy," The Living New Deal.

⁵⁰ "Civilian Conservation Corps Played Major Role in Formation of Early Florida State Parks," Walton Outdoors, last modified 2015, <https://www.waltonoutdoors.com/civilian-conservation-corps-played-major-role-in-formation-of-early-florida-state-parks/>.



B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions:
 - a. Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273): The existing structure is comprised of an approximate 200-foot-long concrete-capped weir portion with a 94-foot-long rock wall on the west end and a 54-foot-long rock wall on the east end (**Appendix A, Figure 4; Appendix C, Figure 23; Appendix D**).

C. Site Setting:

1. Environmental description:

The Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) sits within a broad subtropical river flood plain within the Myakka River State Park, located in Sarasota County, Florida. Sarasota County is bordered by Manatee County to the north, DeSoto County to the east, Charlotte County to the south. The entire county is part of the North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton Metropolitan Statistical Area, and the county seat is Sarasota. Tourism is a major industry for the county.
2. The Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) lies within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region, which is a recently emerged submarine plain and the western extension of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.⁵¹ Characteristics of this region include karst topography with shallow sinks, solution troughs, and blind gullies.⁵² Within the Myakka River State Park is one recorded sinkhole, known as "Deep Hole," and the Upper and Lower Lakes are examples of solution features. Blind gullies are also found throughout the park, especially in flatwoods and dry prairie settings.⁵³

The state park is also within the Myakka River watershed, with the Myakka River flowing for 12 miles throughout the park. Beginning in east-central Manatee County, the river is a southern blackwater stream and is designated as a State Wild and Scenic River.⁵⁴ The Flatford Swamp, the Tatum Sawgrass Marsh, the Upper Myakka Lake, and the Lower Myakka Lake serve as natural water detention areas. Major tributaries include Wingate Creek, Coker Creek, Boggy Creek, Ogleby Creek, Long Creek, Maple Creek, Young's Creek, and Taylor Creek.⁵⁵

Twelve distinct natural communities are found within the park, including dry prairie, mesic flatwoods, prairie mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, basin swamp, baygall, depression marsh, dome swamp, floodplain marsh, prairie hydric hammock, river floodplain lake, and

⁵¹ W. J. Sutherland, "Physiography of the Gulf Coastal Plains," *The Journal of Geography*, Vol. 6, Issue 11, 1908, 337-347, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00221340808985614?journalCode=rjog20>; "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

⁵² "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

⁵³ "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

⁵⁴ "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

⁵⁵ "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.



sinkhole lake.⁵⁶ Myakka River State Park is also home to 55 imperiled wildlife species and 17 plants.⁵⁷

Part III. Sources of Information

A. Architectural drawings:

The earliest known plan drawing of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) dates to 1937 (**Appendix C, Figure 18-24**). Additional drawings were produced for the 1941 reconstruction (**Appendix C, Figure 25-28**). A detailed sketch depicting the dimensions of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) was created as part of this study (**Appendix C, Figure 29**).

B. Bibliography

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⁵⁶ "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.

⁵⁷ "Myakka River State Park: Acquisition and Restoration Council Draft Unit Management Plan," State of Florida.



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<https://digital.library.illinois.edu/items/eadb3570-0d92-0135-23f6-0050569601ca-d>.

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[http://manatee.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/History%20of%20the%20Myakka%20River%20Sarasota%20County%20Florida,%20A%20\(1983\).pdf](http://manatee.wateratlas.usf.edu/upload/documents/History%20of%20the%20Myakka%20River%20Sarasota%20County%20Florida,%20A%20(1983).pdf).

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C. Supplemental Material and Research Repositories:

- A. Florida Historical Society, Online
- B. Florida Master Site File
- C. Betty J. Johnson North Sarasota Public Library
- D. Frances T. Bourne Jacaranda Public Library
- E. Sarasota County Historical Society
- F. National Register of Historic Places, Online

D. List of Appendixes

- Appendix A: Project Location Maps
- Appendix B: Historic Context Figures
- Appendix C: Plan Drawings
- Appendix D: State Level Photo Log, Photo Location Maps, and Photographs
- Appendix E: Florida Master Site File Historical Structure Form
- Appendix G: Field Notes and Research Documents

Part IV. Project Information:

The FDEP has proposed to remove the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) to restore natural systems and improve water quality along the Myakka River. State Level documentation was prepared on the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) in consultation with the FDEP, Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR), and the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. Under contract to FDEP, Wood Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. Architectural historian, Matthew E. Prybylski, MHP, conducted the fieldwork for the historic recordation on 25 March 2021. Mr. Prybylski served as the principal investigator, and he and Dona R. Daugherty prepared the narrative report. Wood



Environmental & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc., cultural resource office is located at 690 Commonwealth Center, 11003 Bluegrass Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky 40299 (502-267-0700).



APPENDIX A: PROJECT LOCATION MAPS





Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





Figure 2. USGS Topographic showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





Figure 3. Modern aerial showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





Figure 4. A 2018 aerial showing the location and measurements of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





Figure 5. A 1948 aerial showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL; note the alteration with concrete.





Figure 6. A 1974 aerial showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.



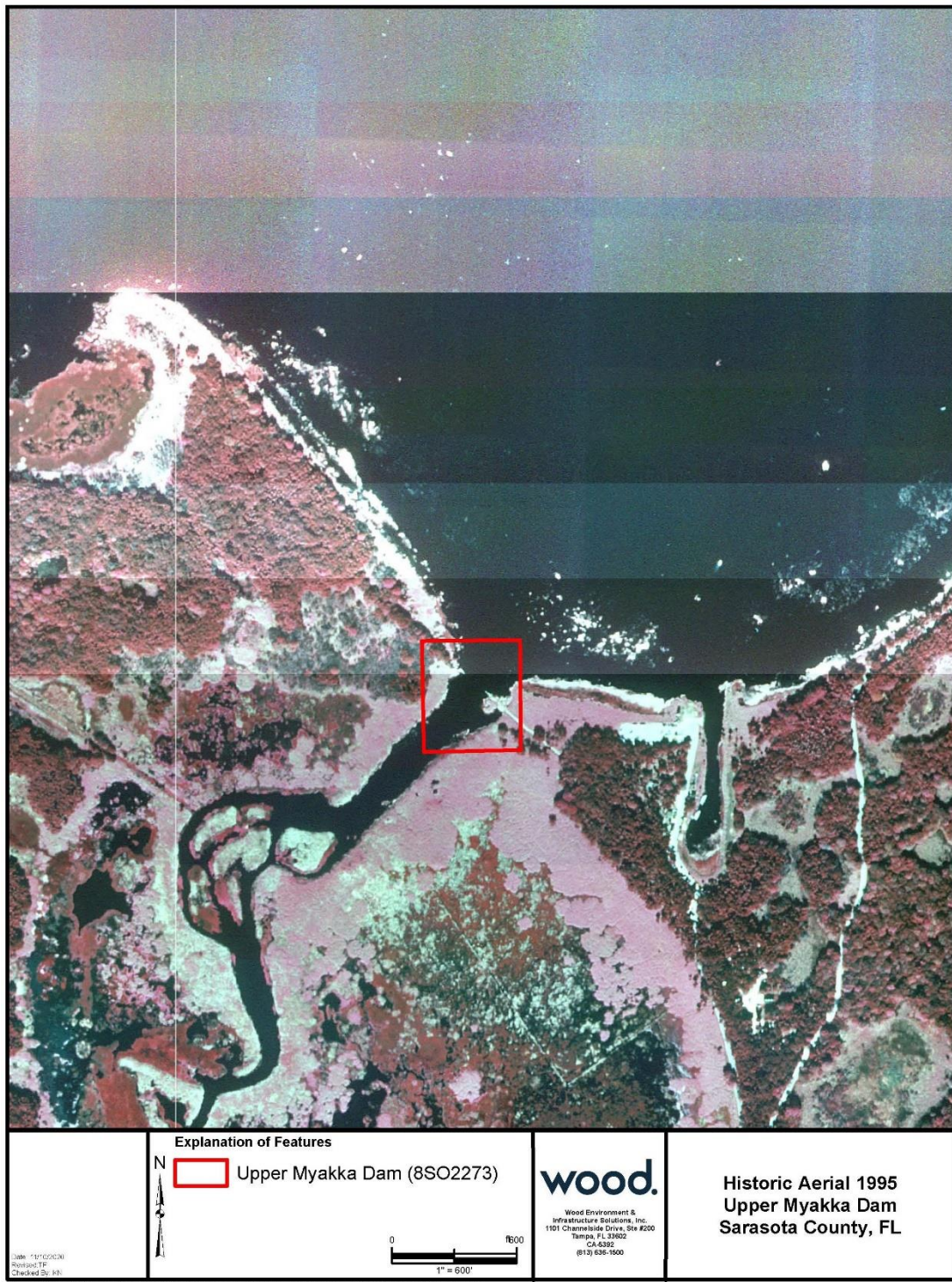
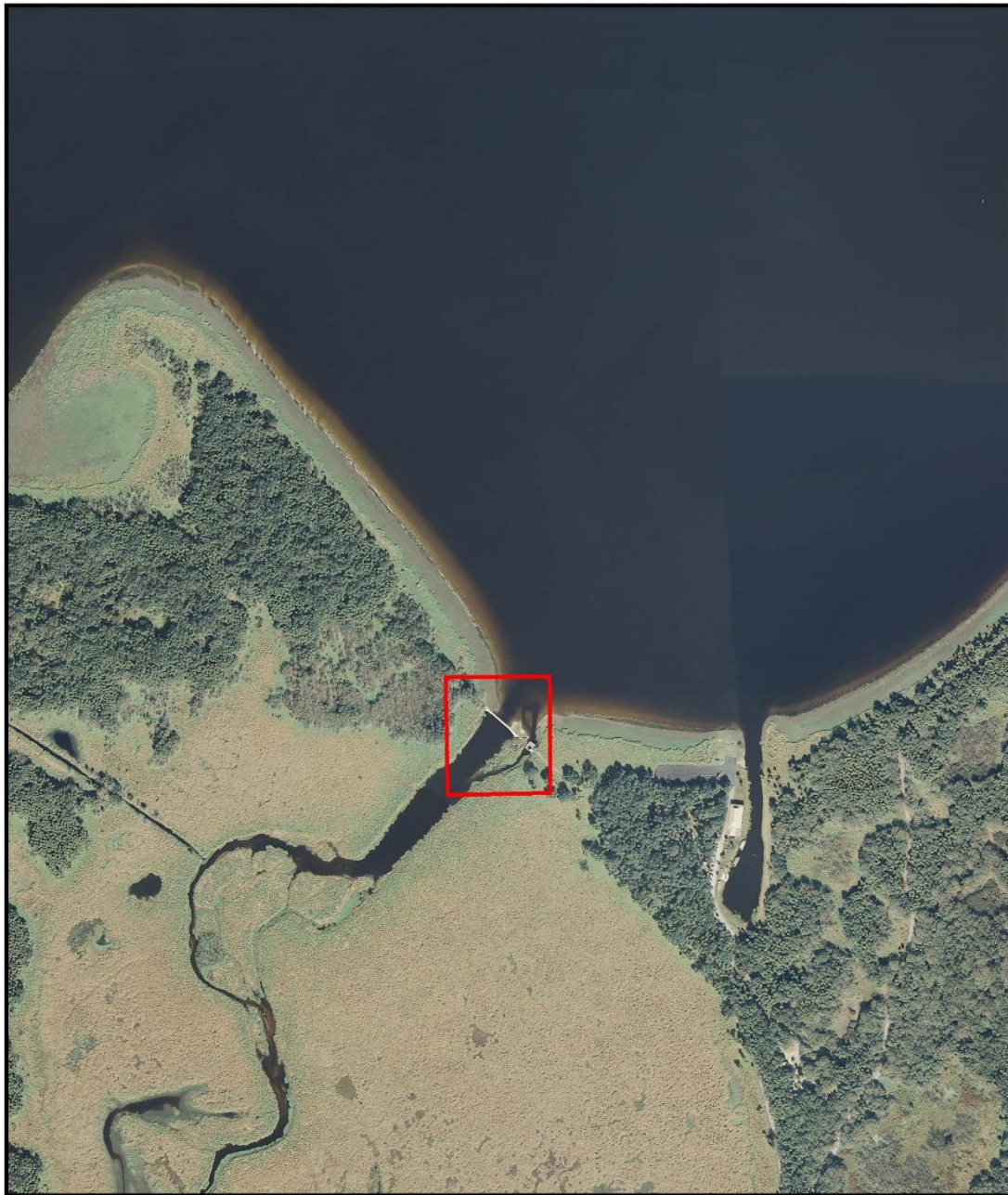



Figure 7. A 1995 aerial showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





<p>Lib: 181021030 Rev: jcd TF Checked By: jcd</p>	<p>Explanation of Features</p> <p> Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273)</p> <p>0 1600 1" = 600'</p>	<p>wood.</p> <p>Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. 1101 Channelside Drive, Ste #500 Tampa, FL 33602 CA 6392 (813) 638-1500</p>	<p>Historic Aerial 2009 Upper Myakka Dam Sarasota County, FL</p>
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Path: gpa\4114\enr\02\A1\02\03\01\01\02\02\04\FEP\Upper Myakka.dwg P18 Design\Drawings\Aerial\2009\Aerial.mxd

Figure 8. A 2009 aerial showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.



APPENDIX B: HISTORIC CONTEXT FIGURES





Figure 9. Historic photograph showing early CCC enrollees at Myakka River State Park.⁵⁸

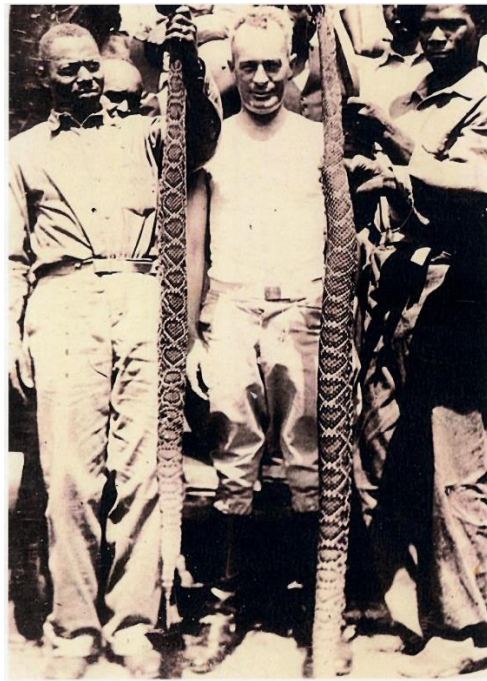


Figure 10. Historic photograph showing CCC enrollees with dead rattlesnakes at Myakka River State Park.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."

⁵⁹ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."





Figure 11. Historic photograph showing CCC enrollees constructing buildings at Myakka River State Park.⁶⁰



Figure 12. Historic photograph showing the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL in December of 1939 (Photo courtesy of FDEP).

⁶⁰ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."





Figure 13. Historic photograph showing the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL in December of 1939 (Photo courtesy of FDEP).



Figure 14. Historic photograph showing tourists crossing the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) along the Upper Myakka Lake at Myakka River State Park, after concrete was added to earthen levee.⁶¹

⁶¹ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."



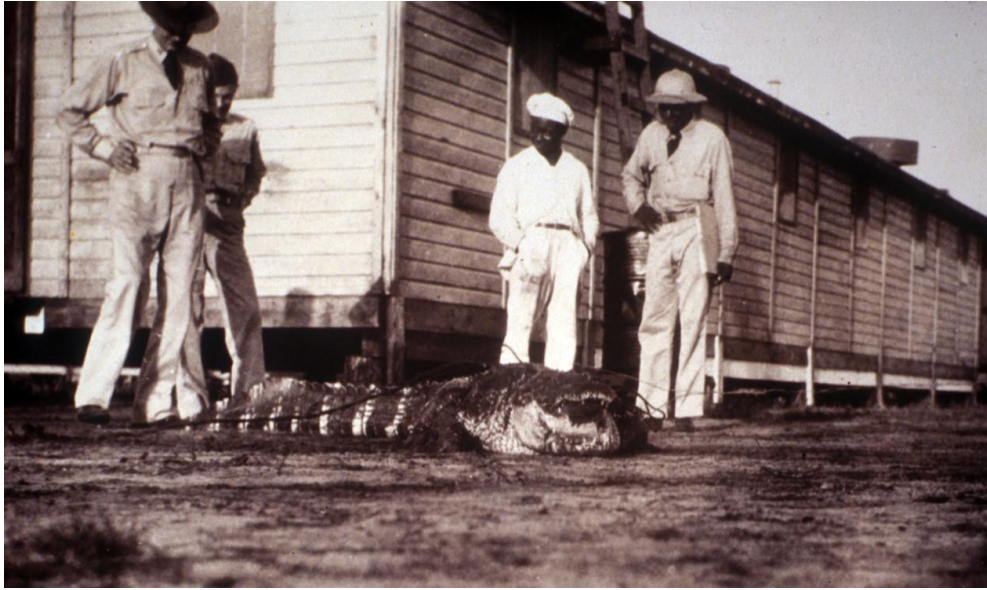


Figure 15. Historic photograph showing CCC enrollees with dead alligator at Myakka River State Park.⁶²

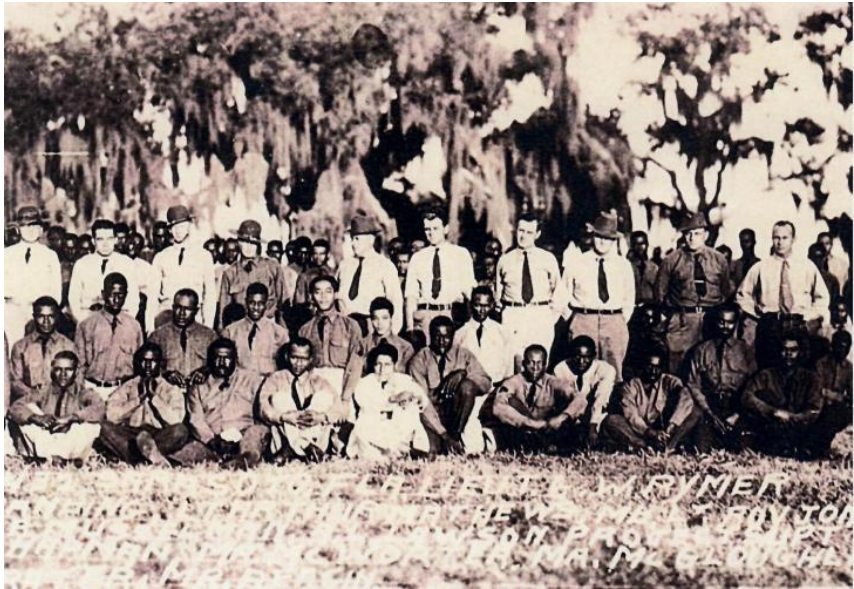


Figure 16. Historic photograph showing African American CCC enrollees at Myakka River State Park.⁶³

⁶² Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."

⁶³ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."





Figure 17. Historic photograph showing cabin constructed by the CCC at Myakka River State Park.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ Florida State Parks, "Legacy of the CCC at Myakka."



APPENDIX C: PLAN DRAWINGS



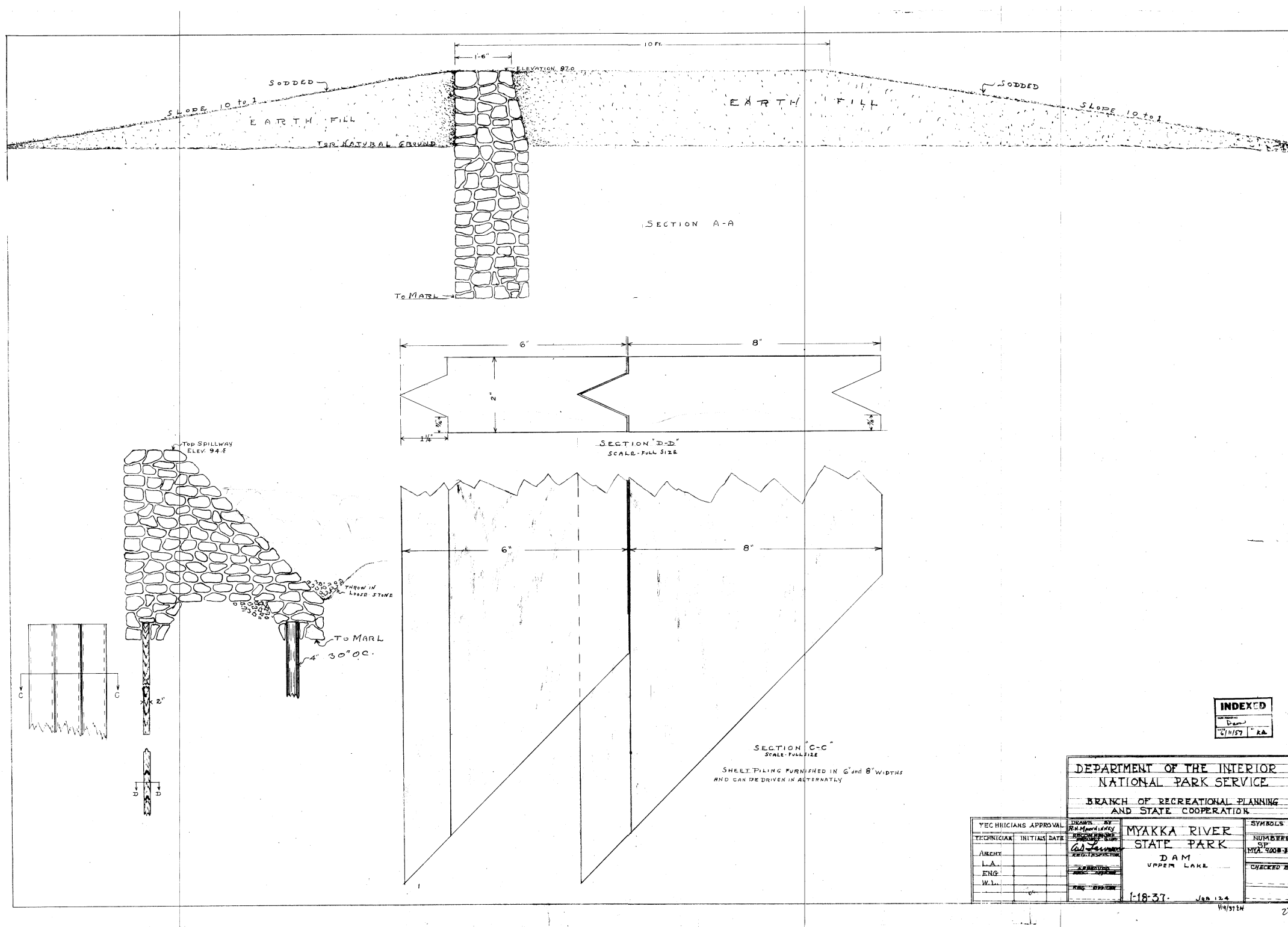


Figure 18. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on the Upper Myakka Lake.

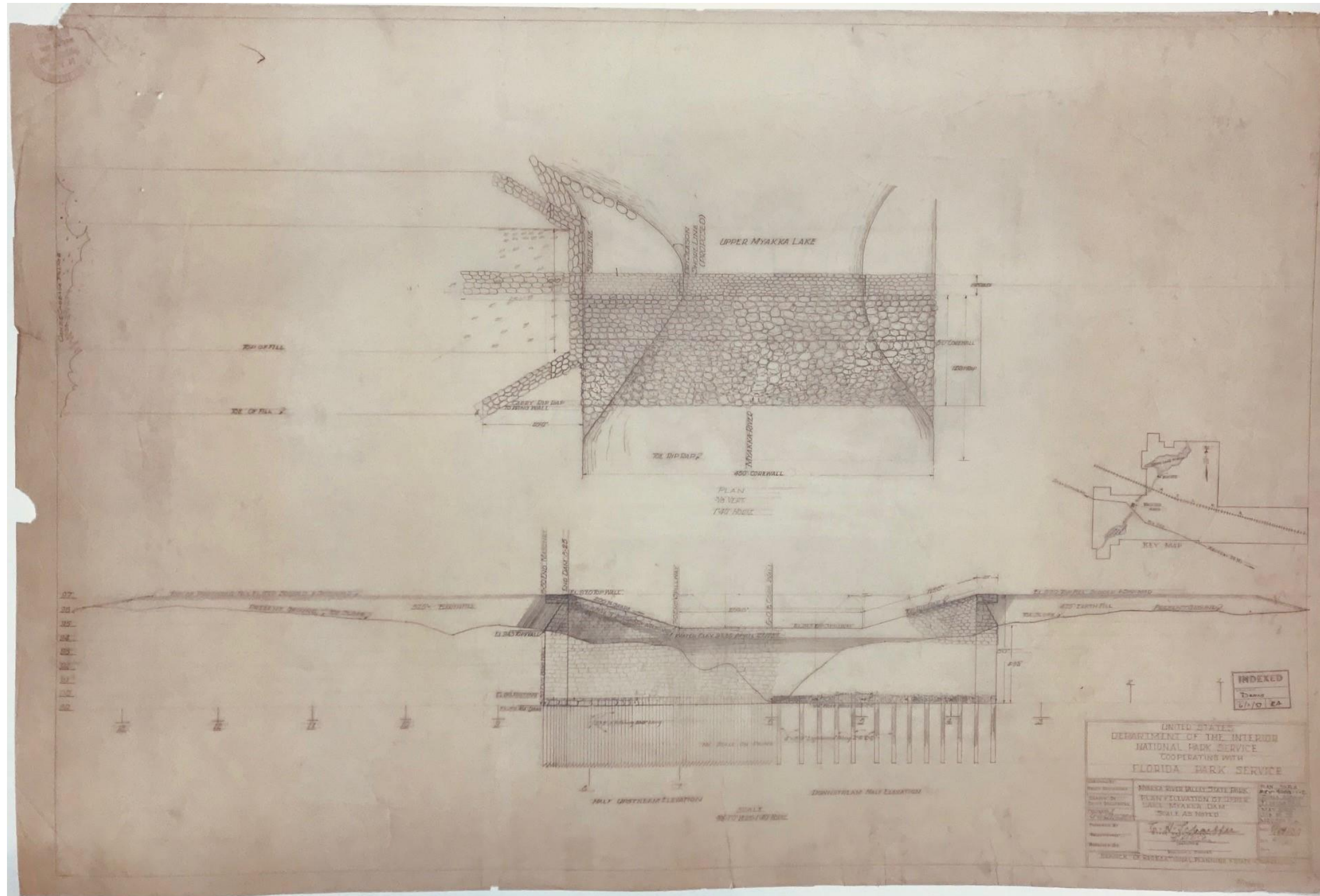


Figure 19. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8502273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing plan and elevation.



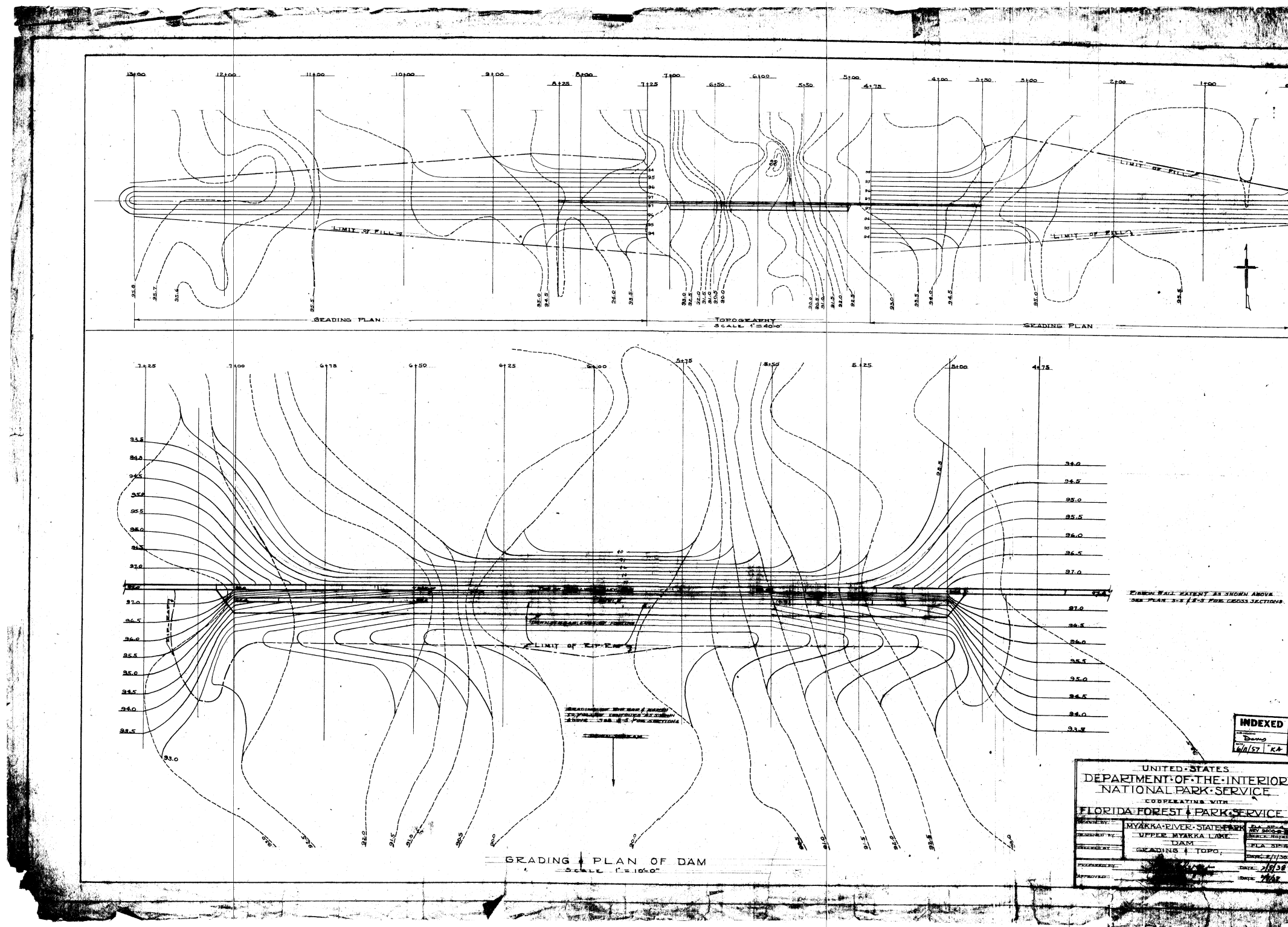


Figure 20. Detailed plans of grading and topography from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake.

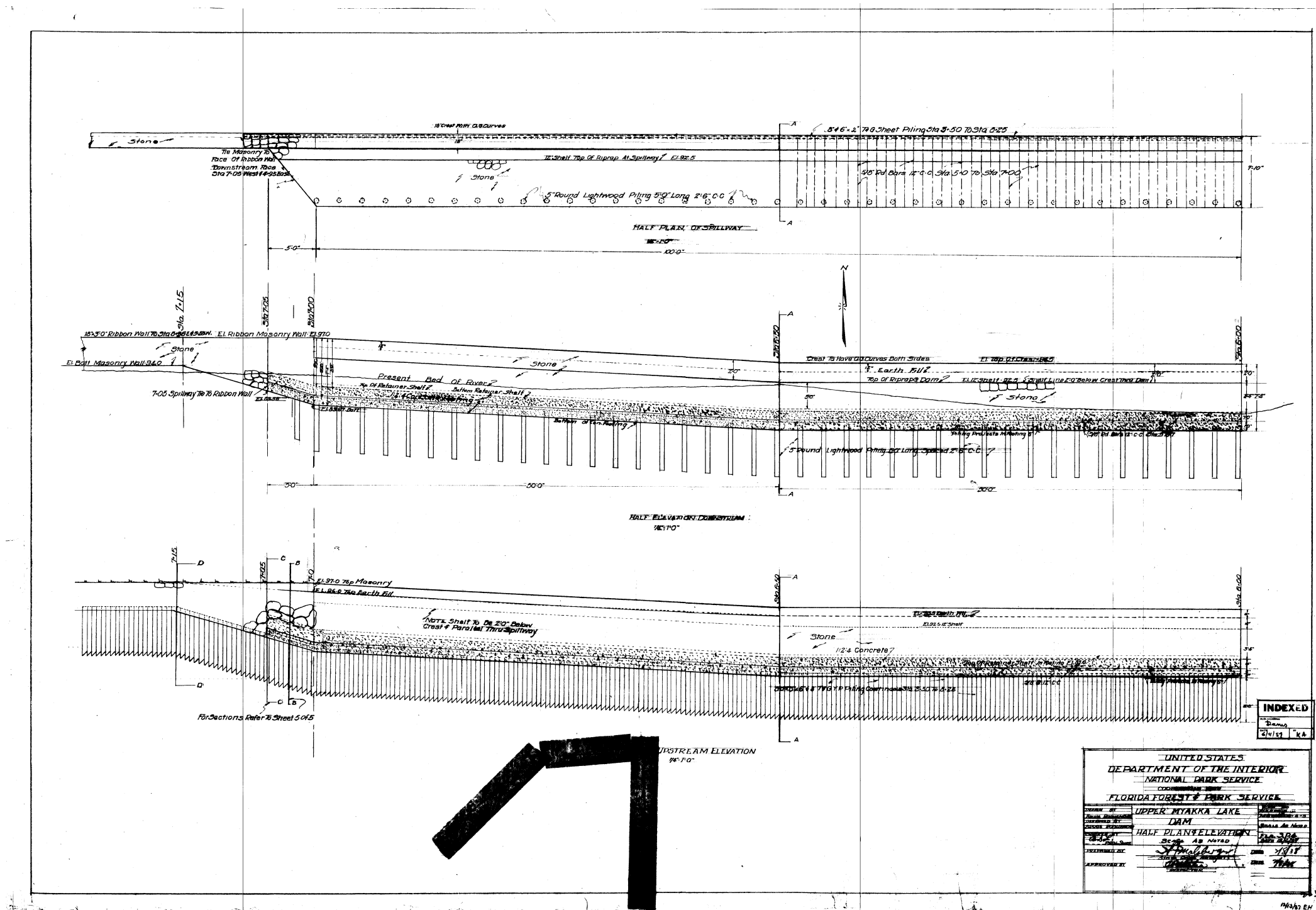


Figure 21. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (85O2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing half plan and elevation.



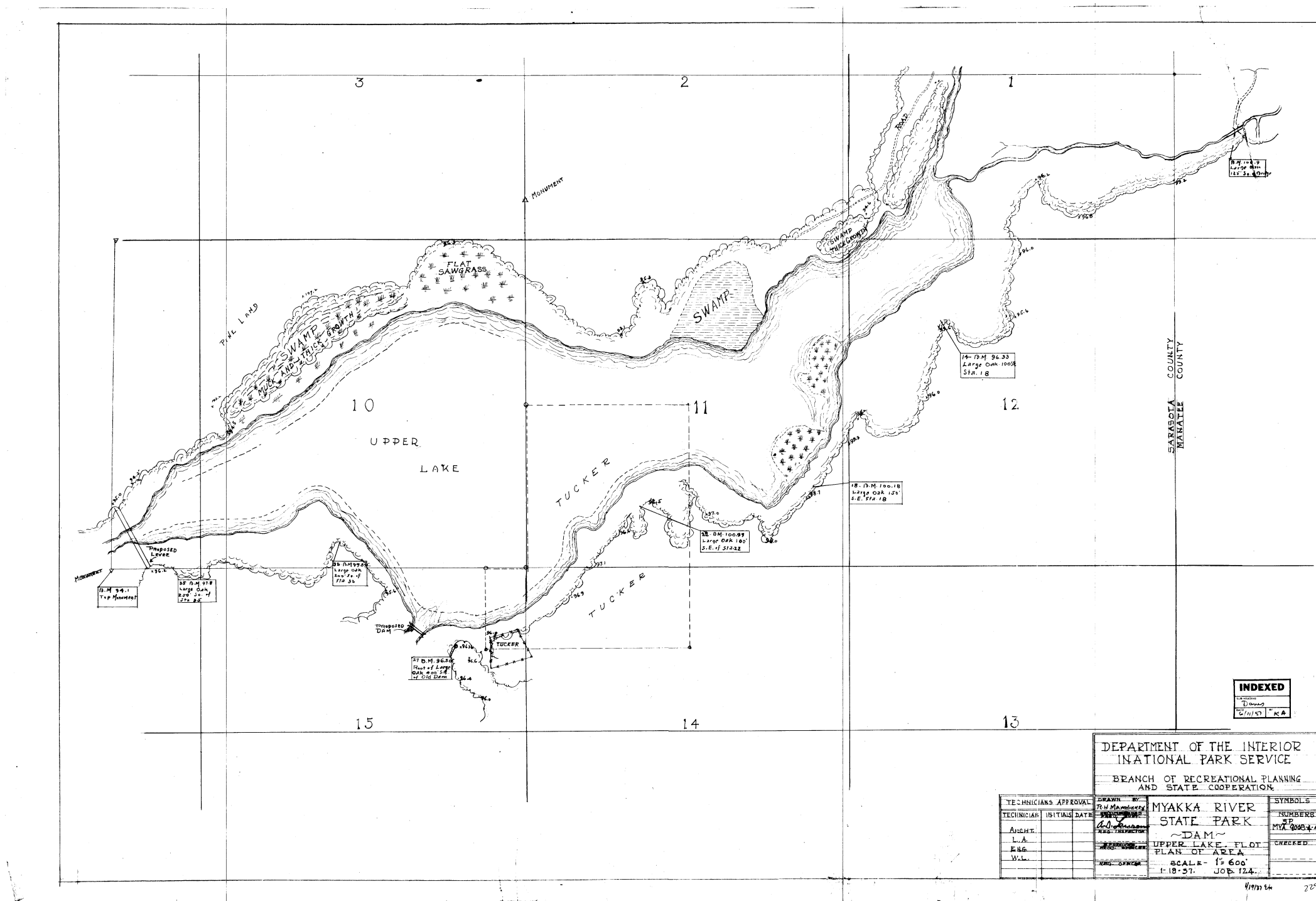


Figure 22. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing plot plan of Upper Myakka Lake area.



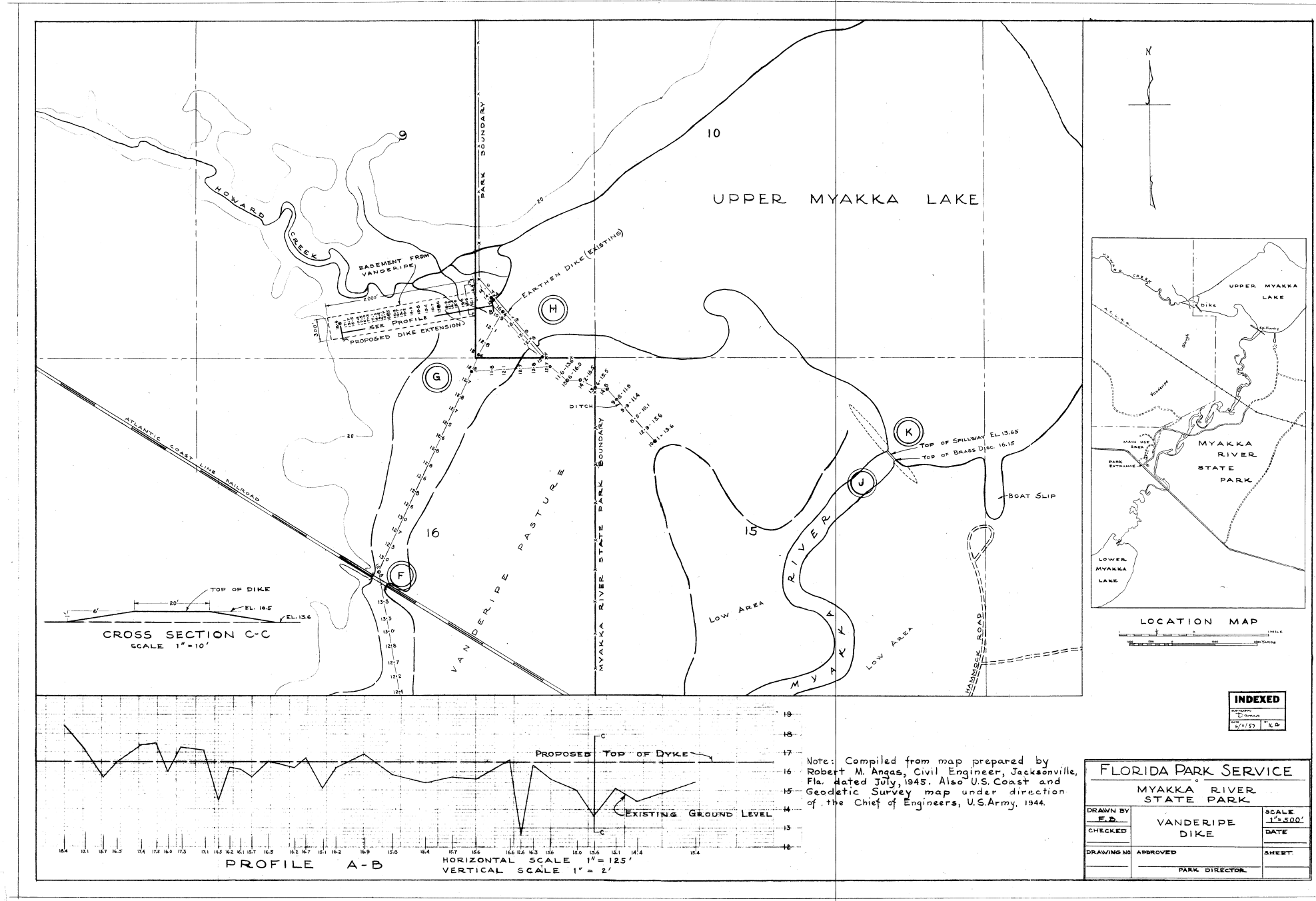


Figure 23. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing Upper Myakka Lake area.





Figure 24. Detailed plans from 1937 original design of the Upper Myakka Dam (8502273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing Upper Myakka Lake area and contours.



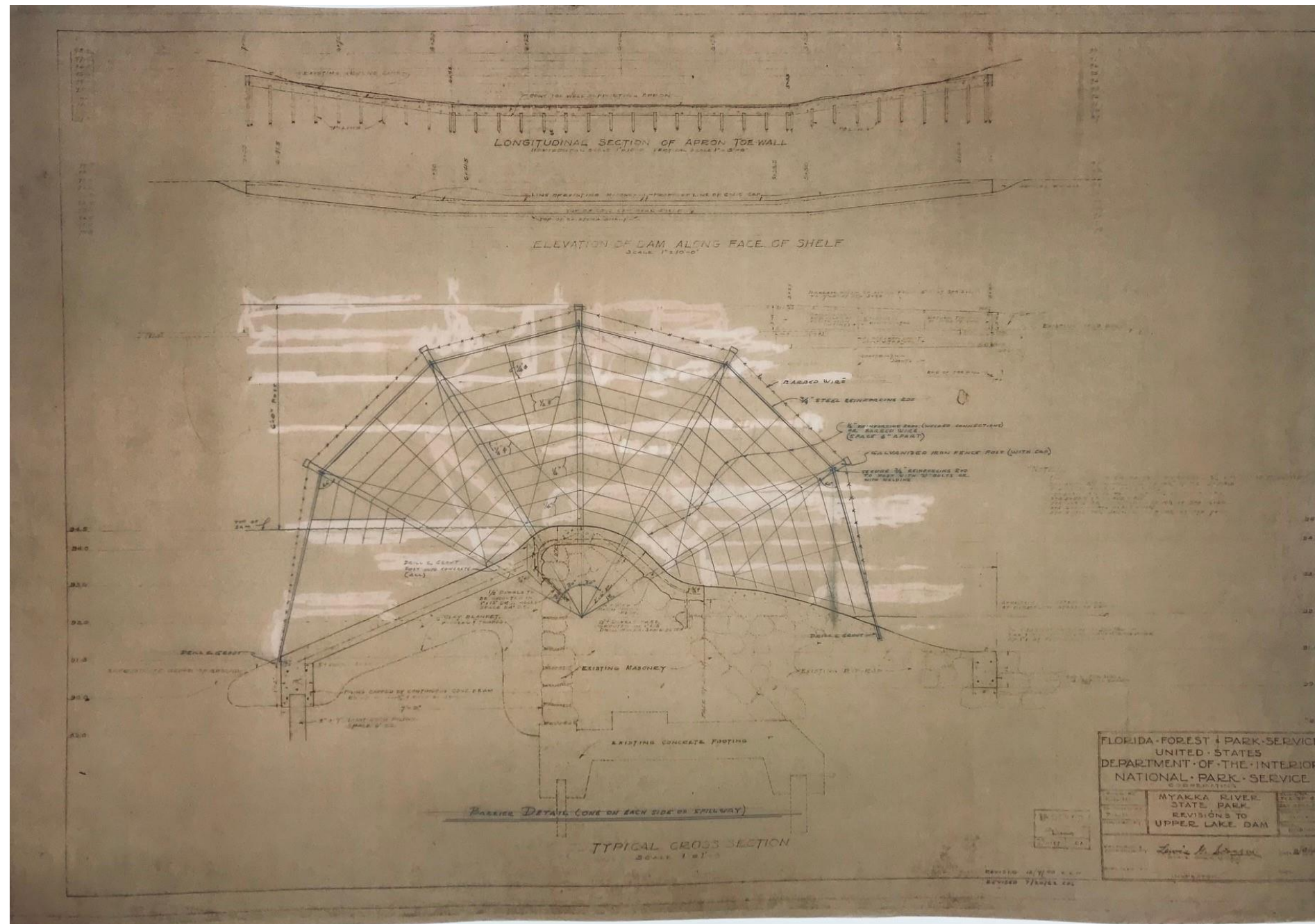


Figure 25. Detailed plans from 1940 revisions to Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing typical cross section, longitudinal section of apron toe-wall, and elevation of dam along face of shelf.



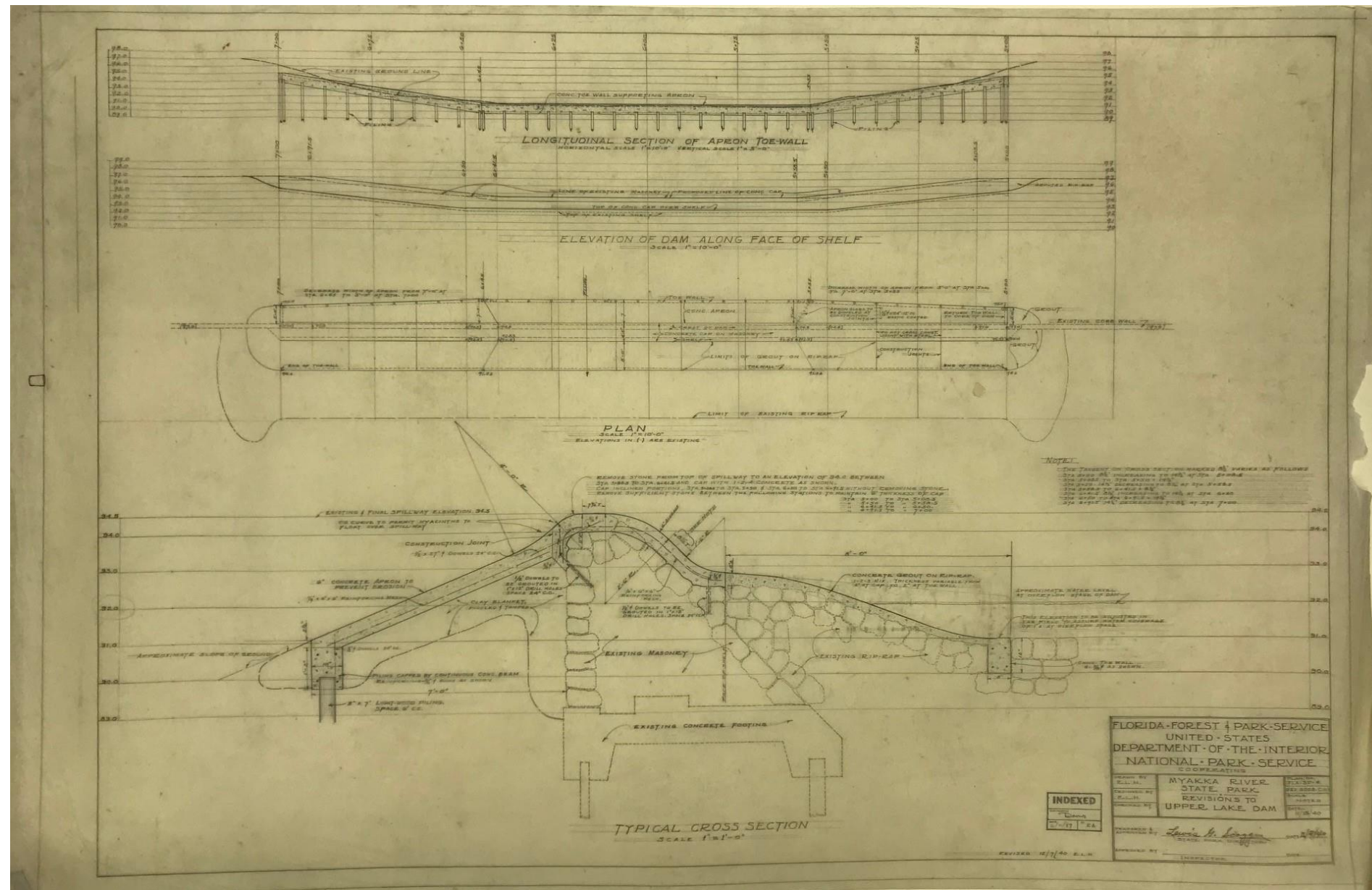


Figure 26. Detailed plans from 1940 revisions to Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing typical cross section, longitudinal section of apron toe-wall, and elevation of dam along face of shelf.



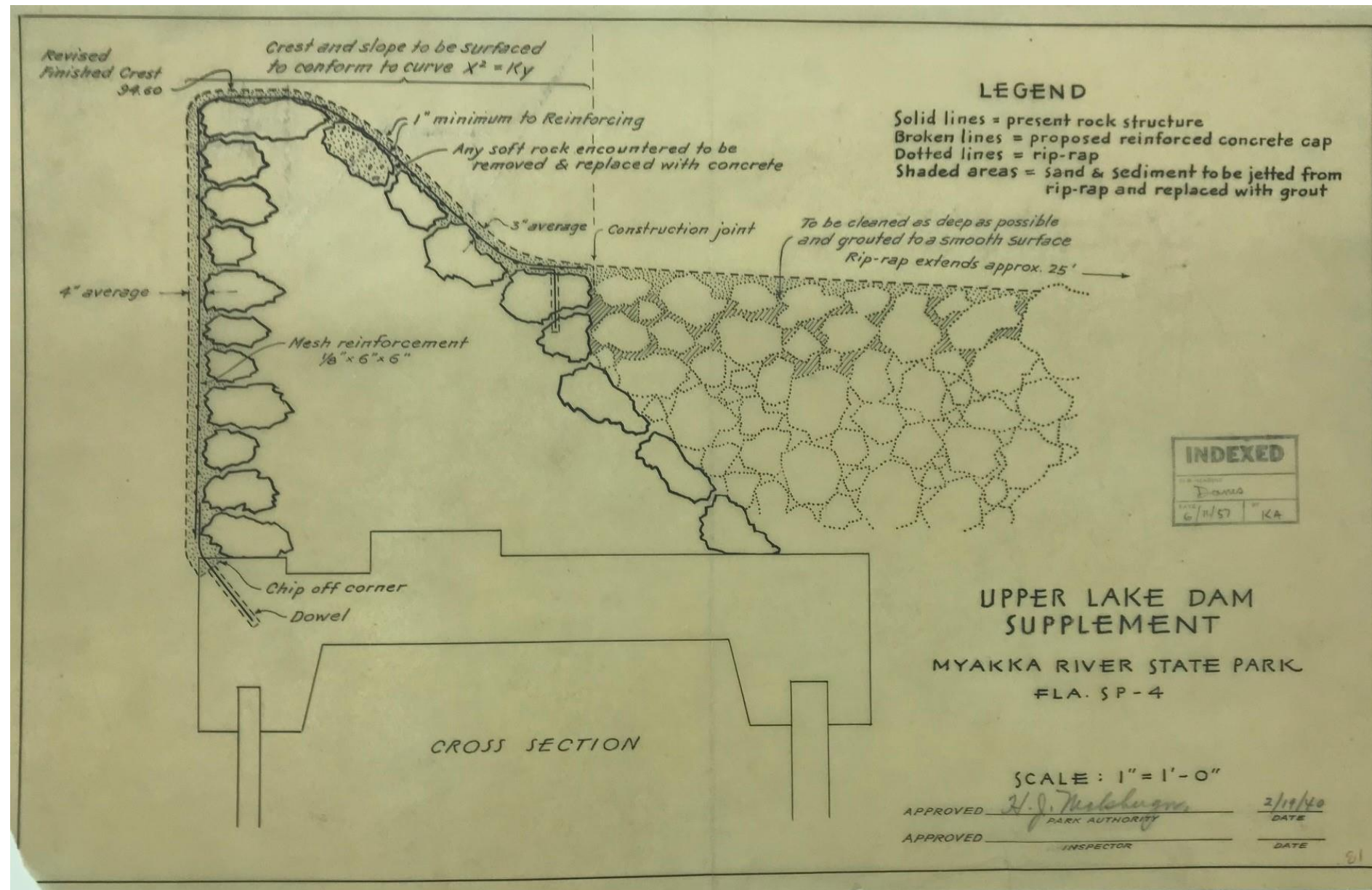


Figure 27. Detailed plans from 1940 revisions to Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing cross section.



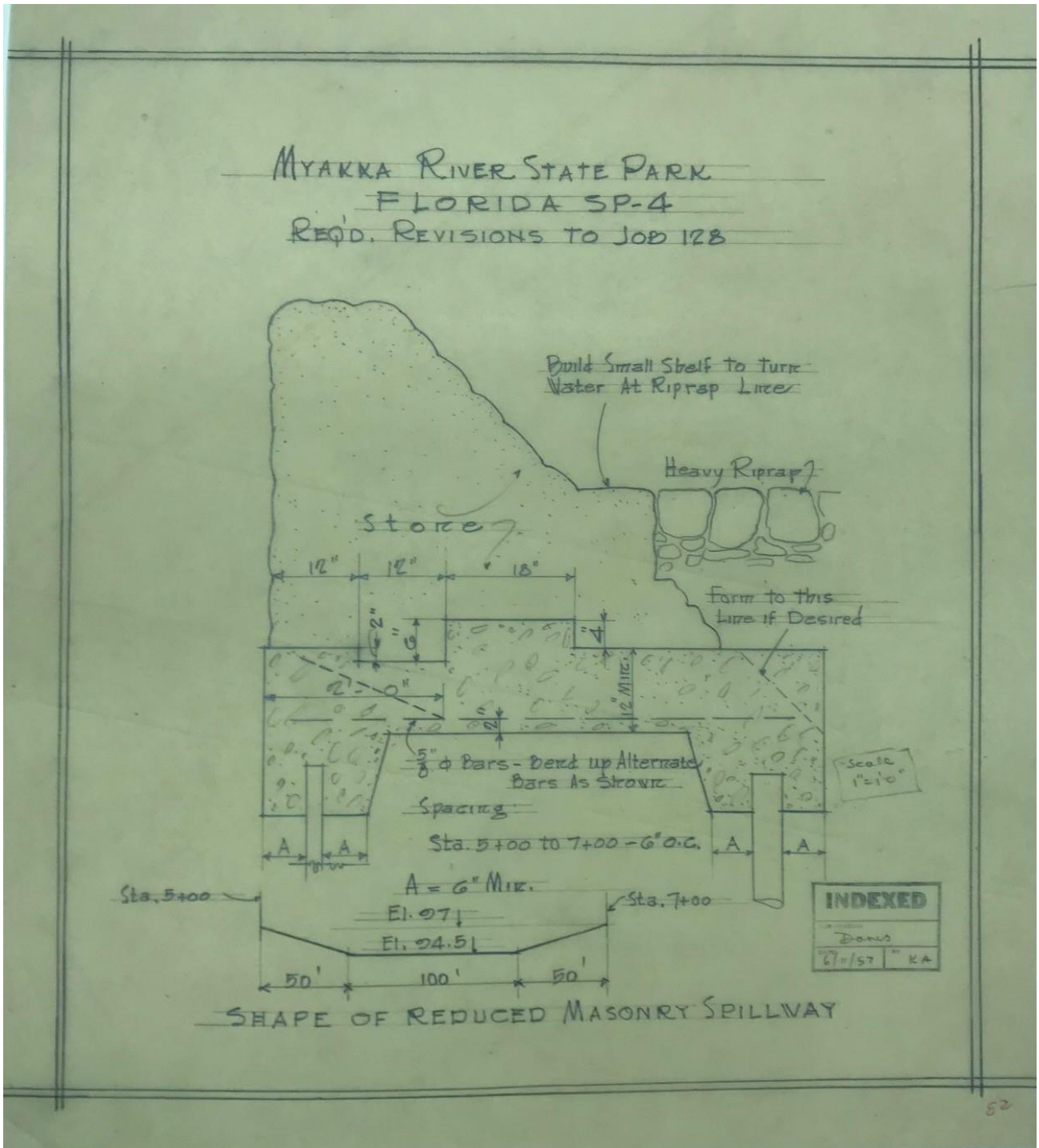


Figure 28. Detailed plans from 1940 revisions to Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) on the Upper Myakka Lake, showing shape of reduced masonry spillway.



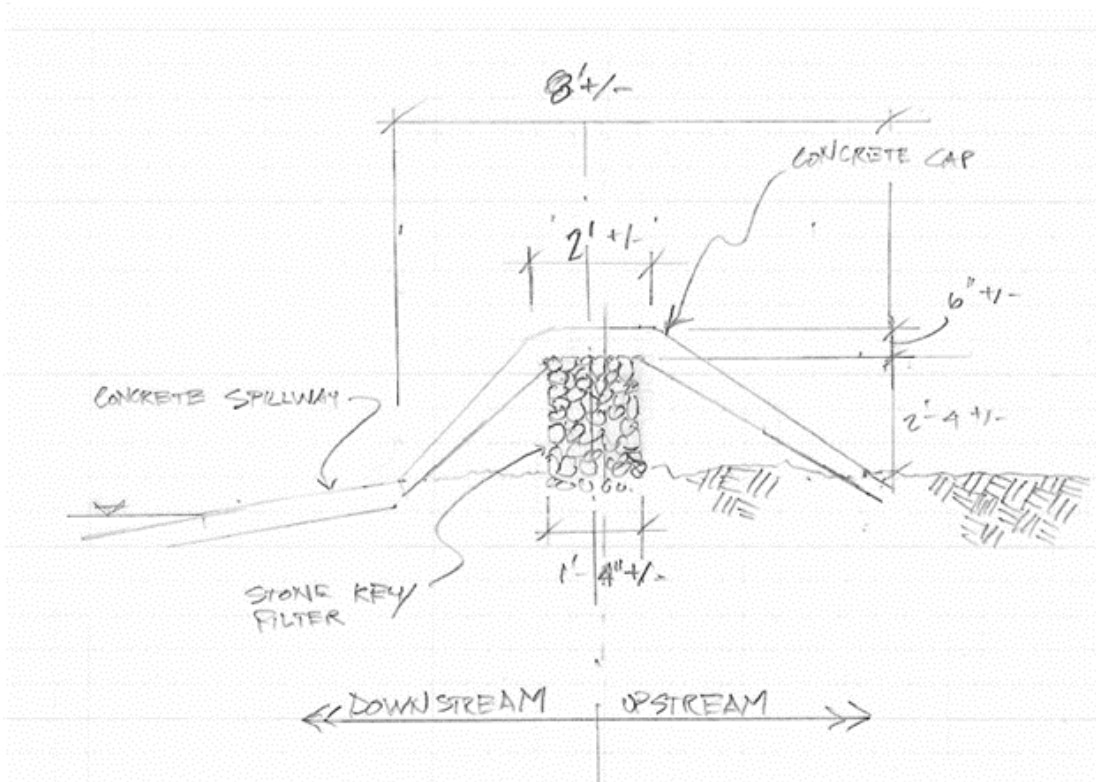


Figure 29. A 2020 created by Wood environmental staff cross-section of existing conditions of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.



APPENDIX D: STATE LEVEL PHOTO LOG, PHOTO LOCATION MAPS, AND PHOTO PHOTOGRAPHS



Index to State Level Photographs for Upper Myakka Dam
(Digital Prints on File at Florida Master Site File)

Resource Name: Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273)

Resource Location: City: Sarasota: Sarasota County

Photographer: Matthew E. Prybylski

Date: 25 March 2021

Photo Number:	Description:	Direction:
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_1	Overview of Upper Myakka Dam northeast elevation	W
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_2	View of overlook platform and northeast elevation	W
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_3	View of overlook platform and east terminus of Upper Myakka Dam	S
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_4	Overview of Upper Myakka Dam northeast elevation	W
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_5	Detail of breach in stone section of dam near overlook platform	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_6	View of Upper Myakka Dam southwest elevation	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_7	View of stone and concrete cap crest	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_8	Detail of eastern stone wall section of dam	SE
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_9	Overview of connecting eastern stone wall section and concrete	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_10	Detail of connecting eastern stone wall section and concrete	N
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_11	Detail of cracked concrete and evasive vegetation	NE
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_12	Overview of concrete section southwest elevation	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_13	Detail of stone section of dam on eastern end	N
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_14	Detail of Eastern Survey Marker	NA
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_15	Detail of Upper Myakka Dam crest	SE
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_16	Detail of cracked concrete and evasive vegetation	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_17	Overview of connecting western stone wall section and concrete	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_18	Detail of stone section of dam on western end	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_19	Detail of connecting western stone wall section and concrete	SE
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_20	Detail of Western Survey Marker	NA
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_21	Detail of western stone dam crest	W
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_22	Detail of western stone portion of dams northeast elevation	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_23	Detail of stone wall construction	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_24	Overview of Upper Myakka Dam western northeast elevation	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_25	View of western concrete section of northeast elevation	W
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_26	View of western concrete section of southwest elevation	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_27	Detail of Upper Myakka Dam crest	NW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_28	Detail of eastern terminus of Upper Myakka Dam	S
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_29	Detail of western terminus of Upper Myakka Dam	SW
Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_30	Overview of Upper Myakka Dam southwest elevation	E





Map 1. Photograph Locations and directions.





Map 2. Photograph locations and directions.





Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_1



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_2



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_3



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_4



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_5



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_6





Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_7



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_8



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_9



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_10



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_11



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_12





Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_13



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_14



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_15



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_16



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_17



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_18





Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_19



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_20



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_21



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_22



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_23



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_24





Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_25



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_26



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_27



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_28



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_29



Sarasota_UpperMyakkaDam_30



APPENDIX E: FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

v50
SS

Site#8 **SO02273**
Field Date 3-25-2021
Form Date 6-23-2021
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) Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name State Level Documentation of 8SO2273 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 13208 Direction _____ Street Name FL-72 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Myakka State Park Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name OLD MYAKKA USGS Date 1973 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In City Limits? yes no unknown County Sarasota
Township 37S Range 20E Section 15S ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 372149 Northing 3016566
Other Coordinates: X: 27.239321 Y: -82.29192 Coordinate System & Datum UTM
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Myakka State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1937 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Dam From (year): 1937 To (year): 2021
Current Use Dam From (year): 1937 To (year): 2021
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature capped with concrete 1941; breached 1974
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
State of Florida, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Division of Recreation and Parks 1937 to present
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stone 2. Concrete-poured 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Two original Survey Markers, Stone wall construction
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Created Upper Myakka Lake

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Stone 2. Concrete 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Concrete and stone low weir dam. Structure is comprised of an approximate 200-foot-long, concrete-capped weir segment with a 94-foot-long rock wall on the west end and a 54-foot-long rock wall on the east end.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

See Continuation Sheet

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)

The Upper Myakka Dam (8SO2273) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, based on the structure's association with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Depression Era New Deal legislation.

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

1. Politics/government 3. Engineering 5. Local
 2. Conservation 4. Tourism 6. Community planning & developm

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 Wood Environment and Infrastructure
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Matthew Prybylski, MHP Affiliation Wood Environment and Infrastructure

Recorder Contact Information 11003 Bluegrass Parkway, Suite 690, Louisville, KY 40299
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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USGS Topographic showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL (USGS Old Myakka 1973).





Map showing the location of the Upper Myakka Dam (8S02273) on Upper Myakka Lake in Sarasota County, FL.





Northeast Elevation



Southwest Elevation

