

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

COBB ROAD (CR 485) / US 98 PD&E STUDY

From SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando County, Florida

WPI Nos. 257299 1 & 405017 1; FAP Nos: 2891 007 P & 2891 008 P



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

February 2003



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Florida Division

227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2015

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

(850) 942-9650

FLORIDA

www.fhwa.dot.gov/fldiv

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February 21, 2003

IN REPLY
REFER TO: HPO-FL

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, Director
Division of Historical Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Attn: Ms. Laura Kammerer

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Subject: CR 485/U.S. 98 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
From SR 50 to the Suncoast Parkway
Financial Management #: 257299-1 & 405017-1
Federal-aid Project #: P-2891 (007) & (008)
Hernando County

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), is conducting a PD&E study for the subject project. The proposed project involves improving CR 485 and U.S. 98, from a primarily two-lane roadway to a four-lane facility, from the vicinity of SR 50 to the Suncoast Parkway 1.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was prepared in February 2003. The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the area of potential effect (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.

The following documents are enclosed for your review:

- A copy of the CRAS dated February 2003;
- One completed Survey Log Sheet;
- One set of original Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms with original photographs (8HE28, 8HE67-71 and 8HE73-74), (8HE461-462 and 8HE477-478), (8HE439-443 and 8HE445-449), and (8HE477); and
- One *NRHP* Registration Form.

The archaeological field survey identified and evaluated eight previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE28, 8HE67-71, and 8HE73-74) and four newly recorded sites (8HE461-462 and 8HE477-478) within the APE. None of these 12 archaeological sites are considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. In addition, two archaeological occurrences were found.

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Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews
February 21, 2003

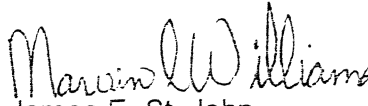
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The historic structures field survey identified and evaluated 10 newly discovered historic resources (8HE439-443 and 8HE445-449) within the APE. One of these historic resources, the Hammock Consolidated School (HCS) (8HE447) is considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* under Criterion A in the areas of education and community planning and development. The HCS was constructed in 1941 as a two-teacher schoolhouse, constructed of locally quarried stone. Although minimal modifications have been made, the building conveys its historic function as a rural schoolhouse. A *NRHP* Registration Form has been prepared and included in the CRAS. The potential *NRHP* boundaries for the historic structure are located adjacent to, but outside of the existing right-of-way. Located at the corner of U.S. 98 and CR 491, the HCS fronts CR 491, facing east, and the proposed improvements recommend widening to the other (south) side of U.S. 98. Therefore, the proposed roadway improvements appear to have no physical involvement with this potentially *NRHP*-eligible structure. None of the remaining nine historical resources are considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

Based on the information presented in the CRAS, the FHWA has determined that none of the historic properties and archaeological sites, except for the HCS (8HE477), is considered eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. Based on the information presented in the CRAS and the application of adverse effects criteria included in 36 CFR Part 800.5, the FHWA has determined that the HCS is eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, and that this proposed undertaking would have no effect on the Hammock Consolidated School. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.8; we request your review and concurrence with the above stated determination of eligibility and effect.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Marvin L. Williams at (850) 942-9650 extension 3029.

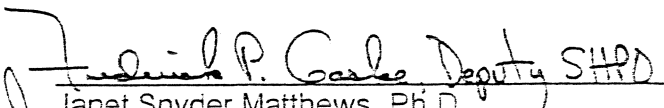
Sincerely,

For: 
James E. St. John
Division Administrator

Enclosure(s)

✓ cc: Mr. Waddah Farah, FDOT, District Seven EMO, (MS-50)

The Florida Division of Historical Resources concurs with this determination, and finds the report complete and sufficient.


Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D.
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer

3/14/03
Date

DHR File No. 2003-1539

✓ cc: C. Leroy Irwin, FDOT, CEMO

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98
Project Development and Environment Study**

**Cobb Road (CR 485), from SR 50 to US 98
and
US 98, from Cobb Road to North Suncoast Parkway
Hernando County, Florida**

**WPI Segment Nos.: 257299 1 & 405017 1
FAP Nos.: 2891 007 P & 2891 008 P**

**This proposed action consists of capacity and safety improvements
to Cobb Road (CR 485), a two-lane undivided arterial,
From SR 50 to US 98, a two-lane undivided arterial,
From Cobb Road to North Suncoast Parkway**

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
District Seven**

**Prepared by:
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Sarasota**

**In association with:
H.W. Lochner, Inc.
Clearwater**

February, 2003

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E STUDY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for improvement alternatives to CR 485 (Cobb Road) from SR 50 to US 98 and US 98 from CR 485 (Cobb Road) to the North Suncoast Parkway in Hernando County, Florida. The Study also is evaluating proposed stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas. The total length of the proposed project is approximately 11.5 miles. A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in "The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources" manual (revised November 1990).

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys were conducted between November 2001 and August 2002. This report documents the results of the CRAS component of the PD&E Study, and includes the roadway alignment alternatives as well as proposed alternate pond sites.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites are located along the Cobb Road/US 98 project corridor. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Hernando County and the surrounding region indicated a high probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites within portions of the project corridor. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters. The results of historical research suggested a moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements and roads. As a result of the field survey, four archaeological sites (8HE461, -462, -477, and -478) were newly identified and eight previously recorded sites (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -73, and -74) were found. Of these total 12 archaeological sites, none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two archaeological occurrences (AOs) also were discovered.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
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Historical background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that no historic resources (50 years of age or older) are recorded in the project area. Field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of ten historic resources (8HE439 through -443 and 8HE445 through -449). Of these, the Hammock Consolidated School (8HE447) is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This historic property is located adjacent to the existing right-of-way. No new right-of-way or pond areas have been proposed in this site area.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E STUDY**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report is one in a series of reports prepared as part of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study undertaken by the Florida Department of Transportation for the proposed Cobb Road (CR 485) and US 98 improvement project in Hernando County, Florida. The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify and bound any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures located within and adjacent to the project area of potential effects (APE), including proposed alternate pond sites, and to assess site significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys were conducted between November 2001 and August 2002. Field surveys were preceded by background research. Such work served to provide both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project's APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

For the purpose of the archaeological survey, the APE was defined as land within and immediately adjacent to the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as well as proposed alternate stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas (hereinafter, referred to as proposed pond sites). The APE for the historical/architectural survey extended approximately 400 ft. in each direction from the centerline of the existing right-of-way. The historical/architectural survey also included all proposed pond sites.

This survey was initiated in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained within

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the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in "The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources" manual (revised November 1990).

English units of measure are utilized throughout most of the report. However, in accordance with standard archaeological convention, metric equivalents are provided in Sections 5 and 6.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project will improve the capacity and safety of the existing two-lane Cobb Road (CR 485) and a portion of US 98 in Hernando County, Florida. The project study area begins on Cobb Road at SR 50 in the City of Brooksville and extends northward 4.5 miles to US 98. The study area then proceeds seven miles westward along US 98 to the North Suncoast Parkway. These segments of Cobb Road and US 98 are currently two-lane undivided rural arterials. The total length of the proposed project is approximately 11.5 miles. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the project.

The existing Cobb Road/US 98 corridor provides traffic flow around the west side of the city of Brooksville, ultimately connecting SR 50 with the Suncoast Parkway (SR 589). Traffic growth in Hernando County and in the vicinity of the City of Brooksville will cause Cobb Road and US 98 to become congested if traffic capacity is not added to the system. The need to provide a safer designated bypass route around the City of Brooksville is vital, particularly for the large volume of truck traffic associated with three major rock mines and other industrial facilities situated along the project corridor.

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Capacity and safety improvements to Cobb Road and US 98, along with the designation of Cobb Road as US 98, represents a long-standing goal of the City of Brooksville and Hernando County. This goal has been incorporated into the Hernando County Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Long Range Transportation Plan, which calls for widening the existing roadways to a continuous four-lane divided, controlled access facility.

1.3 Study Alternatives

1.3.1 Project Segmentation

The project has been divided into six segments for purposes of impacts analysis. The project segmentation is shown on the Project Location and Segmentation Map in Figure 1.1. The segments of the project are identified as follows:

- Segment 1a: Cobb Road from north of SR 50 to north of Wheeling Street
- Segment 1b: Cobb Road from north of Wheeling Street to north of Yontz Road
- Segment 2a: Cobb Road from north of Yontz Road to south of US 98
- Segment 2b: Cobb Road/US 98 Intersection
- Segment 3: US 98 from north of Cobb Road to CR 491
- Segment 4: US 98 from CR 491 to Suncoast Parkway

1.3.2 Preferred Build Alternative

1.3.2.1 Segment 1a - Urban, Fit within Existing Right-of-Way

The proposed typical section for Segment 1a is an urban typical section consisting of two 12-ft. travel lanes in each direction, a 6-ft. sidewalk in the left (west) side and a 12-ft.

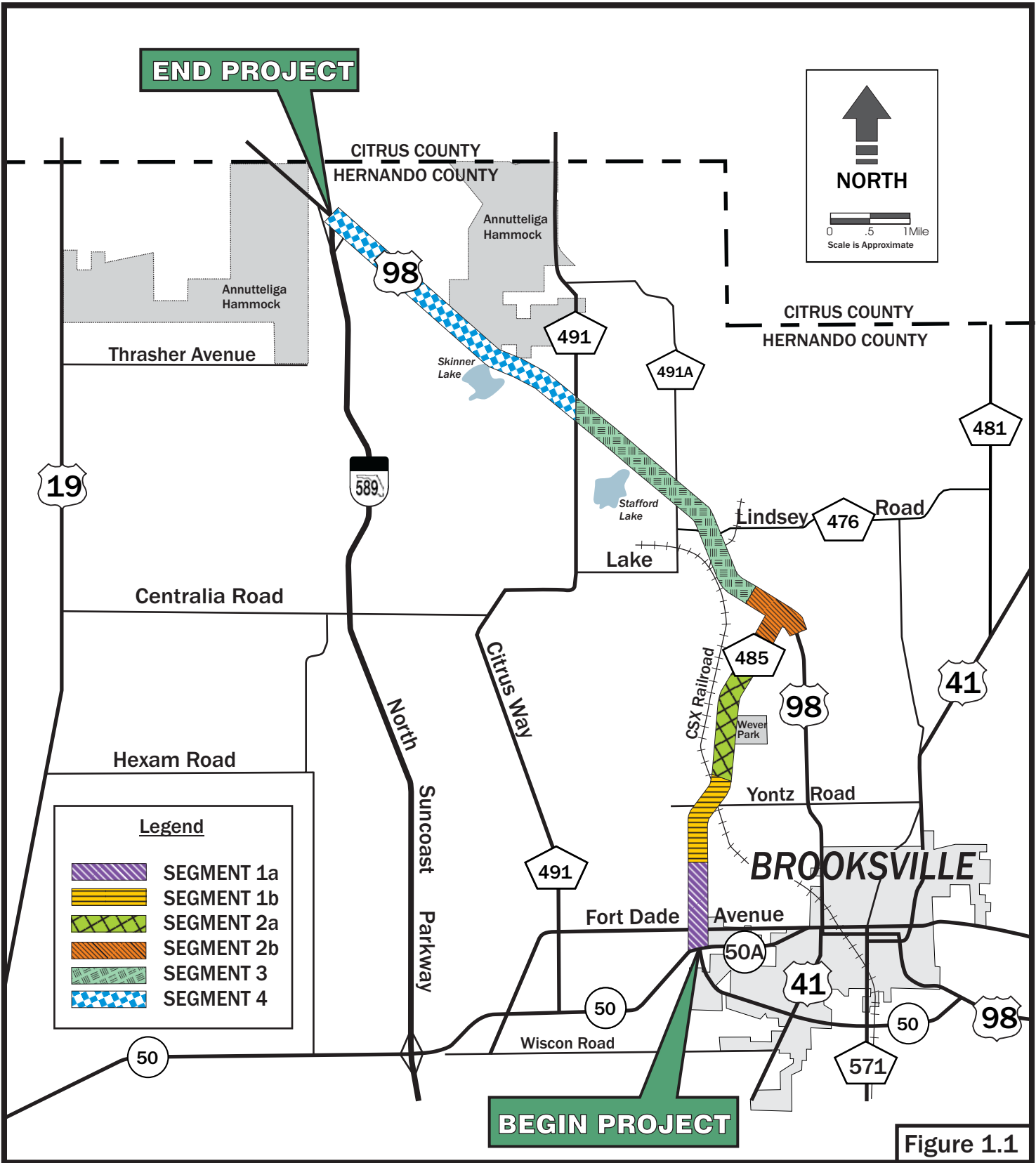


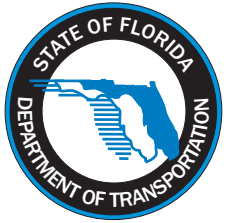
Figure 1.1



Project Location Map

Cobb Road (CR 485) / US 98 PD&E Study

WPI Segment Nos: 257299 1 & 405017 1
 FAP Nos: 2891 007 P & 2891 008 P



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shared use path on the right (east) aide. This typical section utilizes a 17.5-ft. median and fits within the existing right-of-way width (minimum 100 ft.). The proposed design speed is 45 mph.

1.3.2.2 Segment 1b - Suburban Left

The proposed typical section for Segment 1b is a suburban typical section consisting of two 12-ft. travel lanes in each direction with 8-ft. outside shoulders (5 ft. paved) and a 12-ft. shared use path on the right (east) side. This typical section utilizes a 30-ft. median (22-ft. curb to curb and 4-ft. offsets to edge of inside travel lanes). The proposed minimum right-of-way width required is 158 ft. The proposed design speed is 55 mph. A left alignment is proposed for this segment.

1.3.2.3 Segment 2a - Suburban Left Transitioning to Rural Left

Two typical sections are proposed for Segment 2a. The proposed typical section for the portion of Segment 2a south of Youth Drive is a suburban typical section as described above in Section 1.3.2.2. North of Youth Drive, a transition would take place to a rural typical section consisting of two 12-ft. travel lanes, 8-ft. outside shoulders (5-ft. paved) and 6-ft. inside shoulders (4-ft. paved) in each direction and a 12-ft. shared use path on the right (east) side. The proposed minimum right-of-way width required is 240 ft. The proposed design speed is 70 mph. A left alignment is proposed for this segment.

1.3.2.4 Segment 2b - Rural Realign

The proposed typical section for Segment 2b is a rural typical section as described above in Section 1.3.2.3. This proposed rural typical section would be utilized on a new alignment to create a through movement between Cobb Road and US 98 to the north. The

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existing US 98 to the south would be realigned to a “T” intersection with the new alignment.

1.3.2.5 Segment 3 - Rural Left

The proposed typical section for Segment 3 is a rural typical section as described above in Section 1.3.2.3. A left alignment is proposed for this segment.

1.3.2.6 Segment 4 - Rural Left

The proposed typical section for Segment 4 is a rural typical section as described above in Section 1.3.2.3. A left alignment is proposed for this segment.

1.3.3 No Build Alternative

Under the No Build Alternative, no action would be taken with respect to improving Cobb Road and US 98 within the limits of the project study area. Though the No Build Alternative has major deficiencies, it will remain under consideration until after the Public Hearing when the final recommendation will be made.

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2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in a given area. This, in turn, influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of the local environmental factors upon the aboriginal inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location

The Cobb Road/US 98 corridor is located in Sections 4, 8, 9, 17, and 20 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East; Sections 13, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33 of Township 21 South, Range 19 East; and Sections 3, 10, 11, 13, and 14 of Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, 1988) in Hernando County, Florida (Figure 2.1a-e). The project corridor begins at the intersection of Cobb Road and SR 50 in the City of Brooksville, extends northward 4.5 miles to the intersection of Cobb Road and US 98, and follows US 98 northwest seven miles to its intersection with the North Suncoast Parkway, a distance of approximately 11.5 miles.

2.2 Existing Land Use

The predominant existing land uses in the study area are agricultural and mining. Agricultural designations are representative of large hay fields and active cattle pastures. Mining designations are representative of three major mining facilities located along the project corridor, including Florida Mining & Materials Corporation, Florida Crushed Stone Company and Florida Rock Industries, Inc. Industrial land uses also exist along the

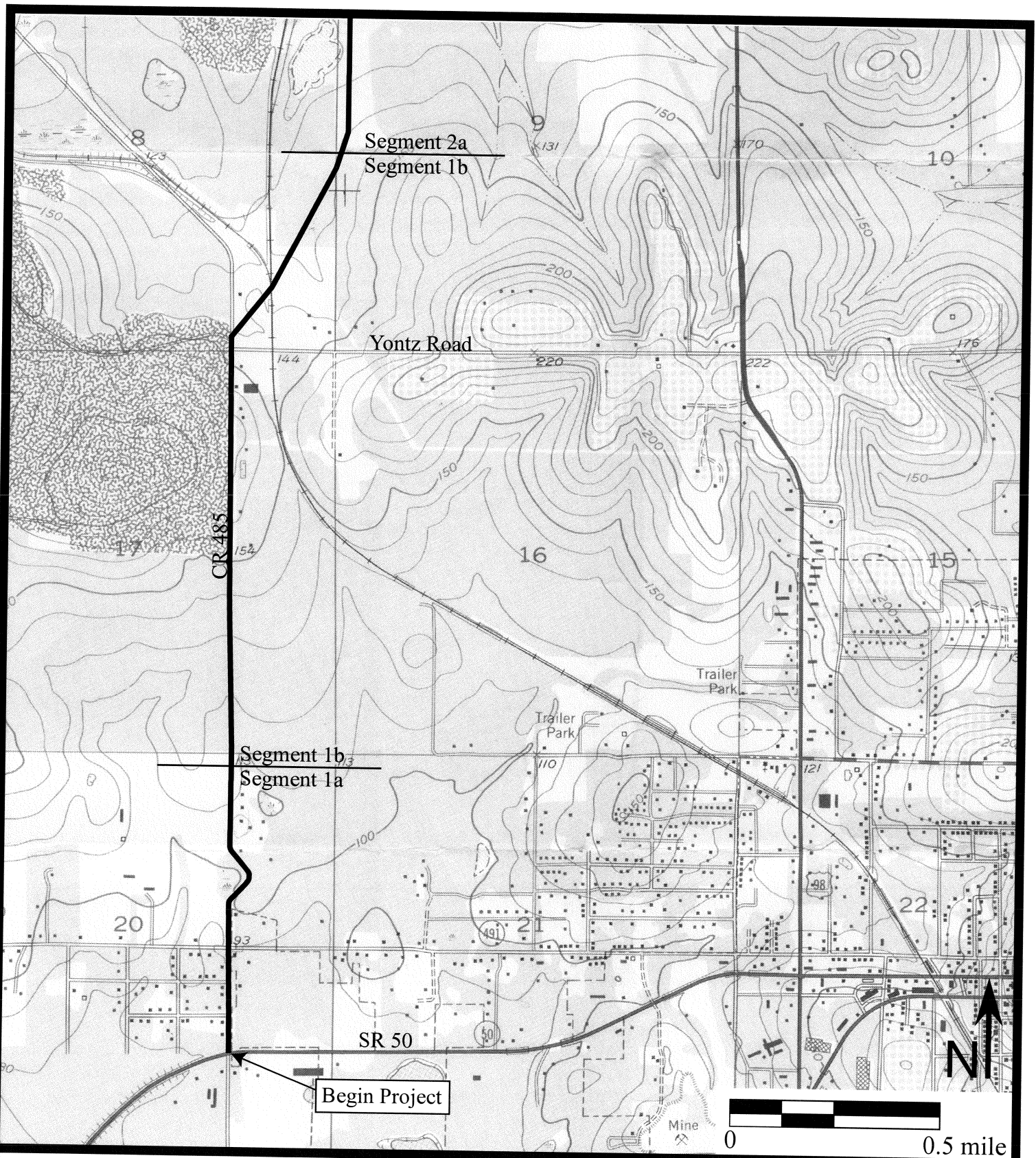


Figure 2.1a. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

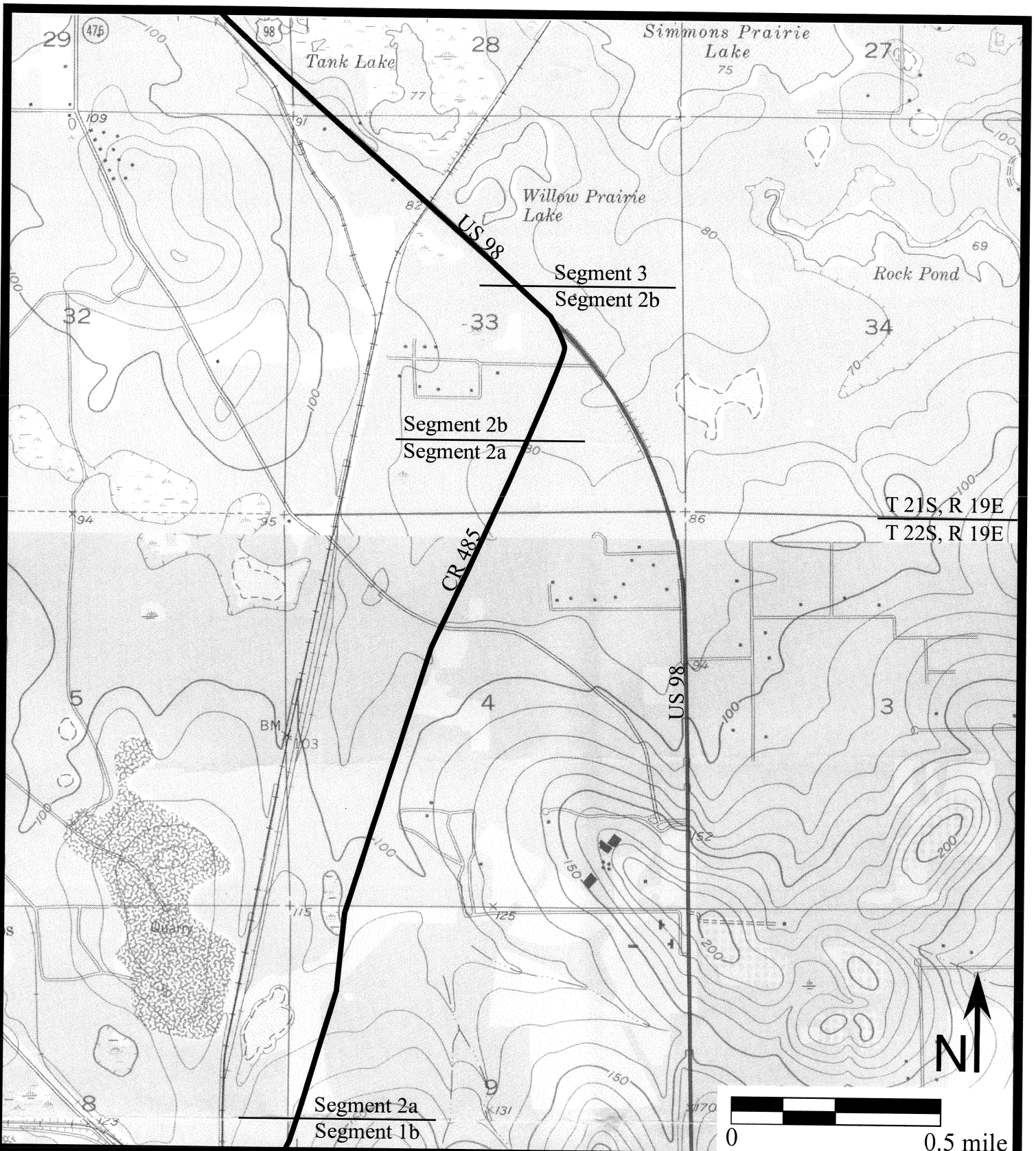


Figure 2.1b. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

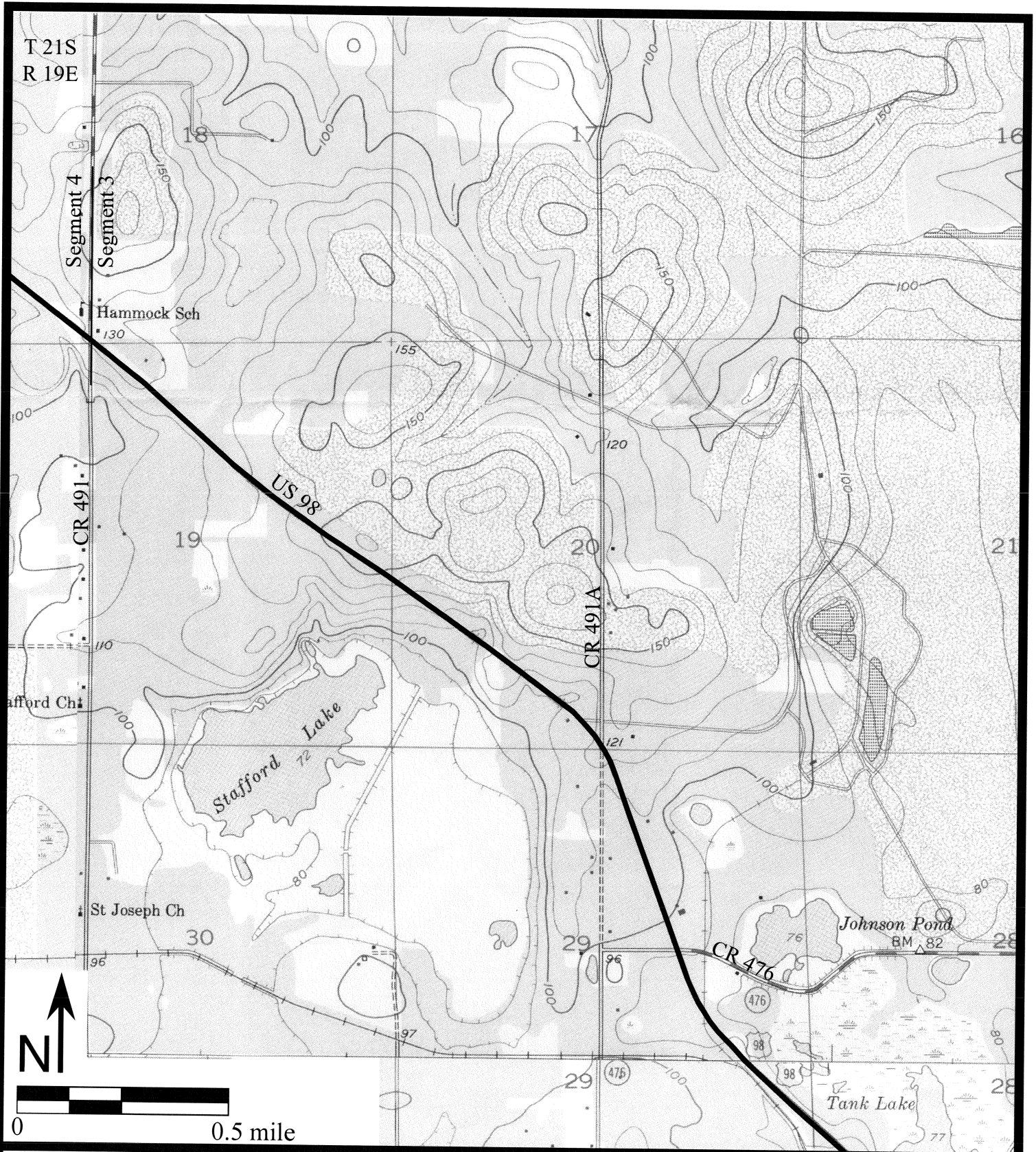


Figure 2.1c. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
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 HERNANDO COUNTY

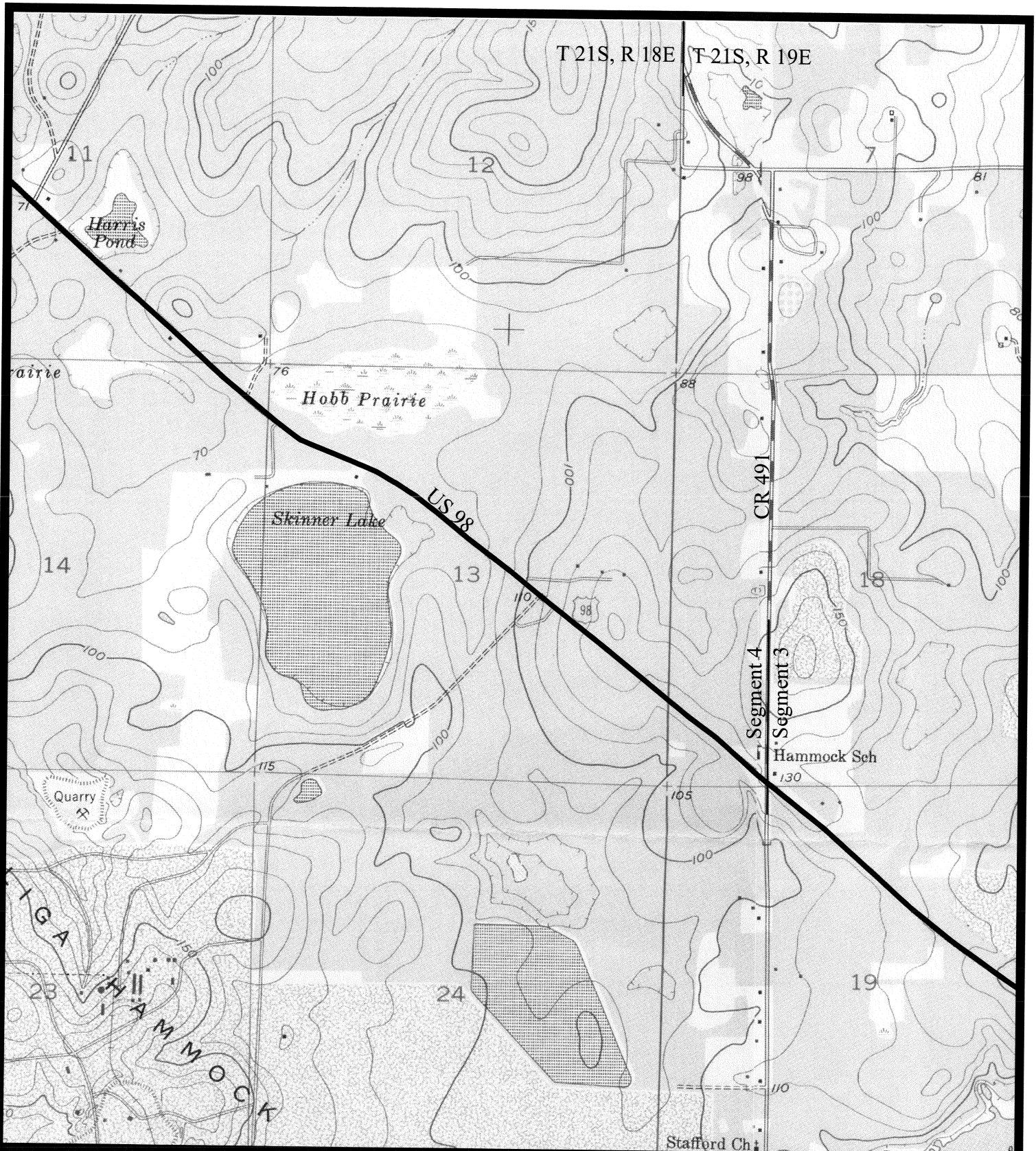


Figure 2.1d. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
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 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

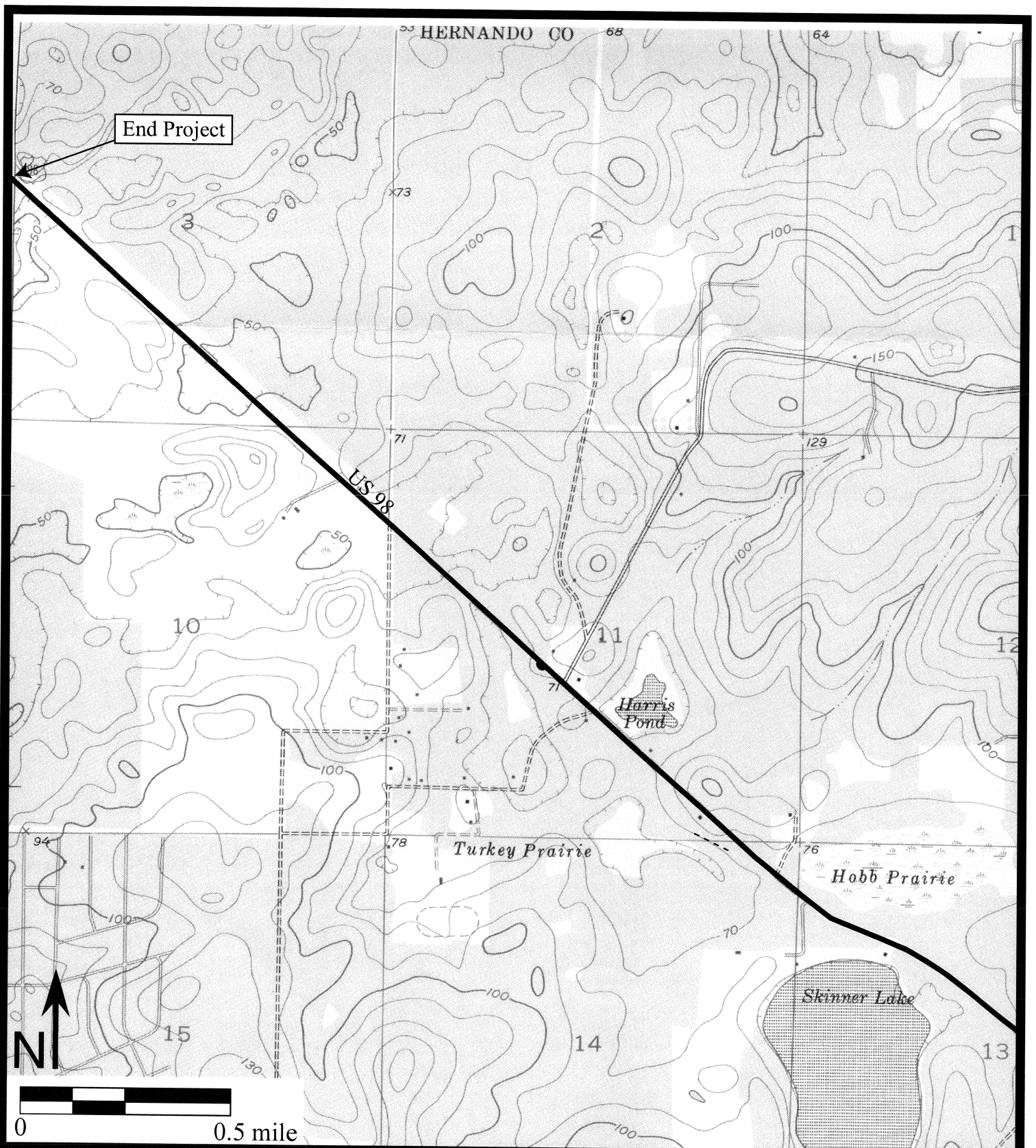


Figure 2.1e. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
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project corridor, representing several notable facilities, including Flagstone Pavers, Ewell Industries and Florida Concrete and Stone. Some scattered single-family residential and commercial uses are situated along the corridor, particularly in the southern portion. Vacant lands are also found along the project corridor. Recreational land uses include the Ernie Wever Youth Park adjacent to the D.S. Parrot Middle School and the private World Woods Golf course at the northern end of the project. Lands associated with the Annutelig Hammock Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) on the north side of US 98 are designated as conservation lands in the County's land use mapping. Simple views within Segments 3 and 4 are presented in Photographs 2.1 and 2.2, respectively.

2.3 Physiography and Geology

The Annutelig Hammock region is a part of the Brooksville Ridge, which in turn is part of Florida's Central Highlands physiographic province (Figure 2.2; White 1970). The Brooksville Ridge is divided into eastern and western sections. The eastern section, with elevations from 50 to 100 feet, is characterized by deep, sandy soils with numerous depressions and sinks. The western section, with elevations from 75 to 100 feet, is characterized by rolling, deep sandy ridges (USDA 1977).

The basement geology of the study area is composed of Paleozoic granites, diorites, and rhyolites (continental crust assemblage). This underlays a Pre-Cretaceous unconformity that is thought to reflect a Jurassic transform plate boundary. These strata are capped by the broad, ca. 2 km thick (Klitgord, Popenoe and Schouten 1984), carbonate platform that forms the study area's topography. Post-rifting readjustments of Jurassic tectonics are thought to have continued into the Tertiary, thereby affecting the limestone cap. The post-depositional rupturing of the upper carbonates created vents for freshwater spring flow and promoted karstification of the surface. The karst topography strongly controls west-central Florida's geomorphology (Hine *et al.* 1985). The carbonate cap of the study

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Photograph 2.1. Looking south-southwest along US 98 Segment 3 in general vicinity of newly recorded archaeological site 8HE461.



Photograph 2.2. Looking west at Proposed Alternate Pond 31a area in Segment 4. Site 8HE28/71 was identified here.

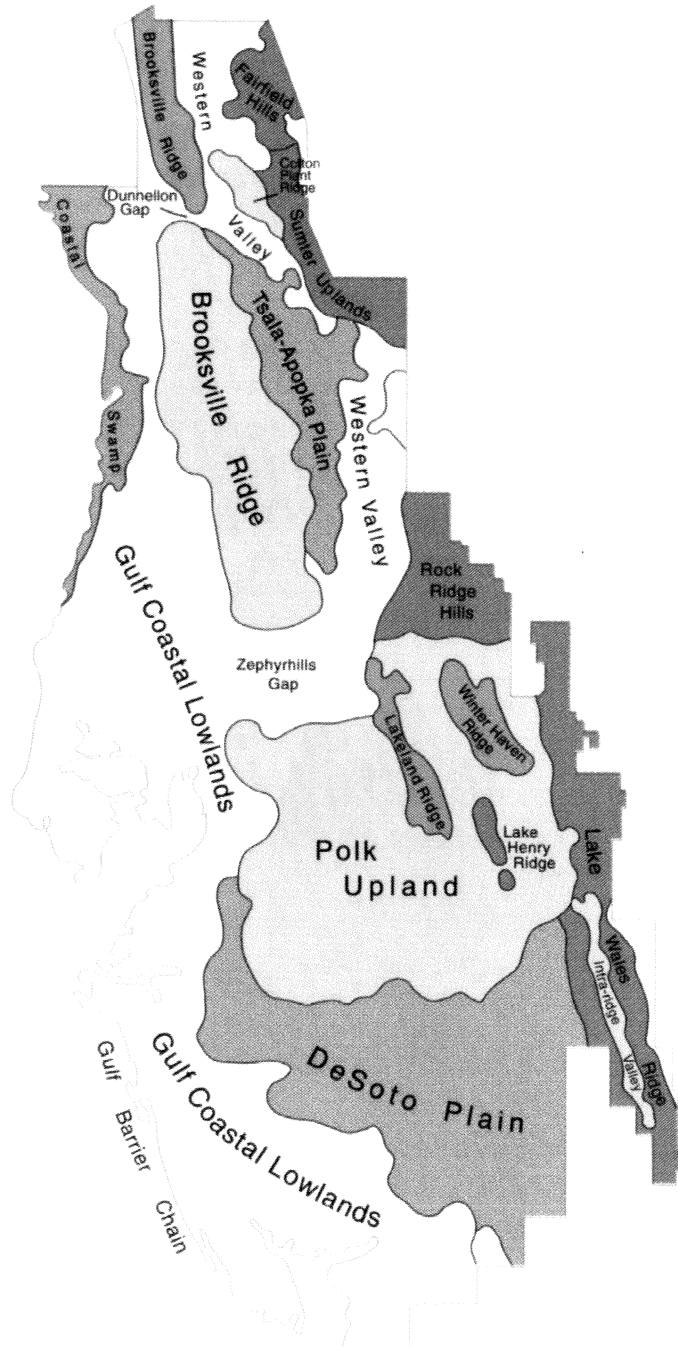


Figure 2.2. Physiographic Regions of West-Central Florida (From Wheeler, Owen, and Johnson 1998).

CRAS
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area consists of two formations, the lower Ocala Limestone (a fossiliferous, shallow-water limestone), and the upper Suwannee Limestone (a granular, shallow water, bioclastic limestone). Unconsolidated post-Suwannee sands and clays form a thin and discontinuous covering soil.

2.4 Lithic Resources

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the prehistoric people that lived in this part of Florida. Due to the highly acidic nature of the Florida soils, preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor. Thus, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most prevalent archaeological material present at inland prehistoric sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering, and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the production of tools for working bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980).

Two kinds of lithic raw material were utilized by prehistoric populations in west-central Florida, namely silicified limestone, known by geologists and archaeologists as chert, and silicified coral. Chert and silicified coral are the result of silicification of two host materials, i.e., Miocene limestones and coral, respectively (Upchurch *et al.* 1982).

A dominant structural feature, the Ocala Uplift, controls the outcrop patterns in this part of Florida (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). Chert is restricted to the flanks of areas of tectonic upheaval, in this case, the margins of the Ocala Uplift. Over the past several decades, researchers have attempted to isolate and identify the origins of specific types of chert based on physical properties, e.g., trace elements, chemical, mineralogical, and petrological properties (Purdy and Blanchard 1973; Purdy 1976; Upchurch *et al.* 1982). The most successful efforts have been produced by Upchurch and his students, whose

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work focused on the identification of quarry clusters. Quarry clusters are defined as geographical areas containing outcrops of chert which are uniform in fabric, composition, and fossil content and which were visited and utilized by early humans (Upchurch *et al.* 1982). Nineteen quarry clusters have been identified in Florida, as well as several sub-areas within quarry clusters (Upchurch *et al.* 1982). This identification has allowed archaeologists to recognize variation in regional cherts and place them into a spatial framework with respect to location of archaeological sites.

The project area largely lies within the Brooksville Quarry Cluster (Figure 2.3). The chert of the Brooksville Quarry Cluster is derived from the Oligocene Suwannee Formation Limestone. The chert occurs “as residual boulders in the soil or as isolated, large nodules in the unweathered limestone (Upchurch *et al.* 1982:129). Brooksville Quarry Cluster cherts are variable in color, including white, very light gray, medium gray, pale orange pink, pale grayish orange, and/or grayish orange pink. This chert was formed from grainstone or packstone. Miliolid foraminifera and the presence of quartz sand within the fabric distinguish this chert type (Upchurch *et al.* 1982:130). Numerous lithic procurement sites are associated with this cluster (Upchurch *et al.* 1982:100, 128). Chert quarry sites and/or exposures are often associated with collapsed sinks or other karst-related features. A known quarry site in the general vicinity of the Cobb Road/US 98 project corridor has been identified in Section 5, Township 21 South, Range 19 East (about two miles north of US 98). Another outcrop of chert was identified in a road cut along CR 491 in Section 6, also about two miles to the north (Upchurch *et al.* 1982:128, 130). Numerous sinks and “stony” and “very stony” spots are located in the general project area (USDA 1977).

Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive "star" pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant's axis.

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The fossil genus most common is *Siderastrea*, a fossil found in Miocene and Oligocene formations of Florida and southern Georgia (Upchurch *et al.* 1982). Silicified coral cannot as yet be identified as to source location though outcrops occur in the Green Swamp and along the Hillsborough River (Upchurch *et al.* 1982). Silicified coral was frequently thermally altered by prehistoric humans in order to improve its workability. Silicified coral that has been thermally altered often appears deep pink/red in color, possesses a waxy luster, and occasionally exhibits spalling in the form of potlid fractures, as well as small fissures known as crazing.

2.5 Vegetation and Soils

The Cobb Road/US 98 project corridor is located within the Annuteliga Hammock area of central Hernando County. This belt of upland hardwood forest, which is situated to the northwest of Brooksville, covers approximately 32 square miles. It is rimmed by a series of high hills which enclose an elongated central valley. Annuteliga Hammock possesses diversity in vegetation. The mesic hammock is characterized by a preponderance of tall hardwoods including southern magnolia, live oak, water oak, sweetgum, pignut hickory and pine. This native vegetation remains in many areas where agriculture and industrial development have not encroached.

The project corridor is located entirely within the Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington soil association, which underlies Annuteliga Hammock. This association is characterized by nearly level to strongly sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained, gray to brown, fine sandy loams to sands less than 40 inches thick over loamy and clayey material (USDA 1977). Specific soil types within the association include: Arrendondo, Kendrick, Nobleton, and Wauchula fine sands and Blichton, Flemington, and Micanopy loamy fine sand. These soils correlate with the upland hardwood forest community. The natural vegetation typically associated with these soils includes loblolly, slash, and longleaf

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pinus; live, laurel, and water oaks; magnolia, hickory, dogwood, red cedar, and sweetgum, and an understory of bluestem, dwarf huckleberry, smilax, yellow jasmine, paspalum, pineland threeawn, hornbeam, hop hornbeam, American holly, American beauty berry, deertongue, indiagrass, hairy panicum, annual forbs, saw palmetto, inkberry, wax myrtle, and runner oak.

2.6 Local Hydrology

Hernando County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (Cherry *et al.* 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Little Withlacoochee and Weeki Wachee Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs are also common along the coast. Approximately 130 lakes are scattered throughout the county (USDA 1977). During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent.

The surface drainage of the project area is very poorly developed, and this part of Hernando County is mostly drained through numerous sinks, closed depressions, lakes and grassy prairies. The few streams that do occur in the interior portions of the county terminate in sinkhole drains. Local water sources within the project area include Willow Lake, Hobb Prairie, Turkey Prairie, Tank Lake, Johnson Pond, Skinner Lake, Horse Lake and Harris Pond. The moderate to small size permanent lakes appear to be surface expressions of perched water tables (HDR 1987:17). The prairie (basin) lakes, also called sink outlet lakes, are usually dry during dry periods; flooding may occur during wet periods

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2.7 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

At the approximate time of human entry into the New World, the Laurentide and Cordilleran glaciers (together the Wisconsin glaciation) were at their full extent and covered the northern half of North America (Martin 1985). Glaciation affected every facet of the North American environment. Temperatures were lower, vegetation zones shifted southward, now-extinct game roamed freely, lowered sea levels exposed currently submerged coastlines, and the weight of the ice sheets depressed the underlying continental crust. As deglaciation began approximately 18,000 years ago, North America, slowly began assuming its present environmental configuration. Regional data, including sea level curves, limnological analyses and pollen samples from Florida's Lakes Sheelar and Mud, and Georgia's Lake Louise provide the following reconstruction of the project area's environmental past.

At glacial maximum, about 21,000 years ago, the vegetation of northern Florida was dominated by pine, oak, hickory, and various herbs (Watts and Hansen 1988). Arid and windy conditions prevailed (Watts and Hansen 1988), and sea levels were some 390 feet below present levels (Bloom 1983), resulting in the exposure of miles of Florida's broad and gently sloping Gulf Coast continental shelf. This exposed shelf was entrenched by ancient riverbeds (Haag 1962; Russell 1957). Lower sea levels also altered Florida's hydrological system. When sea level was lower, the freshwater sources originating from Florida's aquifer were also lower. The lowered aquifer, coupled with arid conditions, would have made potable water a scarce commodity. The overall effect of the Pleistocene hydrological condition would have resulted in relatively isolated freshwater sources in a dry and windy environment.

Global warming began approximately 18,000 years ago and maintained a steady rate of deglaciation for roughly 4000 years. Subsequently, onshore winds were warmer and

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deglaciation was accelerated (Pielou 1991). The Florida/Georgia pollen from 14,000 to 12,000 years ago reflects a radically different forest composition from the prior assemblage. Pine was scarce and oak, hickory, beech, ash, hornbeam, and other mesic trees were abundant. This floral composition suggests a summer-warm climate with high precipitation (Watts 1988). By 12,000 years ago, sea level is estimated to have been approximately 164 feet (50 meters) below its present level.

Deglaciation was not a linear progression, but rather a trend marked by hiatus and regression. About 11,000 years ago, during a period known as the Younger Dryas, conditions similar to those at glacial maximum prevailed. Analysis of pollen from this period indicates a re-advance of the pine forests in north Florida (Watts and Hansen 1988), and a stillstand, or possibly a regression, of sea level (Fairbridge 1961; Coastal Environments 1977; Fairbanks 1989). The Younger Dryas ended about 10,000 years ago. Its terminus marked the end of the Pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene, a new Epoch that began a period of rapid global warming. The climate of the Holocene produced substantial changes, including the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna. The predominant species were large grazers, some of which were herd ungulates (Carbone 1983:10). Within Florida, the presence of long nosed peccary, spectacled bear, southern llama, and giant armadillo indicate that this region possessed a rich and diverse environment (Carbone 1983).

From 7,000 to 5,000 years ago, there was a transition in vegetation from oak scrub to the pine/swamp community that is characteristic of north Florida today (Watts and Hansen 1988). At this time the final transgressive phase of sea level began. Rivers assumed their present courses and the current barrier island system was formed at this time (Schnable 1968). By roughly 5000 years ago, major environmental changes resulted in the establishment of modern floral and climatic conditions (Watts 1975). Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs, and extensive marshes and swamps developed along

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the coasts. Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Florida aquifer rose to five feet above present levels. With the onset of modern environmental conditions, numerous micro-environments were available to the aboriginal inhabitants. By 4000 years ago, ground water had reached current levels, and the shift to warmer, moister conditions saw the appearance of hardwood forests, bayheads, cypress swamps, prairies, and marshlands.

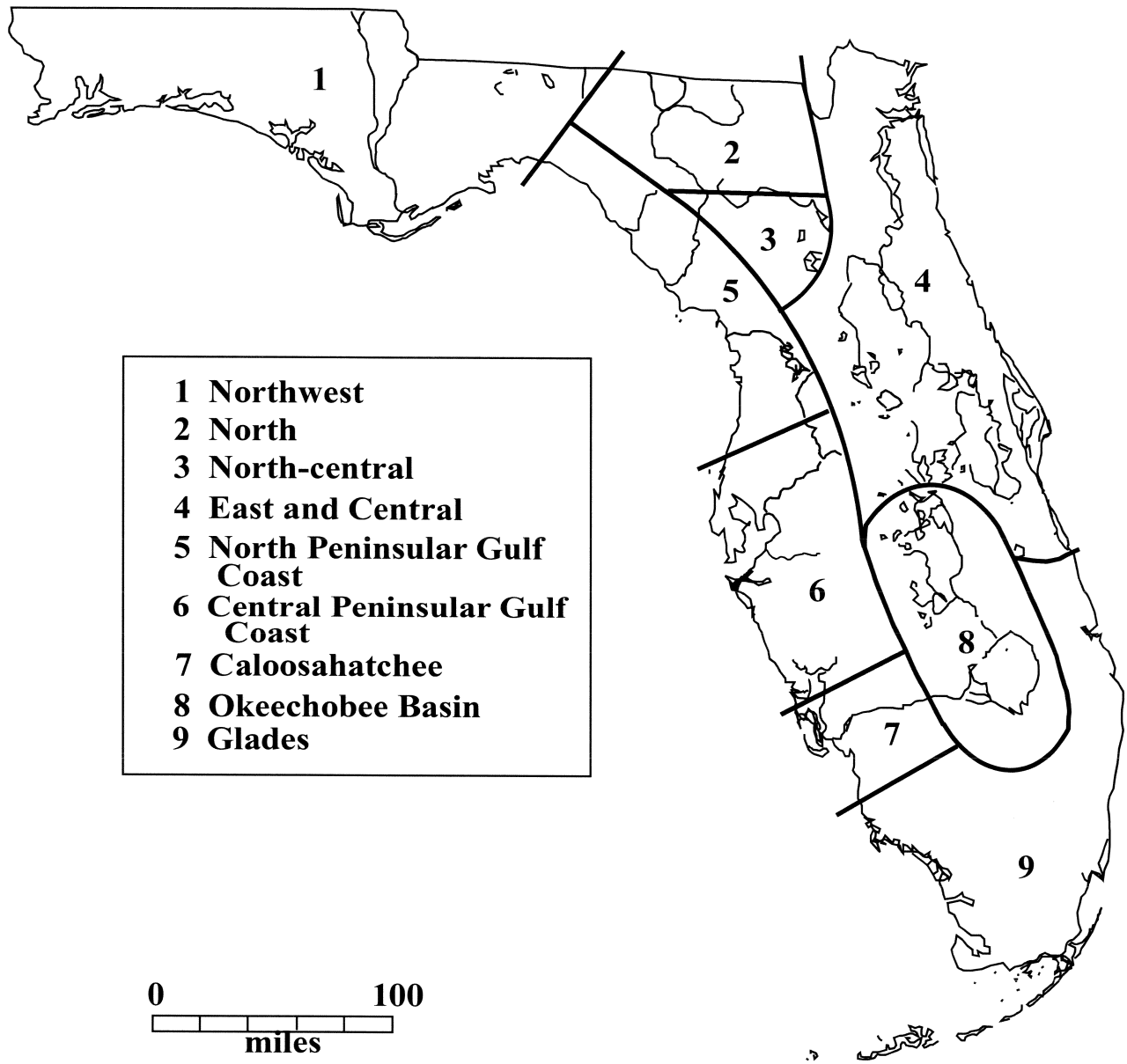
3.0 PREHISTORIC REVIEW

A discussion of the regional prehistory is presented here to provide a framework within which to examine the local archeological resources. Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are fairly similar throughout the southeastern United States. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery and was evident by 500 B.C.

In general, archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e. an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project area is located within the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archeological region as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:22). This area extends from Pasco County northward to the Apalachee Bay region (Figure 3.1). Within this zone, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian/Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material cultural traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns (Table 3.1). These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture periods or phases: Paleo-Indian, Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor. The historic aboriginal culture is Seminole. A brief summary of these periods follows.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 B.C. (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions. The project area is in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast Region (#5; from Milanich 1994).

CRAS
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 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

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Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was cooler and drier. Vegetation was typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). Since sea levels were as much as 35 meters (115 feet) below present levels, it is probable that many of the sites dating from this time period have been inundated (Ruppé 1980; Scholl *et al.* 1969).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Since the climate was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic bands traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, exploiting seasonally available resources. This has been referred to as the Oasis hypothesis (Dunbar 1991). These watering holes would have attracted the animals which the Indians hunted, thus providing food and drink.

Excavations at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County (8HI507) have provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may “not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period,” but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of “tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water,” among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). During the late Paleo-Indian period, the large lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53).

A few Paleo-Indian camp sites have been found in North Central Florida. These are concentrated along the Ocala Lime Rock Ridge (Dunbar and Waller 1983). River crossings, sink holes, spring caverns, or other karst features are the most common site

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Table 3.1 Cultural Chronology and Traits.

Culture Period and Time Frame	Cultural Traits
Paleo-Indian 12,000 - 7500 B.C.	Migratory hunters and gatherers traveling between permanent and semi-permanent sources of potable water; Oasis model; Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.
Early Archaic 7500 - 5000 B.C.	Hunters and gatherers; less nomadic; sites found in a variety of locations; stemmed projectile points such as Arredondo, Hamilton, and Kirk varieties; increase in population size and density; burials in wet environment cemeteries; fabric and cordage available.
Middle Archaic 5000 - 3000 B.C.	More evidence of coastal utilization; increased sedentism; increased variety of site types; burials occurring within midden deposits; stemmed broad bladed projectile points such as the Newnan; increased use of thermal alteration and silicified coral for stone tool manufacture.
Late (Ceramic) Archaic 3000 - 500 B.C.	Preceramic and ceramic sites; point types include Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette; Orange series ceramics are initially fiber tempered and molded; plain type early on, by 1650 B.C. geometric designs and punctations decorate the vessels; increased use of estuarine resources and occupation along the coastal lagoons.
Deptford 500 B.C. - A.D. 200	Primarily a coastal manifestation with inland extractive camps; ceramics were sand tempered and decorated with simple, check, and linear check stamping; focused on the exploitation of the marine resources; permanent residences along the coast; increased complexity in burial practices.
Weeden Island-related A.D. 200 - 900	Ceramics tempered with sand or limestone (Pasco wares); most coastal shell middens made from oyster; farming may have occurred at inland sites; village ceramics were primarily plain; riverine and freshwater marsh environments also fairly heavily exploited; many burial mounds were continuously used.
Safety Harbor (precolumbian) A.D. 900 - 1500	Most sites are still along the coast, but some are inland; most village pottery is undecorated Pasco Plain; mound sites have decorated ceramics; hunter fisherfolk utilizing the estuarine resources; dispersed settlements; Southeast Ceremonial Complex influences though no intensive agricultural pursuits were undertaken.
Safety Harbor (columbian) A.D. 1500 - 1725	European artifacts appear at the sites; settlement and subsistence patterns similar to precolumbian period until disease and warfare disrupt the aboriginal social system and decimate the population.

locations. In Hernando County, Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from the Hospital Hole and Clay Sink Sites (Florida Site Files [FSF]) as well as from Bayport, Royal Highlands, and from the beds of the Weeki Wachee and Chassahowitzka Rivers (Robinson 1979:82, 100). Sites containing Paleo-Indian points and the bones of now-

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extinct mammals have been found at the bottom of the Withlacoochee River at the Marion/Citrus County line, Silver Springs, and Silver Glen Springs in Marion County (Hemmings 1975; Neill 1958, 1964). To the south of the project area, the Colorado Site (8HE241) along SR 50 has yielded Suwannee/Simpson preforms indicative of the Paleo-Indian period (Horvath *et al.* 1998). Paleo-Indian land sites are rare because they are often deeply buried and, thus, are not easily detected.

3.2 Archaic

The Archaic stage (7500-500 B.C.) has been divided into three periods: Early Archaic (7500-5000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5000-3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000-500 B.C.) (Milanich 1994). Bullen (1959, 1972, 1975b) separates the Orange (2000-1000 B.C.) and the Transitional (1200-500 B.C.) periods from the Late Archaic. Milanich (1994:35), however, suggests that even with the advent of fired clay pottery, the basic lifestyles of the aboriginal occupations of the Late Archaic remained relatively unchanged.

The beginning of the Archaic is denoted by interrelated environmental and cultural changes. The environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene necessitated modification of the extant prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence strategies. Whereas the Paleo-Indians depended more heavily upon the Pleistocene megafauna and the relatively limited number of freshwater sources, Archaic populations hunted smaller game and learned to exploit their environment more effectively. These adaptive changes resulted in an increase in the number and types of archeological sites, such as marine and freshwater shell middens. The effects of the changing environment can be seen by the variation in site locations. Though Early Archaic materials are often found in association with Paleo-Indian deposits (e.g., Clay Sink Site), especially around water sources, other Early Archaic sites are located in areas devoid of Paleo-Indian components.

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Early Archaic sites are recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen points as well as the Kirk varieties. Milanich (1994:64) notes that there are no well-documented Early Archaic coastal or riverine shell midden sites. This may be due to sea level rise as opposed to avoidance of these areas. The lithic tool assemblage has a wider variety of tool types than during the previous time period. Early Archaic populations continued to locate their sites around available water sources. However, as water sources became more numerous, larger populations could be sustained. This resulted in larger sites that were occupied for longer periods of time.

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevail. Sea levels began to rise and pine forests and swamps began to emerge. The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality. Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. The previously proposed theory that Archaic populations practiced a seasonal migration pattern between the interior and the coast has been called into question by recent investigations. Evidence from Horr's Island, located along the southwest Florida coast, indicates that this Middle Archaic site was occupied during all seasons of the year (Russo 1991).

Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site, located near Titusville, contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Doran and Dickel 1988). The Gauthier cemetery was situated within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett. These burials were also primary and flexed (Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984). Underwater interments have also been recovered from the Middle Archaic Bay West Site near Naples and the Republic Groves Site in Hardee County (Berriault et al. 1981; Wharton et al. 1981). These burial sites, like

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Windover, both had an adjacent land site evidenced by a midden. Burials within freshwater shell midden deposits have been identified at the Tick Island Site within the St. Johns River basin.

Middle Archaic sites are often characterized by the large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type. Other point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975a). In addition, silicified coral was more prevalent as a lithic tool raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became more common (Ste. Claire 1987).

The Middle Archaic sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites which were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. Nut collecting stations would have been used seasonally. Aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools at quarry sites. They usually roughly shaped the item prior to transporting to another locale for finishing. Base camps are defined by the larger artifact assemblage and wider variety of tool forms present.

By about 2000 B.C., the firing of clay pottery made its appearance in Florida. The first ceramics had fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) as the tempering agents within the clay. These wares are referred to as the Orange or Norwood series. The ceramics lacked decoration until about 1650 B.C. when they became decorated with geometric designs and punctations. The projectile points used by the Late Archaic populations were virtually the same as those utilized during the Middle Archaic period with the inclusion of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette stemmed and corner-notched varieties.

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Milanich (1994:86-87) indicates that there is little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations except that there are more Late Archaic sites and the density of sites is higher. The Late Archaic settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements.

This change in settlement patterns may be related to environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating sites located along the shore line (Ruppé 1988). The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer was site location tied to the proximity of scarce waterholes. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increased population size. The Johns Island Site, located at the mouth of the Chassahowitzka River, dates from this time period (Bullen and Bullen 1950).

During the Transitional stage of the Late Archaic, regional differences in cultural adaptation developed. For example, along Florida's west coast, sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent, whereas the manufacture of a temperless paste (St. Johns ware) characterized the St. Johns region, and limestone-tempered ceramics (Pasco wares) dominated the Citrus/Hernando/Pasco County area. Nonetheless, because the same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed, Bullen (1959, 1965) suggests that there was a diffusion of cultural traits as a result of the movement of small groups. Among the sites which date to this period are the Battery Point (Bullen and Bullen 1953, 1954; Coates 1955) and Johns Island (Bullen and Bullen 1950) Sites in coastal Hernando County. The Blackwater Pond Site (8HE66) also dates to the Transitional (Whitney 1986). In addition, Transitional stage semi-fiber-semi-sand tempered pottery has been

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found at the Canyon Swallow Road Site (8HE247) identified along the North Suncoast Expressway (Wharton 1990:36).

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Deptford and Weeden Island-related periods, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 900. The Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) has been well-documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise has inundated some sites (Bullen 1975b) and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well-understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on the coastal resources. Coastal sites, often located in saltwater marshes, are easily identified by the presence of shell middens. Archaeologists believe the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72).

Deptford pottery is easily identified and is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Simple stamp, linear check stamp, and check stamp patterns were applied by pressing a carved wooden paddle into the moist clay prior to firing. Other pottery was decorated by wrapping the wooden paddle with a cord and pressing it into the moist clay. Spanish moss was replaced by better tempering agents such as sand and grit.

Some archaeologists believe maize horticulture was probably introduced to the Deptford people by about 200 B.C. (Milanich 1971). The beginning of food production ushered in

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a more complex culture. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed. There is some evidence that around 200 A.D., soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations (Kohler 1991). The Crystal River Site in Citrus County (Bullen 1953) and the Battery Point and Johns Island Sites (Bullen and Bullen 1950, 1953, 1954; Coates 1955) have a component which dates from this time period.

The Weeden Island-related cultures (A.D. 200 - 900) evolved out of the preceding Deptford period. Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this time period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. In general, Weeden Island period sites are found along the coast, on bay shores, or on streams, and nearly all are marked by shell refuse with burial mounds of sand situated near the middens (Willey 1949a).

Many Weeden Island sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer/gatherers and coastal hunter/gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture (e.g., charred cobs, kernels, or beans) in this coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

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In the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region, sites from this period are often described as “Weeden Island-related” because Weeden Island ceramics are not the dominant wares. There is a higher percentage of plain ceramics as well as an increased prevalence of St. Johns series of pottery. Weeden Island sites have been identified both on the coast and in proximity to the more productive agricultural soils of the inland areas of the region (Kohler and Johnson 1986). Burial mounds are present at the Bayport and Indian Bend (Moore 1903) sites. Shell midden sites dating from this time period include the Palm Grove Gardens and First Garden (Ferguson 1976). The Hart Pond Site (8HE251) discovered along the North Suncoast Expressway is dated, in part, to the Weeden Island period (Wharton 1990:30).

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region is Safety Harbor, named for the type site in Pinellas County. Archaeologists believe that, over time, the Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into another culture -- Safety Harbor (A.D. 900-1725). This period has been divided into four phases: Englewood (A.D. 900-1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100-1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500-1567), and Bayview (A.D. 1567-1725) (Mitchem 1989). The first two phases are precolumbian. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the precolumbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The project area is within the Northern Safety Harbor region. Safety Harbor components have been identified at the Bayport (Moore 1903; Willey 1949a) and Weeki Wachee (Mitchem 1983; Mitchem et al. 1983) burial mounds.

As with the preceding Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. Pasco Plain is the most common type recovered from village and camp sites (Milanich 1994:392). Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check

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Stamped, and cord marked pottery are also recovered from these sites. It is, however, the decorated ceramics recovered from burial mound contexts that allow for easy dating of a site. The projectile points most commonly associated with this period are the Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa varieties. The other tool types are basically the same as during the previous periods.

Most settlements, including the residential sites and isolated burial mounds, are dispersed (Milanich 1994:392). Sites within this Northern Safety Harbor region tend to be located along the coast, as evidenced by oyster shell middens, and within the Cove of the Withlacoochee, as evidenced by freshwater shell middens. The relationship between the coastal and interior Safety Harbor sites is poorly understood. In the Circum-Tampa Bay area, the sites tend to be nucleated villages with associated mounds. There is a possibility that the Crystal River site may reflect this more southern settlement pattern.

The subsistence economy of the Safety Harbor people is basically the same as the preceding Weeden Island period. The focus was on the exploitation of the maritime and riverine resources. Evidence for horticulture has been recovered within the Cove of the Withlacoochee (Mitchem 1989:588), but not within the coastal areas. Evidence to date suggests that extensive agricultural pursuits were not an important factor in the diet as was the case with the Mississippian chiefdoms (Fort Walton culture) of northern Florida. This is not to say, however, that influences from the northern areas were limited. The evolution of the socio-political system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds.

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. With the arrival of the Panfilo de Narvaez expedition in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539, the Native American cultures came into contact with direct and indirect European influences. The de Soto expedition headed north from Tampa Bay and passed through several towns

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on its way to Apalachee. These towns included one near Dade City (Plain of Guancozo), Luca was near Lacoochee, Vicela was reported to be near Istachatta, and Tocaste was reported on Duval Island at the southern end of Lake Tsala Apopka (Milanich 1995:77). Spanish influence and contact are indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, at a number of different sites in this region. The presence of cut marks on bones that could only be the result of metal swords and knives also reflected the European presence. The introduction of European diseases, warfare, and the general disruption of their cultural system resulted in the demise of these aboriginal populations.

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4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview summarizes the historic development and land-use patterns in the general project area. It focuses on the salient events of local history, and addresses such issues as regional exploration, colonization, settlement, industry and transportation. In addition to providing pertinent background information, the historical overview provides a basis for the analysis and evaluation (in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria) of historic period archaeological sites as well as historic structures and landscapes identified in the Cobb Road/US 98 project area.

Protohistory and European Exploration

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. The first European to have contact with present-day Hernando County was Ponce de Leon. Arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay to Apalachicola. In 1539, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area. Seeking the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale, de Soto's company marched northward through the western portion of Hernando County, crossing the Withlacoochee River (Dunn 1989:13-14).

The following two centuries witnessed a power struggle between the English, the Spanish, and the French in Florida. Skirmishes, captures, and aggressions went back and forth between these colonial powers. During this period, the Native American populations of Florida were largely decimated by conquest and disease. Despite the ongoing warfare, the colonial holdings remained essentially the same until the 1763

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Treaty of Paris in which England acquired Canada and Florida and Spain received France's Louisiana holdings. England governed Florida until the 1783 Treaty of Paris returned the territory to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership.

The Chocochatti Seminole

Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek Nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the dissemination of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Native Americans became known, formed loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72).

The Chocochatti Seminole (variously spelled Chukochati, Chucachate, Chocachatte, Chucochati, Chuckochatty, etc.), a group of Eufala Creeks from the Chattahoochee River area of Alabama, settled the Big Hammock region near Brooksville in 1767 (Mahon 1967:5). The Muscogee-speaking Chocochatti Seminoles lived in log houses and subsisted as farmers, pastoralists and hunters. They resided in a central town and scattered satellite villages and homesteads where they grew corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and oranges, and raised cattle, pigs, horses and chickens (HDR 1987:51). The impetus for Seminole prosperity and expansion was trade with British suppliers (Mahon and Weisman 1996:189). Between the 1770s and 1820, the Florida Seminole increased their numbers ten fold (Mahon and Weisman 1996:192). The prosperity of the Seminole was their undoing, however, and by 1918, white encroachments culminated in war.

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The Seminole Wars

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, including present-day Hernando County; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 5,077 persons reportedly lived in St. Johns County. By 1830, that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50). This reservation included the Big Hammock region, which was occupied by the Chocochatti Seminole. The treaty was an unsatisfactory compromise for both the Seminoles and whites. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and started settling the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie Agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department

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found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlain 1968:43). Within the military reservation there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

On December 28, 1835 Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road when they were attacked by Seminoles under the command of Chief Jumper. Only five of the 111 soldiers survived the attack, which served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate the slain company and their leader, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96). Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site in present-day Dade City (Horgan et al. 1992:25).

During the seven year war, trails and military roads used by the American military included the road from Fort Clinch to Tampa Bay, located along the western edge of Annuteliga Hammock. Three forts were established in the Brooksville area during the Second Seminole War – Fort Dade (1837) near Lacoochee, Fort Cross (1837), and Fort Annutteeliga (1840). Based upon the Mackay/Blake Map (1839) and the U.S. General Land Office Surveyor's field notes and plat for Township 22 South, Range 18 East, Fort Cross was located near SR 50 approximately two miles east of the present-day Suncoast Parkway, and Fort Annutteeliga was situated near Stafford Lake, eight miles northwest of Brooksville (Wharton 1990:20). Military camps were established between 1836 and 1837 at Camp Lindsay, Camp Allen (west of Brooksville), and Camp Broadnax (east of

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Brooksville). Civilian forts or blockhouses also were constructed to shelter the pioneer settlers (Covington 1957). One blockhouse (Hart's Station), probably built in 1842, was located in Section 15 of Township 21 South, Range 18 East, just over one mile west of present-day US 98.

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27-28). Several other forts were established around the area and used as military garrisons or supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian retaliations. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984), and Fort De Soto in the project area (Thacker 2001). Fort De Soto, located approximately 1.5 miles north of Brooksville (Stanaback 1976:12), sheltered some of the earliest settlers of Hernando County (e.g., the Rowe, Thrasher, Mills, Wiley, and Parish families), from Indian attacks (Thacker 2001). The early settlements of Fort De Soto, Melendez, and Pierceville were located along a three mile, north/south oriented, corridor centered on the modern community of Brooksville. After Fort De Soto was abandoned, Melendez and Pierceville grew together and eventually became the single community of Brooksville.

The Big Hammock area was the scene of several skirmishes between the Seminoles and American troops during the later phases of the Second Seminole War. On June 2, 1840, for example, Lieutenant Colonel Bennett Riley of the Second Infantry led his troops in an action against the Seminoles at Chocachatti. Flourishing agricultural fields were destroyed, and with them, an important Seminole stronghold (Mahon 1967:267).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the Federal Government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles

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were persuaded to migrate west where the government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1967:321). Billy Bowlegs became the principal chief over the 300-400 Seminoles remaining in Florida (Mahon and Weisman 1996:199).

The Armed Occupation Act and Early Anglo-American Settlement

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48). Of these permits, at least 180 claims were for lands within or adjacent to Annuteliga Hammock (Covington 1957:57). The claimants were attracted to the fertile lands of the hammock area, including old fields left by the Chocochatti Seminole. Among the permit recipients in this region were Elias Joseph Hart (Permit #1), Joshua Stafford (Permit #220), William S. Coffee (Permit #332), William Harris (Permit #395), Arthur W. Jones (Permit #684), Cyprian F. Jenkins (Permit #399), William Taylor, and David Turner. Most of these settlers were simple farmers who grew corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, rice and tobacco, and raised cattle, hogs and other livestock (Stanaback 1976:14). Joshua Stafford, for whom Stafford Lake is named, is credited with planting the region's first orange grove (Covington 1957:110).

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The influx of people into South Florida necessitated the creation of smaller administrative bodies. As a result, Hernando County was carved from Alachua County in 1843 and included present day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, in honor of the author of the Armed Occupation Act, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 when it was discovered that Senator Benton was a leader in the anti-slavery movement.

Within a year of the establishment of the county, federal surveys of public lands began. At this time, Florida was a territory rather than a state. It was not until two years later, in 1845, that the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capital. T.H. Weightman surveyed the exterior boundaries of Township 21 South, Range 18 East along with the interior sections. He also surveyed, in 1843, the exterior lines of Township 21 South, Range 19 East and Township 22 South, Range 19 East, within which the present-day Cobb Road/US 98 study corridor is located. Weightman described the land in Township 21 South, Range 18 East as mostly first and second rate pine, hammock and swamp. He also noted old Indian fields, an Indian trail, and eight homesteads settled as a result of the Armed Occupation Act (Field Notes Vol. 117). A comparison of the 1844 Plat Map and relevant USGS quadrangle maps (Brooksville and Brooksville NW) indicates that today's US 98 roughly follows an old trail; it crosses other trails in the vicinity of Horse Lake (Figure 4.1). Also, the portion of US 98 located in the southeast quarter of Section 11 crosses the 160 acre homestead of William S. Harris (Figure 4.1).

In 1846 George Mackey surveyed the interior section lines of Townships 21 and 22 South, Range 19 East. Mackey described the land as consisting of first, second, and third rate hammock and mapped 30 homestead claims representing 27 families (Field Notes Vol. 70). The 375% homestead claim increase between 1843 and 1846 is representative of the tremendous immigration into Florida during this period. By 1850, nearly 1000

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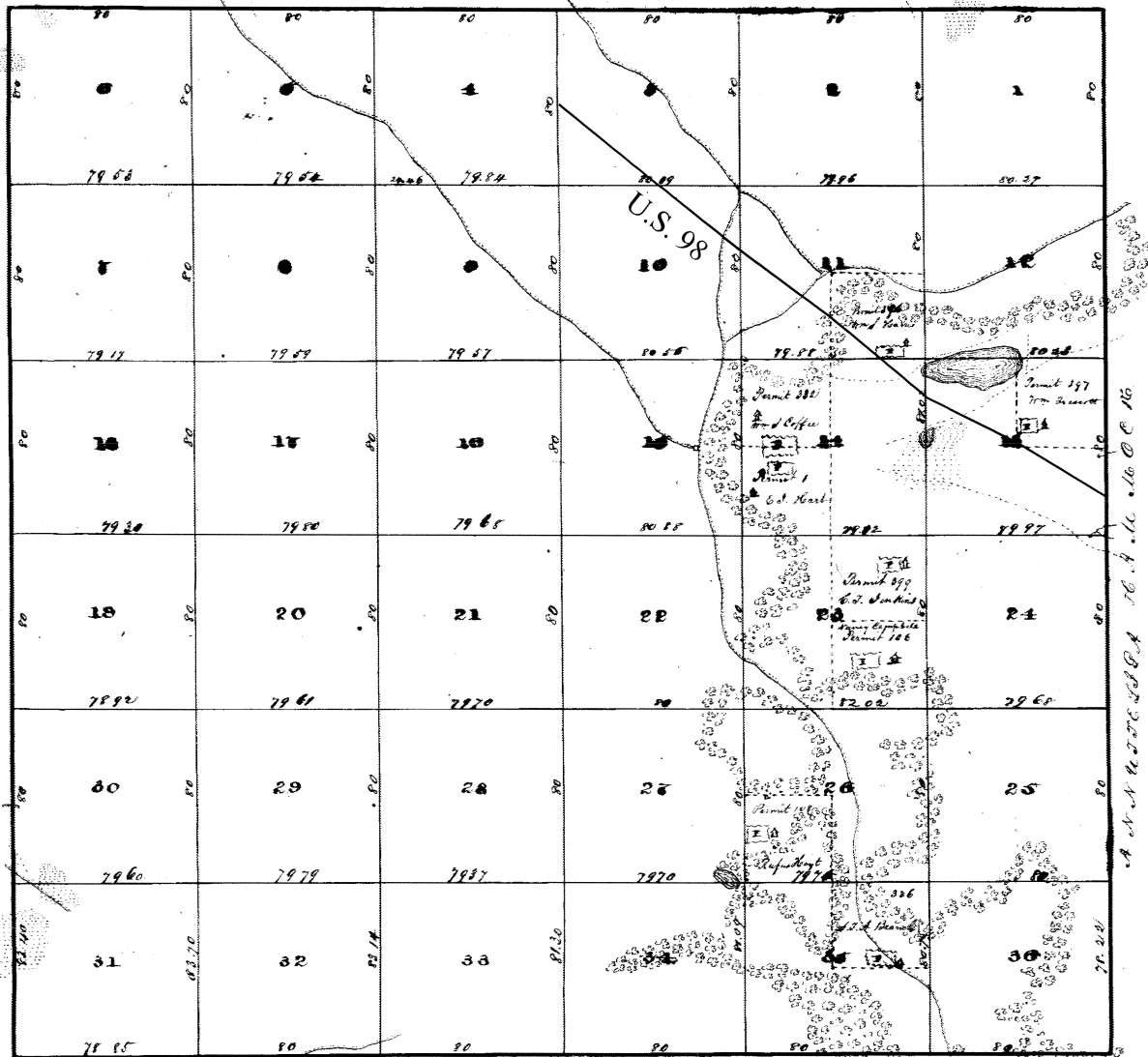


Figure 4.1 1844 Plat Map of Township 21 South, Range 18 East. Route of today's U.S. 98 project corridor is superimposed. Note location of Armed Occupation Act permits in the vicinity.

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

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settlers occupied the general project area, which included the former communities of Annuttalagga (variously spelled), Melendez, and Chocochatta.

The early 1850s witnessed a second migration of pioneers to Hernando County (Stanaback 1976:21). Among these individuals was Frederick Eugene Lykes, who settled in 1851, his 160 acre farm, Spring Hill, immediately west of the project area (McKethan 1989). Lykes was one of the earliest citrus growers in Florida and established the first school in the area for his son Howell Tyson Lykes. The school was private and a number of the students boarded at the Lykes home. Howell Tyson Lykes eventually became a cattle baron and fathered the seven sons who founded Lykes Brothers enterprises (Truxal 1985). Another pioneer settler of the 1850s was Matthew Raiford Howell who came to Hernando County from South Carolina in 1852. He purchased 160 acres extending south of present-day Fort Dade Avenue (Stanaback 1976:21).

Although primitive roads were created by federal troops during the Seminole wars of the 1830s and 1840s, they did little to facilitate the transportation of goods. At this early point in the county's development, building materials, goods, and supplies were imported, and cotton, farm produce, and timber were exported, through the coastal village of Bayport. Bayport's vital role in Hernando County's economy led to its selection as the county seat in 1854. A post office was established here that same year. However, Bayport's remote location on the western margin of the county made it an inaccessible administrative hub. With growing dissatisfaction, in 1855 the Bayport post office was discontinued and services transferred to Brooksville (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). The following year the county seat was moved to Brooksville, formerly Pierceville, the geographical center of the county. By 1857, Brooksville had its own school located at the First Baptist Church (McKethan 1989).

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Third Seminole War (1855-1858)

The Third Seminole War, like the Civil War which followed, ushered in a period of economic stagnation. In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, also known as the Billy Bowlegs War, began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war started in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982). Most of the fighting during the Third Seminole War took place to the south, and no forts were established or reestablished in the project area.

On May 14, 1856, a Seminole war party attacked the Hernando County home of Robert D. Bradley, a Captain in the Second Seminole War. The attack on the Bradley homestead was the last such attack east of the Mississippi River (McKethan 1989:32). Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself, and \$2,500 for his lost cattle. Each warrior received \$5,000, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858 the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. This made for a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858 the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

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The Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Despite the fact that Florida's coast was blockaded during the Civil War, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Hernando Wildcats, part of the Third Florida Infantry (McKethan 1989:35). An alternative to active service was the "Confederate cow cavalry" which supplied beef for the troops (Akerman 1976:93-95). In 1861, a militia was formed in Brooksville under the command of Captain LeRoy G. Lesley. His command was filled with veteran cowmen and other citizens committed to protecting blockade runners out of Bayport, the county's main port. The militia also provided cow drivers to move cattle north to feed the armies of the Confederacy (Wharton 1990:23). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy. The war lasted until 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the Civil War, the South underwent a period of reconstruction to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U. S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868 Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971:251). During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, borne of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company which

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purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971).

The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the continued unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners desiring vacation homes in warmer climates (Shofner 1995:83).

Impact of the Railroads

Improvements in Florida's transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth. With the completion of the Florida Southern Railroad and the Orange Belt Railroad in the 1880s, Hernando County was no longer isolated. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, who was a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida. From Alfred M. Parslow, he purchased a charter to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With the final segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

In 1885, a spur line developed by the Plant System was extended from Pemberton's Ferry on the Withlacoochee River to Brooksville. A direct thoroughfare was later established in 1907 (Covington 1957:181). This line provided direct access for the transport of agricultural products to markets, and thus began a steady expansion of the agricultural sector (HDR 1987:59).

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In 1885, the population of Hernando County was 7,173, an increase of 2,925 from just five years prior. Interestingly, the population of Brooksville at this time (800) was larger than that of Miami (150) (Dunn 1976). Although the railroad alleviated many of the transportation problems associated with wagon teams and stagecoaches, the size of the county continued to make access to and from Brooksville difficult. As a result, Pasco and Citrus counties were carved from Hernando County in 1887. Following this reapportionment, Hernando County was reduced to one-third its original size (McKethan 1989:44).

Early Industrial and Commercial Development

Following Reconstruction, the citrus industry, lumber business, and phosphate mining fueled Hernando County's economy. The diversity of agricultural products produced in the county at this time is a testament to the natural bounty of the area: sugar, sea island cotton, corn, rice, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, tobacco, sisal hemp, agave, manilla, indigo, cassava, Japanese plums, grapes, pineapple, figs, guava, citrus, pecans, hickory nuts, tea and coffee.

The citrus industry developed and grew during the 1880s and 1890s. By 1885, Hernando County produced a variety of citrus products, including lemons, limes, citrons, and oranges (Stanaback 1976:273). Among the major growers were John Bell, Fred Springstead, John J. Hale, Howell T. Lykes, W.E. Law, and William S. Jennings (Stanaback 1976:274). Despite damages from the Big Freeze of 1894-95, citrus dominated agricultural productivity in the southern part of the Big Hammock area (Covington 1957; HDR 1987:59). With the groves in full production, some growers began experimenting with citrus grafts. John J. Hale, utilizing orange varieties, created the tangerine, thereby making Hernando County the home of the popular citrus fruit (McKethan 1989). John J. Hale was also instrumental in founding the Brooksville Citrus

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Growers Association in 1909. The association had its own modern packing plant which was able to process oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines at a rate of 700,000 boxes a year (McKethan 1989; Stanaback 1976:276).

Commercial lumbering, which first developed in the 1870s and 1880s, played a major role in the economy of the region. In the coastal area, red cedars were cut for pencil manufacture. Lumber, mill, crate, and turpentine companies operated in Hernando County until the forests were depleted in the 1920s. L.B.Varn, along with his family established an extensive turpentine business which employed hundreds of people. During the days of prosperity, circa 1900 to 1910, large mills were established at Enville (present-day Masaryktown) and Centralia (north of Spring Hill). Centralia was founded in 1910, and managed by the Tidewater Cypress Company until 1922 (Stanaback 1976:182). The mill boasted a double band saw and had an estimated daily cut capacity of one hundred thousand board feet (Jackson n.d.). The mill town also featured a large commissary which held the capacity of four freight car loads of merchandise; more stock than any retail store in metropolitan Tampa or Jacksonville. A post office was established in Centralia on June 10, 1910, and discontinued on December 11, 1922 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962), reflecting the general growth and decline of Hernando County's timber industry. During the 1920s, however, several small sawmills continued to operate in Hernando County, as the Florida real estate boom created a need for lumber (Stanaback 1976:183). "Even after the boom collapsed in 1929, the Brooksville Hardwood Manufacturing Company opened a hardwood mill north of the Seaboard Railroad Crossing at Brooksville" (Stanaback 1976:184).

Limerock mining began in the Annuteliga Hammock area in 1913 with the construction of the region's first rock crushing plant by John J. Bell at the Florida Rock Products Company site near Brooksville (HDR 1987:60; Stanaback 1976:188). The industry enjoyed tremendous growth during the mid to late 1920s when the Florida land boom

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created a great demand for construction and road building materials. In 1925, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened its quarry east of Brooksville. The Florida Portland Cement Company purchased 1000 acres in Annuteliga Hammock, and three more mining companies were begun within five years. Despite a slowdown during the Depression years, construction by the State Road Department during the 1930s stimulated the industry. In 1939, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened a new rock mine four miles northwest of Brooksville (Stanaback 1976:190). Limerock mining continues today as a mainstay of Hernando County's economy (Stanaback 1976:193).

Cattle ranching in Hernando County may be traced to the Lykes family enterprises, beginning in the 1860s. The cattle business of Dr. Howell T. Lykes eventually passed to his eldest son Frederick, who, along with his brothers, founded Lykes Brothers Inc. in 1911. During the 1920s and 1930s, extensive acreages of improved pasture was planted for a growing cattle industry, and Hernando County cattlemen shipped their stock to the Lykes packing plant in Tampa for processing (Stanaback 1976:289). In 1934, the Hernando County Cattlemen's Association was formed. Frederick Lykes managed his family's cattle operations in Hernando County until his death in 1951.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Developments

With growing prosperity during the late nineteenth century, local real estate agents began aggressive promotional campaigns. A brochure promoting the Annuttaliga Hammock area (in McKethan 1989 Appendix), published in 1885, described Brooksville as follows:

Present population about 1,000; four churches, two white and two colored. Four hotels, two restaurants, seventeen mercantile business houses, three real estate agencies, two meat and vegetable markets, two millinery and mantua [mantle] makers, one shoe shop, two barber shops, two livery

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stables, and one weekly newspaper, the *Brooksville Register*. In the professions, eleven lawyers, one dentist and two physicians.

The town is incorporated, with excellent officials, who will preserve peace and order at any hazard. The drainage of the place is excellent, with no local cause for sickness. The streets are firm and free from sand, with good hard-road drives for many miles around to points of interest.

The first decades of 1900 saw exponential growth in the infrastructure and industry of Hernando County. The Brooksville to Hudson on the Gulf Coast railroad line and the Brooksville to Tampa railroad line were completed, and two banks were established (McKethan 1989).

Early communities in Hernando County, in the vicinity of the project area, included Hammock Hills, which appears on a May 1901 county map (McKethan 1989), and Ringgold. Hammock Hills was the site of a “for whites only” school in 1900. It was one of 24 schools in the county at the time. Little is documented about the former community of Ringgold. A post office was established here on May 19, 1909, and discontinued five years later (Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

Hernando County’s first highway was State Road 5, constructed in the 1920s. Now called US 41, it links Brooksville with Tampa.

The Great Depression years began early in Florida with the collapse of the real estate market in 1927. The following decade saw the closing of banks, mines, mills and citrus packing plants, followed by widespread unemployment. In 1933, passenger rail service for Brooksville was discontinued by the Seaboard Air Line. By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented under the Roosevelt administration began employing large

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numbers of construction workers helping to revive the economy. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. In April 1935, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was built at Chinsegut Hill. "Within a few months two to three hundred young men were housed there while they worked on public projects such as schools, roads, and bridges. The cost was borne by the Works Project Administration which spent \$47,473.79 in the County for 1936" (Stanaback 1976:87) Both the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools in Hernando County were constructed with funds provided by the WPA. A new county hospital, opened for business in October 1936, was built mainly with WPA labor (McKethan 1989:97). This federal assistance program ended with the onset of World War II in 1941.

In 1939, Brooksville had a population of 1405. In that year, the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Project Administration described Brooksville in this way:

The business district overlooks a rolling country dotted with summer camps and suburban estates. Tangerines are grown extensively throughout this section, dairy products are shipped to State-wide markets, but the quarrying of limestone rock is the leading industry (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390).

1940s to the Present

World War II finally completed the recovery from the Great Depression. During the war, a pilot training airfield was located at Brooksville (Covington 1957:247). After the war, the American population was more mobile and many who had served at Florida's military bases during the war returned with their families to live.

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In 1941, the Hammock Consolidated School was built to replace the rural schools at Hebron and Lake Stafford. The outbreak of World War II temporarily reduced student enrollment throughout Hernando County, resulting in the closure of some rural schools. After the war, the county's efforts again centered on school consolidation. Consolidation permitted the school system to provide higher quality education, and also allowed for eliminating the duplication of facilities. It was determined that three white schools could cover the educational needs of the entire county. Students living near the Brooksville area were brought there for schooling, while the Hammock Consolidated and Istachatta schools were merged with the Lake Lindsey School and the Garden Grove and Masaryktown schools were merged with the Spring Lake School (Stanaback 1976:261-262). The Hammock Consolidated School closed in 1953, at which time it was converted to a community center.

As the county continued to expand educational facilities in the 1950s to meet increasing enrollments, further consolidation had reduced the total number of schools in the county to six: Hernando High, Brooksville Elementary, Spring Lake, Lake Lindsey, Moton, and Bay Springs. School consolidation continued in Hernando County during the 1960s with the closing of the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools and, with integration in 1969, the gradual phasing out of Moton High School (Stanaback 1976:263).

Population growth patterns generally followed along the modern highway routes. State Road 50 was built in 1949, and US 98 also was constructed at this time (McKethan 1989:104). Road building in the late 1940s and 1950s resulted in the expansion of the mining industry. Interstate 75, constructed in the mid-1960s, increased access and visibility, resulting in a real estate boom (Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce 2002). The community of Spring Hill, constructed by the Mackle Brothers in the mid-1960s, helped make Hernando one of the fastest growing counties in the nation.

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By 1969, 500 homes and 14,000 homesites had been sold at Spring Hill (Stanaback 1976:235).

In 1993, Hernando County had 111,695 people and ranked 28th among Florida's counties. Ninety-three percent of the County's population resided in unincorporated areas (Purdum 1994:54). Hernando County is the second fastest growing county in Florida. Much of this growth is in the retirement communities, such as Spring Hill. Limerock mining and stone production are Hernando County's major industries, and 20% of the county's land is devoted to agriculture. Cattle and pigs are the leading agricultural products (Purdum 1994:54). From 1970 to 1998, the population of Hernando County increased seven-fold, from approximately 17,000 to 125,000 (Hernando County Board of County Commissioners 2001).

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5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and interviews. In addition to the FMSF at the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Hernando Historical Museum Association, Inc., and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). It should be noted that the FMSF information in this report was obtained, most recently, in May 2002. However, according to Dr. Marion Smith, administrator of the FMSF, input is typically six months behind receipt of reports and site files.

In keeping with standard archaeological conventions, both the English and metric equivalents are used in this section, as well as in the Survey Results chapter which follows.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, specific research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, on the basis of prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur

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within the project corridor, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A review of the FMSF indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within or adjacent to the project corridor (Table 5.1). Another 14 sites are located within two miles (3.2 km) (Table 5.2). Most of the previously recorded sites are represented by variable density artifact scatters characterized by small areal extent and low artifact densities. These are believed to represent limited activity sites and short term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics defines the site assemblages. Many of these sites were recorded during surveys conducted within the last 15 years.

Table 5.1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within or Adjacent to the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study Project.

Site No.	Site Name	Location (T/R/Section)	Site Type*	Cultural Period	Reference
8HE28	Harris Pond	21S/18E/10	LS	Archaic	Jones 1978 FMSF; Browning 1988
8HE67	Hillside South	21S/18E/11	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE68	Lonestar	21S/18E/11	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE69	Harris Pond West	21S/18E/11	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE70	Harris Pond South	21S/18E/11	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE71	Turkey Prairie	21S/18E/11	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE72	Caterpillar Tractor	21S/19E/19	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE73	Railroad Spur	21S/19E/29	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE74	Tank Lake	21S/19E/33	LS	Unknown	Browning 1988
8HE262 (GV)	Hammock School	21S/19E/8	Building, Farm	Spanish American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990
8HE267 (GV)	Stafford	21S/19E/19	Town	Spanish American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990

*LS = Lithic Scatter

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Table 5.2. Other Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within Two Miles of the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study Project.

Site No.	Site Name	Location (T/R/Section)	Site Type*	Cultural Period	Reference
8HE13	Horse Lake	22S/19E/29	Mound	Weeden Island	Robert Marsh 1970 FMSF?
8HE29	Willow Prairie	21S/19E/33	LS	Archaic	Browning 1988
8HE237	Horselake Road	22S/19E/29	LS	Unknown	Ballo 1989
8HE238	Shopping Center	22S/19E/28	SA	Unknown	Ballo 1989
8HE239	Pumping Station Road.	22S/19E/28	LS	Unknown	Ballo 1989
8HE247	Canyon Swallow Road	21S/18E/22	AS	Archaic; Weeden Island	Wharton 1990
8HE248	Curlew South	21S/18E/15	AS	Preceramic Archaic	Wharton 1990; ACI 1995
8HE249	Curlew North	21S/18E/15	LS	Preceramic Archaic	Wharton 1990; ACI 1995
8HE250	Bubba Norris	21S/18E/15	LS	Preceramic Archaic	Wharton 1990; ACI 1995
8HE251	Hart Pond	21S/18E/15	AS	Weeden Island, Seminole	Wharton 1990
8HE261 (GV)	Hammock Hills	21S/18E/12	Building, Habitation, Town	Spanish- American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990
8HE264 (GV)	Maple	21S/18E/2	Building, Habitation, Town	Spanish- American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990
8HE265 (GV)	Ringgold	21S/18E/10	Building, Habitation, Town	Spanish- American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990
8HE266 (GV)	St. Joseph Church	21S/19E/30	Historic Cemetery/ Grave	Spanish- American War (1898-1916)	Hernando County Planning 1990

*LS=Lithic scatter; SA=Single artifact; AS=Artifact scatter

Nine of the archaeological sites within the project area were identified and recorded as a result of William Browning's survey of US 98 from Yontz Road to CR 491 (Browning 1988). The other two local sites are late 19th/early 20th century townsites recorded in 1990

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by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning Department. These sites, 8HE262 and 8HE267, were recorded on the basis of archival research only. Therefore, the exact locations have not been verified through field survey.

Several other sites recorded by Sutherland (e.g., 8HE261, -264, -265, and -266) are located within two miles of the project area (Table 5.2). Other archaeological sites located proximate to the Cobb Road/US 98 project area (Table 5.2) were identified and recorded during surveys of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989), the proposed North Suncoast Expressway (Wharton 1990), and the Suncoast Parkway reevaluation areas (ACI 1995). Ballo's survey of a segment of SR 50/50A, directly south of the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study project area, resulted in the discovery of several local archaeological sites within Sections 28, 29, and 30 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East. These resources include the Horselake Road Site (8HE237), the Shopping Center Site (8HE238), and the Pumping Station Site (8HE239). These are mostly lithic scatter type sites. All are situated on a low ridge or knoll within 800 ft (244 m) of a fresh water source, usually a pond. Similarly, of the total 15 archaeological sites identified in Hernando County along the proposed North Suncoast Expressway corridor (Wharton 1990), about five miles west of the project area, most are lithic scatters located on hill slopes or ridge crests within 328 ft (100 m) of a pond, sink, or seep spring branch.

In general, these and other previous surveys illustrate that above all other factors, proximity to a source of fresh water, including lakes, ponds, wet prairies, marshes and sinks, is a key to prehistoric site location in Hernando County. In her assessment of the archaeological resources of Hernando County, Horvath (1986a) found that, in general, most sites are within 1312 ft (400 m) of a potable water source, are associated with sand ridges, and are found in relatively better drained locations in areas of poorly drained soils. Quarries are associated with sinkholes. Roughly one-third of the sites in Hernando County are within 33 ft (10 m) of a fresh water source, and 95% are within 1509 ft (460

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m) (Horvath 1986a:105, 137). Lithic scatter type sites, which comprised 33% of the recorded sites in the county at the time of study, tend to be located on sand ridges. The site locations are characterized by well drained soils, and the average distance to a fresh water source is 544 ft (166 m). Artifact scatters have similar environmental correlates. In an earlier study by Marsh (1975), it was found that “. . . it is the lack of water which best accounts for the absence of sites in the dry sandhills.” As demonstrated by the results of archaeological survey of the proposed North Suncoast Expressway, sites in the uplands occupy slopes, knolls, and other elevated terrain adjacent to ponds or other wetlands (Wharton 1990:11). In the pine flatwoods, sites are associated with ridges and knolls. No sites are found in the broad flats and sloughs (Wharton 1990:11).

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project corridor and proposed alternate pond areas, as well as their likely environmental settings, was generated. It should be noted that the settlement patterns discussed above cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. In applying these known site location predictive factors and historical information to the project area, locations along the corridor considered to have the potential for prehistoric and historic period site occurrence were identified. Specifically, the better drained, elevated hill slopes proximate to the lakes and wet prairies were considered to have the potential for lithic or artifact scatter type sites. Overall, few archaeological sites were expected within the Cobb Road segments, given the virtual lack of surface water.

In addition to prehistoric (precontact) archaeological sites, the potential for as yet unrecorded historic period archaeological sites was assessed. Historical documents and literature, including the 19th century federal surveyor's plat maps and field notes, were reviewed. These data indicated the potential for evidence of Anglo-American homestead activity, Second Seminole War period military trails, and settlements and old fields

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associated with the 1767-1836 occupation by the Chocochatti Seminole. Among the potential historic features within the project area were the as yet undocumented blockhouse at Hart Station, probably located somewhere in Section 15 of Township 21 South, Range 18 East, and Black Dirt's Old Town near Stafford Lake in Section 30 of the same township. Work camps and cultural materials associated with the early timber, naval stores, and limerock mining industries also were considered possible.

5.1.2 Historical/Structural Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that there are no previously recorded historic resources within the project area. A review of the USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954 (PR 1988) and Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954 (PR 1988) quadrangle maps revealed the potential for approximately 20 historic buildings within the project area.

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial windshield survey of the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study project area. Field survey efforts were focused on all areas within the project APE identified in the background research as having a high or moderate probability for prehistoric and historic period site occurrence. The APE was defined as land within and immediately adjacent to the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as well as alternate proposed pond sites. Those localities deemed to have a low site potential were archaeologically sampled. Following ground surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing was carried out to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits.

Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals in the high and moderate probability zones. Additional shovel tests also were

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dug at 328 ft (100 m) intervals within a sample of the low probability zone, as well as judgmentally around productive shovel tests in order to determine site dimensions. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 1.6 ft (0.5 m) in diameter by at least 3.3 ft (1 m) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 0.25 in (6.4 mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historic resources field survey consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance of the area to determine the location of all buildings and other structures (i.e., bridges and culverts) believed to have been built prior to 1952, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource within the project APE. For the historical/architectural survey, the APE included an area measuring approximately 400 ft. (122 m) in each direction from the centerline of the existing right-of-way. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic structure was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the Hernando County Historical Museum were examined, and residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A reconnaissance of the project area vicinity was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic districts existed within or adjacent to the project APE.

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5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All the cultural materials recovered as the result of field survey were lithic artifacts. These were initially cleansed, then divided into tools and debitage on the basis of gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 10x hand lens for traces of edge damage. Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, performs) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). Artifacts and associated project-related records are being stored at the ACI office in Sarasota pending transfer to the FDOT, or a designated curatorial facility.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) were to be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

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6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Overview

Archaeological and historical/architectural field survey of the existing and proposed right-of-way plus 93 proposed (preliminary) alternate pond sites resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -73, and -74). Survey by ACI indicated that 8HE28 and 8HE71 are part of the same large site, hereinafter designated as 8HE28/71. In addition to these known sites, four archaeological sites were newly identified within the roadway and alternate pond sites (8HE461, -462, -477, and -478) and 10 historic structures (8HE439 through -443 and 8HE445 through -449) were identified and evaluated. Two archaeological occurrences (AOs) also were found within alternate pond sites. Of the total archaeological sites and historic structures, only the Hammock Consolidated School (8HE447), located at the northwest corner of the intersection of US 98 and CR 491 in Segment 4, is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. None of the other archaeological sites and historic structures is considered to meet the NRHP-eligibility criteria. Table 6.1 provides a summary of survey results, organized by roadway study segment.

Table 6.1. Summary of Survey Results

Project Segment	Archaeological Sites	Shovel Tests	Historic Structures	NRHP Properties
1a	None	30	Six (8HE439, -440, -441, -442, -443, and -445)	None
1b	None	0	None	None
2a	None; one AO	45	None	None
2b	None	1	None	None
3	Seven: Five previously recorded sites (8HE72, -73, -74, -262*, and -267); two new sites (8HE461 and -477); one AO	185	One (8HE446)	None
4	Seven: Six previously recorded (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, and -262*); two new sites (8HE462 and -478)	221	Three (8HE447, -448, and -449)	8HE447

* The recorded location of 8HE262 places it due east and west of CR 491, within both Segments 3 and 4.

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6.2 Archaeological Survey Results

Background research indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study project. Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 263 shovel tests (STs) within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. As the result, evidence was discovered for eight of the previously recorded resources (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -73, and -74). 8HE28 and 8HE71 were found to be contiguous, and thus, are now considered a single site, hereinafter designated as 8HE28/71. No evidence of 8HE72, 8HE272, or 8HE267 was found. In addition to the eight known sites, all of which are lithic scatters, there are two archaeological sites, also lithic scatters, which were newly discovered within the roadway right-of-way. These have been assigned the FMSF numbers 8HE461 and -462. All of the previously and newly recorded sites are located within Segments 3 and 4. None is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Systematic subsurface testing within Segments 1a, 1b, 2a, and 2b yielded negative results.

Archaeological survey of the 93 proposed (preliminary) alternate pond sites entailed ground surface inspection and the excavation of an additional 218 shovel tests within the 50 ponds considered to have a high (N=26) or moderate (N=24) site location potential. A few shovel tests also were excavated within low probability ponds. The locations of the alternate pond sites are illustrated in Figure 6.1a-z, and pond-specific results are provided in Table 6.2. Eight previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, 70, -71, -73, and -74) were found to extend into proposed pond areas, and three sites (8HE461, -477, and -478) were newly discovered. These resources are associated with 16 of the proposed ponds, as summarized in Table 6.3. In addition, two archaeological occurrences (AOs) were discovered in alternate pond sites (13b and 22a). None of the archaeological sites is considered potentially NRHP-eligible.

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Table 6.2. Archaeological Site Potential and Survey Findings for the Proposed Alternate Pond Sites.

POND	SEGMENT	ARCH. PROB.	FIGURE	NO. STs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
1a	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
1b	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
1c	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
2a	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
2b	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
2c	1A	LPZ	6.1a	0	Negative
3a	1A	MPZ	6.1b	2	Negative
3b	1A	MPZ	6.1b	2	Negative
3c	1A	MPZ	6.1b	2	Negative
4a	1B	LPZ	6.1b	0	Negative
4b	1B	LPZ	6.1b	0	Negative
5a	1B	LPZ	6.1d	0	Negative
5b	1B	LPZ	6.1d	0	Negative
5c	1B	LPZ	6.1d	0	Negative
7a	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
7b	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
7c	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
8a	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
8b	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
8c	1B	LPZ	6.1e	0	Negative
9a	2A	MPZ	6.1f	3	Negative
9b	2A	MPZ	6.1f	3	Negative
9c	2A	MPZ	6.1f	0	Negative
10a	2A	LPZ	6.1f	0	Negative
10b	2A	LPZ	6.1f	0	Negative
10c	2A	LPZ	6.1f	0	Negative
11a	2A	LPZ	6.1g	0	Negative
11b	2A	LPZ	6.1g	0	Negative
12a	2A	LPZ	6.1h	0	Negative
12b	2A	LPZ	6.1h	0	Negative
12c	2A	LPZ	6.1h	0	Negative
13a	2A	LPZ	6.1i	0	Negative
13b	2A	MPZ	6.1i	6	1 productive ST - AO 1
13c	2A	MPZ	6.1i	4	Negative
14a	2B	LPZ	6.1j	0	Negative
14b	2B	LPZ	6.1i-j	0	Negative
14c	2B	LPZ	6.1j	0	Negative
16a	2B	MPZ	6.1j	1	Negative
16b	2B	MPZ	6.1j	0	Negative
16c	2B	MPZ	6.1j	1	Negative
17a	2B/3	MPZ	6.1k	3	Negative
17b	2B/3	MPZ	6.1k	3	Negative
18a	3	HPZ	6.1k	2	1 productive ST - 8HE74

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POND	SEGMENT	ARCH. PROB.	FIGURE	NO. STs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
18b*	3	HPZ	6.1k	2	2 productive STs - 8HE74
18c	3	LPZ	6.1k	0	Negative
18d	3	HPZ	6.1k	6	Negative
19a	3	HPZ	6.1m	5	Negative
19b	3	HPZ	6.1m	5	Negative
20a	3	MPZ	6.1m	2	Negative
20b	3	MPZ	6.1m	2	1 productive ST - 8HE73
21a	3	HPZ	6.1m-n	4	Negative
21b	3	HPZ	6.1m-n	1	Negative
21c	3	MPZ	6.1m-n	2	Negative
22a	3	MPZ	6.1n	8	1 productive ST - AO 2
22b	3	MPZ	6.1n	3	Negative
22c	3	MPZ	6.1n	4	Negative
23a	3	MPZ	6.1o	5	Negative
23b	3	MPZ	6.1o	7	1 productive ST - 8HE461
22-23d	3	MPZ	6.1n	2	Negative
24a	3	MPZ	6.1p	2	Negative
24b	3	MPZ	6.1p	5	2 productive STs - 8HE477 (New)
24c	3	MPZ	6.1p	3	Negative
25a	3	HPZ	6.1q	2	Negative
25b	3	MPZ	6.1q	1	Negative
25-26d	3	HPZ	6.1q	4	Negative
26a	3	HPZ	6.1q	6	Negative
26b	3	HPZ	6.1q	4	Negative
27a	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
27b	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
27c	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
28a	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
28b	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
28c	3	LPZ	6.1s	0	Negative
29a	4	LPZ	6.1t	0	Negative
29b	4	LPZ	6.1t	0	Negative
29c	4	LPZ	6.1t	0	Negative
30a	4	MPZ	6.1u	8	Negative
30b	4	LPZ	6.1u	0	Negative
31a	4	HPZ	6.1v	13	8 productive STs - 8HE28/71
31b	4	HPZ	6.1v	6	Negative
31c	4	HPZ	6.1v	6	5 productive STs - 8HE28/71
32a	4	HPZ	6.1x	6	5 productive STs - 8HE70
32b	4	HPZ	6.1x	5	5 productive STs - 8HE70
32c	4	HPZ	6.1x	4	4 productive STs - 8HE70
33a	4	HPZ	6.1x	5	5 productive STs - 8HE69
33b	4	HPZ	6.1x	9	2 productive STs - 8HE70, 8HE69
33c	4	HPZ	6.1x	2	2 productive STs - 8HE69
34a	4	HPZ	6.1y	4	Negative
34b	4	HPZ	6.1y	2	2 productive STs - 8HE68

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POND	SEGMENT	ARCH. PROB.	FIGURE	NO. STs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
34c	4	HPZ	6.1y	2	Negative
35a (new)	4	LPZ	6.1y	0	Negative
35a (original)	4	HPZ	6.1y	10	4 productive STs - 8HE67
35b	4	HPZ	6.1y	16	9 productive STs - 8HE478 (new)
35c	4	HPZ	6.1y	3	Negative

*partially overlaps 18a. 1 ST in overlap area counted for 18b.

Summary descriptions of the archaeological sites located within the project (Table 6.4), including original and updated information, are provided below. The discussion is organized by study segment, proceeding from south to north. Copies of the original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A, and site locations, including original and revised boundaries, are illustrated in Figure 6.2a-d. The locations of all proposed alternate pond sites as well as shovel test locations within the project are depicted in Figure 6.1a-z. All measurements in this section of the report contain metric equivalents, consistent with the standard convention for the recording of archaeological information.

Table 6.3. Summary of Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Results for Alternate Pond Sites, by Study Segment.

Segment	No. Pond Alternates	No. LPZ	No. MPZ	No. HPZ	Total STs	Results
1a	9	6	3	0	6	Negative
1b	11	11	0	0	0	Negative
2a	14	9	5	0	16	AO 1 in Pond 13b
2b	6	6	0	0	2	Negative
3	33	7	15	11	93	Two previously recorded sites associated with three ponds: 8HE74 in Ponds 18a and 18b, and 8HE73 in Pond 20b. Two new sites: 8HE477 in Pond 24b, and 8HE461 in Pond 23b. AO 2 in Pond 22a
4	20	4	1	15	101	Five previously recorded sites associated with 10 ponds: 8HE71 in Ponds 31a and 31c; 8HE70 in Ponds 32a, 32b, 32c, and 33b; 8HE69 in Ponds 33a, 33b, and 33c; 8HE68 in Pond 34b; and 8HE67 in Pond 35a. One new site, 8HE478, in Pond 35b.
Total	93	43	24	26	218	Seven previously recorded sites (8HE67, -68, -69, 70, -71, -73, and -74; three new sites (8HE461, -477, and -478); and two AOs

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Table 6.4. Summary of Sites Located within the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study.

SITE NO./ NAME	SITE TYPE	LOCATION; QUAD MAP	RECORDER And DATE	STs	RESULTS/ COMMENTS
8HE74/Tank Lake	Lithic scatter	T21S/R19E/33; Brooksville	Browning 1985	27	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Ponds 18a and 18b/Update prepared
8HE73/Railroad Spur	Lithic scatter	T21S/R19E/29; Brooksville	Browning 1985	20	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Pond 20b/Update prepared
8HE267/ Stafford	Historic town	T21S/R19E/29; Brooksville	Hernando Co. Planning Dept. 1990	18	No evidence found
8HE461/ Ringhaver	Lithic scatter	T21S/R19E/29; Brooksville	ACI 2002	18	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Pond 23b/ New FMSF form
8HE72/ Caterpillar Tractor	Lithic scatter	T21S/R19E/19; Brooksville NW	Browning 1985	21	No evidence found
8HE262(GV)/ Hammock School	Historic farm; building	T21S/R18E/18; Brooksville NW	Hernando Co. Planning Dept. 1990	0	No surface evidence of historic farm and building (Historic school recorded as 8HE447)
8HE477/Stafford Lake East	Lithic scatter	T21S/R19E/20; Brooksville NW	ACI 2002	5	Lithic artifacts found in Pond 24b/New FMSF form
8HE28/71/ Turkey Prairie	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	Jones 1977; Browning 1985	27	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Ponds 31a and 31c/Update prepared
8HE70/Harris Pond South	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	Browning 1985	17	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Ponds 32a-c and 33b/Update prepared
8HE69/Harris Pond West	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	Browning 1985	13	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Ponds 33a-c/ Update prepared
8HE68/Lonestar	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	Browning 1985	16	Lithic artifacts found in ROW and Pond 34b/Update prepared
8HE67/Hillside South	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	Browning 1985	11	Artifacts found in ROW and Pond 35a/ Update prepared
8HE478/Tatum Road East	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/11; Brooksville NW	ACI 2002	16	Lithic artifacts found in Pond 35b/New FMSF form
8HE462/World Woods	Lithic scatter	T21S/R18E/3; Brooksville NW	ACI 2002	23	Lithic artifacts found in ROW/New FMSF form

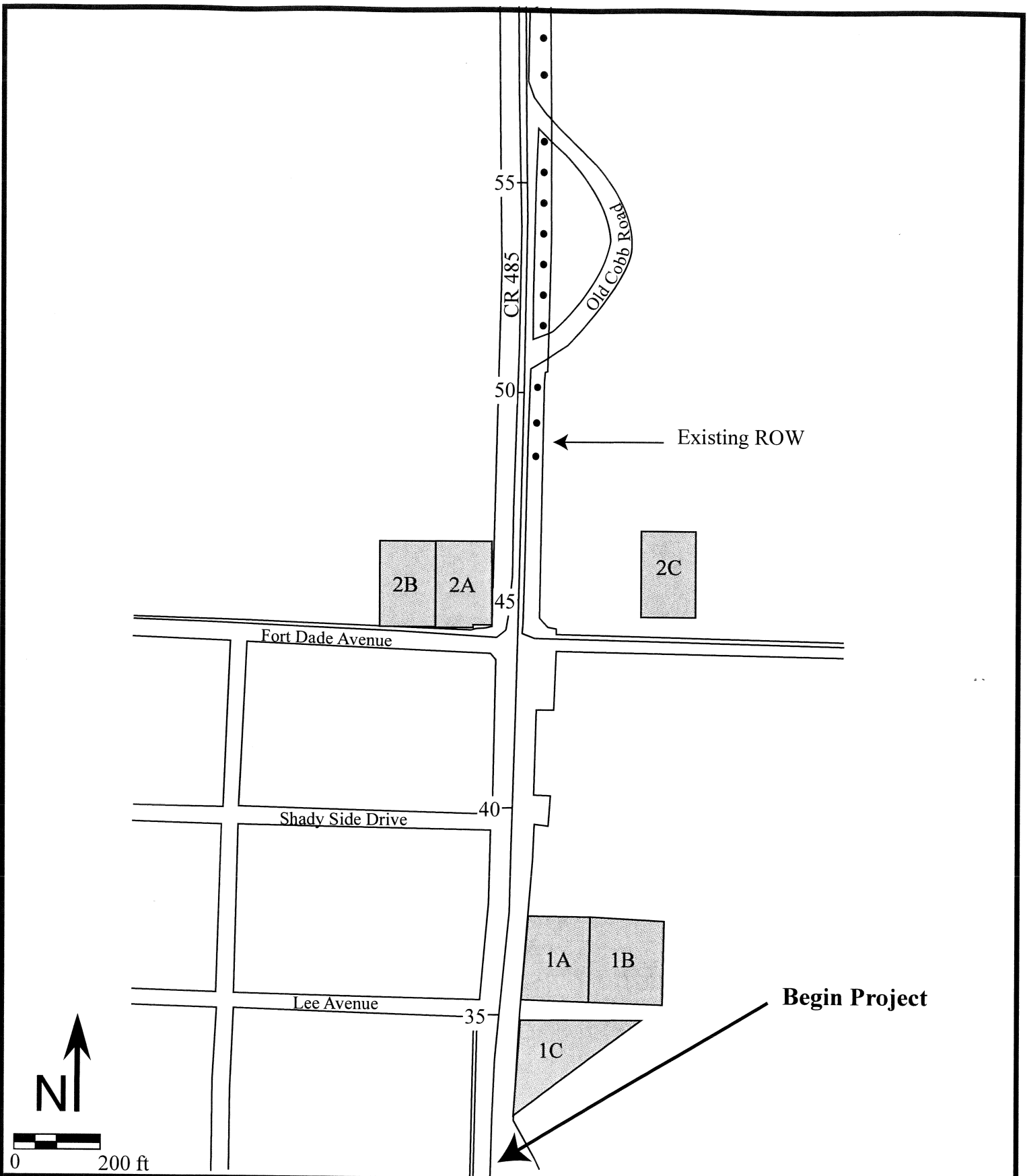


Figure 6.1a Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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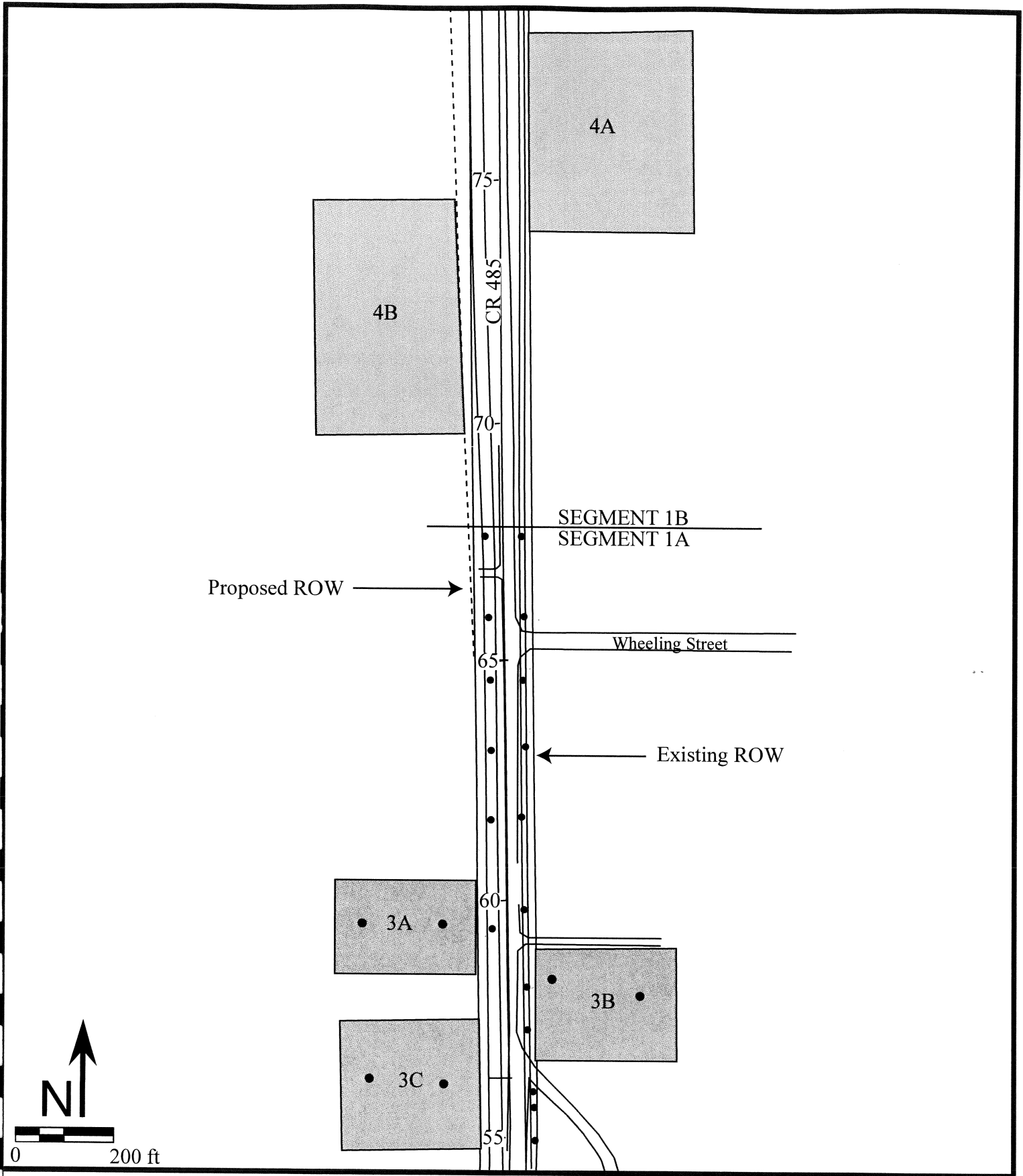


Figure 6.1b Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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Proposed ROW →

105

100

CR 485

95

90

85

← Existing ROW



0 200 ft

Figure 6.1c Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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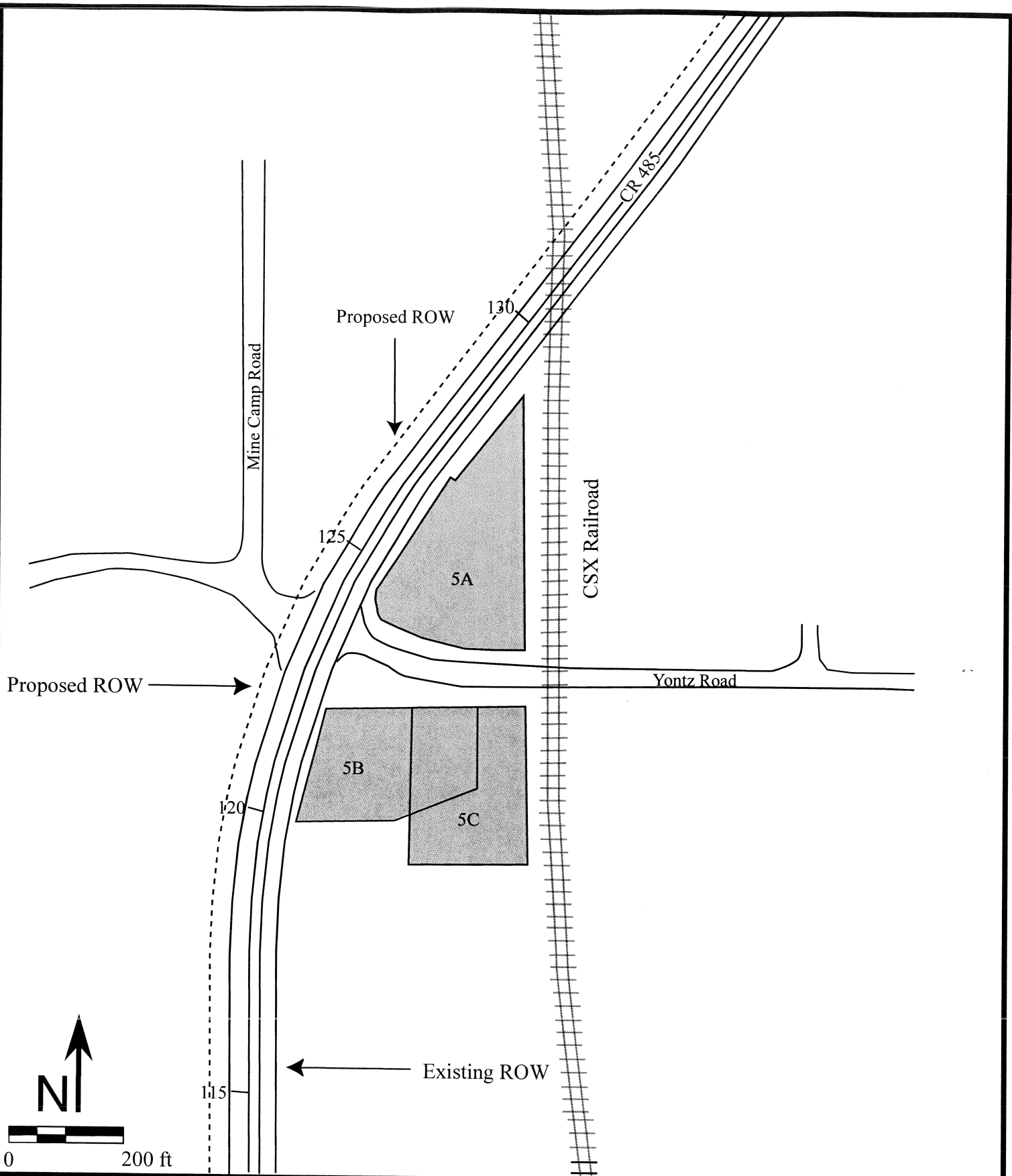


Figure 6.1d Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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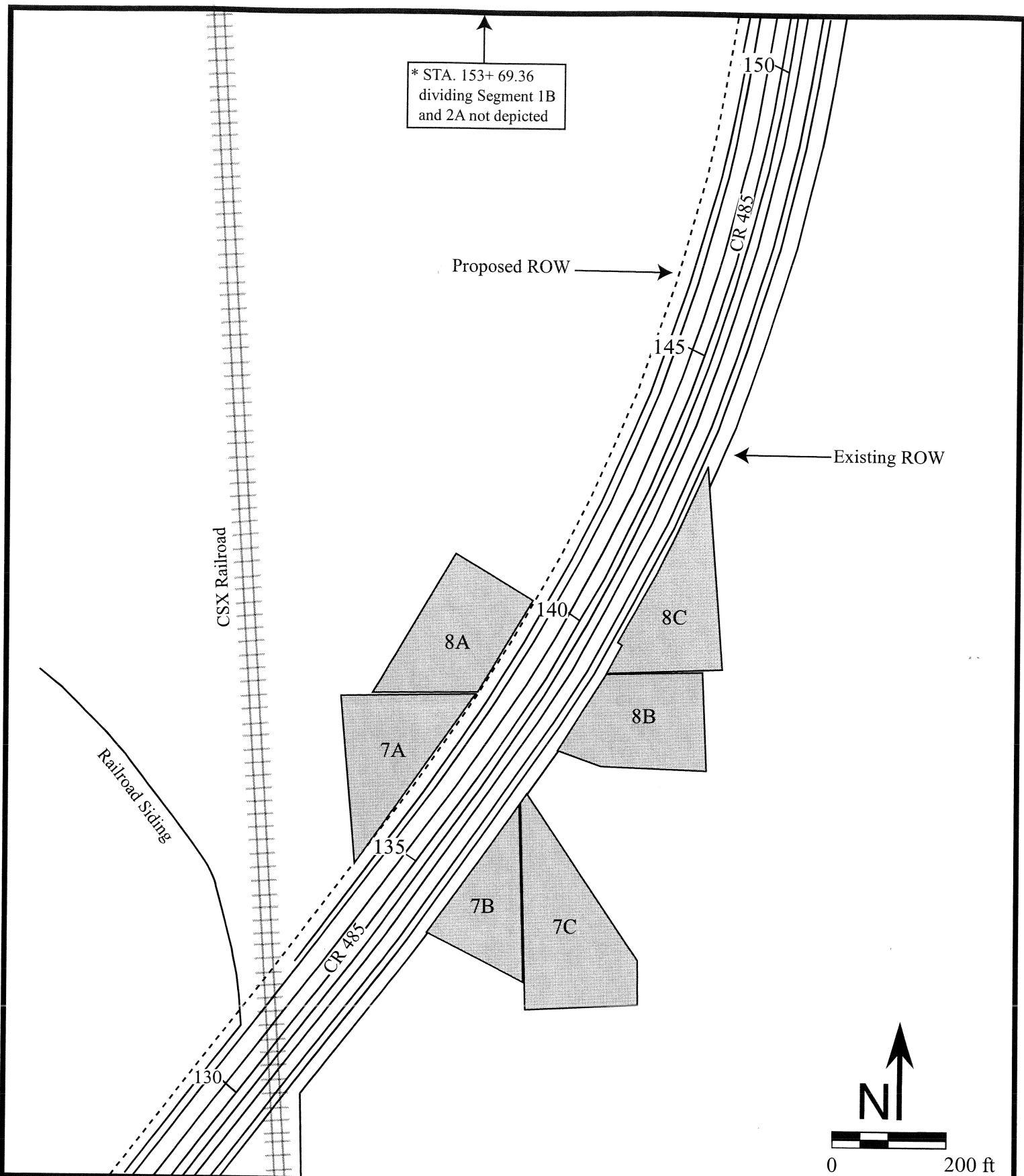


Figure 6.1e Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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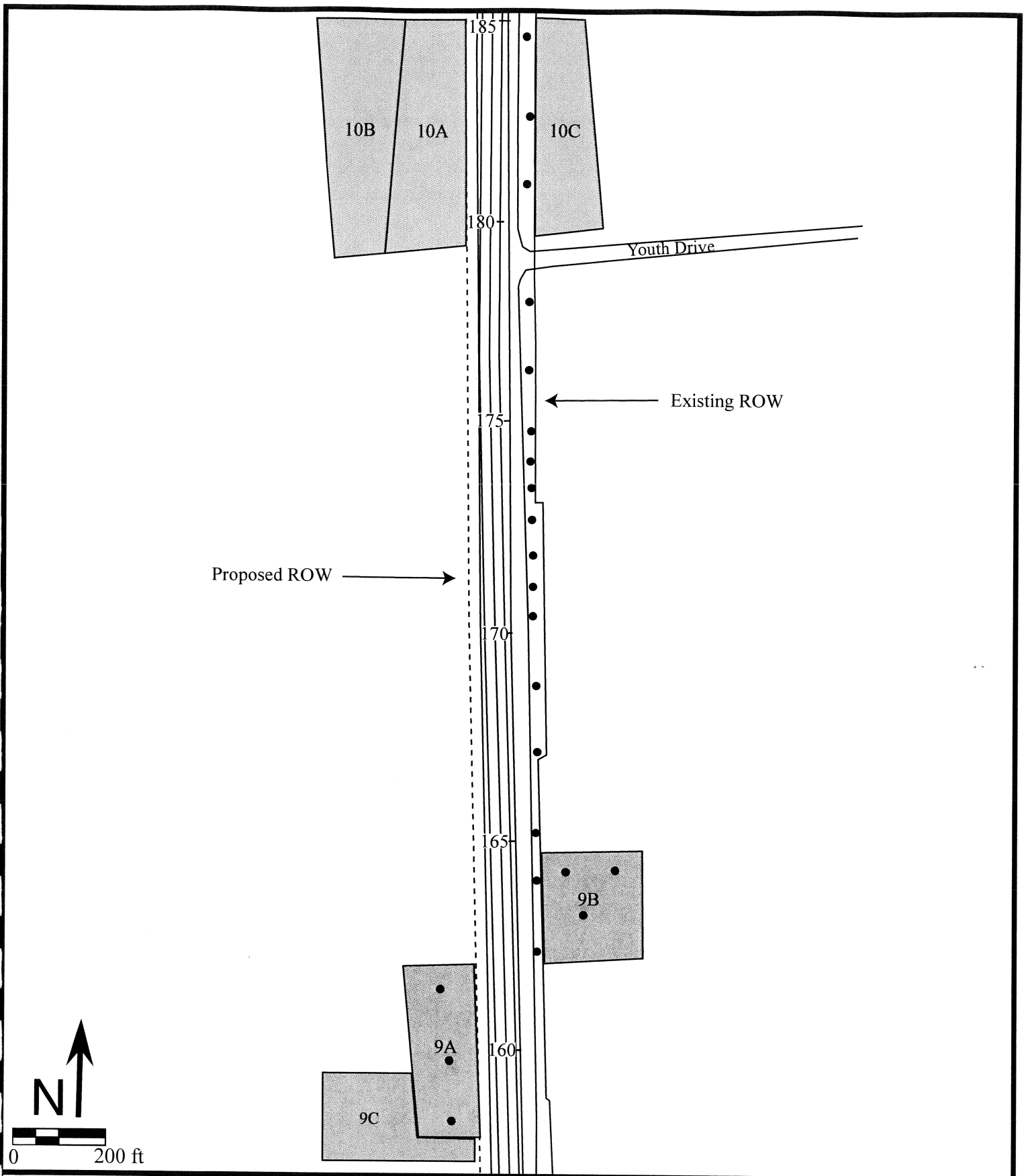


Figure 6.1f Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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Proposed ROW →

← Existing ROW

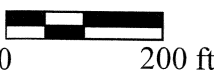
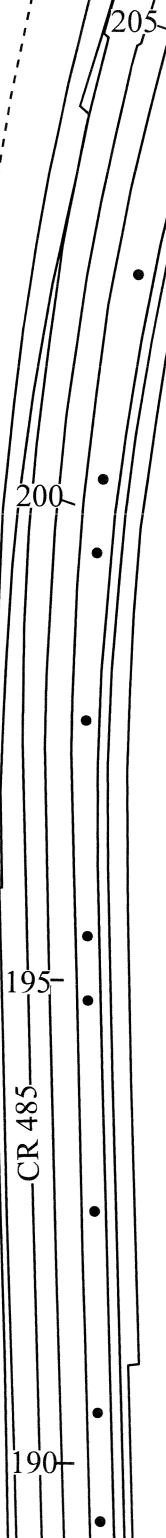
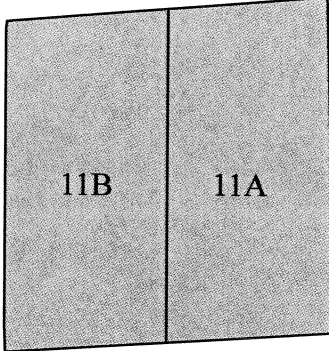


Figure 6.1g Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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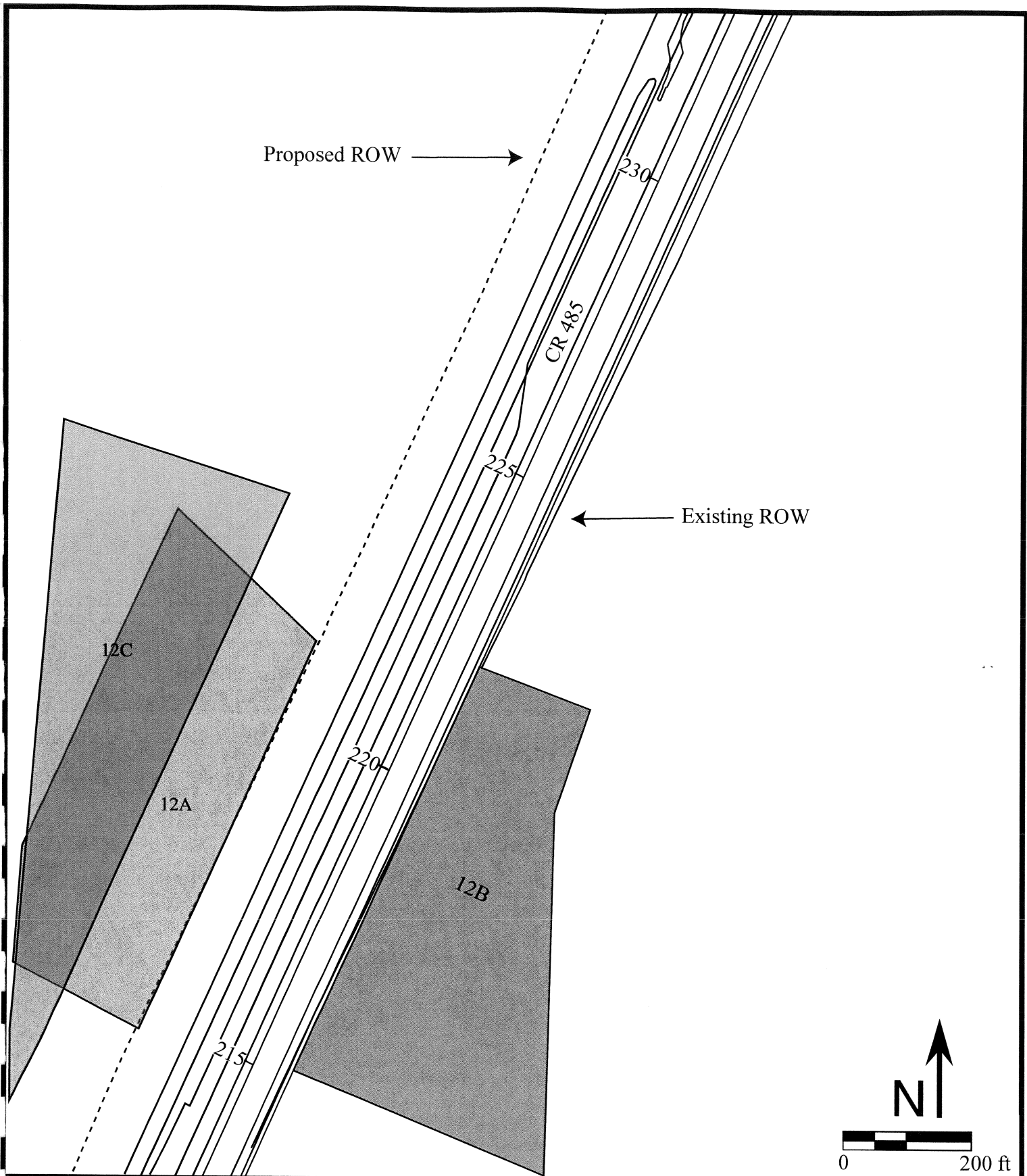


Figure 6.1h Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
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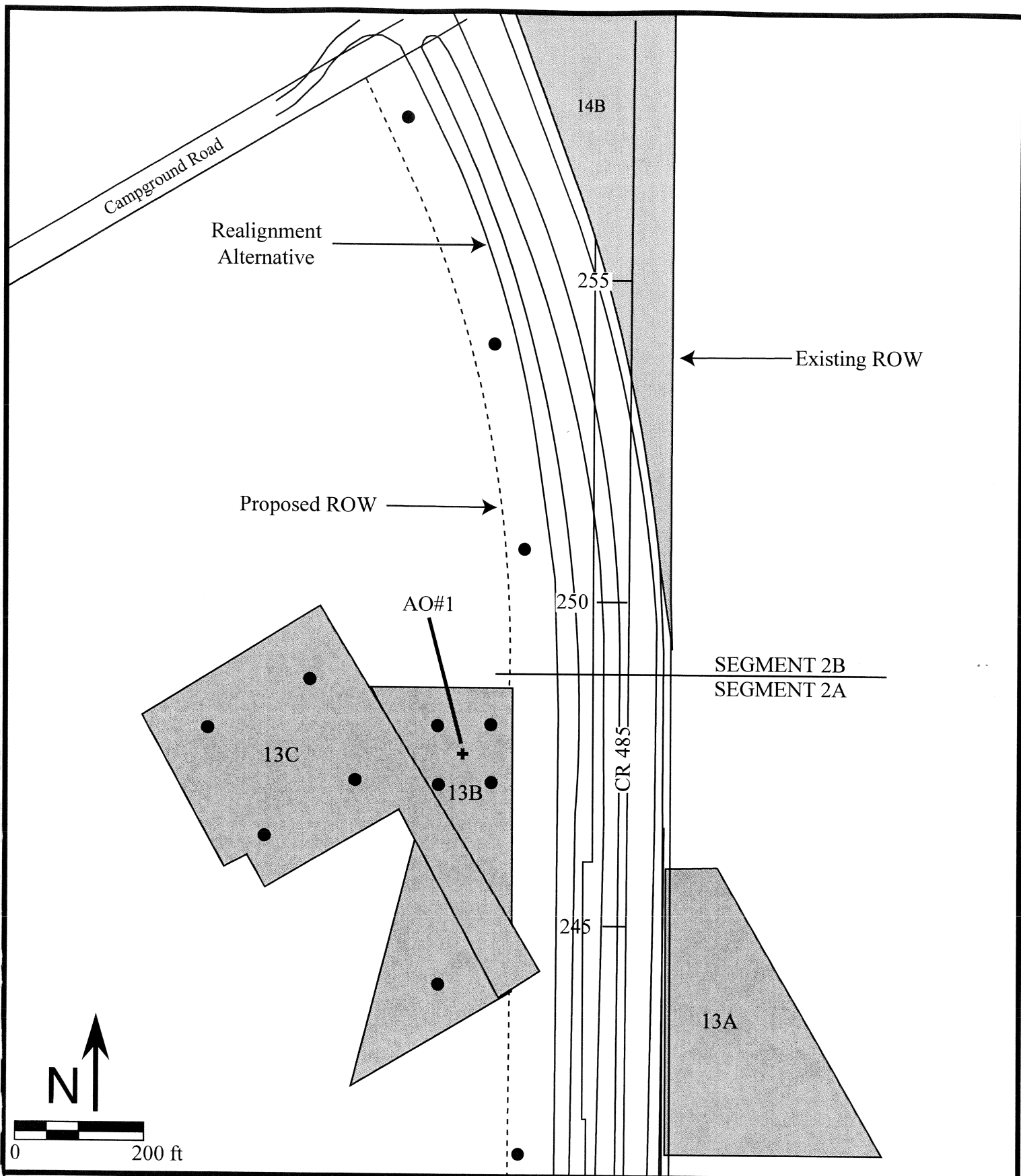


Figure 6.1i Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
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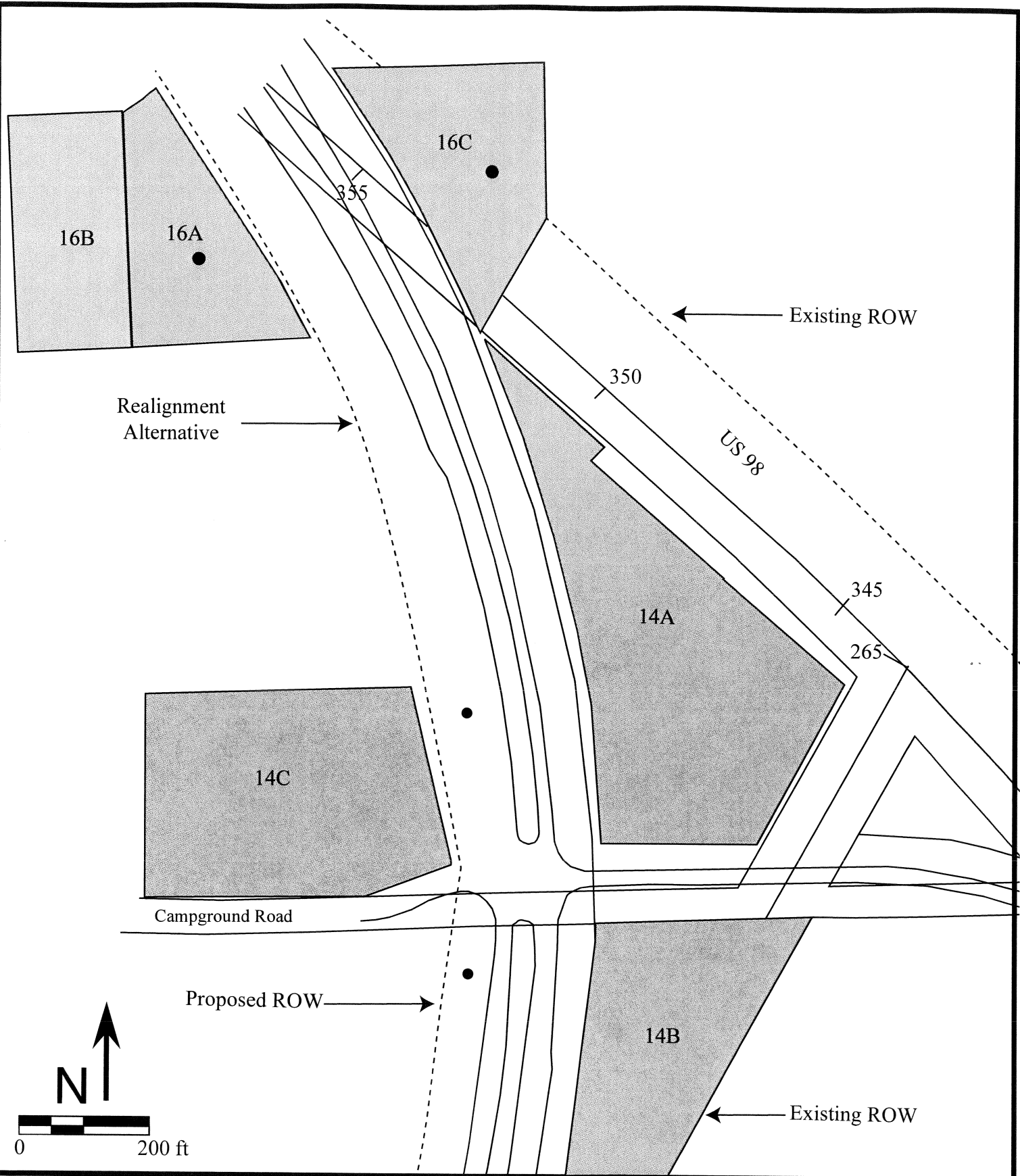


Figure 6.1j Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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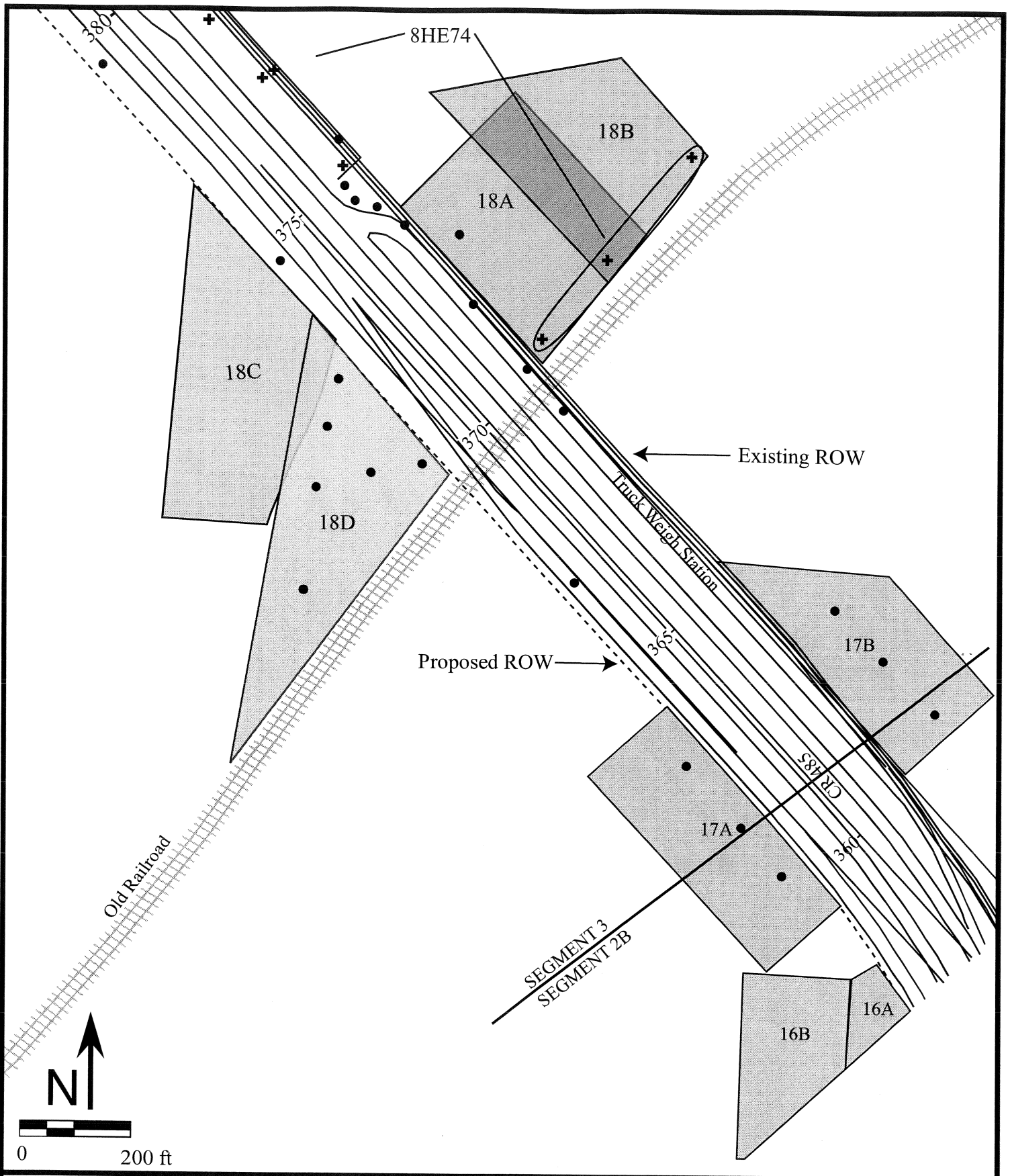


Figure 6.1k Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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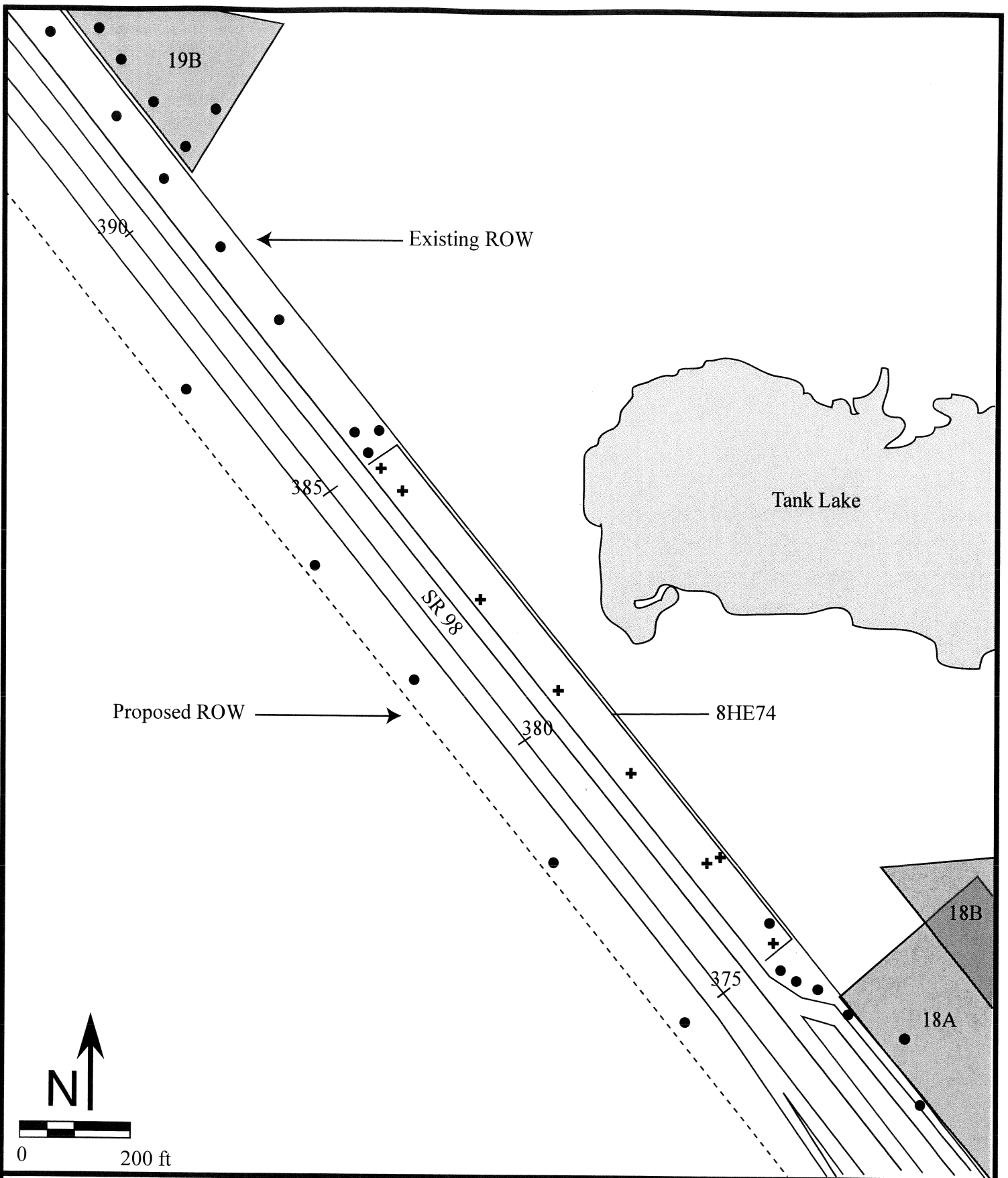


Figure 6.11 Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●". ST size is not to scale.

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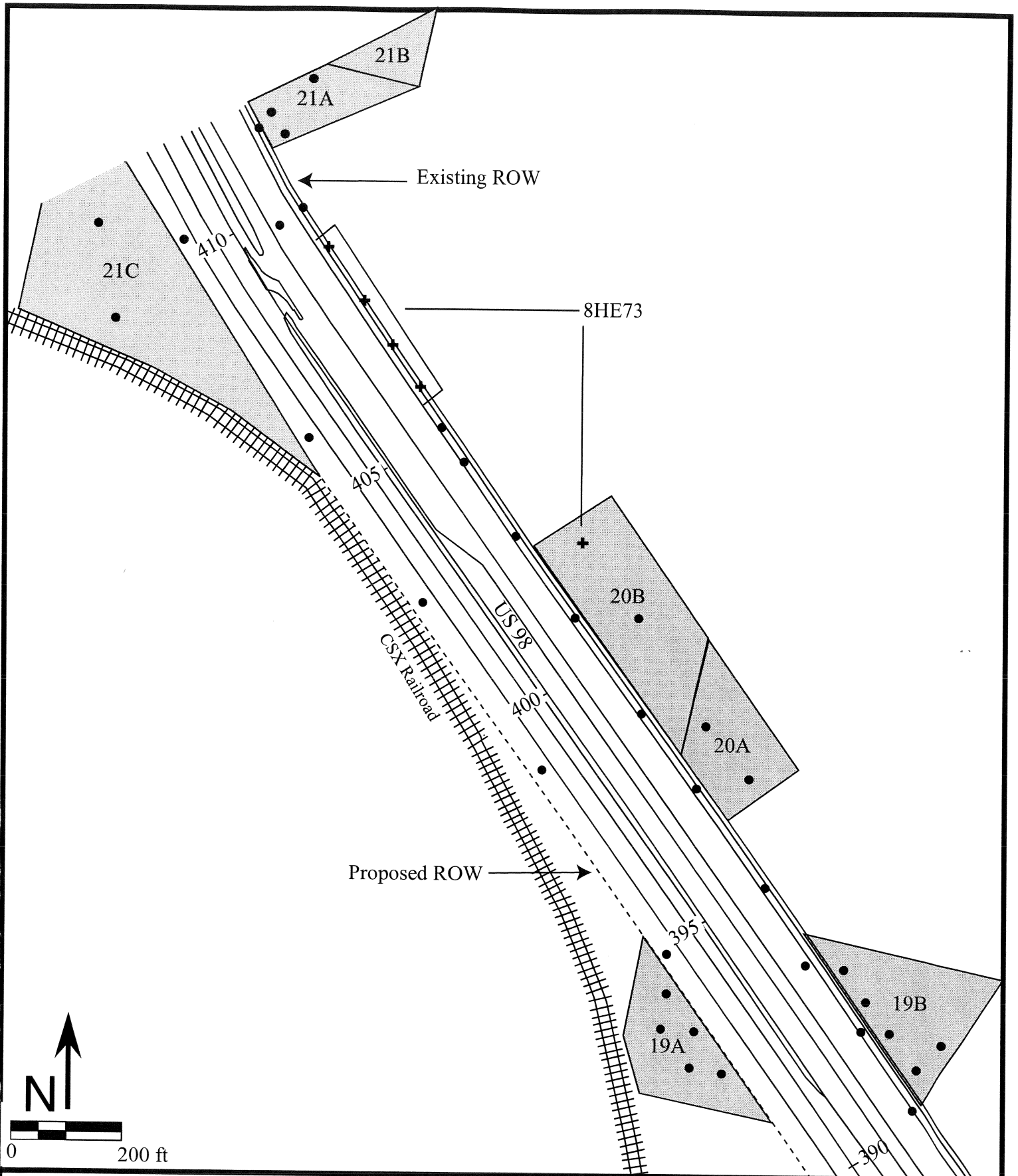


Figure 6.1m Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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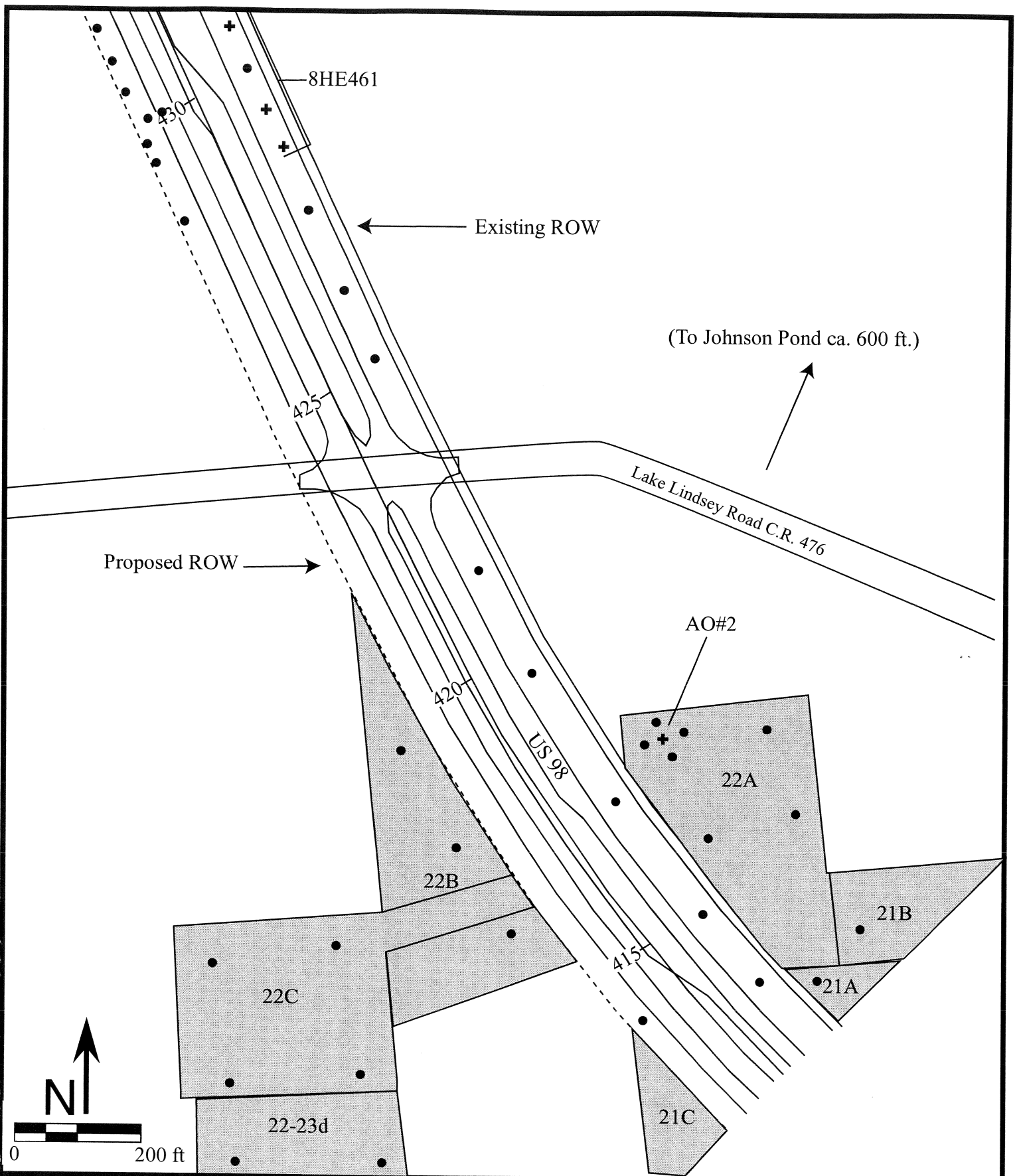


Figure 6.1n Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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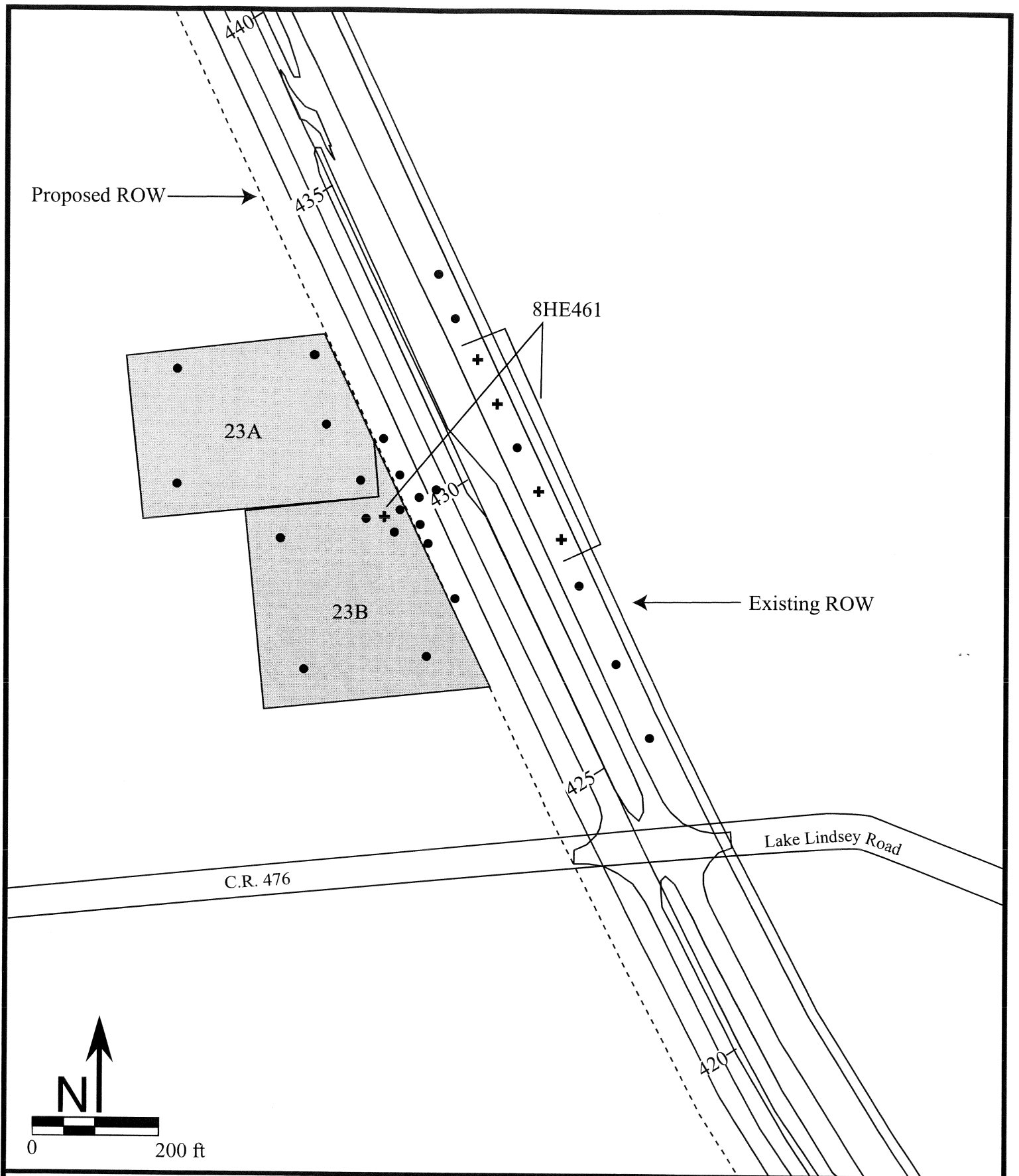


Figure 6.1o Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale.

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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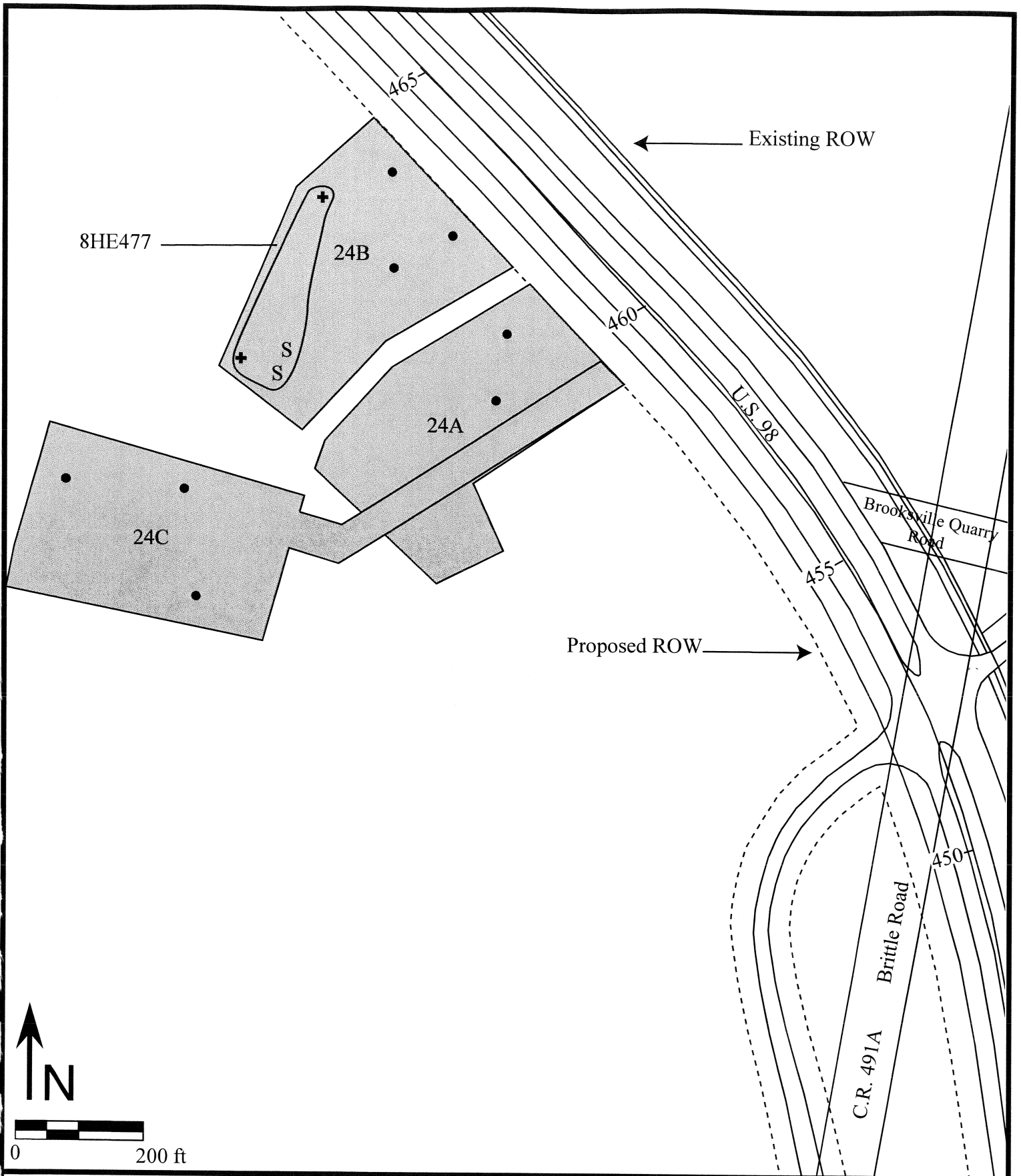


Figure 6.1p Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•". ST size is not to scale. "S" indicates surface find.

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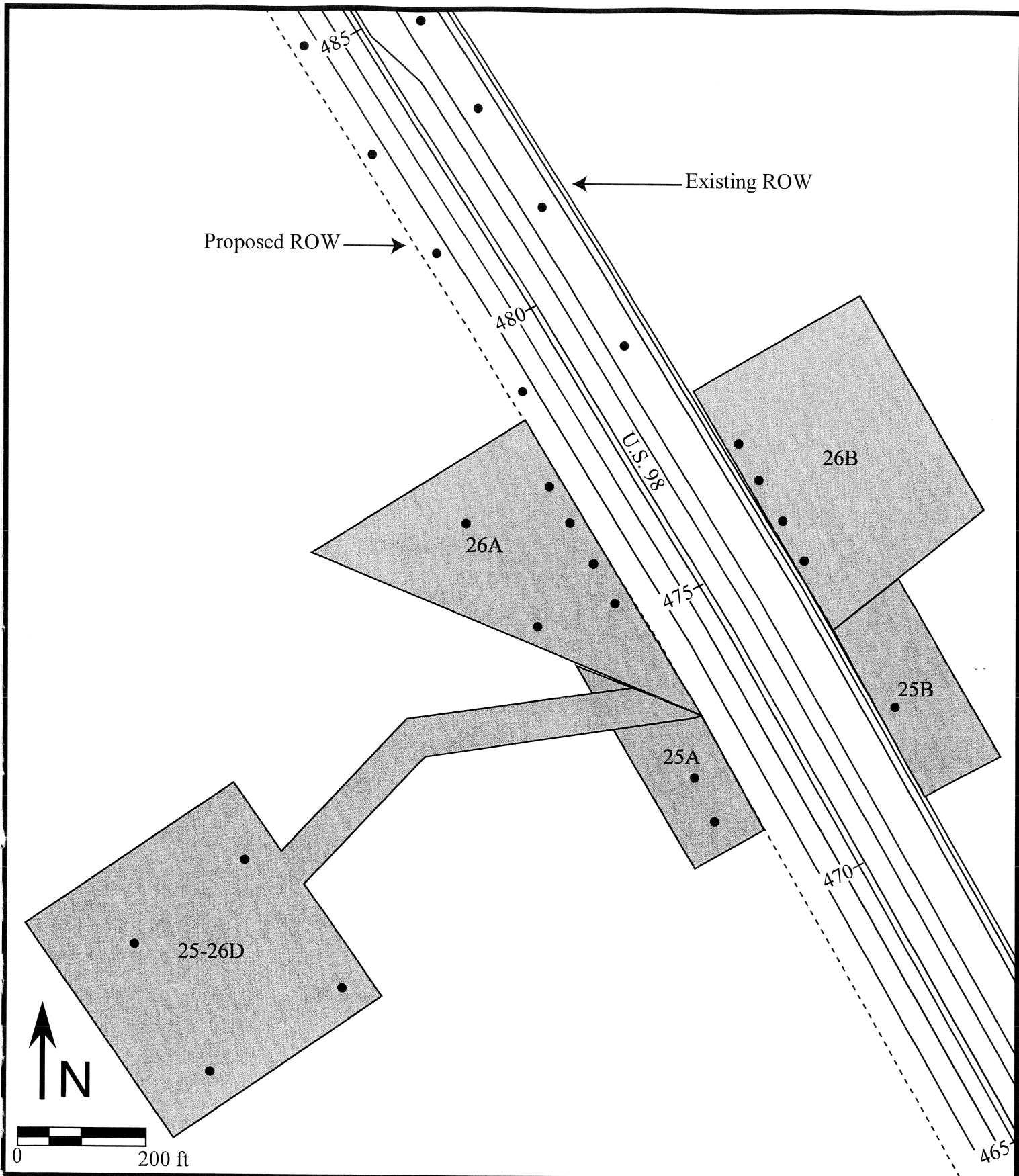


Figure 6.1q Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
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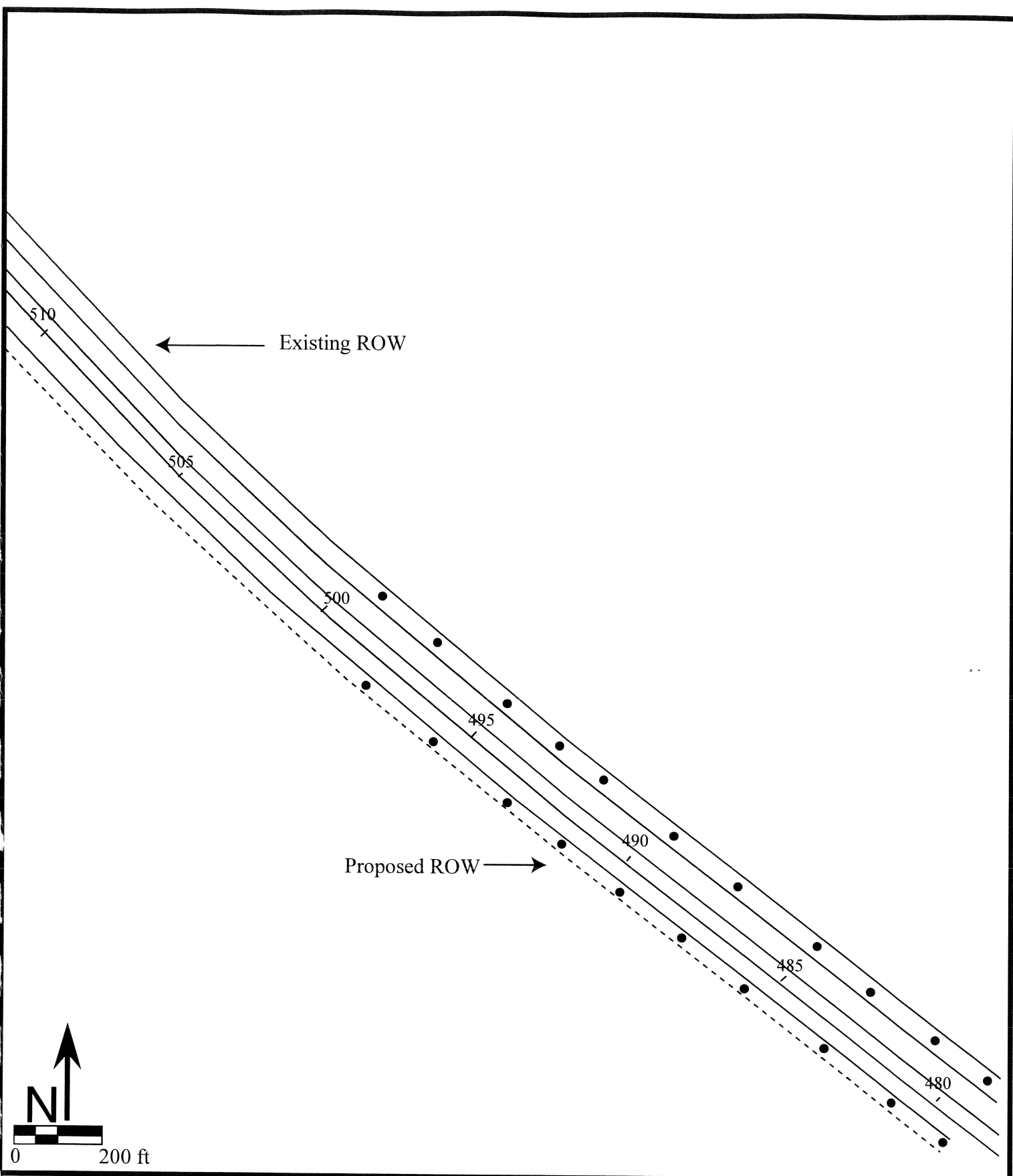


Figure 6.1r Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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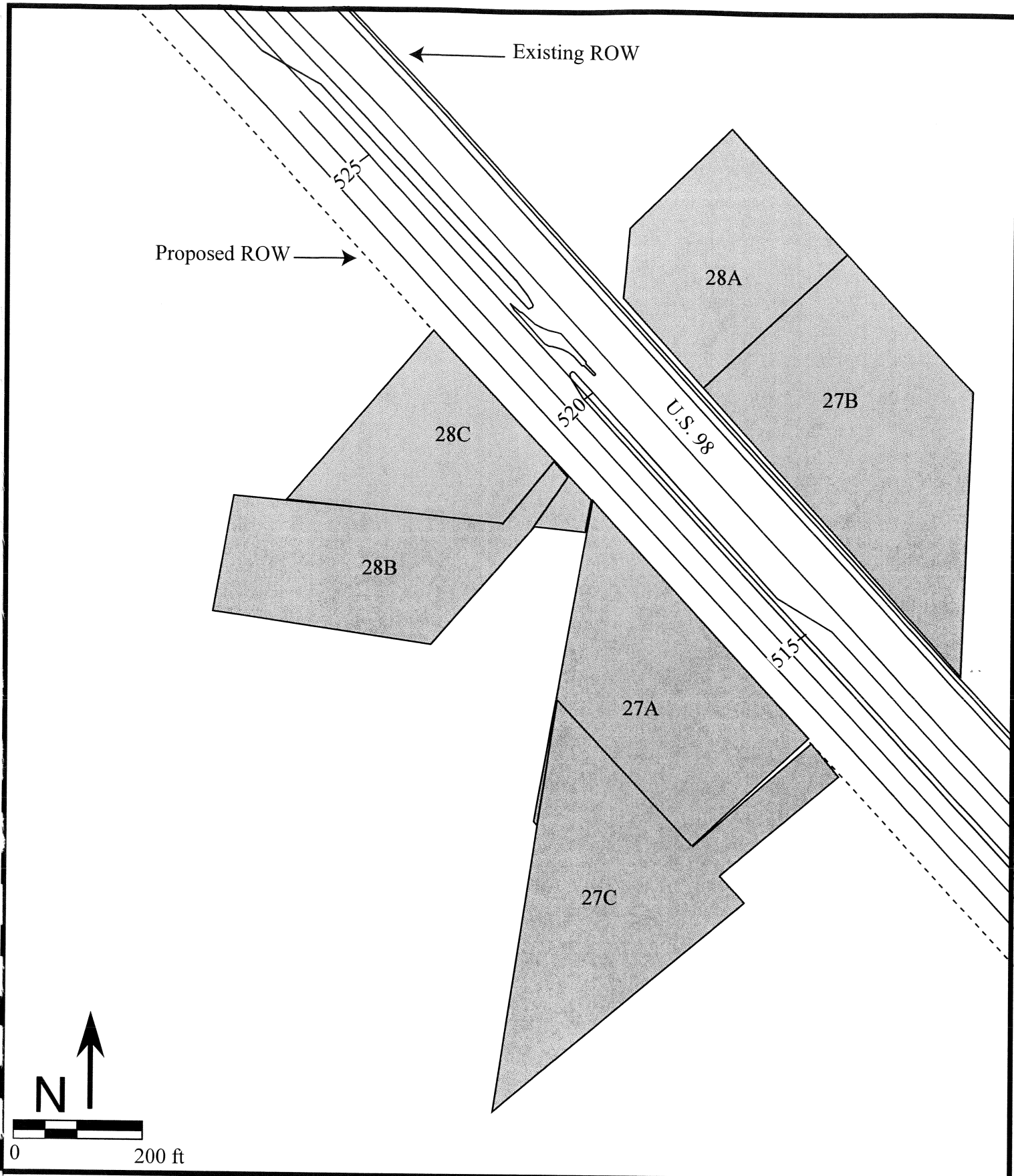


Figure 6.1s Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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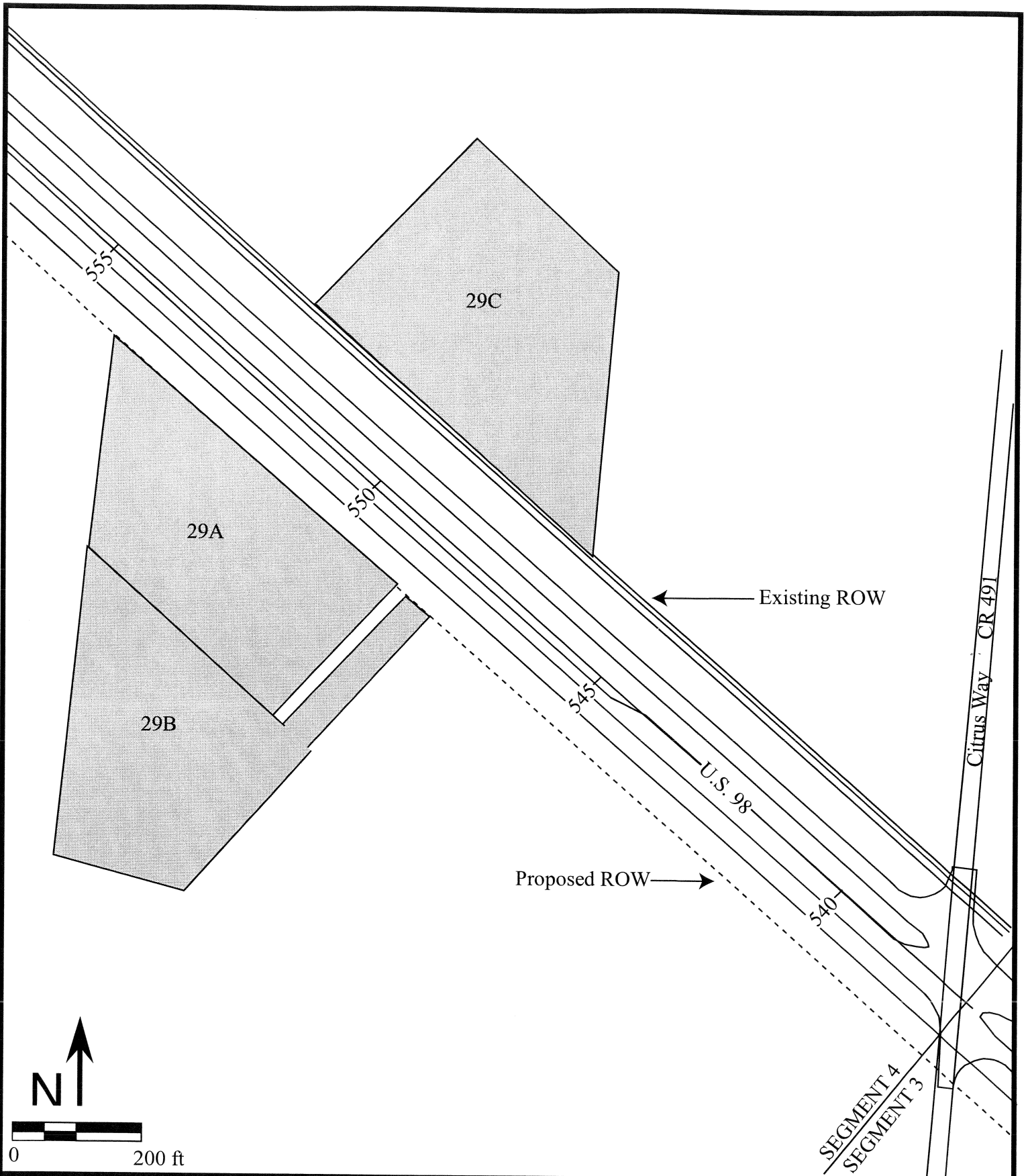


Figure 6.1t Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "●".

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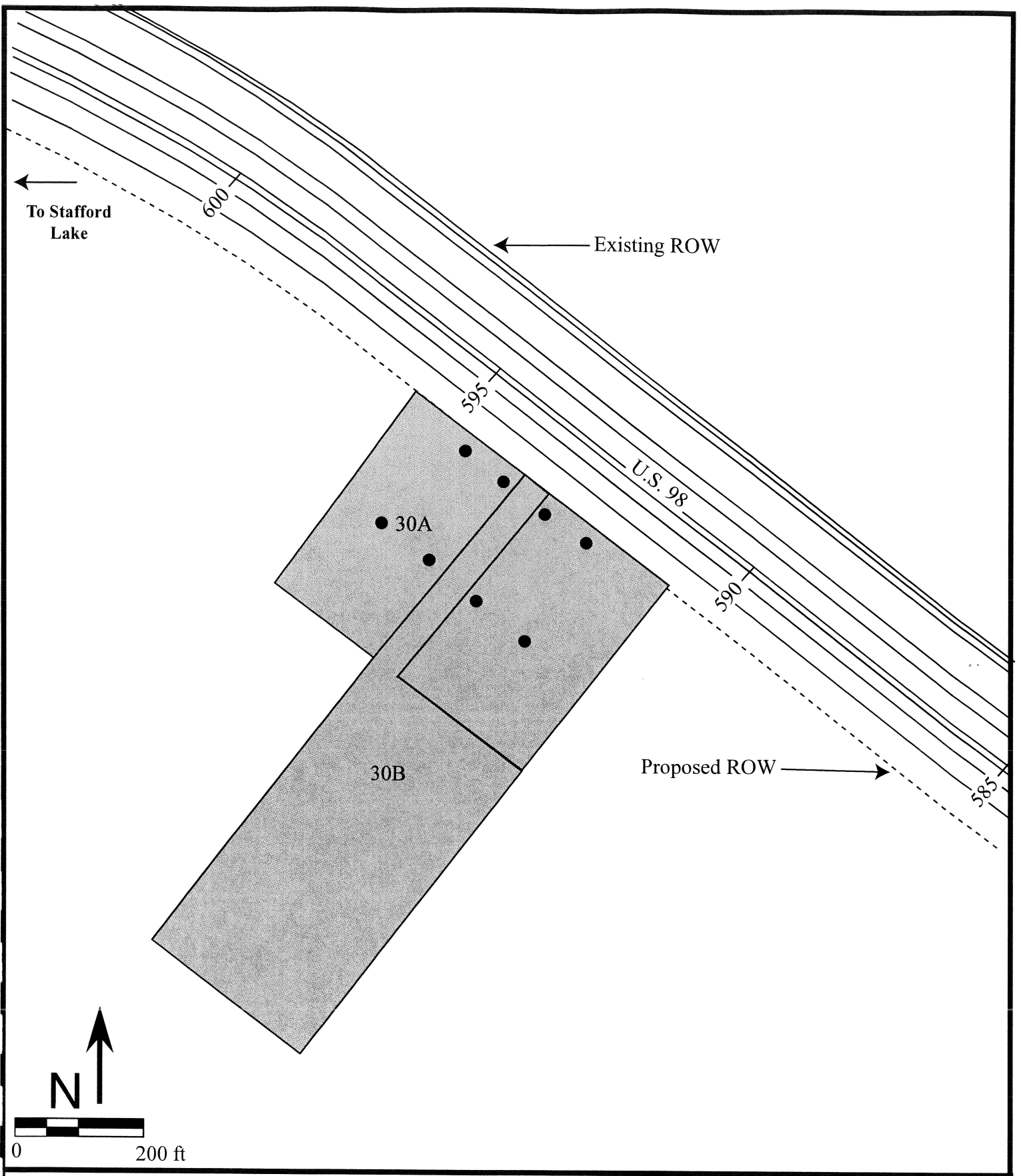


Figure 6.1u Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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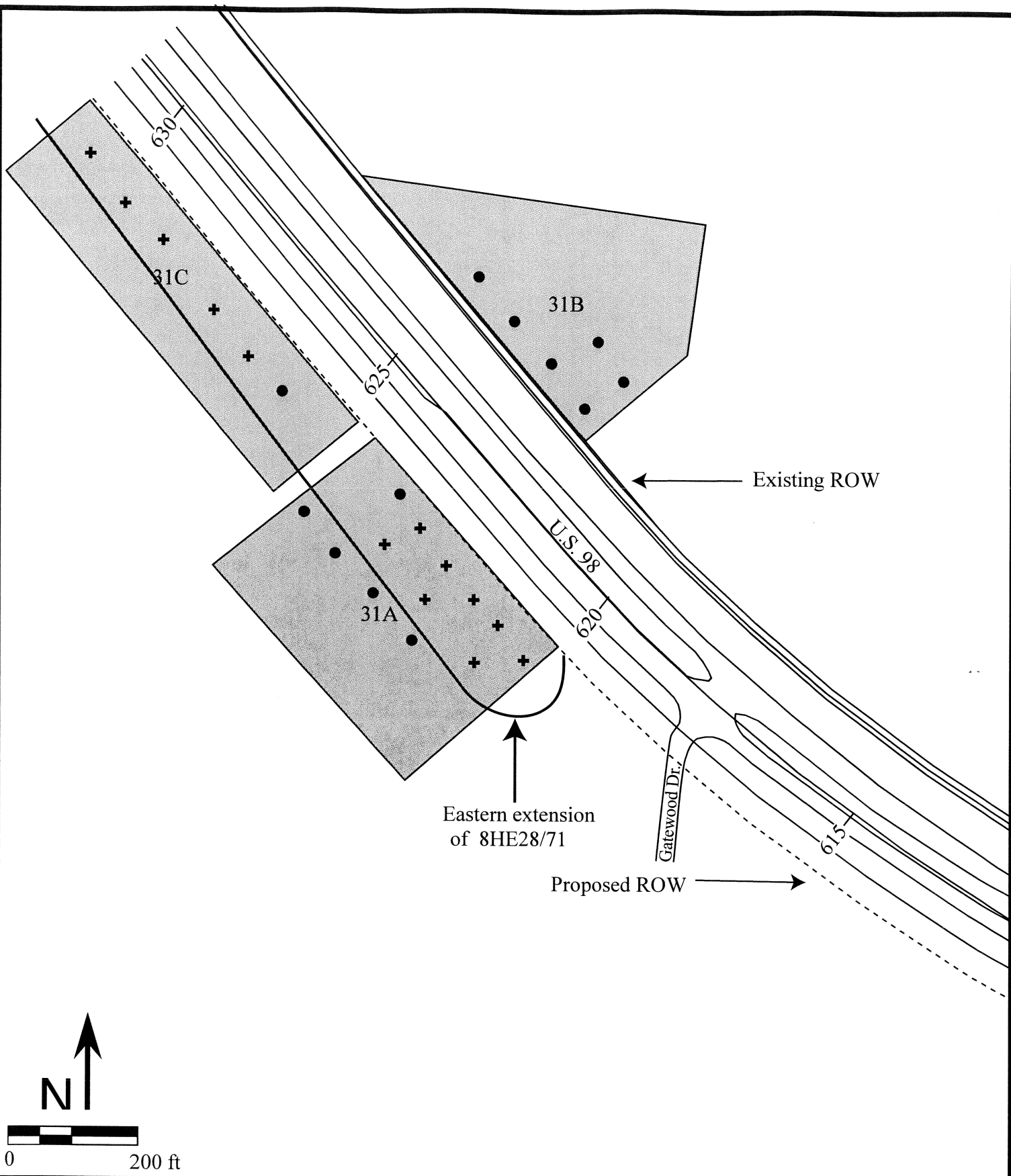


Figure 6.1v Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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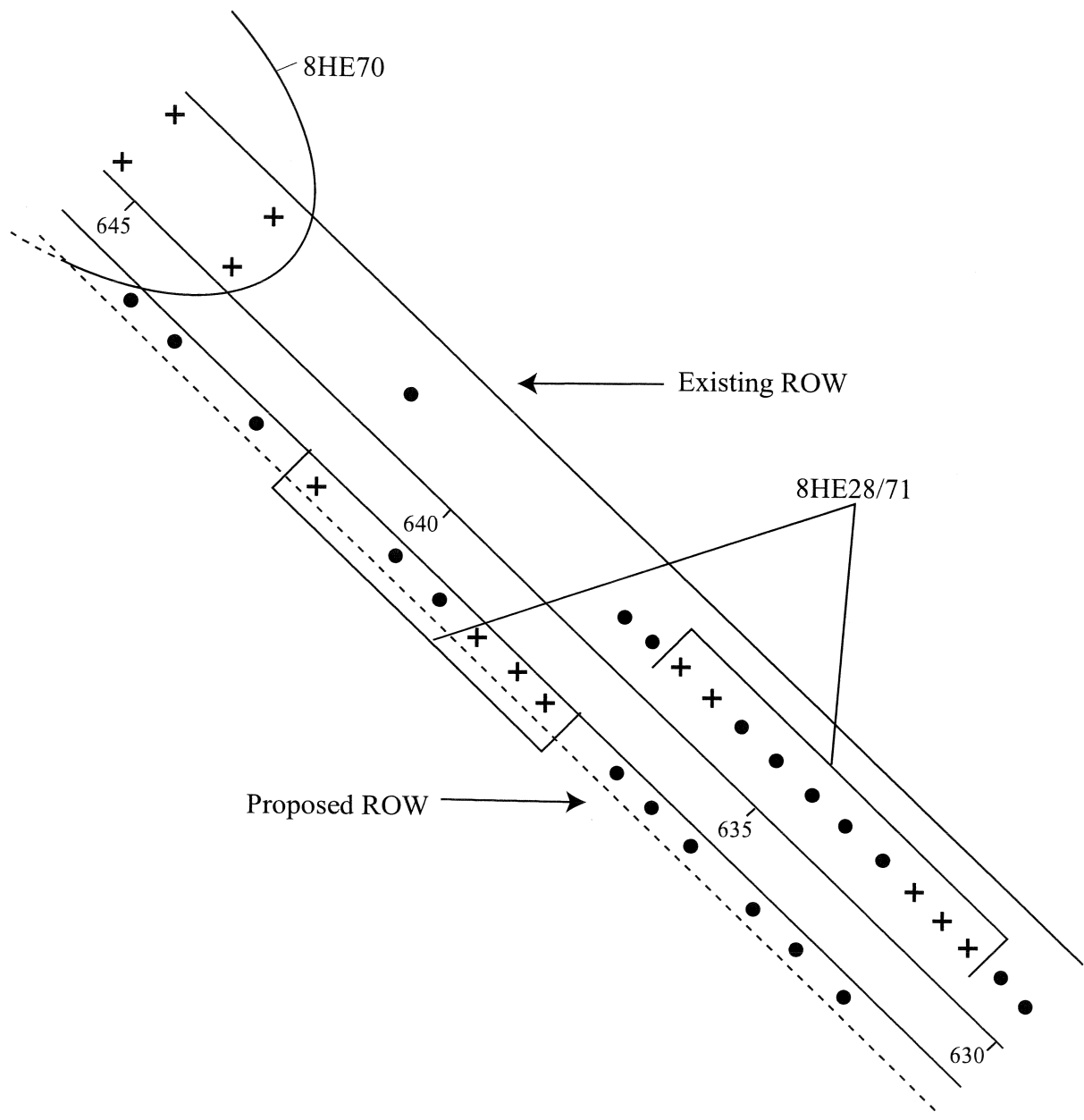


Figure 6.1w Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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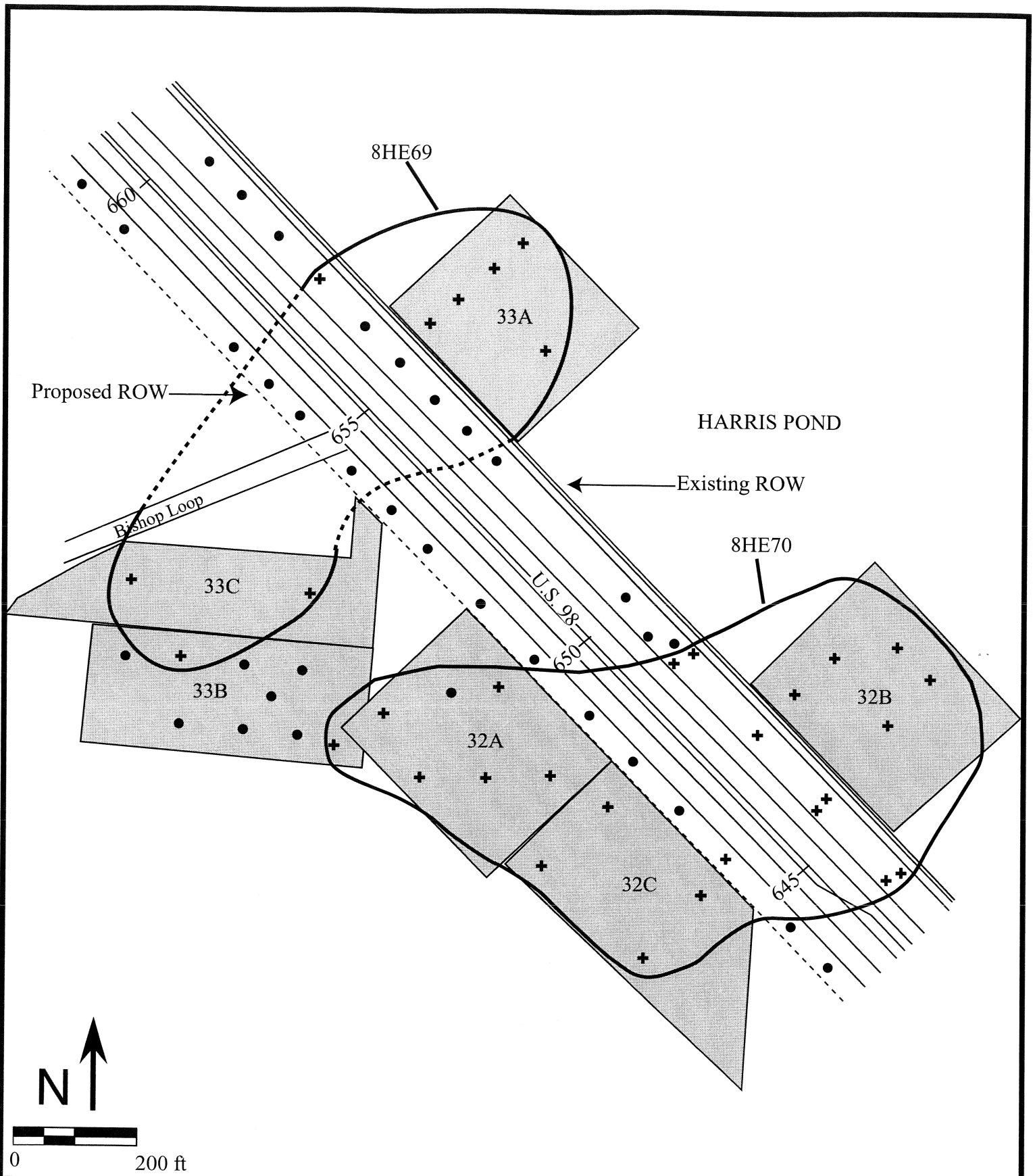


Figure 6.1x Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
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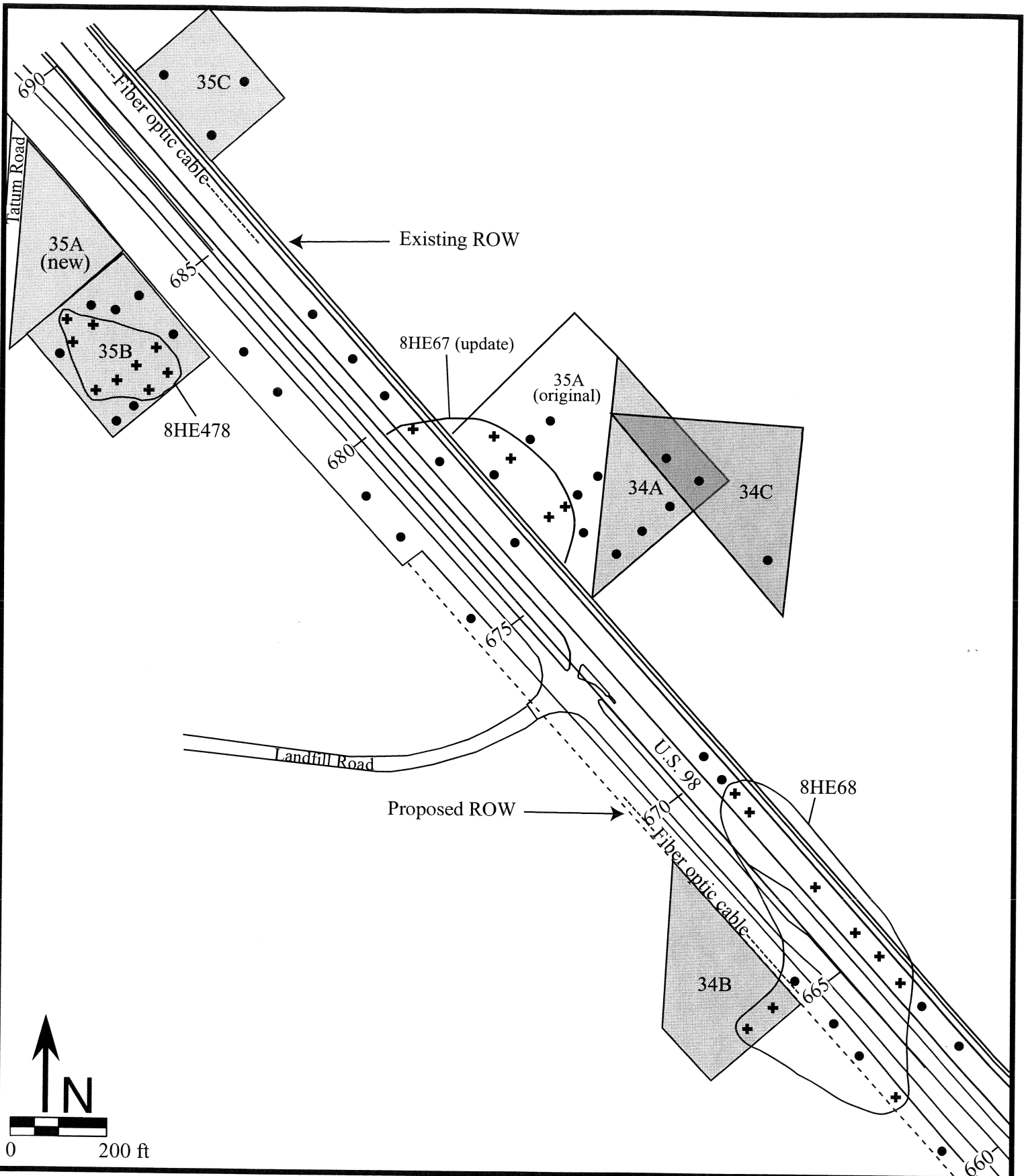


Figure 6.1y Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
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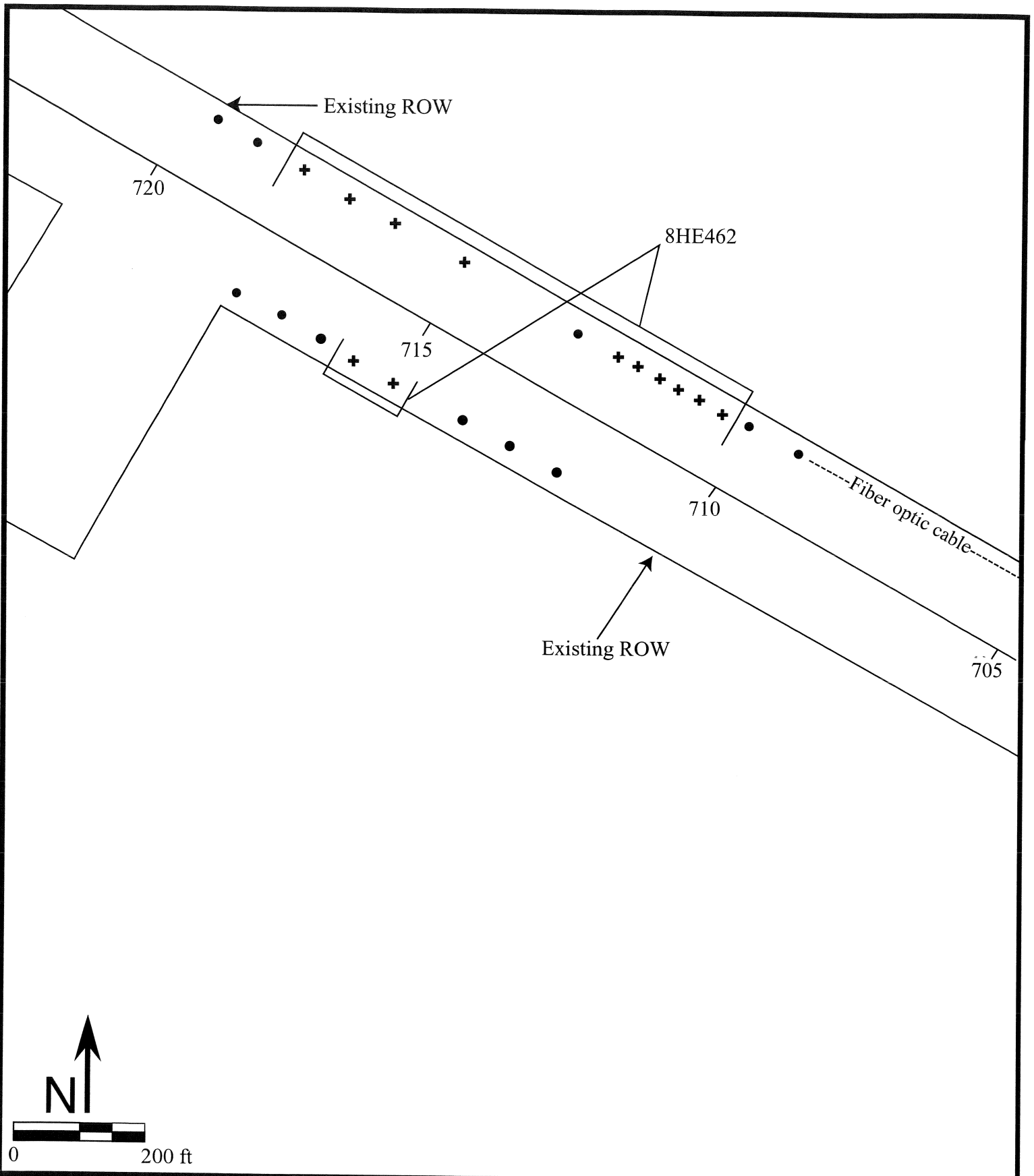


Figure 6.1z Location of Existing and Proposed ROW, Proposed Alternative Pond Sites, and Shovel Tests (STs). Positive STs denoted with "+", negative shovel tests denoted with "•".

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 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
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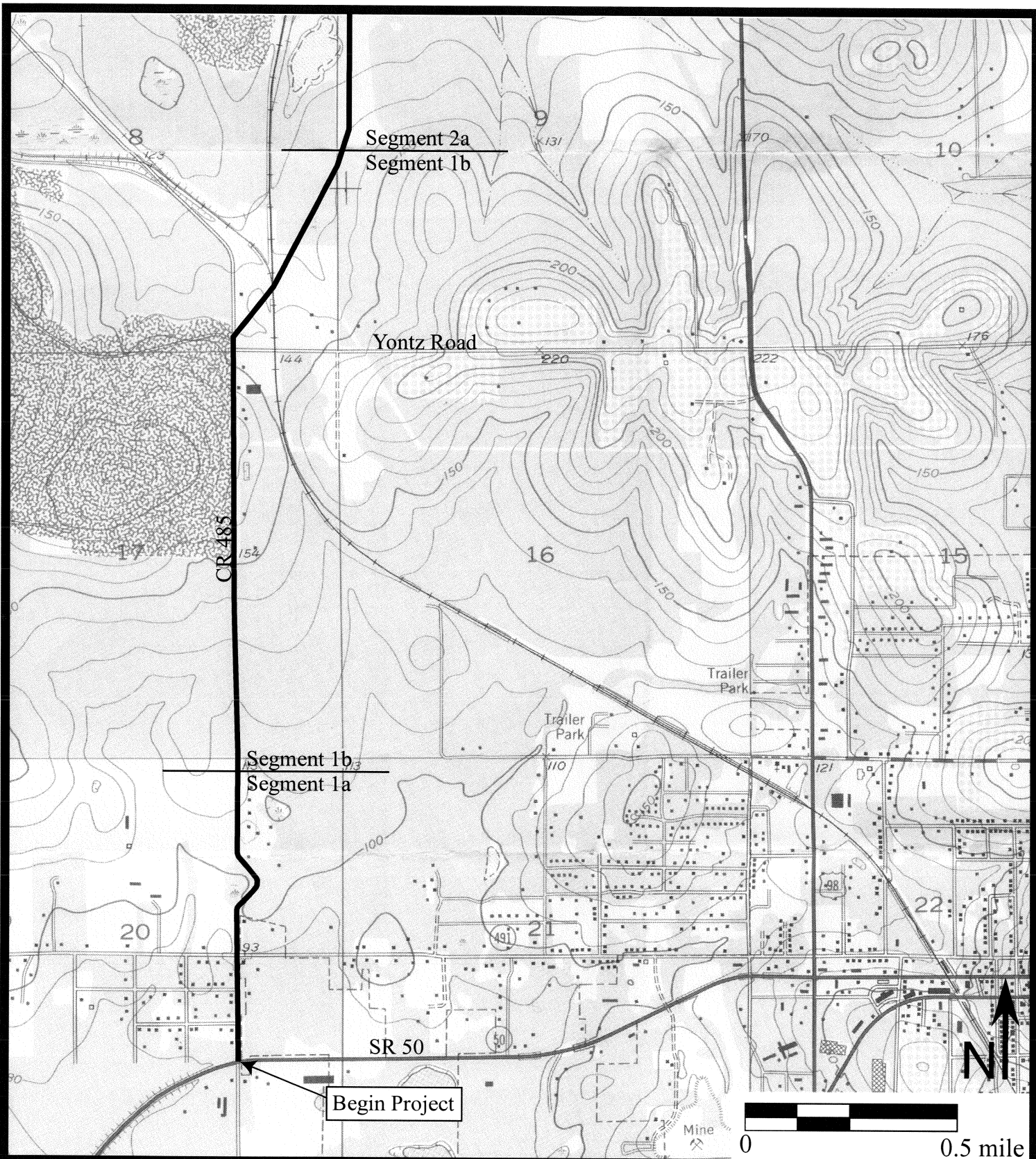


Figure 6.2a. Location of Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Archaeological Occurrences (AO) (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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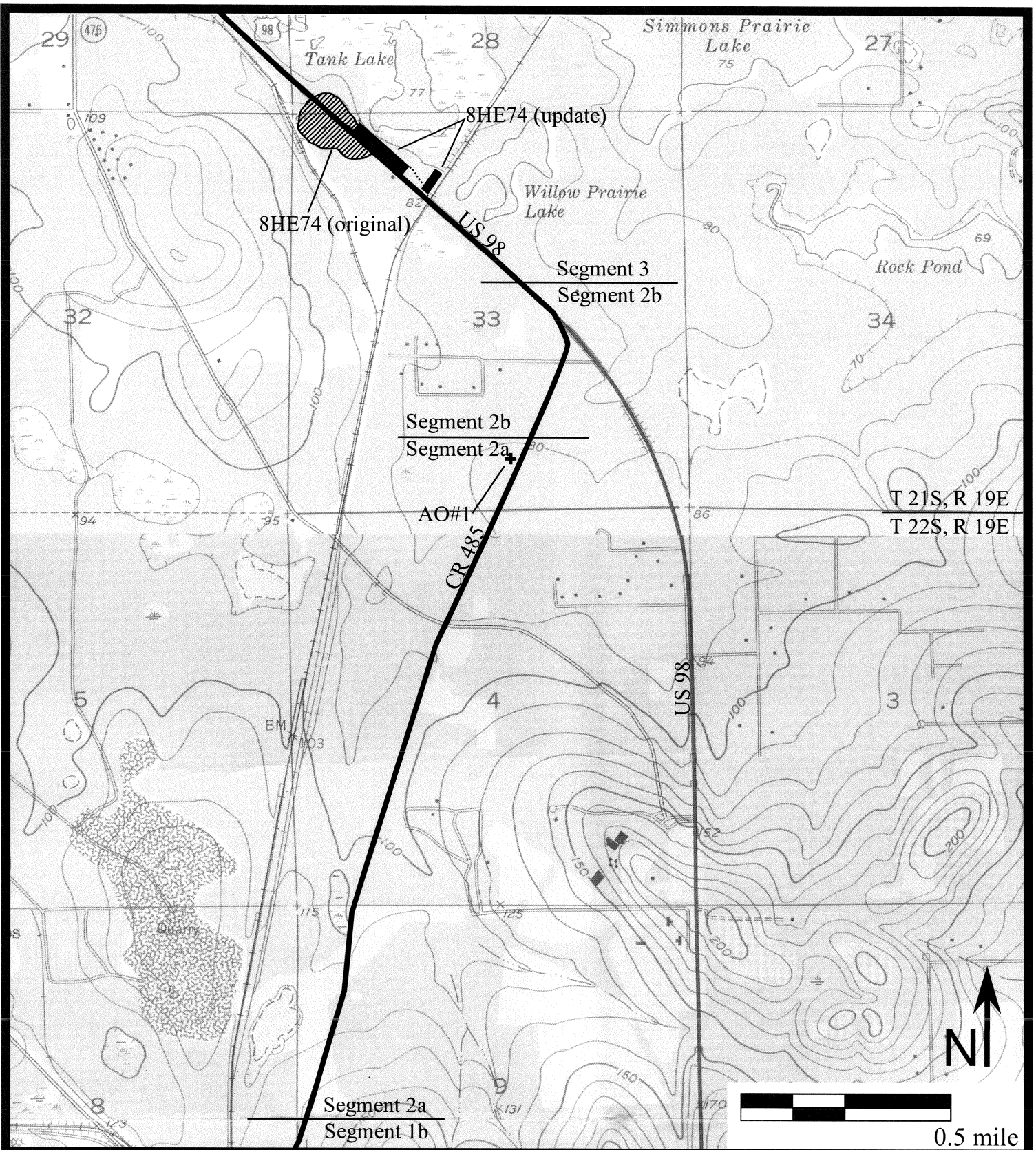


Figure 6.2b Location of Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Archaeological Occurrences (AO) (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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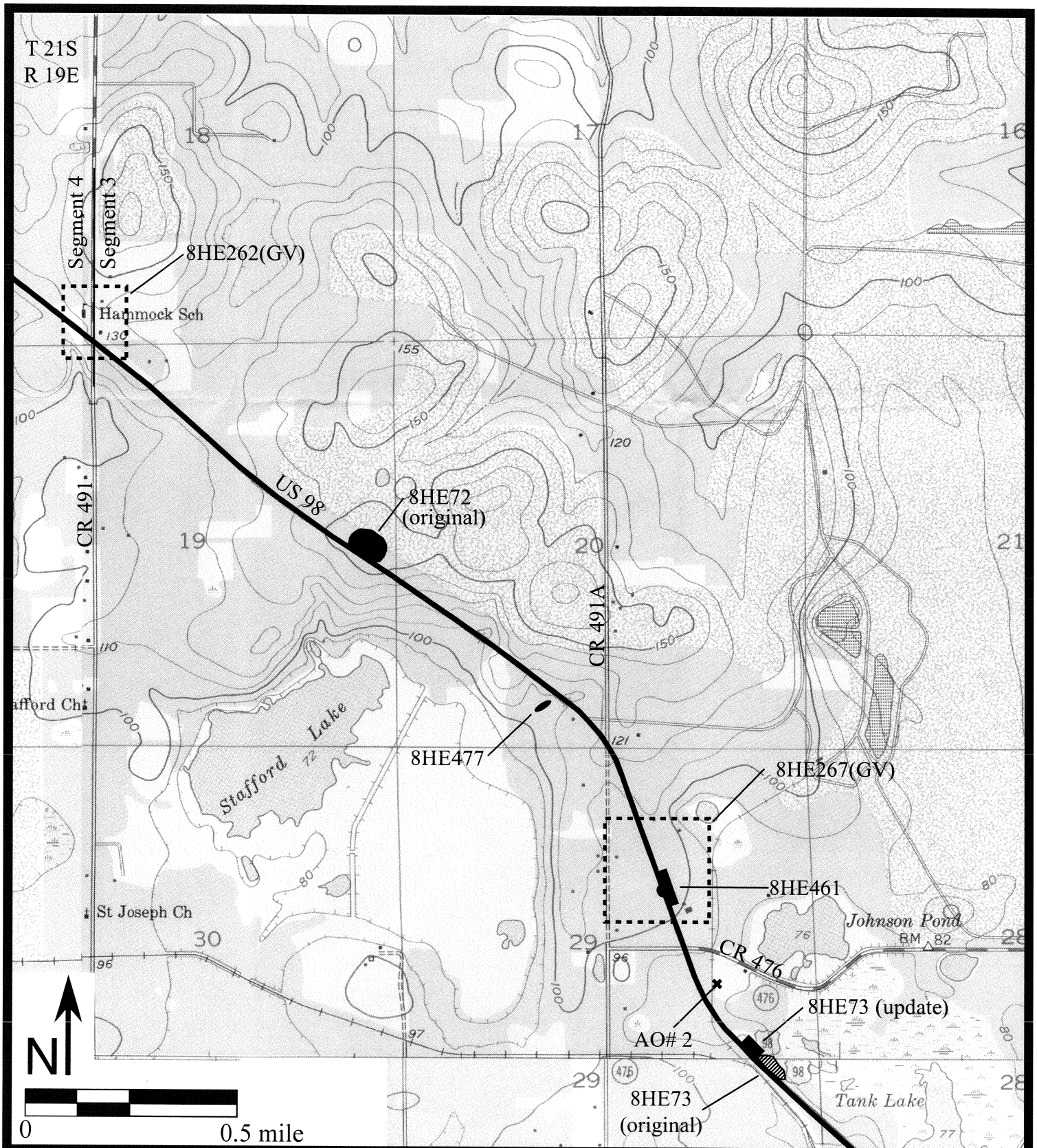


Figure 6.2c. Location of Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Archaeological Occurrences (AO) (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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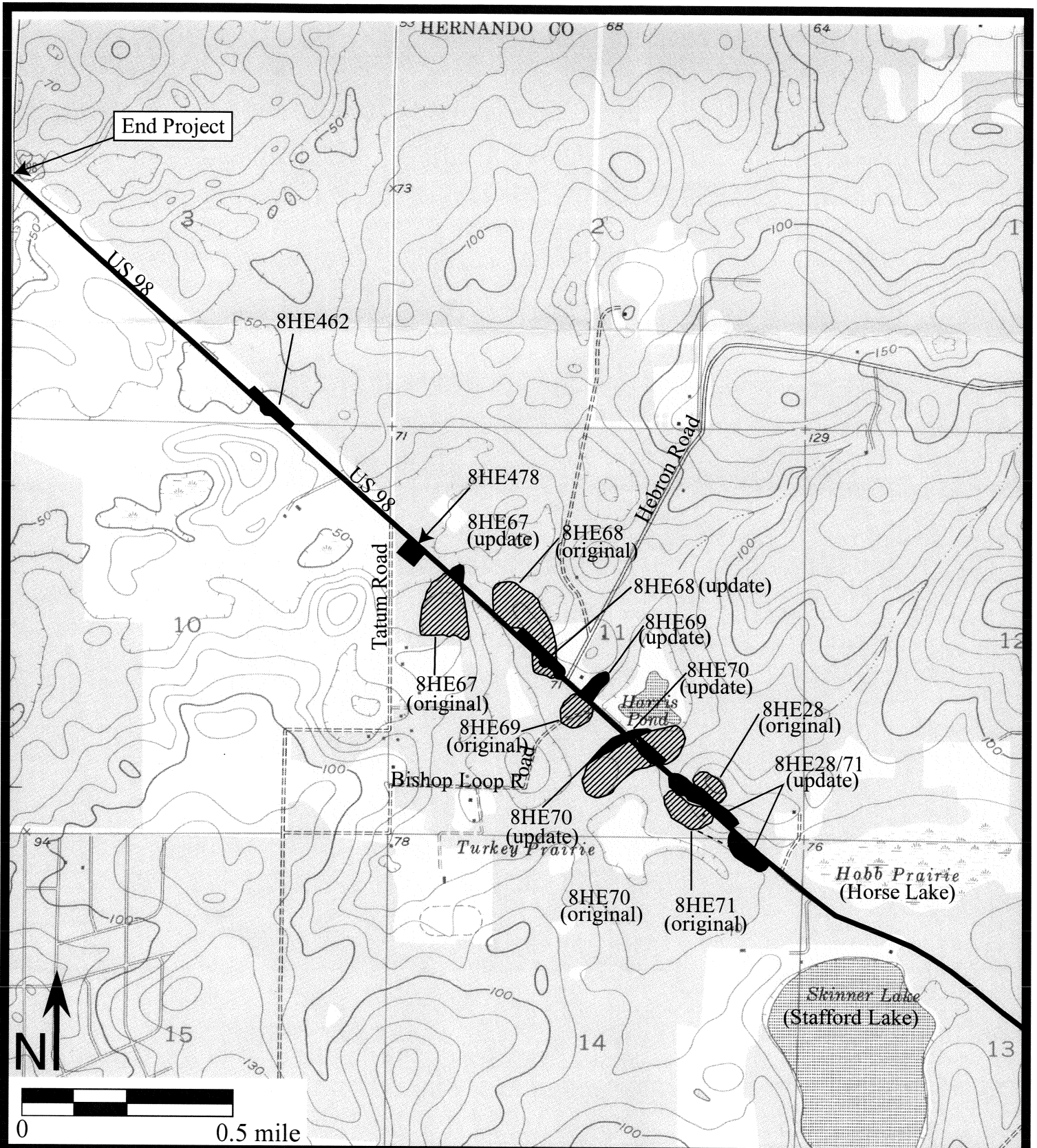


Figure 6.2d Location of Previously Recorded and Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Archaeological Occurrences (AO) (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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6.2.1 Segment 1a

No archaeological sites were recorded previously within this segment of Cobb Road which is located between SR 50 and north of Wheeling Street. ACI surveyed two areas within this segment. The first, between Stations 48 and 56, was considered to have a high site location potential. The excavation of 10 shovel tests (Figure 6.1a) at 82 ft (25 m) intervals produced negative results. The second area, between Stations 57 and 68, was considered to have a moderate site potential. Fourteen shovel tests (Figure 6.1b) were excavated at a 164 ft (50 m) interval, with negative results. Thus, of the total 24 shovel tests excavated within the existing and proposed rights-of-way, none was productive of cultural materials.

Nine proposed alternate pond sites (1a-c, 2a-c, and 3a-c) are located within Segment 1a. Of these, three (3a-c) were considered to have a moderate site location potential. A total of six shovel tests excavated within these proposed pond sites (Figure 6.1b) yielded negative results. The remaining six pond sites, considered to have a low site potential, were not archaeologically tested.

In conclusion, as the result of systematic archaeological subsurface testing, no archaeological sites were identified within Segment 1a.

6.2.2 Segment 1b

No archaeological sites were recorded previously within this segment of Cobb Road which is located between north of Wheeling Street and north of Yontz Street. ACI considered Segment 1b to have a low site location potential. Thus, no shovel tests were excavated within the proposed or existing rights-of-way. All of the 11 proposed alternate pond sites (4a-b, 5a-c, 7a-c, and 8a-c) also were considered to have a low site location potential. Hence, no subsurface testing was conducted. In conclusion, no archaeological sites are contained within Segment 1b.

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6.2.3 Segment 2a

No archaeological sites were recorded previously within this segment of Cobb Road which is located between north of Yontz Street and south of US 98. ACI excavated a total of 29 shovel tests at 82 (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals between Stations 162 and 205, of which 27 are depicted in Figures 6.1f and 6.1g. All shovel tests were placed to the east of Cobb Road within the existing right-of-way due to the presence of buried fiber optic cable within the proposed right-of-way. Shovel testing yielded negative results.

Fourteen proposed alternate pond sites (9a-c, 10a-c, 11a-b, 12a-c, and 13a-c) are located within Segment 2a. Of these, five (9a-c, 13b-c) were considered to have a moderate site location potential. A total of 16 shovel tests excavated within these proposed pond sites (Figures 6.1f and 6.1i) resulted in the recovery of a single waste flake in the northern part of proposed Pond 13b. The location of this find, designated AO 1, is depicted in Figure 6.1i. The remaining nine pond sites, considered to have a low site potential, were not archaeologically tested.

In conclusion, as the result of systematic archaeological subsurface testing, no archaeological sites were identified within Segment 2a. One isolated artifact (AO 1) was found in Pond 13b.

6.2.4 Segment 2b

No archaeological sites were recorded previously within this segment, which includes the intersection of Cobb Road and US 98. This segment was considered to have a low site location potential. Four shovel tests were judgmentally placed within the Realignment Alternative (Figures 6.1i and 6.1j). Ground surface reconnaissance yielded negative results. Similarly, all six proposed alternate ponds (14a-c, 16a-c) were considered to have a low site potential. One shovel test was excavated within Pond 16a and one within Pond

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16c (Figure 6.1j), with negative results. Thus, no archaeological sites are contained within Segment 2b.

6.2.5 Segment 3

Five archaeological sites (8HE72, -73, -74, -262, and -267) were recorded previously within this segment of Cobb Road, which is situated between the Cobb Road/US 98 intersection and CR 491. ACI excavated a total of 92 shovel tests at 41 ft (12.5 m), 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals, mostly in areas where sites were previously recorded. As a result, 16 shovel tests were positive. The locations of 8HE73 and 8HE74 were verified, and one new archaeological site (8HE461) was discovered. The locations of 8HE262 and 8HE267, originally recorded on the basis of archival research, could not be verified, and no evidence of 8HE72 was found. 8HE461, a precontact period site, is situated within the boundaries of 8HE267, as recorded in the FMSF.

Thirty-three proposed alternate pond sites (17a-b, 18a-d, 19a-b, 20a-b, 21a-c, 22a-c, 23a-b, 22-23d, 24a-c, 25a-b, 25-26d, 26a-b, 27a-c, and 28a-c) are located within Segment 3. Of these, 11 were considered to have a high site location potential and 15 were considered to have a moderate potential. A total of 93 shovel tests excavated within these total 26 proposed pond sites (Figure 6.1k-s) resulted in the discovery of one new site in Pond 24b. This site has been assigned the FMSF number 8HE477. In addition, cultural materials probably associated with previously recorded sites 8HE74 and 8HE73, and newly identified 8HE461 were found in proposed Ponds 18a and 18b, 20b, and 23b, respectively. In addition, one AO (AO 2) was found in proposed Pond 22a. The remaining seven pond sites, considered to have a low site potential, were not archaeologically tested. Neither the previously nor newly recorded sites are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Descriptions of the archaeological sites and archaeological occurrence located within Segment 3 follow.

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8HE74: The Tank Lake Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by FDOT archaeologist William Browning in August 1985 during archaeological survey of a segment of SR 700/US 98. As recorded, the site is located to both sides of US 98 in the northwest quarter of Section 33 in Township 21 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Tank Lake is adjacent to the north. The site location map indicates that most of the site area extends to the south of US 98. Browning discovered lithic debitage only, including one core “with long, thin blades removed, several large chips with cortex (secondary decortication), and 83 non-utilized waste flakes.” None of the material appeared to be heat treated. Given the relatively large size of some flakes, Browning concluded that the site was the scene of core preparation and early stage lithic reduction. Site size was estimated as 15 acres, or 60,000 square meters. Depth of the cultural deposit was approximately three feet. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the Tank Lake Site was unknown. The degree of site destruction was indicated as minor. The site file form for 8HE74 was updated by Browning in 1986. No new information was provided.

The location of 8HE74 was verified by ACI during systematic subsurface testing. A total of 27 shovel tests were excavated in the general site vicinity, between stations 370 and 390 (Figure 6.1k-1). Due to the presence of buried utilities along the proposed right-of-way, all but four shovel tests were excavated within the existing right-of-way to the north of US 98. Testing was initially conducted at a 164 ft (50 m) interval. Additional tests were excavated at 82 ft (25 m) and 41 ft (12.5 m) intervals in order to better delimit the geographical boundaries of the site area, as contained within the project. No surface cultural materials were observed.

As the result of systematic subsurface testing, eight tests yielded a total of 25 waste flakes and one utilized core. These lithic artifacts were vertically distributed between 10-32 in (25-80 cm) below surface in a matrix of light brown colored fine sand. Of the 25 total

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waste flakes, one was coral and the rest were of chert. Two of the 24 chert waste flakes were thermally altered. The assemblage is composed primarily of medium-sized chert non-decortication flakes. A few primary and secondary decortication flakes were found. The single core, of non-thermally altered chert, exhibited several large flake removals and minor use damage along two lateral margins. This assemblage is consistent with the findings of Browning. The artifact-bearing shovel tests extended a distance of 863 ft (263 m) within the existing right-of-way, to the north of US 98. These findings are also consistent with the locational information provided by Browning.

The excavation of four shovel tests within the overlapping proposed Ponds 18a and 18b (Figure 6.1k) resulted in the recovery of three additional chert waste flakes. The productive shovel tests are parallel to the CSX railroad tracks. These artifacts were found between 24-36 in (60-90 cm) below surface.

In summary, archaeological survey by ACI supported the basic site information provided by Browning, and resulted in the extension of the original eastern boundary of 8HE74. As indicated by the results of subsurface testing in proposed Ponds 18a and 18b, the site area begins due west of the CSX railroad and extends west for a distance of approximately 1450 ft (442 m). The north/south dimension ranges between 100 ft (30 m) and 300 ft (91 m) north of existing US 98. The southern part of the site area, as recorded by Browning, extends into the proposed right-of-way. Blythe loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes, is the local soil type. This poorly drained soil supports a native vegetation of oaks, hickory, magnolia, sweetgum, pineland threeawn, and slash, longleaf and loblolly pines (USDA 1977:16). The site elevation is 80-90 ft (24.3-27.4 m) above mean sea level. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were discovered, and the period of site occupation is unknown. 8HE74 is not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP given its limited and mundane artifact assemblage, and low research potential. A copy of the original and an updated FMSF form are contained in Appendix A.

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8HE73: The Railroad Spur Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in August 1985 during archaeological survey of a segment of SR 700/US 98. The site is located on the north side of US 98 in the southeast quarter of Section 29 in Township 21 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville, NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). An intermittent pond is adjacent to the east. The site area, which is located at the base of a hill, was estimated to measure three acres, or 12,000 square meters. Depth of the cultural deposit was recorded as less than one foot, and the degree of site destruction was noted as “major.” Browning collected a sample of lithics, and noted that the sample was “too small and non-diagnostic” for determination of cultural affiliation. The number of lithic artifacts recovered is not indicated on the site file form.

The location of 8HE73 was verified by ACI during systematic subsurface testing. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated in the general site area, between Stations 400 and 422 (Figure 6.1m-n), ending just south of Lake Lindsey Road. Because of the presence of buried utilities along the proposed right-of-way, most shovel tests were excavated within the existing right-of-way to the north of existing US 98. Testing was conducted at a 164 ft (50 m) interval, with additional shovel tests at 41 ft (12.5 m) and 82 ft (25 m) intervals for the purpose of site bounding. Of the 20 shovel tests excavated, four contiguous units (Figure 6.1m) yielded a total of 36 waste flakes and one biface fragment. Two adjacent shovel tests at the top of the hill yielded 89% of the total artifacts recovered. Cultural materials were found between 8 and 44 in (20 and 110 cm) below surface in successive strata of light gray and very pale brown fine sand. No surface cultural materials were observed.

The lithic debitage assemblage is all chert. One of the 36 waste flakes was thermally altered. Included are three primary decortication flakes, one secondary decortication flake, 31 non-decortication flakes, and one piece of shatter. About 75% of the debitage is small or medium in size. The single tool, found in association with 15 waste flakes, is the

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mid-section of a chert biface. It measures 1.2 cm long, 2.7 cm wide, and 0.7 cm thick, and exhibits two lateral snaps. This artifact is considered a manufacture failure.

One waste flake, found at 34 in (85 cm) below surface in proposed Pond 20B, is located within the original site boundary of 8HE73, as recorded by Browning. Subsurface testing within proposed Ponds 20a and 21a-c in the general vicinity yielded negative results (Figure 6.1m).

On the basis of subsurface testing, the western portion of 8HE73, as recorded by Browning, was extended a distance of approximately 246 ft (75 m) within the existing right-of-way on the north side of US 98. No cultural materials are located within the proposed right-of-way. While Browning noted that this site was located at the base of a hill, ACI's testing indicated that the artifact concentration is at the hilltop. The local soil type is Wauchula fine sand, 0-5% slopes. This poorly drained soil supports a native vegetation of longleaf and slash pines (USDA 1977:36-37). Site elevation is 90 ft (27 m) above mean sea level. Johnson Pond is approximately 1000 ft (305 m) to the north, and a small wetland is 500 ft (152 m) to the east. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site use/occupation is unknown. The Railroad Spur Site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP given its limited and common artifact assemblage and low research potential. A copy of the original and an updated FMSF form are contained in Appendix A, and a revised site location is provided in Figure 6.2c.

8HE267: The Stafford Site, a village/town dated from the period 1898-1916, was recorded by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning Department in 1990. The site was recorded on the basis of historical research only; no field visit was made. According to the information contained in the FMSF, 8HE267 is located at the intersection of Lake Lindsey Road (CR 476) and Annutalaga Avenue in the northeast quarter of Section 29 in Township 21 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). The excavation of 18 shovel tests within the project area in the general

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vicinity of the site did not result in the recovery of any historic period cultural materials. One precontact period lithic scatter was discovered within the site area. This resource, assigned a new FMSF number (8HE461), is described below. A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A and the site location (GV = general vicinity) is depicted in Figure 6.2c.

8HE461: The Ringhaver Site, a newly identified lithic scatter, is located in the northeast quarter of Section 29 in Township 21 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on the north side of US 98, due north of Lindsey Lake Road and fronting the CAT Ringhaver building. Johnson Pond is approximately 1000 ft (305 m) to the east. The site area is nearly level, with an elevation of approximately 100 ft (30 m) above mean sea level. The local soil is Arredondo fine sand, 0-5% slopes, a nearly level to gently sloping well drained soil which supports a native vegetation of mixed pines, oaks, and hardwoods (USDA 1977:13).

This site was discovered as the result of systematic subsurface testing at a 82 ft (25 m) interval within a zone of high probability. No surface cultural materials were found. Of the total 16 shovel tests excavated between Stations 425 and 435 (Figure 6.1o) within both the proposed and existing rights-of-way, four produced a small amount of chert debitage and one biface. These artifacts were vertically distributed between 8-28 in (20-70 cm) in a matrix of orangish brown sandy clay. Ten waste flakes were found, of which seven were recovered from a single shovel test. One of the 10 flakes was thermally altered. The debitage assemblage includes one secondary decortication flake, six non-decortication flakes, and two pieces of shatter. The size of the waste flakes is variable. In addition to these waste flakes, a large chunk of silicified limestone was recovered from one of the shovel tests. The single tool form, a biface of non-thermally altered chert, measures 5.4 cm long, 4.2 cm wide, and 1.3 cm thick. It is manufactured from a fine-grained and banded tan colored chert. The artifact exhibits hinge and step fractures along

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one lateral margin. On the basis of the steep angle (unmeasured) of the worked edge, this tool was probably used as a scraper.

Based upon the results of subsurface testing, 8HE461 is estimated to measure approximately 328 ft (100 m) north/south by 100 ft (30 m) east/west within the existing right-of-way, to the north of US 98. All seven shovel tests excavated to the south of US 98 within the proposed right-of-way yielded negative results. One small coral non-decortication waste flake, found at 20 in (50 cm) below surface in proposed Pond 23b (Figure 6.1o), is probably associated with this site. Eleven additional shovel tests excavated within proposed Ponds 23a and 23b yielded negative results (Figure 6.1o). The Ringhaver Site is in poor condition. Site integrity has been compromised by road construction and drainage improvements including ditches and culverts. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site occupation/utilization is unknown. This site is comparable to the many other small lithic scatters recorded along US 98, and probably reflects the exploitation of locally available silicified limestone and the subsequent manufacture of chipped stone tools. Given the sparse and common nature of the artifact assemblage, the research potential of the Ringhaver Site is considered low. Thus, 8HE461 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. A FMSF form is contained in Appendix A, and the site location is depicted in Figure 6.2c.

8HE477: The Stafford Lake East Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered as the result of ground surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within proposed Pond 24b. The proposed right-of-way in the area was considered to have a low site location potential, and therefore, was not archaeologically tested. Of the five shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.1p), two were productive of a total six chert waste flakes. An additional seven pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from the ground surface in the general vicinity of the productive shovel tests (Figure 6.1p). The total assemblage of 13 waste flakes includes two primary and one secondary decortication flakes, plus ten non-decortication flakes.

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All are chert, of which four are thermally altered. Size range is variable, with most (69%) of the debitage classified as small and medium in size.

The site area occupies the southern two-thirds of the proposed pond area. 8HE477 is located in the southwest quarter of Section 20 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). The intersection of Brittle Road (CR 491A) and Brooksville Quarry Road is about 1000 ft (305 m) to the east, and Stafford Lake is approximately 2000 ft (610 m) to the west. Based upon the results of subsurface testing and surface reconnaissance, this site is estimated to measure 300 ft (91.5 m) north/south by 100 ft (30.5 m) east/west. Depth of the cultural deposit is 8-24 in (20-60 cm) in successive strata of gray and tan sand. Elevation of the site area ranges between 100-110 ft (30.5-33.5 m), and the local soil type is Flemington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5% slopes, a poorly drained soil of the uplands which supports a native hardwood hammock community.

The site area, partially degraded by earthmoving activity, is in generally poor condition. Given the limited and mundane nature of the artifact assemblage, and the commonality of this type site for the region, 8HE477 is not considered significant. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. A FMSF form is contained in Appendix A, and the site location is depicted in Figure 6.2c.

8HE72: The Caterpillar Tractor Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in August 1985 during archaeological survey of a segment of SR 700/US 98. The site is located on the north side of US 98 in the southeast quarter of Section 19 in Township 21 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville, NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). A pond is located 492 ft (150 m) to the north. The site area, which is located at the crest of a small hill, was estimated to measure four acres, or 16,000 square meters. Depth of the cultural deposit was recorded as approximately two

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feet, and the degree of site destruction was noted as “moderate.” Browning collected a sample of lithics, and recorded that the sample was “too small and non-diagnostic” for determination of cultural affiliation. The number of lithic artifacts recovered is not noted on the site file form.

The location of 8HE72 could not be verified by ACI during systematic subsurface testing within the project right-of-way. A total of 21 shovel tests were excavated within the proposed and existing rights-of-way between Stations 479 and 500 (Figure 6.1r). Testing was conducted at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals. All tests yielded negative results. No proposed alternate pond sites are located in the general area. In general, testing revealed a thin zone of dark brownish gray clayey sand above white colored clay and limestone. Limestone bedrock was encountered at shallow depths (12 in [30 cm]) in many shovel tests. Testing along the proposed right-of-way to the south of US 98 revealed disturbed fill.

In conclusion, on the basis of negative evidence, the Caterpillar Tractor Site, as contained within the existing US 98 right-of-way, is presumed destroyed. A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A, and the site location, as drawn by Browning, is depicted in Figure 6.2c. An updated site file form was not prepared.

8HE262: The Hammock School Site, a farm and building dated from the period 1898-1916, was recorded by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning Department in 1990. The site was recorded on the basis of historical research only; no field visit was made. According to the information contained in the FMSF, this resource is located to the east and west of CR 491, on the north side of US 98, in the southwest quarter of Section 18 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Today, the site area is marked by the Hammock Consolidated School, now operated as a community cannery and library. This historic building, assigned the FMSF number

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8HE447, was recorded by ACI as part of this project (See Section 6.3). No subsurface testing was conducted by ACI. A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A and the site location (GV = general vicinity) is depicted in Figure 6.2c.

AO 2: A single coral secondary decortication flake was discovered in proposed Pond 22a. This artifact was recovered from 4 in (10 cm) below surface. Close interval testing around the productive shovel test yielded negative results (Figure 6.1n). Additional shovel testing within the existing right-of-way between Stations 415 and 420 similarly produced negative results. This single artifact is not considered significant. The location of AO 2 is depicted in Figure 6.2c. FMSF forms are not required for archaeological occurrences.

6.2.6 Segment 4

Six archaeological sites (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70 and -71) were recorded previously within this segment of Cobb Road, which is situated between CR 491 and the Suncoast Parkway. ACI excavated a total of 111 shovel tests at 41 ft (12.5 m), 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals, mostly in areas where sites were previously recorded. As a result, 38 shovel tests were positive. The locations of all known sites were verified, and one new archaeological site (8HE462) was discovered within the US 98 right-of-way.

Twenty proposed alternate pond sites (29a-c, 30a-b, 31a-c, 32a-c, 33a-c, 34a-c, and 35a-c) are located within Segment 4. Of these, 15 were considered to have a high site location potential and one was considered to have a moderate potential. A total of 101 shovel tests excavated within these total 20 proposed pond sites (Figure 6.1t-y) resulted in the identification of five previously recorded sites within nine of the ponds. Specifically, 8HE71 was found to extend into proposed Pond 31a; Ponds 32a-c are associated with 8HE70; Ponds 33a-c are associated with 8HE69; Pond 34b is located within 8HE68, and Pond 35a (original) is within 8HE67. One new site (8HE478) was identified within Pond

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35b. Four pond sites, considered to have a low site potential, were not archaeologically tested.

Neither the previously nor newly recorded sites are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Descriptions of the sites located within Segment 4 follow.

8HE28/71: The Turkey Prairie Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by B. Calvin Jones in 1977, and originally recorded in January 1978. Jones found a “handful of large flakes” “eroding out of deep light tan colored sand” on the north side of US 98 in an area of planted pines near Harris Pond. Based upon the surface examination, Jones estimated that 8HE28 measured two acres in size. The site was classified to the Archaic period, and testing was recommended in the event of proposed land alteration. In 1986 the site area was revisited by William Browning of the FDOT during the SR 700/US 98 multi-laning project (Browning 1987). The updated FMSF form, which Browning recorded as 8HE71, contains no new information. Browning’s investigation included surface collection and subsurface testing. 8HE71 was found on a hill slope to the north of Turkey Prairie and south of SR 98 in the southeast quarter of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Browning estimated the site size as five acres or 20,000 square meters, and the depth of the cultural deposit as approximately three feet. Lithic waste flakes were the only artifacts discovered, and the cultural classification provided in the FMSF form is “unknown.” The number of artifacts recovered, as well as their provenience, is not provided on the site file form. The degree of site destruction was major. Browning recommended no further work.

The location of 8HE28/71 within the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study APE was verified by ACI during systematic subsurface testing. Of the total 27 shovel tests excavated at a 82 ft (25 m) interval between Stations 630 and 642 to both the north and south of US 98 (Figure 6.1w), nine yielded a total of 11 waste flakes and two flake tools from between 8-

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24 in (20-60 cm) below surface in successive strata of gray sand, light brown sand, and orangish brown sand. No surface cultural materials were observed. Artifacts were sparsely distributed, with no more than three artifacts produced from any single shovel test.

The total artifact assemblage includes 11 waste flakes of chert (10) and coral (1). The coral flake was thermally altered; none of the chert debitage was heat treated. The debitage assemblage includes one primary decortication flake, one secondary decortication flake, seven non-decortication flakes, and two pieces of shatter. About half are medium-sized and half are large to extra-large. Of the two expedient flake tools, one is made from a large non-thermally altered non-decortication flake, and the other is manufactured from an extra-large thermally altered secondary decortication flake. Each exhibits use damage along one lateral margin, and, based upon the angle (unmeasured) of the worked edges, each was probably used as a scraping implement.

The excavation of 25 additional shovel tests within proposed Ponds 31a, 31b, and 31c (Figure 6.1v) indicated that 8HE28/71 extends east towards Gatewood Drive, to the south of existing US 98. While testing of proposed Pond 31b, to the north side of US 98, yielded negative results, 13 of the total 19 shovel tests excavated within the adjacent Ponds 31a and 31c indicated that the site area extends south about 125 ft (38 m) south of the edge of the proposed right-of-way. Cultural materials recovered from the two productive proposed pond areas include 35 chert waste flakes, of which 18 (51%) were thermally altered. The assemblage consists of four secondary decortication flakes, 28 non-decortication flakes, and three pieces of shatter. Most of the debitage is medium and large in size. The artifacts were found between 4-36 in (10-90 cm) below surface.

Based on these findings, 8HE28/71, as contained within the project area, is a discontinuous lithic scatter situated within the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as

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well as within proposed Ponds 31a and 31c. The greatest relative concentration of artifacts is within the proposed ponds, to the south of the proposed right-of-way between Stations 620 and 631. The original site boundary has been extended to the east into the northeast quarter of Section 14.

Turkey Prairie is approximately 500 ft (150 m) to the south. The local soil is Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is characteristically nearly level to gently sloping, and somewhat poorly drained. The site is in good condition. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the Turkey Prairie Site is indeterminate. While this site has yielded archaeological information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, it is considered to have low research value. Thus, 8HE28/71 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Revised site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d, and original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

8HE70: The Harris Pond South Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in August 1985 during archaeological survey for the SR 700/US 98 multi-laning project. Browning's investigation included surface collection and subsurface testing. 8HE70 was found on a hill directly south of Harris Pond in the southeast quarter of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Browning estimated the site size as 15 acres or 60,000 square feet, and the depth of the cultural deposit as approximately two feet. Lithics were the only class of artifacts discovered, and the cultural classification provided in the FMSF form is "unknown." The number of artifacts recovered, as well as their provenience, is not provided on the site file form. The degree of site destruction was moderate. Browning recommended no further work, and noted that the site, while located to both the north and south sides of US 98, is "basically beyond" the right-of-way.

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The location of 8HE70 was verified by ACI during systematic subsurface testing. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in the general site vicinity, between stations 643 and 650, within both the existing and proposed rights-of-way (Figure 6.1w-x). Testing was initially conducted at a 82 ft (25 m) interval. Additional tests were excavated at 41 ft (12.5 m) intervals in order to better delimit the geographical boundaries of the site area. No surface cultural materials were observed.

As the result of systematic subsurface testing, eight tests (Figure 6.1x) yielded a total of 661 waste flakes and 11 chipped stone tools. These lithic artifacts were vertically distributed between 4-40 in (10-100 cm) below surface in successive zones of dark gray sand, grayish brown clayey sand, and brown clay. Eighty-two percent of the lithic assemblage was recovered from a single shovel test, located north of US 98. With the exception of this shovel test, most yielded only three to six artifacts.

All of the waste flakes are chert, of which roughly 35% were thermally altered. The debitage assemblage includes 12 primary decortication flakes, 105 secondary decortication flakes, 491 non-decortication flakes, and 53 pieces of shatter. About three-fourths of the debitage is small and medium in size. Eight of the total 11 tool forms are expedient flake tools, all manufactured of non-thermally altered chert. Most exhibit minute use damage along one or two margins. Based upon the angle (unmeasured) of the worked edges, these tools were used for a variety of functions, including cutting and scraping. In addition to the flake tools, two bifaces and a hammerstone were found. All three are manufactured of non-thermally altered chert. Both bifaces were used as multi-purpose tools. The hammerstone is battered and smoothed on multiple faces, and was probably used for abrading as well as percussion. In terms of raw material type, the tool forms are similar to the debitage. Both tools and waste flakes apparently were manufactured from locally available silicified limestone (chert) deposits.

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The excavation of 15 shovel tests within proposed Ponds 32a, 32b, and 32c, plus nine within Pond 33b (Figure 6.1x), indicated that the site area extends a short distance to the west. Cultural materials recovered from the productive pond areas, inclusive of the extreme southeast corner of proposed Pond 33b, include two flake tools of chert and 55 waste flakes. All but one of the waste flakes are chert. The debitage assemblage recovered from the pond areas includes two primary and four secondary decortication flakes, 45 non-decortication flakes, and four pieces of shatter. Ten waste flakes (18%) were thermally altered. Most of the debitage is small and medium in size. Overall, the lithic assemblage is similar to that found within the proposed and existing rights-of-way.

Based on these findings, 8HE70 is estimated to measure approximately 800 ft (244 m) in length along US 98. The site area extends throughout proposed Ponds 32a, 32b, and 32c. The site is in good condition. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the Harris Pond South Site is indeterminate. While this site has yielded archaeological information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, it is considered to have low research value. Better examples of this type of site in the general vicinity include the Curlew South Site (8HE248) and the Canyon Swallow Site (8HE247) found within the proposed Suncoast Parkway corridor. Thus, 8HE70 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Revised site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d, and original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

8HE69: The Harris Pond West Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in August 1985 during archaeological survey for the SR 700/US 98 multi-laning project. Browning's investigation included surface collection and subsurface testing. 8HE69 was found on a saddle between two water sources to the south of US 98 in the southwest quarter of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Browning estimated the site size as five acres, or 20,000 square feet, and

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the depth of the cultural deposit as less than two feet. Lithics were the only class of artifacts discovered, and the cultural classification provided in the FMSF form is “unknown.” The number of artifacts recovered, as well as their provenience, is not provided on the site file form. The degree of site destruction was moderate, and no further work was recommended.

Systematic subsurface testing by ACI at a 82 ft (25 m) interval between Stations 652 and 657 resulted in the recovery of one waste flake which may be associated with the Harris Pond Site. Of the total 13 shovel tests excavated within the existing and proposed right-of-way (Figure 6.1x), one yielded a single waste flake at 0-4 in (0-10 cm) below surface in disturbed soil. The excavation of 16 shovel tests within proposed Ponds 33a, 33b, and 33c (Figure 6.1x) indicated that 8HE69 extends north of US 98. The eight productive shovel tests yielded a total of 17 waste flakes, all of chert. These were recovered from between 10-28 in (25-70 cm) below surface. Most of the debitage was found in Pond 33a, to the north of US 98. The 17 waste flakes include one secondary decortication flake and 16 non-decortication flakes, of which four (25%) were thermally altered.

Based on these findings, 8HE69 is estimated to measure approximately 900 ft (274 m) by 400 ft (122 m). The portion of the site area located outside the project right-of-way is in good condition; within the right-of-way the site appears to have been destroyed. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the Harris Pond West Site is indeterminate. While this site has yielded archaeological information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, it is considered to have low research value. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Revised site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d, and original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

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8HE68: The Lonestar Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in July 1985 during archaeological survey for the SR 700/US 98 multi-laning project. Browning's investigation included surface collection and subsurface testing. 8HE68 was found on a finger of land between two bodies of water in the west half of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Browning estimated the site size as 15 to 20 acres, or 70,000 square meters, and the depth of the cultural deposit as two to four feet. Recovered artifacts included a total of 165 waste flakes. These materials were described as generally small in size, and indicative of a late stage in the lithic reduction continuum. The cultural classification provided in the FMSF form is "unknown." Browning noted the site to be moderately disturbed, and recommended further testing. He completed an updated FMSF form in September 1986 wherein no new information was provided.

The location of 8HE68 was verified by ACI. Of the total 15 shovel tests excavated at a 82 ft (25 m) interval between Stations 660 and 670 (west of Hebron Church Road and east of Old Stage Coach Road) to both the north and south of US 98 (Figure 6.1y), seven yielded a total of 21 chert waste flakes from 4-48 inches (10-120 cm) below surface in successive strata of brownish orange, grayish brown, and orangish brown sandy clay. No surface cultural materials were observed. Artifacts were sparsely and unevenly distributed, and found mostly within the existing right-of-way. Most of the debitage is medium-sized (2-3 cm) non-decortication type flakes. A single flake tool also was found. This artifact, manufactured from a thermally altered non-decortication flake, exhibits use damage in the form of scalar scars along two lateral margins.

Excavation of two shovel tests within proposed Pond 34b (Figure 6.1y) yielded three additional chert waste flakes: one secondary decortication and two non-decortication. None was thermally altered. These artifacts were recovered from between 22-24 in (55-60 cm) below surface.

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All cultural materials found by ACI were from within the originally defined site area. As contained within the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study project, 8HE68 is estimated to measure approximately 800 ft (244 m) by 200 ft (61 m). The general site area is marked by a sandblasting facility to the south and a private residence (17306 US 98) to the north. The site is in good condition. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the Lonestar Site is indeterminate. While this site has yielded archaeological information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, it is considered to have low research value. Also, it is not considered to be among the best examples of its type for the region. Thus, 8HE68 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d, and original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

8HE67: The Hillside South Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by William Browning in July 1985 during archaeological survey for the SR 700/US 98 multi-laning project. Browning's investigation included surface collection and subsurface testing. 8HE67 was found on a hillslope to the south of US 98 in the northwest quarter of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). The nearest source of freshwater is a sinkhole, 300 ft (91 m) to the north. Browning estimated the site size as 10 to 15 acres, and the depth of the cultural deposit as less than two feet. Lithics were the only class of artifacts discovered, and the cultural classification provided in the FMSF form is "unknown." The number of artifacts recovered, as well as their provenience, is not provided on the site file form. The degree of site destruction was moderate, and no further work was recommended.

Systematic subsurface testing was conducted at 164 ft (50 m) and 82 ft (25 m) intervals between Stations 675 and 685 (Figure 6.1y). Of the total 11 shovel tests excavated to the north and south sides of US 98, one yielded a single chert non-decortication waste flake

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at 36-40 in (90-100 cm) below surface in a matrix of pale brown sand. Testing revealed very disturbed soil conditions. The single artifact location is approximately 900 ft (275 m) west of Old Stage Coach Road within the existing right-of-way to the north side of existing US 98.

Excavation of 10 shovel tests within the originally proposed Pond 35a area (Figure 6.1y) indicated that 8HE67 extends to the north of the existing right-of-way. (No cultural materials were found in adjacent Ponds 34a and 34c (Figure 6.1y). Of the 10 shovel tests, four produced a total of six waste flakes from between 12-28 in (30-70 cm) below surface. This small debitage assemblage includes one primary decortication flake and five non-decortication flakes, all of non-thermally altered chert.

Based on the results of subsurface testing, the original northern boundary of the Hillside South Site has been expanded approximately 100 ft (30 m) to the north of the existing right-of-way. Given the sparse nature of the findings, no new temporal/cultural information was derived about 8HE67. While this site has yielded archaeological information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, it is considered to have low research value. Also, it is not considered to be among the best examples of its type for the region. Thus, 8HE67 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Original and revised site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d, and original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

8HE478: The Tatum Road East Site, a newly identified lithic scatter, is located in the northwest quarter of Section 11 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). It is situated approximately 400 ft (122 m) to the east of Tatum Road, and south of the existing US 98 right-of-way within proposed Pond 35b. The local soil is Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes, a nearly level to gently sloping, well drained type (USDA 1977:25) which supports a native vegetation of pines, oaks,

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magnolia, dogwood, and laurel, with an understory of bluestem species, indiangrass, hairy panicum and annual forbs. Today, the site area is cleared of trees. The elevation of the site area is about 50 ft (15 m) above mean sea level. The nearest source of fresh water is a seasonal pond located approximately 656 ft (200 m) to the west.

This site was discovered as the result of systematic subsurface testing within proposed Pond 35b. Of the total 16 shovel tests excavated at 82 ft (25 m) and 41 ft (12.5 m) intervals, nine produced a total of 15 waste flakes, all of chert. Each productive shovel test yielded one to three flakes. Artifacts were recovered between 12-32 in (30-80 cm) below surface in successive strata of gray and tan colored sand. The debitage assemblage includes three secondary decortication flakes and 12 non-decortication flakes. Seven were thermally altered.

On the basis of subsurface testing results, the Tatum Road East Site is estimated to measure 200 ft (61 m) by 200 ft (61 m). Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site occupation/use is unknown. 8HE478 is a common type of site for the region, and hence, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d and an original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A.

8HE462: The World Woods Site, a newly identified lithic scatter, is located in the southeast quarter of Section 3 in Township 21 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). It is situated to the east of the Suncoast Parkway and west of Normandale Road, in the general vicinity of the World Woods Golf Course. Local soils are Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, a nearly level to gently sloping, excessively drained type (USDA 1977:17) which supports a native vegetation of mixed oaks and pines. The elevation of the site area is 50-60 ft (15-18 m) above mean sea level, and a seasonal pond is located approximately 1000 ft (305 m) to the southwest.

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This site was discovered as the result of systematic subsurface testing within the existing right-of-way. Of the total 23 shovel tests excavated at 82 ft (25 m) and 41 ft (12.5 m) intervals between Stations 705 and 720 (Figure 6.1z), to both the north and south sides of US 98, 12 yielded a total of 27 waste flakes and two expedient flake tools. Only two of the productive shovel tests, which yielded a total of two waste flakes, are located to the south side of US 98. Artifacts were recovered between 0-40 in (0-100 cm) below surface in successive strata of grayish brown and yellow orange colored sand. One waste flake was found on the surface. Roughly half of the waste flakes plus both flake tools were recovered from two contiguous shovel tests. All but one waste flake is chert, and the other is coral. Approximately 46% of the chert debitage was thermally altered. Medium and small-sized non-decortication flakes are the primary debitage type. Both flakes tools, each of thermally altered chert, exhibit minimal use damage in the form of scalar scarring along one lateral margin.

No alternate pond sites are proposed in the general vicinity. On the basis of subsurface testing results, 8HE462 is estimated to measure 800 ft (244 m) northwest/southeast by 250 ft (76 m) north/south. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site occupation/use is unknown. The World Woods Site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site boundaries are depicted in Figure 6.2d and an original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A.

6.3 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

Historical/architectural field survey of the project corridor resulted in the identification and evaluation of 10 historic properties. These have been assigned the Florida Site File numbers 8HE439 through -443 and -445 through -449. Six (8HE439 through 8HE443 and 8HE445) are located within Segment 1, one (8HE446) is within Segment 3, and three (8HE447 through 8HE449) are located within Segment 4. The 10 properties include nine

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residences and one historic school (now a county-owned cannery), and date from circa 1940 through 1952. Representative styles include Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival. A summary of site information is provided in Table 6.5. Site locations are illustrated in Figure 6.3a-b, and site descriptions follow. Completed FMSF forms are contained in Appendix B, and a Request for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the Hammock Consolidated School (8HE447) is contained in Appendix C.

Table 6.5. Summary of Historic Survey Results

FMSF NO.	ADDRESS	STYLE*	DATE	NRHP EVALUATION
8HE439	8463 Cobb Road	FV	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8HE440	8469 Cobb Road	FV	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8HE441	18491 Shady Side Drive	BUNG	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8HE442	18483 Shady Side Drive	FV	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8HE443	18475 Shady Side Drive	FV	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
8HE445	9288 Cobb Road	FV	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8HE446	15738 U.S. 98 (Ponce de Leon Blvd.)	MV	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8HE447	15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way)	CR	ca. 1941	Potentially Eligible
8HE448	16659 U.S. 98 (Ponce de Leon Blvd.)	MV	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
8HE449	15252 Norris Bishop Loop	FV	ca. 1943	Not Eligible

*Key to Styles: FV = Frame Vernacular; BUNG = Bungalow, CR = Colonial Revival; MV = Masonry Vernacular

8HE439: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 8463 Cobb Road, was constructed ca. 1950. This house is rectangular in plan, constructed on a concrete block continuous foundation, and clad with asbestos shingles. The hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Some of the original windows have been replaced with aluminum sash or awning windows. A carport is attached to the north elevation. In addition, a shed and garage are located behind the house. Many examples of this type of post-World War II residence exist throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited data suggests no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP eligible.

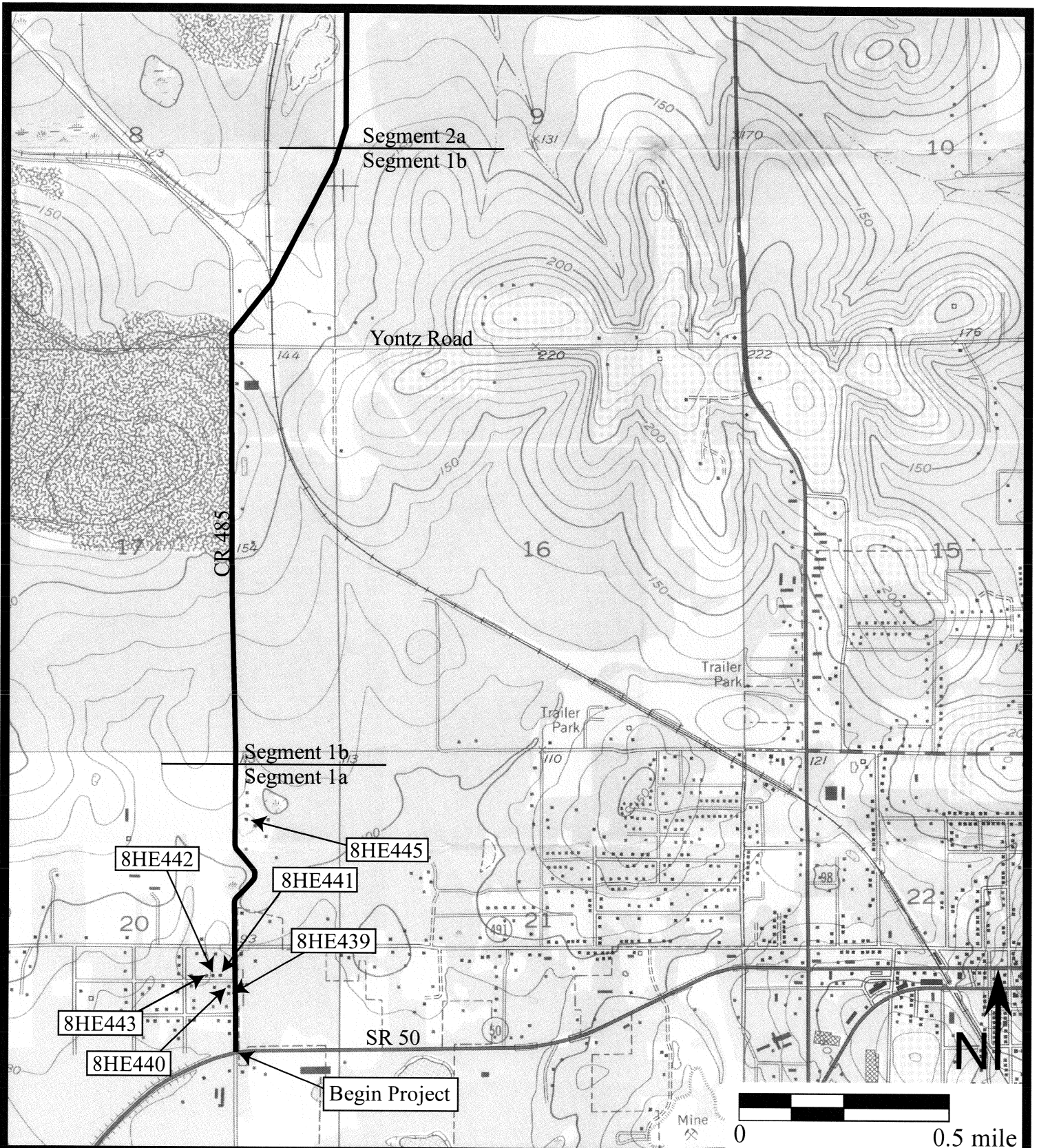


Figure 6.3a. Location of Newly Recorded Historic Structures (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

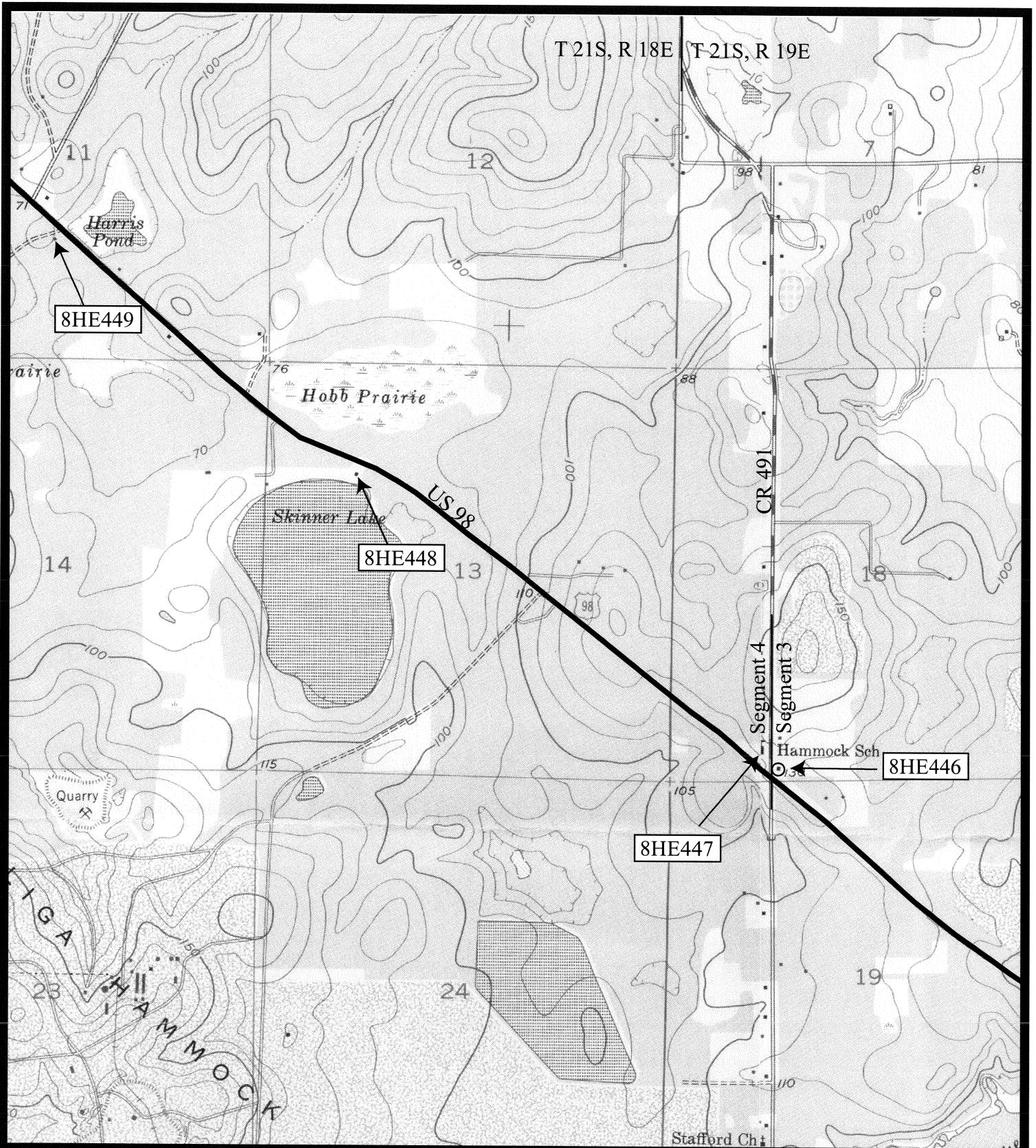


Figure 6.3b. Location of Newly Recorded Historic Structures (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
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8HE440: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 8469 Cobb Road, was constructed ca. 1940. This house is irregular in plan as a result of several additions to the original structure. 8HE440 is constructed on a concrete pier foundation, clad in wood drop siding, and protected by a composition roll hip roof. The original windows have been replaced, the porches have been enclosed, and substantial additions have been constructed on the north elevation. A wood frame garage is located behind the house. This modest Frame Vernacular style residence is common throughout Florida. Furthermore, alterations and additions have diminished architectural integrity. Therefore, this property does not appear eligible for the NRHP.

8HE441: This one-story Bungalow style residence, located at 18491 Shady Side Drive, was constructed ca. 1940. The house is rectangular in plan, set on concrete piers, and clad with asbestos shingles. The front-gable roof is 5-V crimp metal. The front porch has been altered and three non-compatible three-light awning windows have been installed on the main facade. A wood frame shed is located behind the house. Limited historical research reveals no apparent significance. Additionally, this form is common throughout the area and the modifications have diminished architectural integrity. It therefore is not considered NRHP eligible.

8HE442: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 18483 Shady Side Drive was constructed ca. 1951. This house is rectangular in plan, set on concrete piers, and clad with asbestos shingles. The hip roof is composed of composition shingles. A carport is located on the east elevation. Alterations include enclosing both of the porches and replacing some of the one-over-one double-hung sash windows. This structure is typical of Frame Vernacular style residences found throughout Hernando County. Limited historical data suggest no historical significance. Therefore, it is not considered NRHP eligible.

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8HE443: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 18475 Shady Side Drive was constructed ca. 1951. This house is rectangular in plan, set on concrete block piers, and clad with wood drop siding. The front gable roof and the hip roof sheltering the porch are both covered with composition shingles. The porch appears to have been altered and a lattice apron now obscures the concrete pier foundation. This residence is typical of Frame Vernacular style residences located throughout the area. Moreover, limited research revealed no historically significant data. The structure, therefore, is not considered NRHP eligible.

8HE445: This Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 9288 Cobb Road, was constructed ca. 1940. The one-story house is rectangular in plan, set on concrete piers, and clad with aluminum siding. The side gable roof is covered with composition shingles. It appears that the front porch has been enclosed and a 5-V crimp metal roof has been added to create a sheltered overhang. In addition, a second porch was constructed on the north elevation. Several small additions have been constructed on the rear elevation. The original windows have also been replaced with two-light awning windows. Limited historical research suggests no historical significance. Further, this style is common throughout the area. It, therefore, is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

8HE446: This two-story Masonry Vernacular style commercial building and residence located at 15738 US 98 (Ponce de Leon Blvd.), was constructed ca. 1950. Deschamps Corner was originally built as a general store. Over time, it has evolved to a gas station and mini-mart. In addition, hardware and feed are also sold at this location. This building is irregular in plan, set on a slab foundation, and constructed of concrete block. The intersecting hip and gable roofs are covered with 5-V crimp metal. This property has undergone multiple additions; as such, various alterations have been made to accommodate the additions. The original structure, now extensively altered, represents a

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building type common to Hernando County. Furthermore, available data did not suggest any significant historical associations. It does not appear to meet NRHP criteria.

8HE447: The Hammock Consolidated School, located at 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way), was constructed in 1941 to replace schools at Hebron and Lake Stafford. This one-story Colonial Revival style school was built from standardized plans obtained from the Florida State Department of Education. Rectangular in plan, the two-teacher school building is constructed of locally quarried stone. The shed roof porch, which is centered on the main façade, is supported by four square columns. Notable details around the main entrance include the cross-panel door set beneath a broken pediment flanked by sidelights. The school retains the majority of the original 12-light pivot windows, the window openings, and the original fenestration pattern. The building evokes the design of George Washington's Mount Vernon carried out on a modest scale. Concrete block additions have been constructed on the north and west elevations. In 1953, the school closed as the result of further consolidation. Since that time, the building has been used as a children's home, and combination cannery, library, voting precinct, and club meeting center. The Hammock Consolidated School appears to be eligible at the local level under NRHP Criterion A based upon its contribution to education and community planning and development. Modifications have been minimal, and the building is able to convey its historic function as a rural school.

8HE448: This one-story Masonry Vernacular style residence, located at 16659 US 98 (Ponce de Leon Boulevard), was constructed ca. 1952. This one-story residence is rectangular in plan, set on a continuous foundation, and constructed of concrete block. Decorative details include the exposed rafter ends beneath the composition shingle gable roof. Alterations include enclosing the porches on both the front facade and rear elevation. Many examples of this type of Masonry Vernacular style residence exist

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throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited data suggests no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP-eligible.

8HE449: This Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 15252 Norris Bishop Loop, was constructed ca. 1943. The one-story house is rectangular in plan, set on concrete block piers, and surfaced with stucco. The gable roof is covered with 5-V crimp metal. The original windows have been replaced with two-over-two single-hung sash aluminum windows. This Frame Vernacular style residence, now extensively altered, represents a building type common to Hernando County. Furthermore, available data did not suggest any significant historical associations. It does not appear to meet NRHP criteria.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

All cultural resources identified as a result of this survey were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. A discussion of site evaluations follows.

7.1 Archaeological Sites

Archaeological survey of the Cobb Road/US 98 PD&E Study project area, including the existing and proposed rights-of-way as well as proposed alternate pond sites, resulted in the identification of eight previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, 71, -73, and -74) and the discovery of four new archaeological sites (8HE461, -462, -477, and -478) and two archaeological occurrences. No evidence of three previously recorded sites, 8HE72, 8HE262, and 8HE267, was found within the existing or proposed rights-of-way. The total 12 lithic scatter sites are all viewed as limited activity camps, probably associated with the procurement of local resources including silicified limestone (chert) suitable for stone tool manufacture. Site assemblages generally are limited in terms of both density and functional diversity. All the sites are common for the region, and are similar to those previously discovered along the North Suncoast Expressway (Wharton 1990). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were discovered by ACI. As a result, the period(s) of site occupation is indeterminate. The absence of aboriginal pottery at the sites may indicate a preceramic Archaic period of settlement. On the other hand, the exclusivity of lithics in the site assemblages may be indicative of the functional nature of these sites. While the identified sites have yielded locational information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, continued investigation is not believed to have the potential to yield additional data of significance to regional or state prehistory. By this standard (NRHP Criterion D), none of the newly and previously recorded archaeological sites is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7.2 Historic Structures

The architectural/historical survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 10 historic structures. Of these, the Hammock Consolidated School (8HE447) is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of education and community planning and development. This historic structure is located to the northwest of the intersection of US 98 and Citrus Way (CR 491). It is adjacent to the existing right-of-way. No new right-of-way is proposed within or adjacent to 8HE447, nor have any alternate pond sites been proposed in this general area.

In conclusion, the Cobb Road/US 98 improvement project will have no involvement with any archaeological sites or historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E STUDY**

APPENDIX A

**Florida Master Site File Forms for Previously Recorded and Newly Identified
Archaeological Sites.**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE74
Recorder Site # _____
Field Date _____
Form Date 6/20/02

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Tank Lake Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey # _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 County Hernando
Township 21S Range 19E Section 33 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 361860 Northing 3166490
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to N side of US 98, north of Brooksville and due south of Tank Lake.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *			FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*				Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)		<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified	

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic assemblage of lithics. Site has limited research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE74

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- none by recorder
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- posthole tests
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 27 shovel tests at 12.5 m, 25 m and 50 m intervals
 50 cm. diameter by 1 m deep; 1/4 inch mesh screen. 8 productive (all on N side of US 98) within ROW.
 4 shovel tests in proposed ponds - 3 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 8700 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 25 - 80 cm/0 - 5 cm humus, 5 - 100 lt. brown sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
 Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
 Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction, utilities placement/road improvement.

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 29(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 29(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- unknown
- Other _____
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

- _____ bone-animal
- _____ bone-human
- _____ bone-unspecified
- _____ bone-worked
- _____ brick/building debris
- _____ ceramic-aboriginal
- _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
- _____ daub
- _____ exotic-nonlocal
- _____ glass
- A _____ lithics-aboriginal
- _____ metal-nonprecious
- _____ metal-precious/coin
- _____ shell-unworked
- _____ shell-worked
- _____ Others: _____

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments 28 waste flakes and 1 utilized core.

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|
| 1. _____ | N= | 5. _____ | N= | 9. _____ | N= |
| 2. _____ | N= | 6. _____ | N= | 10. _____ | N= |
| 3. _____ | N= | 7. _____ | N= | 11. _____ | N= |
| 4. _____ | N= | 8. _____ | N= | 12. _____ | N= |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Tank Lake Distance (m)/bearing 0/North
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Mixed hardwoods
 Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 24.3 meters Max Elevation 27.4 meters
 Present land use US 98 right-of-way
 SCS soil series Blichton loamy fine sand, 2 to 5% slopes Soil association Nobleton - Blichton - Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
 Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
 Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206
 Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS (1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

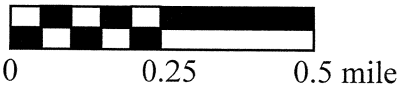
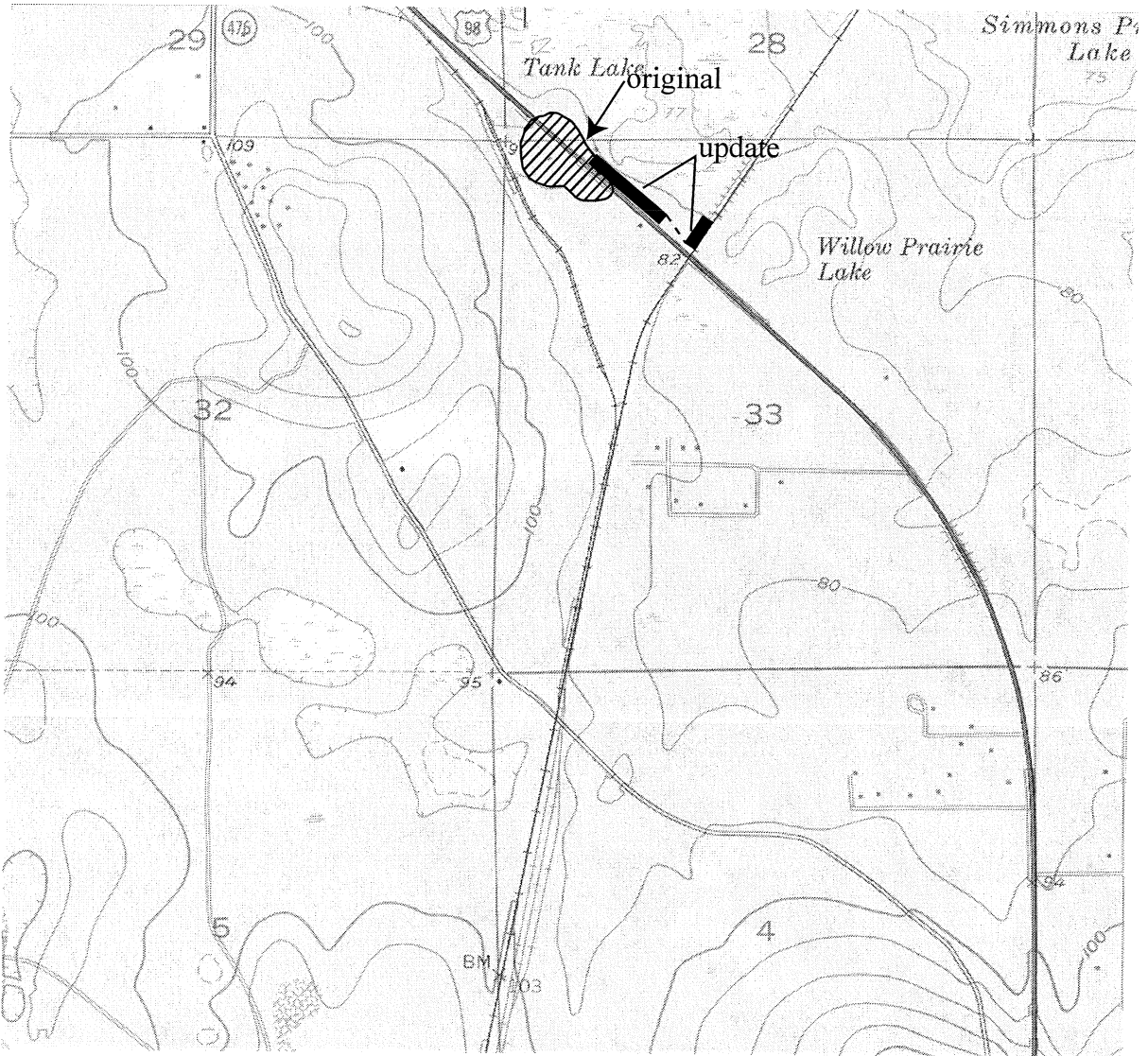


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8_HE74

USGS MAP

Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8 He 74 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: Tank Lake

USGS QUAD: Brooksville

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 South	19 East	33

X			

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES:	Zone	/	Easting	/	Northing
NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.					

FRESH WATER SOURCE Tank Lake DISTANCE TO WATER Adjacent to North

LOCAL VEGETATION Hardwoods

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low elevation overlooking lake

PRESENT LAND USE Forest, recreation and agriculture

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0986 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) William D. Browning (Archaeologist)

ADDRESS Florida Department of Transportation

PROJECT NAME SR 700/ US 98 Multi-laning

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FCR-RIT
 BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA NONE

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNKNOWN
 CULTURAL PERIOD DATE & TIME NOT KNOWN FOR DETERMINATION

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS NONE IN RELATED AREA

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 15
 SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 52,500
 DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET

ELEVATION
 Meters Max 27 Min 24
 Feet Max 90 Min 60

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- TRANSPORTATION
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY William D. Brown
 ADDRESS 605 BOWLING GREEN STREET TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
 DATE OCTOBER 8, 1985
 AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

8 He 74 (TANK LAKE SITE) / RECOVERED ARTIFACTS

1 Core with long, thin blades removed

Several large chips with cortex (secondary decortication)

83 Non-utilized waste flakes

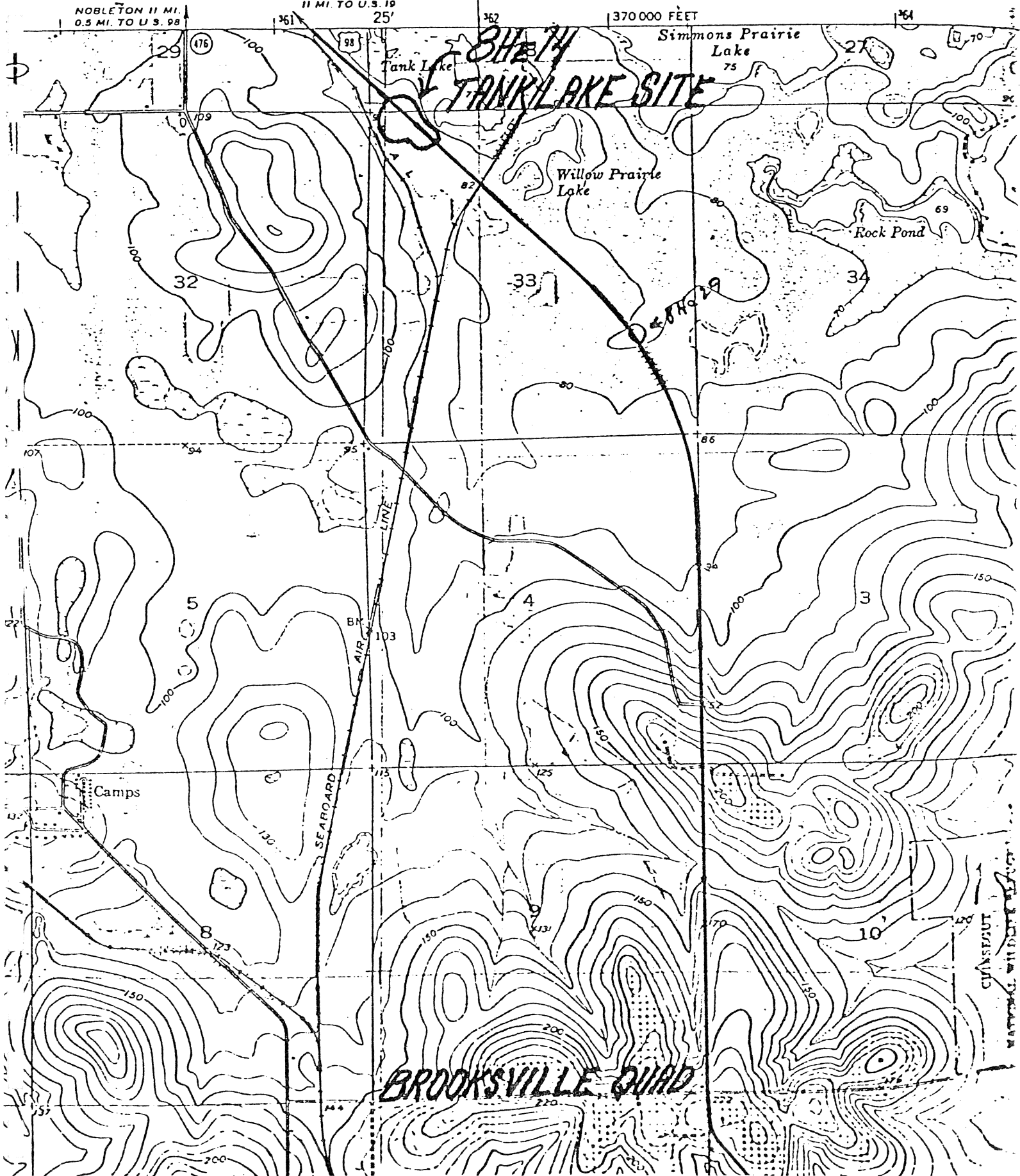
None of the recovered material appears heat-treated; it is heavily patinated but basically white in color. The material does not appear to have been exposed on the surface for any length of time. The relatively large size of some flakes, 5 cm.² and larger, indicate that they are core preparation flakes which are produced in the early stages in the lithic reduction continuum.

BROOKSVILLE
FLORIDA-
7.5 MINUTE SE

CRYSTAL RIVER 23 MI.
11 MI. TO U.S. 19

NOBLETON 11 MI.
0.5 MI. TO U.S. 98

370 000 FEET



**SHEPHERD
TANK LAKE SITE**

BROOKSVILLE QUAD

UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-14-2018

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE73
Recorder Site #
Field Date
Form Date 6/20/02

Original
Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Railroad Spur
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co.
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individ., private-unspecifd., city, county, state, federal, foreign, Native Amer., unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR1988
Township 21S Range 19E Section 29
Landgrant
City/Town Brooksville
UTM: Zone 16, 17 Easting 361390 Northing 3167050
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to North side of US 98, about 1,400 ft. east of Lake Lindsey (CR 476)

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *
STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *
FUNCTION *
Land-terrestrial, Cave/Sink-subterranean, Wetland-palustrine, Lake/Pond-lacustrine, River/Stream/Creek-riverine, Saltwater-marine, aboriginal boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks, fort, midden, mill unspecified, mission, mound unspec., plantation, platform mound, well, road segment, shell midden, shell mound, shipwreck, subsurface features, surface scatter, well, none specified, campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*
Alachua, Archaic Early, Archaic Middle, Archaic Late, Archaic unspecified, Belle Glade I, Belle Glade II, Belle Glade III, Belle Glade IV, Belle Glade unspec, Cades Pond, Deptford, Other
Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades Ia, Glades Ib, Glades I unsp., Glades IIa, Glades IIb, Glades IIc, Glades II unsp., Glades IIIa, Glades IIIb, Glades IIIc, Glades III unsp., Other
Glades unspec., Hickory Pond, Leon-Jefferson, Malabar I, Malabar II, Mount Taylor, Norwood, Orange, Paleoinidian, Pensacola, Perico Island, Safety Harbor, St. Augustine, St. Johns Ia, St. Johns Ib, St. Johns I unspec., St. Johns IIa, St. Johns IIb, St. Johns IIc, St. Johns II unspec., St. Johns unspecif., Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Seminole: Colonization, Seminole: 1st War To 2d
Seminole: 2d War to 3d, Seminole: 3d War On, Seminole unspecified, Swift Creek Early, Swift Creek Late, Swift Creek unspecif., Transitional, Weeden Island I, Weeden Island II, Weeden Island unspec., Prehistoric nonceramic, Prehistoric ceramic, Prehistoric unspecified
Nonaboriginal*
First Spanish 1513-99, First Spanish 1600-99, First Spanish 1700-1763, First Spanish unspecified, British 1763-1783, Second Spanish 1783-1821, American Territorial 1821-45, American Civil War 1861-65, American 19th Century, American 20th Century, American unspecified, African-American

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right, no: insufficient info
Individually eligible for National Register? yes, no: insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes, no: insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic assemblage of lithics. Site has limited research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

Table with 2 columns: DHR USE ONLY and OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS. Rows include NR DATE, DELIST DATE, and National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE73

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 20 shovel tests at 12.5 m, 25 m and 50 m intervals to N and S of US 98; 50 cm diameter by 1 m deep; 1/4" mesh screen. 4 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 2250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 20 - 110 cm/0 - 40 lt. gray sand, 40 - 110 very pale brown sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation: _____

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction/road improvements

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 37(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # _____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # 37(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- unknown
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control
- Other _____

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

- _____ bone-animal
- _____ bone-human
- _____ bone-unspecified
- _____ bone-worked
- _____ brick/building debris
- _____ ceramic-aboriginal
- _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
- _____ daub
- _____ exotic-nonlocal
- _____ glass
- A lithics-aboriginal
- _____ metal-nonprecious
- _____ metal-precious/coin
- _____ shell-unworked
- _____ shell-worked
- _____ Others: _____

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments 36 waste flakes and 1 biface fragment. All chert.

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|
| 1. _____ | N= | 5. _____ | N= | 9. _____ | N= |
| 2. _____ | N= | 6. _____ | N= | 10. _____ | N= |
| 3. _____ | N= | 7. _____ | N= | 11. _____ | N= |
| 4. _____ | N= | 8. _____ | N= | 12. _____ | N= |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Johnson Pond Distance (m)/bearing 305 m/N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation _____

Topography* Hilltop Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 28 meters

Present land use US 98 right-of-way

SCS soil series Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes Soil association Nobleton - Blichton - Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Sunøast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "øoded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

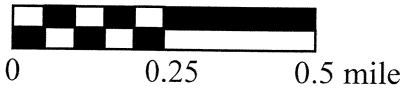
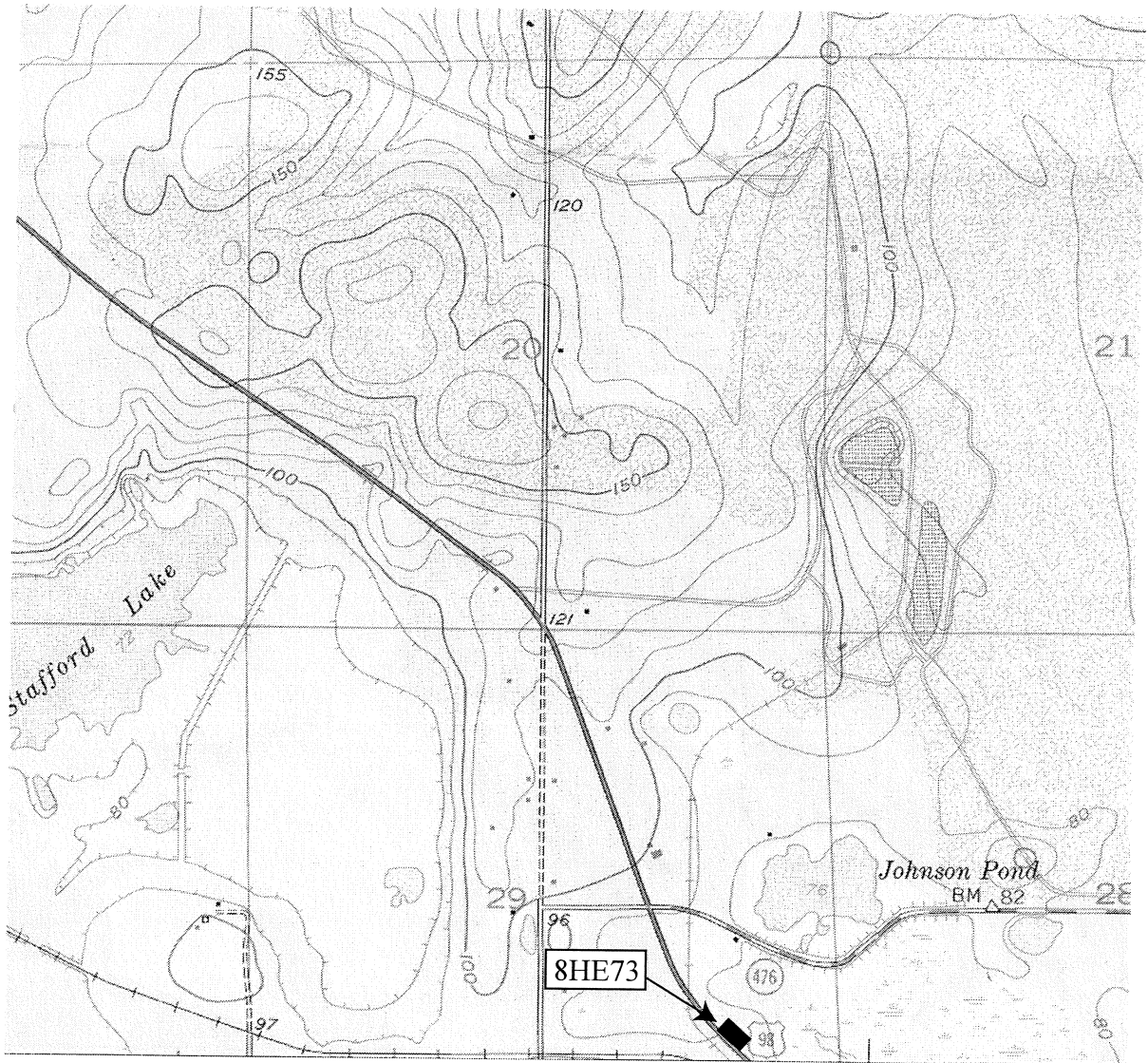


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE73

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8 He 73 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: Railroad Spur
USGS QUAD: Brooksville - Brooksville NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 South	19 East	29

			X

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE (Intermittent) Pond DISTANCE TO WATER Adjacent to East

LOCAL VEGETATION Hardwoods

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Base of hill

PRESENT LAND USE Forest and Transportation

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0885 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) William D. Browning (Archaeologist)

ADDRESS Florida Department of Transportation

PROJECT NAME SR 700/ US 98 Multi-laning

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA _____

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Sample too small and non-diagnostic for determination

CULTURAL PERIOD _____

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS None in recovered sample

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 3 acres

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 12,000

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) very shallow (less than 1 ft)

ELEVATION	
Meters	Feet
Max <u>25</u>	Max <u>85</u>
Min <u>24</u>	Min <u>80</u>

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- Transportation
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY William D. Browning, Archaeologist

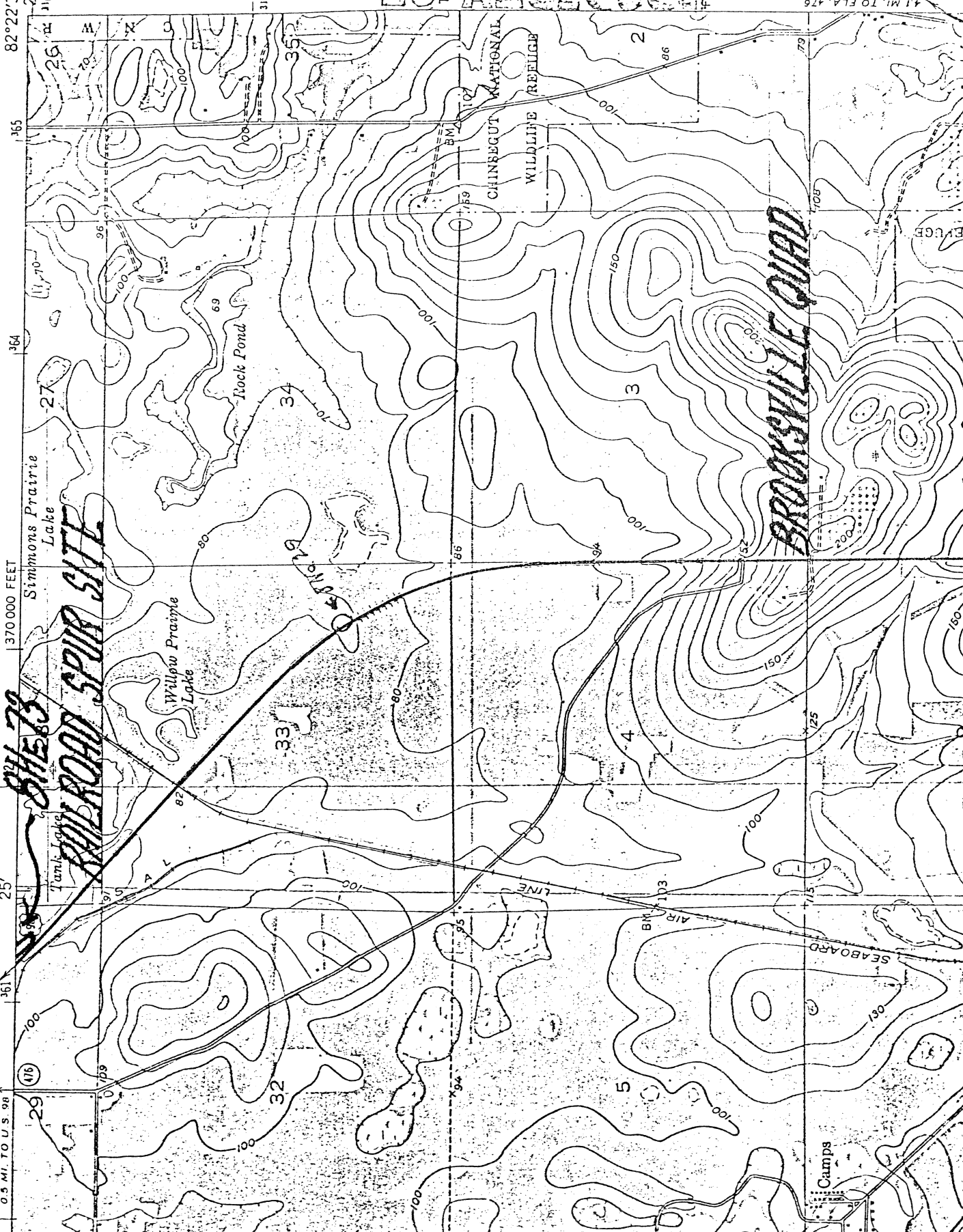
ADDRESS Bureau of Environment (605 Suwannee Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399)

DATE June 12, 1987

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): Florida Department of Transportation

BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NOBLETON
0.5 MI. TO U.S. 98
CRYSTAL RIVER 23 MI.
11 MI. TO U.S. 19



DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIVISION OF ANCHORAGE, HISTORY AND REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

PROPERTIES OF T. 21 S. 22 S. 27 N. 16 E. 37 30'

4.1 MI. TO FLA. 476
INVERNESS 19 MI.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8 HE 267
Recorder # _____
Field Date _____

G.V.
SITE NAME(S) STAFFORD
PROJECT NAME HERNANDO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DHR# 7795
OWNERSHIP private-profit priv-nonprof priv-indiv priv-unsp city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME BROOKSVILLE NW CITY _____
UTM: ZONE 16 / 17R EASTING 6761 / 10 NORTHING 10 / 10
COUNTY HERNANDO TWP 21 RANGE 19 SECTION 29 NE 1-1 SW 1-1
(Optional) LATITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____ LONGITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO INTERSECTION OF LAKE LINDSEY RD
(CR 476) AND ANNUTALAGA AVE

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) prehist unspecified hist aboriginal hist nonaboriginal hist unspecified

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES			FUNCTION	DENSITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> land site	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland fresh	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland salt/tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site	<input type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> underwater	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitatn/homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> dense scatter >2/m ²
	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> village/town	
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> wharf/dock	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	

OTHER _____

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply) unknown culture aboriginal unspecif hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Swft Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-aceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-ceramic
NONABORIGINAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1700-63	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Terr 1821-44	<input type="checkbox"/> Postrecn 1880-97	<input type="checkbox"/> Depress 1930-40	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Brit 1763-1783	<input type="checkbox"/> Statehood 1845-60	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SpWar 1898-1916	<input type="checkbox"/> WW II 1941-49	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-99
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1513-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 2dSpn 1783-1821	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil War 1861-65	<input type="checkbox"/> WW I 1917-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> Modern 1950-	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1900-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1600-99		<input type="checkbox"/> Reconstr 1866-79	<input type="checkbox"/> Boom 1921-1929		<input type="checkbox"/> Afro-American

OTHER _____

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register? yes no likely, need information insufficient information
 Significant as part of district? yes no likely, need information insufficient information
 Significant at the local level? yes no likely, need information insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY ----- *DHR USE ONLY*
 DATE LISTED _____ KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ No ___ Date _____
 ON NAT REG. _____ SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ No ___ Date _____
 _____ LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes ___ No ___ Date _____
 _____ Local Office _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 _____

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreend shovel
- screened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

- bounds unknown
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- ununscreend shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavns
- guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) _____

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)
- selective (some artifacts)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

- unknown
- lithics
- ceramic-aborig
- ceramic-nonabo
- daub
- brick/bldg matl
- glass
- prec metal/coin
- nonlocal-exotic
- metal
- bone-human
- bone-animal
- bone-unspec
- unworked shell
- worked shell
- subsurf feats

Other (Strategy, Categories) _____

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 1.25Km² Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit _____

Perpendicular Dimensions 5Km N to S direction by 5Km E to W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units _____, total area _____ m². Excavation: #units _____, total vol _____ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | N= _____ | 5 _____ | N= _____ |
| 2 _____ | N= _____ | 6 _____ | N= _____ |
| 3 _____ | N= _____ | 7 _____ | N= _____ |

Remarks _____

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water JOHNSON POND Distance (m) 300

Natural Community _____

Local Vegetation MIXED HARDWOOD / IMPROVED PASTURE

Topographic Setting _____

Present Land Use UNUSED

SCS Soil Series WAUCHULA FINE SAND Soil Association _____

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats _____

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information _____

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts _____

Photographs (negative nos) _____

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE _____

RECORDER(S): Name KEN SUTHERLAND Date of Form 9-10-90

Affiliation/Address/Phone HERNANDO CITY PLANNING DEPT 20 N. MAIN ST RM 262 BROOKSVILLE, FL 34001 (904) 754-4057

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE Developers to provide historical assessment prior to development and submit results to city, State & Archaeological Society

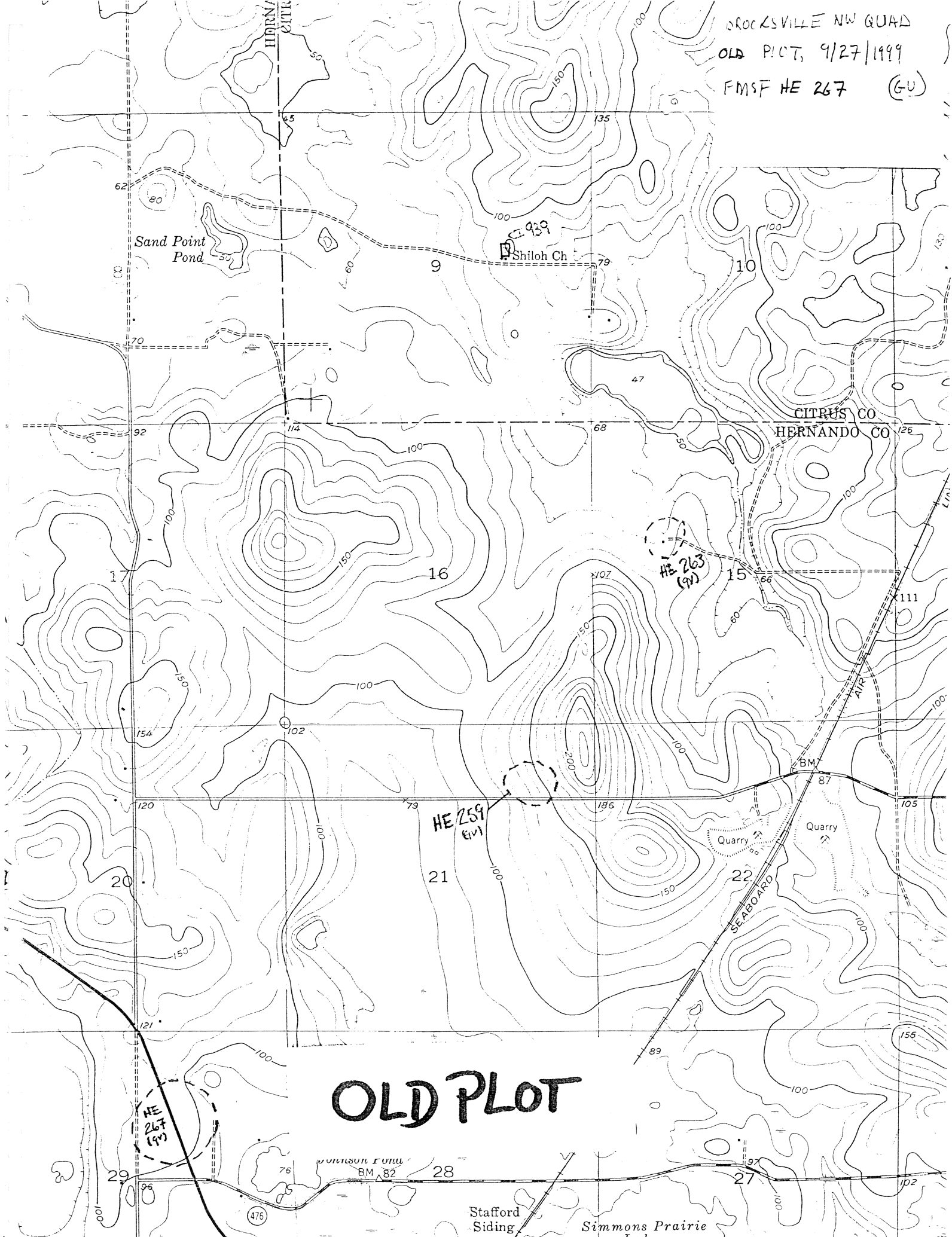
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

review & input as needed

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

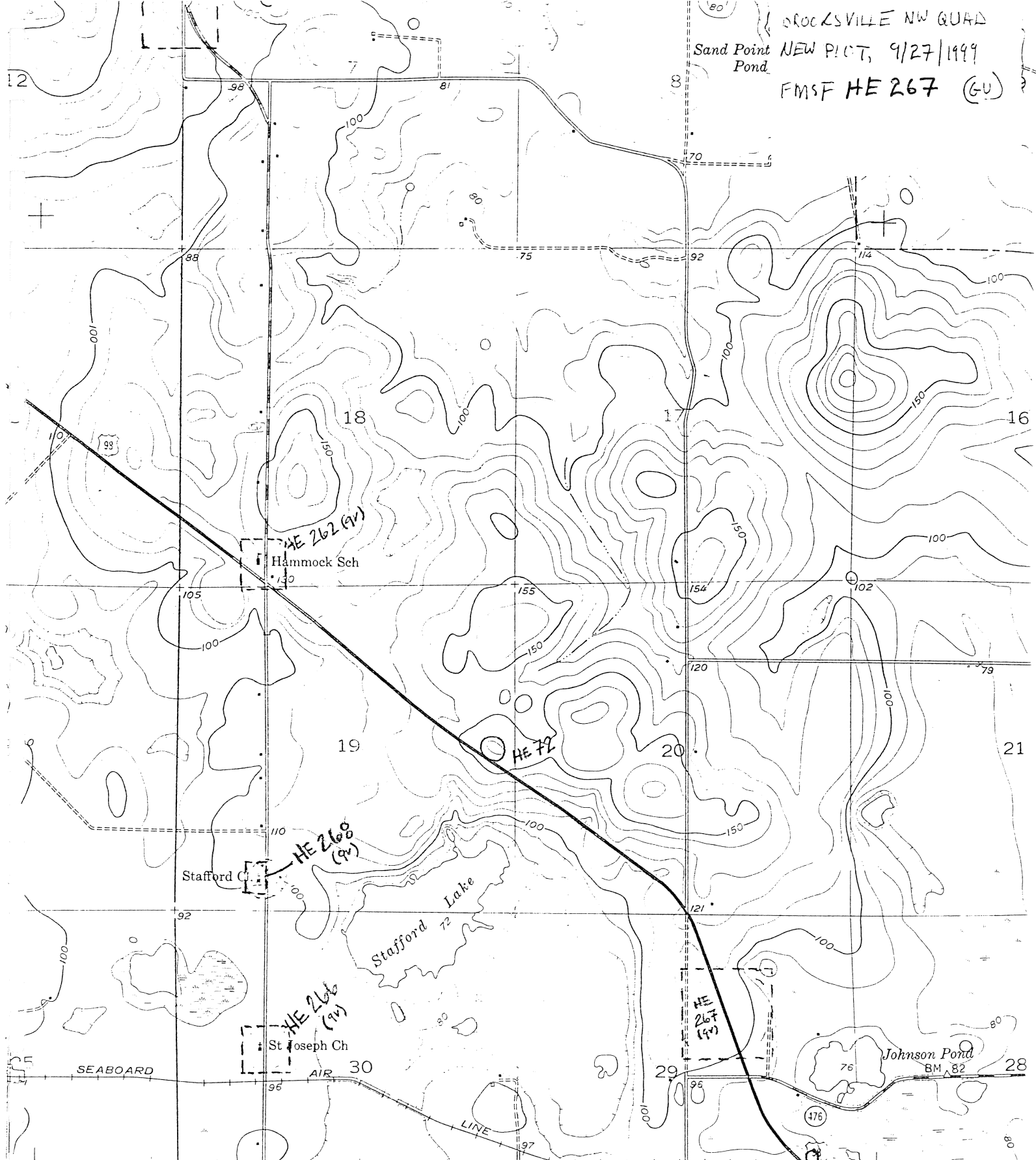
ROCKSVILLE NW QUAD
OLD PLOT, 9/27/1999
FMSF HE 267 (G-V)



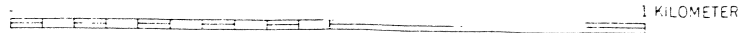
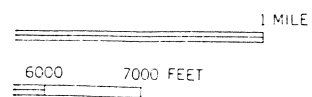
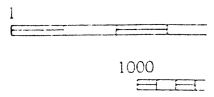
OLD PLOT

Stafford Siding
Simmons Prairie

ROCKSVILLE NW QUAD
NEW PLOT, 9/27/1999
FMSF HE 267 (GV)



NEW PLOT



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET



FLOP:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE461

- Original
 - Update
- (give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Recorder Site # _____
 Field Date 3/3/02
 Form Date 5/22/02

Site Name(s) Ringhaver Multiple Listing [DHR only]
 Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey # _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
 USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 County Hernando
 Township 21S Range 19E Section 29 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
 UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360940 Northing 3167780
 Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to N side of US98, 500 ft. N of Lake Lindsey Rd., and fronting CAT Ringhaver Bldg.
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases; e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I.)

Aboriginal*	Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)	

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "oded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Small, common and non-diagnostic lithic assemblage found in disturbed right-of-way. Limited research value.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY ***** OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ***** DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date
LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____		Date
Local office _____		
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)		

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger--size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger--size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Total 16 TPs, 16 at 25 m and 12.5 m intervals along 2 transects within ROW. .5 diameter x 1 m deep; 1/4 inch mesh screen. 4 positive TPs. Also, 12 TPs in two proposed ponds - 1 positive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 3000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 20 - 70 cm/0 - 15 gray sand, 15 - 70 brownish orange sandy clay. 70 - 90+ brownish orange day.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single, prob single, prob multiple, multiple, uncertain, unknown Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document, unknown Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road, ditch and culvert construction/road widening.

Surface: area collected m2 # collection units Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 12(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 12(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, unknown, Other, general (not by subarea), controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List: bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, daub, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/coin, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others:

Disposition List*

- A- category always collected, S- some items in category collected, O- observed first hand, but not collected, R- collected and subsequently left at site, I- informant reported category present, U- unknown

Artifact Comments 11 chert flakes and 1 chert biface (scraper).

DIAGNOSTICS

(Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- 1. N= 5. N= 9. N= 2. N= 6. N= 10. N= 3. N= 7. N= 11. N= 4. N= 8. N= 12. N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Johnson Pond Distance (m)/bearing 366 m /E Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Local vegetation Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 30 meters Max Elevation 31 meters Present land use US 98 right-of-way SCS soil series Arredondo fine sand, 0 - 5% slopes Soil association Nobleton - Blichton - Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206 Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED: At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

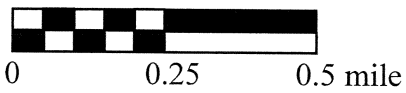
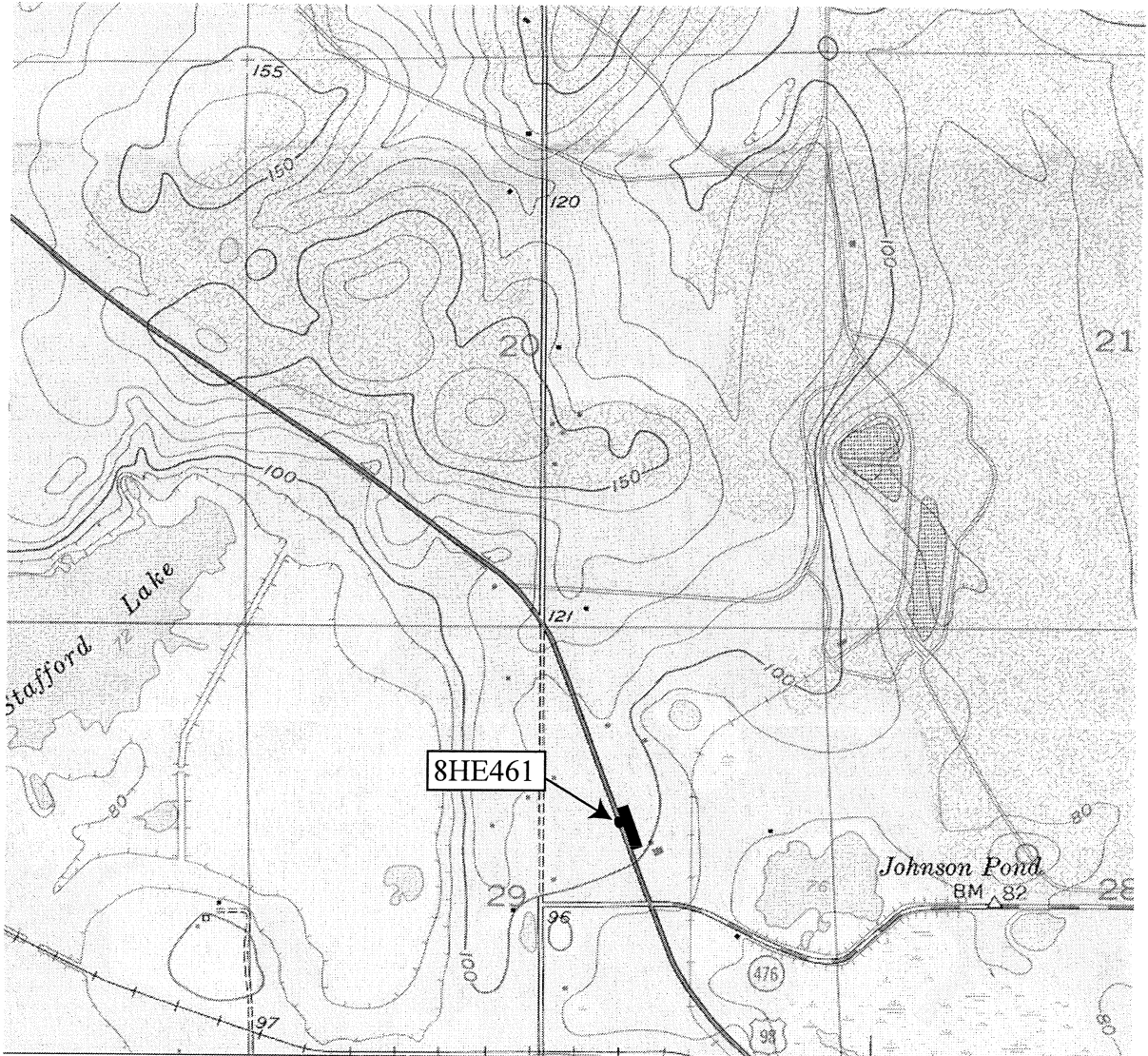


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8_HE461

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8 He 72 COUNTY Hernando

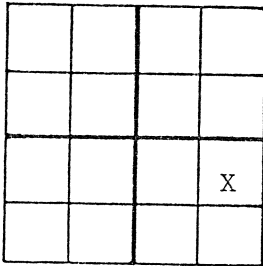
SITE NAME: Caterpillar Tractor

USGS QUAD: Brooksville NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 South	19 East	19



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone _____ / Easting _____ / Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Pond DISTANCE TO WATER 150 Meters to North

LOCAL VEGETATION Hardwoods

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Crest of small hill (or knoll)

PRESENT LAND USE Commercial (Heavy Equipment Dealership)

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0885 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) William D. Browning (Archaeologist)

ADDRESS Florida Department of Transportation

PROJECT NAME SR 700/ US 98 Multi-laning

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA _____

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Sample too small and non-diagnostic for determination

CULTURAL PERIOD "

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS None in recovered sample

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 4 acres
 SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 16,000
 DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) Approximately 2 ft.

ELEVATION
 Meters Feet
 Max 48 Max 160
 Min 46 Min 155

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

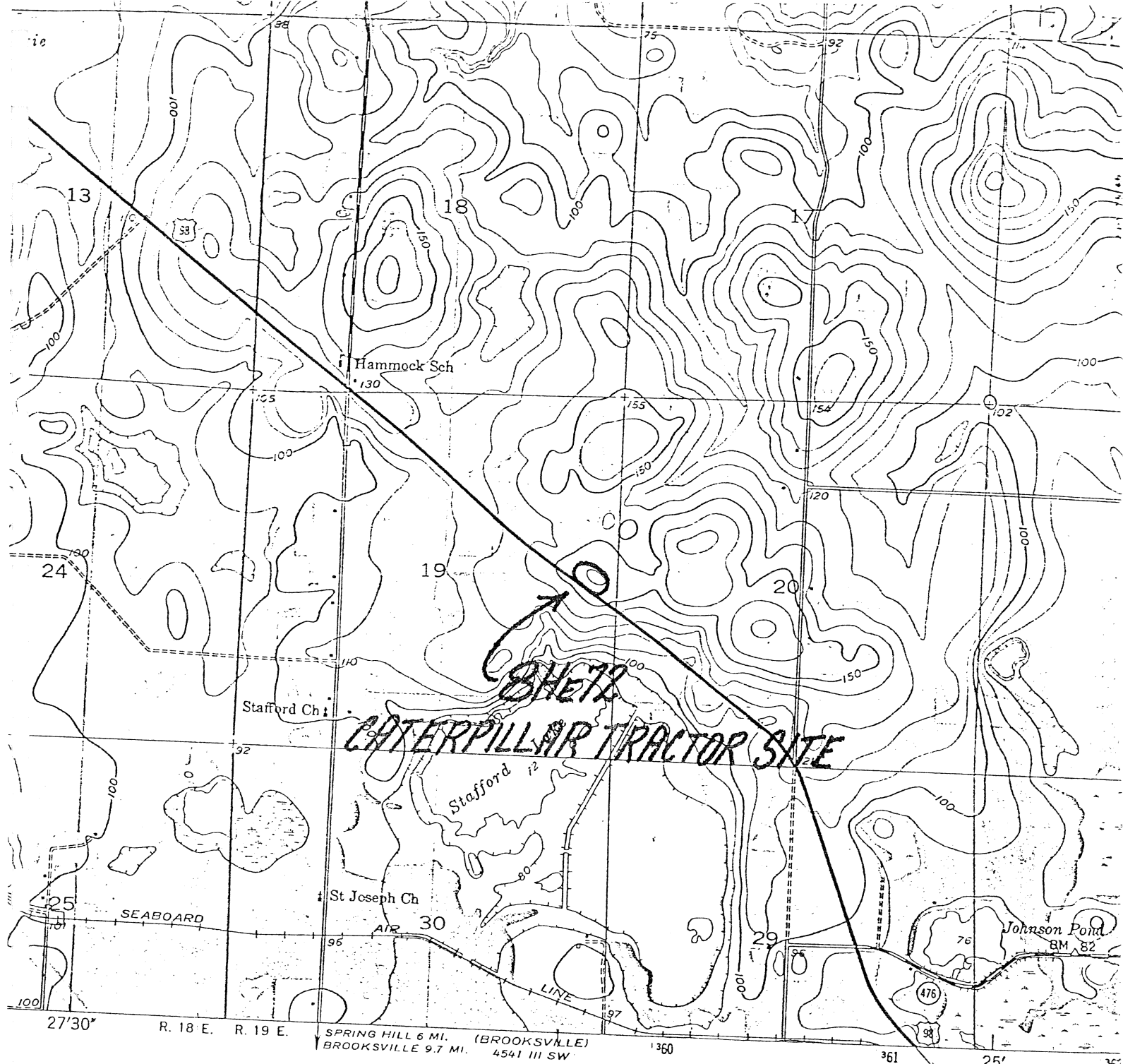
TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

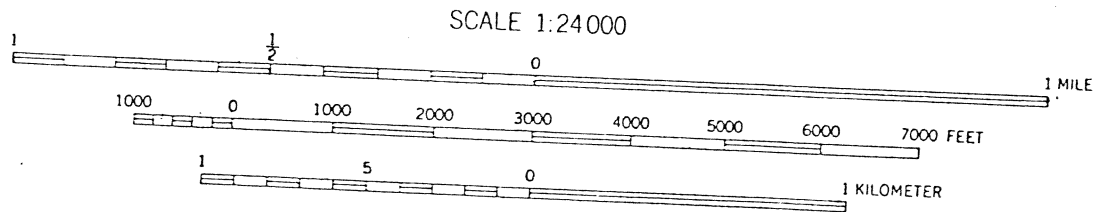
OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY William D. Browning, Archaeologist
 ADDRESS Bureau of Environment (605 Suwannee Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399)
 DATE June 12, 1987
 AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): Florida Department of Transportation



BETA
CATERPILLAR TRACTOR SITE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BROOKSVILLE NW QUAD

August
 1958

Page 1
 original
 update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8 HE 262
Recorder # _____
Field Date _____

G.V.
SITE NAME(S) HAMMOCK SCHOOL
PROJECT NAME HERNANDO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DHR# 2785
OWNERSHIP private-profit priv-nonprof priv-indiv priv-unsp city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME BROOKSVILLE NW CITY _____
UTM: ZONE 16 17RLB 58 71 EASTING 111110 NORTHING 111110
COUNTY HERNANDO TWP 21 RANGE 19 SECTION 18 SW SW SE
(Optional) LATITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____ LONGITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO NW CORNER OF INTERSECTION OF
CITRUS WAY (CR 491) AND PONCE DE LEON BLVD (159B)

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) prehist unspecified hist aboriginal hist nonaboriginal hist unspecified

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES			FUNCTION	DENSITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> land site	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland fresh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland salt/tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site	<input type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> underwater	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitatr/homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> dense scatter >2/m ²
	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village/town	
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> wharf/dock	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	

OTHER SITE OF PRESENT LITTLE ROCK CANNERY

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply) unknown culture aboriginal unspecif hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Early Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ic	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspecif	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-aceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-ceramic

NONABORIGINAL:	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1700-63	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Terr 1821-44	<input type="checkbox"/> Postrecn 1880-97	<input type="checkbox"/> Depress 1930-40	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spanish unsp	<input type="checkbox"/> Brit 1763-1783	<input type="checkbox"/> Statehood 1845-60	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SpWar 1898-1916	<input type="checkbox"/> WW II 1941-49	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-99
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1613-99	<input type="checkbox"/> 2dSpn 1783-1821	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil War 1861-65	<input type="checkbox"/> WW I 1917-1920	<input type="checkbox"/> Modern 1950-	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1900-
<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1800-99		<input type="checkbox"/> Reconstr 1866-79	<input type="checkbox"/> Boom 1921-1929		<input type="checkbox"/> Afro-American

OTHER _____

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Eligible for National Register? yes no likely, need information insufficient information

Significant as part of district? yes no likely, need information insufficient information

Significant at the local level? yes no likely, need information insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY

DHR USE ONLY

DATE LISTED	KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:	Yes	No	Date
ON NAT REG.	SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY:	Yes	No	Date
____/____/____	LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:	Yes	No	Date
	Local Office	_____		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 He 262

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

no field check exposed ground screened shovel
 literature search posthole digger
 informant report auger--size: _____
 remote sensing unscreend shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

bounds unknown remote sensing unscreend shovel
 none by recorder insp exposed ground screened shovel
 literature search posthole digger block excavns
 informant report auger--size: _____ guess

Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) EXISTING STRUCTURE IN USE FOR COUNTY CANNERY OPERATION

COLLECTION STRATEGY

unknown unselective (all artifacts)
 selective (some artifacts)
 uncollected general (not by subarea)
 controlled (by subarea)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

unknown daub nonlocal-exotic bone-unspec
 lithics brick/bldg matl metal unworked shell
 ceramic-aborig glass bone-human worked shell
 ceramic-nonabo prec metal/coin bone-animal subsurf feats

Other (Strategy, Categories) _____

SITE EXTENT Size (m²) 0.1 Km² Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit _____

Perpendicular Dimensions 1 Km N to S direction by 1 Km E to W direction

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units _____, total area _____ m². Excavation: #units _____, total vol _____ m³
 TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1	_____	N= _____	4	_____	N= _____
2	_____	N= _____	5	_____	N= _____
3	_____	N= _____	6	_____	N= _____
			7	_____	N= _____

Remarks _____

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describes each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water SLINNER LAKE Distance (m) 500
 Natural Community _____
 Local Vegetation MIXED HARDWOOD
 Topographic Setting 130' ABOVE MSL
 Present Land Use COUNTY FACILITY BORDED BY AGRICULTURE UNUSED
 SCS Soil Series MICANOPY LOAMY FS Soil Association _____

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats _____

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information _____

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts _____

Photographs (negative nos) _____

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE _____

RECORDER(S): Name KEN SUTHERLAND Date of Form 9-10-90

Affiliation/Address/Phone HERNANDO COUNTY PLANNING DEPT 20 N. MAIN ST RM 202
BROOKSVILLE FL 34601 (904) 754-4057

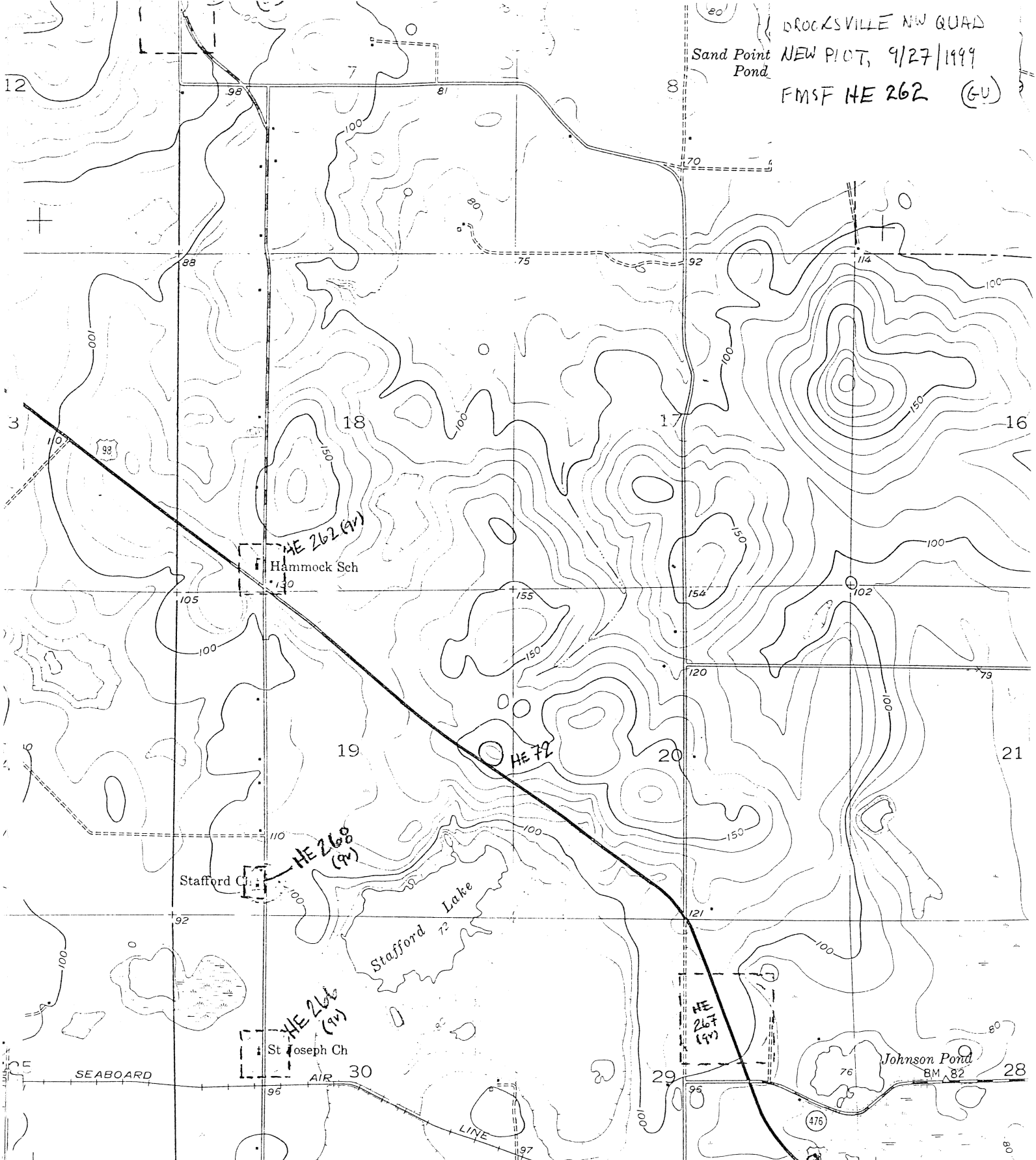
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE Developers to provide an historical assessment prior to development and submit results to ctg.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations. State & Archaeological Soc reviews inputs needed.

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

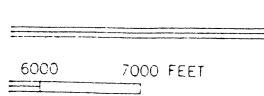
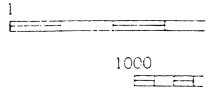
REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

BROOKSVILLE NW QUAD
NEW PLOT, 9/27/1999
FMSF HE 262 (GV)



7'30" R 19 E SEABOARD AIR LINE (BROOKSVILLE) 4541 III SW 360 361 25' 362

NEW PLOT



1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET



FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE477
Recorder Site # _____
Field Date 9/5/02
Form Date 10/7/02

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Stafford Lake East Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County FMSF Survey # _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla 1954, PR 1988 County Hernando
Township 21S Range 19E Section 20 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360330 Northing 3168440
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to South side of US 98, about 1000 feet west of the intersection of Brittle Road (CR 491A) and Brooksville Quarry Road.
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *

- Land- terrestrial
- Cave/Sink- subterranean
 - terrestrial
 - aquatic
 - intermittently flooded
- Wetland- palustrine
 - usually flooded
 - sometimes flooded
 - usually dry
- Lake/Pond- lacustrine
- River/Stream/Creek- riverine
- Tidal- estuarine
- Saltwater- marine
 - marine unspecified
 - "high energy" marine
 - "low energy" marine
- Other _____

STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *

- aboriginal boat
- agric/farm building
- burial mound
- building remains
- cemetery/grave
- dump/refuse
- earthworks
- fort
- midden
- mill unspecified
- mission
- mound unspec.
- plantation
- platform mound
- road segment
- shell midden
- shell mound
- shipwreck
- subsurface features
- surface scatter
- well

FUNCTION *

- none specified
- campsite
- extractive site
- habitation (prehistoric)
- homestead (historic)
- farmstead
- village (prehistoric)
- town (historic)
- quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I.)

Aboriginal*

- Alachua
- Archaic, Early
- Archaic, Middle
- Archaic, Late
- Archaic unspecified
- Belle Glade I
- Belle Glade II
- Belle Glade III
- Belle Glade IV
- Belle Glade unspc.
- Cades Pond
- Deptford
- Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)
- Englewood
- Fort Walton
- Glades Ia
- Glades Ib
- Glades I unsp.
- Glades IIa
- Glades IIb
- Glades IIc
- Glades II unsp.
- Glades IIIa
- Glades IIIb
- Glades IIIc
- Glades III unsp.
- Glades unspec.
- Hickory Pond
- Leon-Jefferson
- Malabar I
- Malabar II
- Manasota
- Mount Taylor
- Norwood
- Orange
- Paleoindian
- Pensacola
- Perico Island
- Safety Harbor
- St. Augustine
- St. Johns Ia
- St. Johns Ib
- St. Johns I unspc.
- St. Johns IIa
- St. Johns IIb
- St. Johns IIc
- St. Johns II unspc.
- St. Johns unspc.
- Santa Rosa
- Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- Seminole: Colonization
- Seminole: 1st War To 2d

Nonaboriginal*

- Seminole: 2d War to 3d
- Seminole: 3d War On
- Seminole unspecified
- Swift Creek, Early
- Swift Creek, Late
- Swift Creek, unspc.
- Transitional
- Weeden Island I
- Weeden Island II
- Weeden Island unspc.
- Prehistoric nonceramic
- Prehistoric ceramic
- Prehistoric unspecified
- First Spanish 1513-99
- First Spanish 1600-99
- First Spanish 1700-1763
- First Spanish unspecified
- British 1763-1783
- Second Spanish 1783-1821
- American Territorial 1821-45
- American Civil War 1861-65
- American 19th Century
- American 20th Century
- American unspecified
- African-American

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic and common assemblage of lithics. Site has limited research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY ***** OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ***** DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date _____
	Local office _____	
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)		

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE477

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole digger
- informant report
- auger--size: _____
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- remote sensing
- unscreened shovel
- none by recorder
- insp exposed ground
- screened shovel
- literature search
- posthole tests
- block excavations
- informant report
- auger--size: _____
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Five tests at 50m intervals (4) and judgmental, 0.5m diameter by 1m deep; 1/4 inch mesh screen. 2 productive shovel tests.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 2790 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 20-60 cmbs/ 0-20 gray sand, 20-80 tan sand, 80-100 orange tan sand

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Heavy equipment excavation/ pond development

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 13 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 7 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 6 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- unknown
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control
- Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

- _____ bone-animal
- _____ bone-human
- _____ bone-unspecified
- _____ bone-worked
- _____ brick/building debris
- _____ ceramic-aboriginal
- _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
- _____ daub
- _____ exotic-nonlocal
- _____ glass
- A _____ lithics-aboriginal
- _____ metal-nonprecious
- _____ metal-precious/coin
- _____ shell-unworked
- _____ shell-worked
- _____ Others: _____

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments All chert waste flakes

DIAGNOSTICS

(Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|
| 1. _____ | N= | 5. _____ | N= | 9. _____ | N= |
| 2. _____ | N= | 6. _____ | N= | 10. _____ | N= |
| 3. _____ | N= | 7. _____ | N= | 11. _____ | N= |
| 4. _____ | N= | 8. _____ | N= | 12. _____ | N= |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Stafford Lake Distance (m)/bearing 610m/ west
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Hardwood hammock
 Topography* Sloping land Min Elevation 30.5 meters Max Elevation 33.5 meters
 Present land use Vacant
 SCS soil series Flemington fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes Soil association Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email N/A
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway, Hernando Co.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/ 8110 Blaike Ct., Suite A, Sarasota FL 34240/ 941-379-6206
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS: At 1"=300' (1:3000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

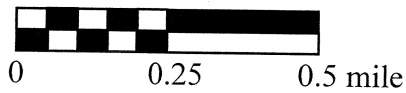
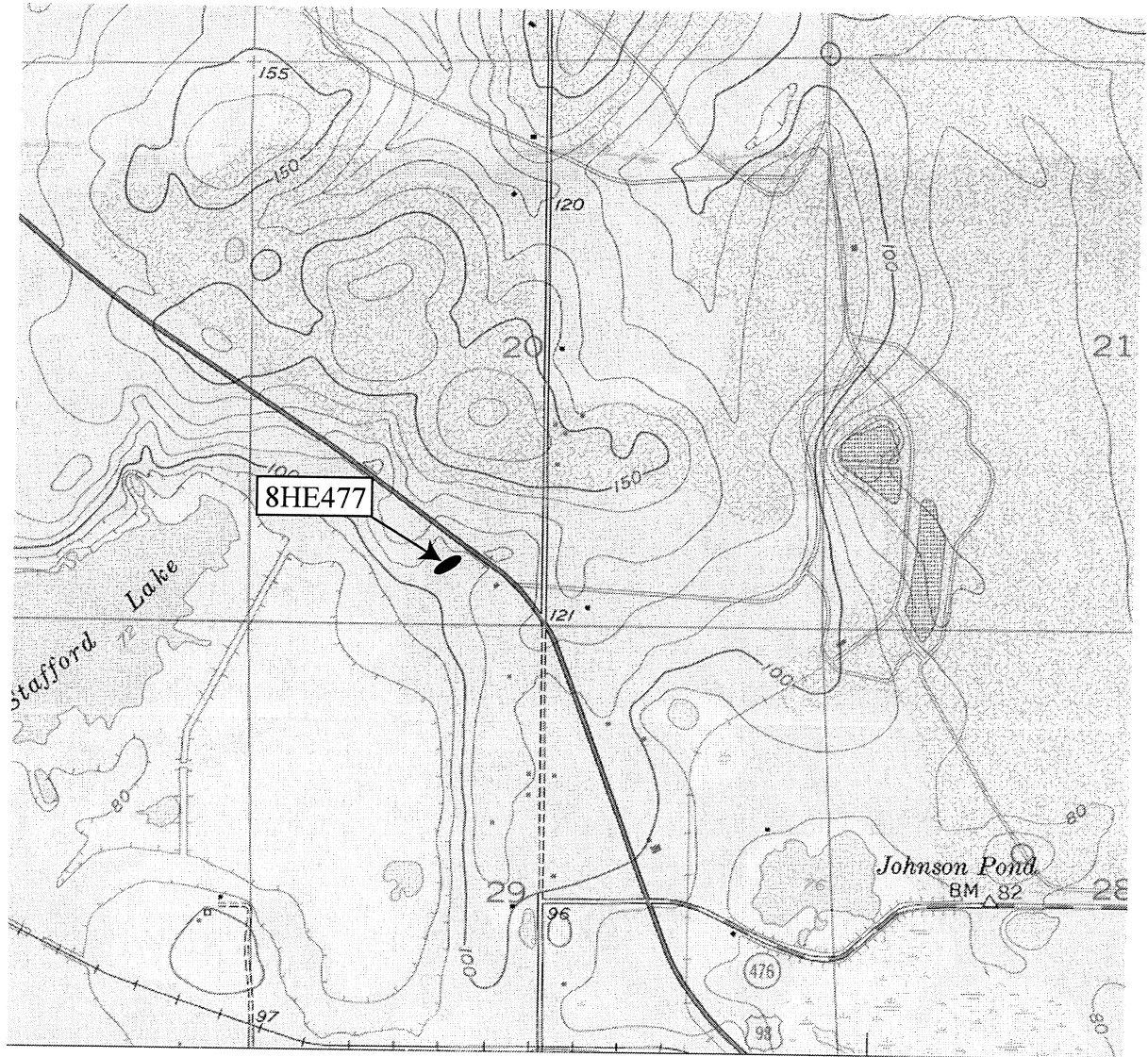


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE477

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE28/71

- Original
- Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Recorder Site # _____
 Field Date 3/13/02
 Form Date 5/22/02

Site Name(s) Turkey Prairie Multiple Listing [DHR only]
 Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey # _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
 USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW Fla. 1954 PR 1988 County Hernando
 Township 21S Range 18E Section 11 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
 UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 356270 Northing 3171770
 Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to N and S sides of US 98, beginning about 1,500 ft. south of Bishop Loop Rd.
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> midden
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded		<input type="checkbox"/> plantation
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry		<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound
		<input type="checkbox"/> well
		<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter
		<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features
		<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
		<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
		<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
		<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
		<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
		<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
		<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g. if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*	Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)	

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Small, common and non-diagnostic lithic assemblage in a disturbed context. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY ***** OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ***** DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE28/71

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- none by recorder
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- posthole tests
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Total 27 TPs at 25 m intervals within ROW to N and S of US 98, .5 m diameter x 1 m deep; 1/4 inch screen. 9 positive. Also, 25 STs in 3 proposed ponds - 13 positive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 24,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 20 - 60 cm/0 - 20 gray sand, 20 - 90 light brown sand, 90 - 100 orange brown sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation: _____

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction/road widening.

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 48(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 48(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- unknown
- Other _____
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| _____ bone-animal | _____ exotic-nonlocal |
| _____ bone-human | _____ glass |
| _____ bone-unspecified | A lithics-aboriginal |
| _____ bone-worked | _____ metal-nonprecious |
| _____ brick/building debris | _____ metal-precious/coin |
| _____ ceramic-aboriginal | _____ shell-unworked |
| _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal | _____ shell-worked |
| _____ daub | _____ Others: _____ |

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments 46 waste flakes (1 coral, 45 chert) and two flake tools.

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | N= _____ | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 10. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ | 11. _____ | N= _____ |
| 4. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ | 12. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Turkey Prairie Distance (m)/bearing 150 m/S
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Laurel oak, sweetgum, red maple
 Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 24.4 meters Max Elevation 27.4 meters
 Present land use US 98 right-of-way
 SCS soil series Nobleton fine sand, 0 - 5% slopes Soil association Nobleton - Blichton - Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED: At 1"=300' (1:3000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

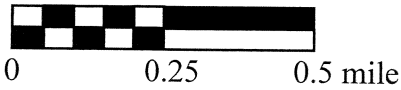
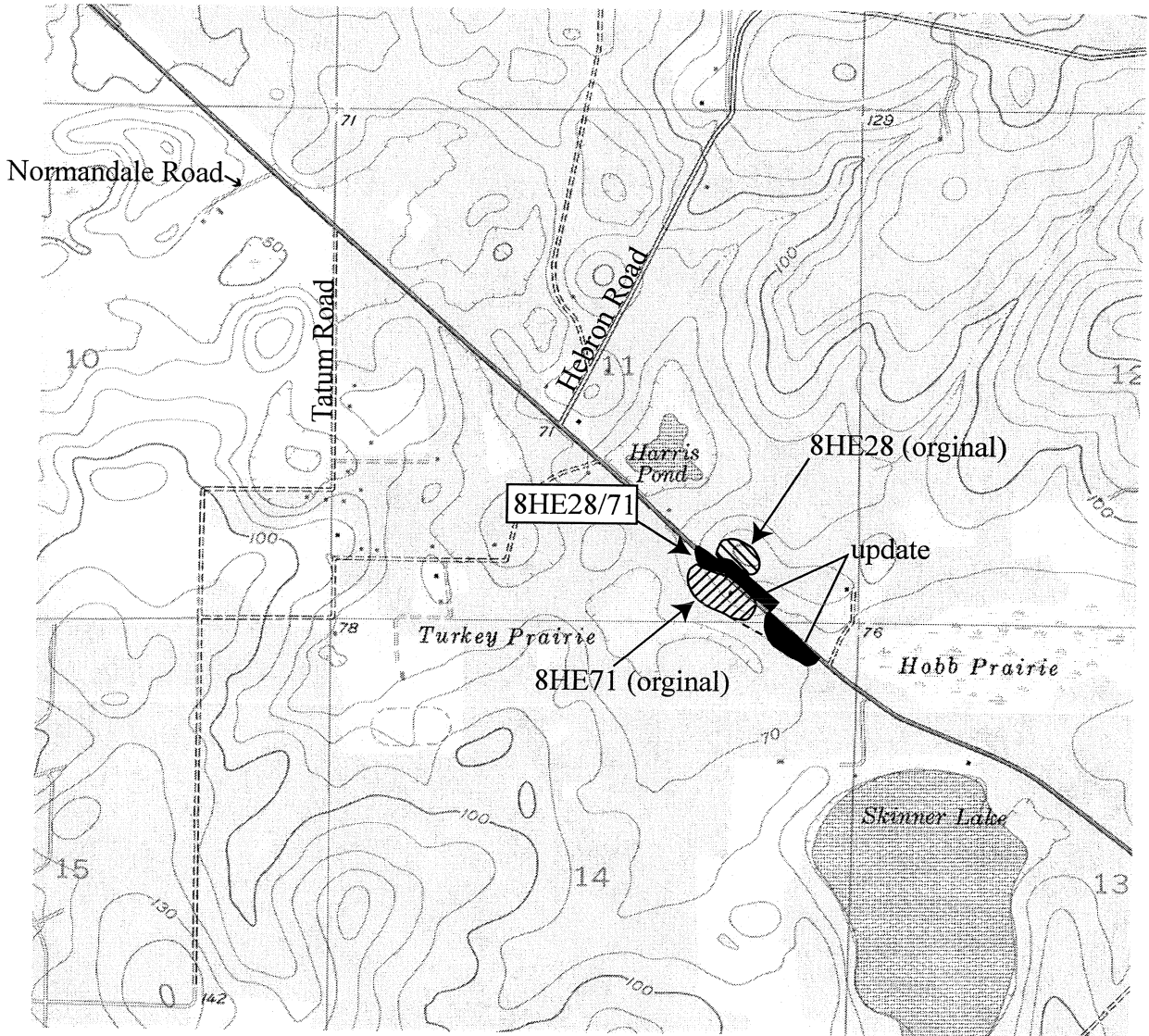


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8_HE28/71

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

FDAHRM 802==

Site No.	<u>8He28</u>	1009==
Site Name	<u>Harris Pond</u>	830==
Other Name(s) for Site	_____	930==
Other Nos. for Site	_____	906==
NR Classification Category:	<u>Site</u>	916==
County	<u>Hernando</u>	808==
Instructions for locating site (or address)	<u>at intersection of US-19 & US-98 in Citrus Co., travel 4.25Mi SE on US-98 toward Brooksville; site is on N side of road in planted pines</u>	
		813==
Location:	_____ / _____ / _____	868==
	<small>subdivision name</small>	<small>block no.</small>
		<small>lot no.</small>
Owner of Site: Name	_____;	
Address	_____	902==
Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:		
Name	_____;	
Address	_____	904==
Reporter (or local contact):		
Name	_____;	
Address	_____	816==
Recorder:		
Name & Title	<u>Jones, B. Calvin (Archaeologist)</u> ;	
Address	<u>FDAHRM</u>	818==
Survey Date	<u>7712</u> 820==	Type Ownership _____ 848==
Inventory Status	_____	914==
Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): (enter activity/title of project or survey/ name/date/repository)	_____ _____ _____	
		839==
Recording Station	<u>ARS</u>	804==
Specimens (Inventory Numbers)	_____	870==
Specimens (Present Repository of Materials)	_____	880==
Date of Visit to Site	_____ 828==	Recording Date <u>7801</u> 832==
Photographic Record Numbers	_____	860==

Location of Site (Specific): USGS Brooksville NW 7.5 Min 1954
 Map Reference (incl. scale & date) _____

809==

Township	Range	Section	¼ Sec.	¼ ¼ Sec.	¼ ¼ ¼ Sec.
T21S	R18E	S11 10	SE NE	SE NE	SW NE

812==

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY

Point	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"
	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

~~28° 40' 00" N~~ ~~82° 28' 18" W~~ 800==

UTM Coordinates: 17 354730 3173140 890==
Zone Easting Northing

Description of Site:
 Original Use(s) of Site _____ 838==
 Site Size (approx. acreage of property) 2 acres 833==

<p>Condition of Site:</p> <p>Check one</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863==</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fair 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ruins 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Redeposited 863==</p>	<p>Integrity of Site:</p> <p>Check one or more</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed 858==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Restored (Date:) 858==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Moved (Date:) 858==</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858==</p>
--	---

Condition of Site (Remarks): () (good, except for road through site & deep plowing from planting pines) () 863==

Threats to Site:

Check one or more

Zoning () () 878==

Development () () 878==

Deterioration () () 878==

Borrowing () () 878==

Other (See Remarks below): _____ 878==

Transportation () () 878==

Fill () () 878==

Dredge () () 878==

Threats to Site (Remarks): _____

879==



773

(491)

Hebron Ch

Quarry

Harris Pond

Turkey Prairie

Hobb Prairie

Skinner Lake

ANNUTTELL
GA

Hammock Sch

Quarry

QUARRY

Stafford Ch

Stafford



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8 He 71 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: Turkey Prairie
USGS QUAD: Brooksville NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 South	18 East	11

		X	

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES: _____ Zone _____ / _____ Easting _____ / _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Turkey Praierie (Lake) DISTANCE TO WATER 200 Ft. to the South

LOCAL VEGETATION Pine and Hardwoods

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Hill Slope

PRESENT LAND USE Residential and Agricultural

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0885

OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) William D. Browning (Archaeologist)

ADDRESS Florida Department of Transportation

PROJECT NAME SR 700/ US 98 Multi-laning

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date _____
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing
- None, site is not threatened by project

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA _____

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Sample too small and non-diagnostic for determination

CULTURAL PERIOD _____

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS None in recovered sample

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 5 acres

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 20,000

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) Approximately 3 ft.

ELEVATION

	Meters		Feet
Max	<u>27</u>	Max	<u>90</u>
Min	<u>21</u>	Min	<u>70</u>

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- Transportation
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

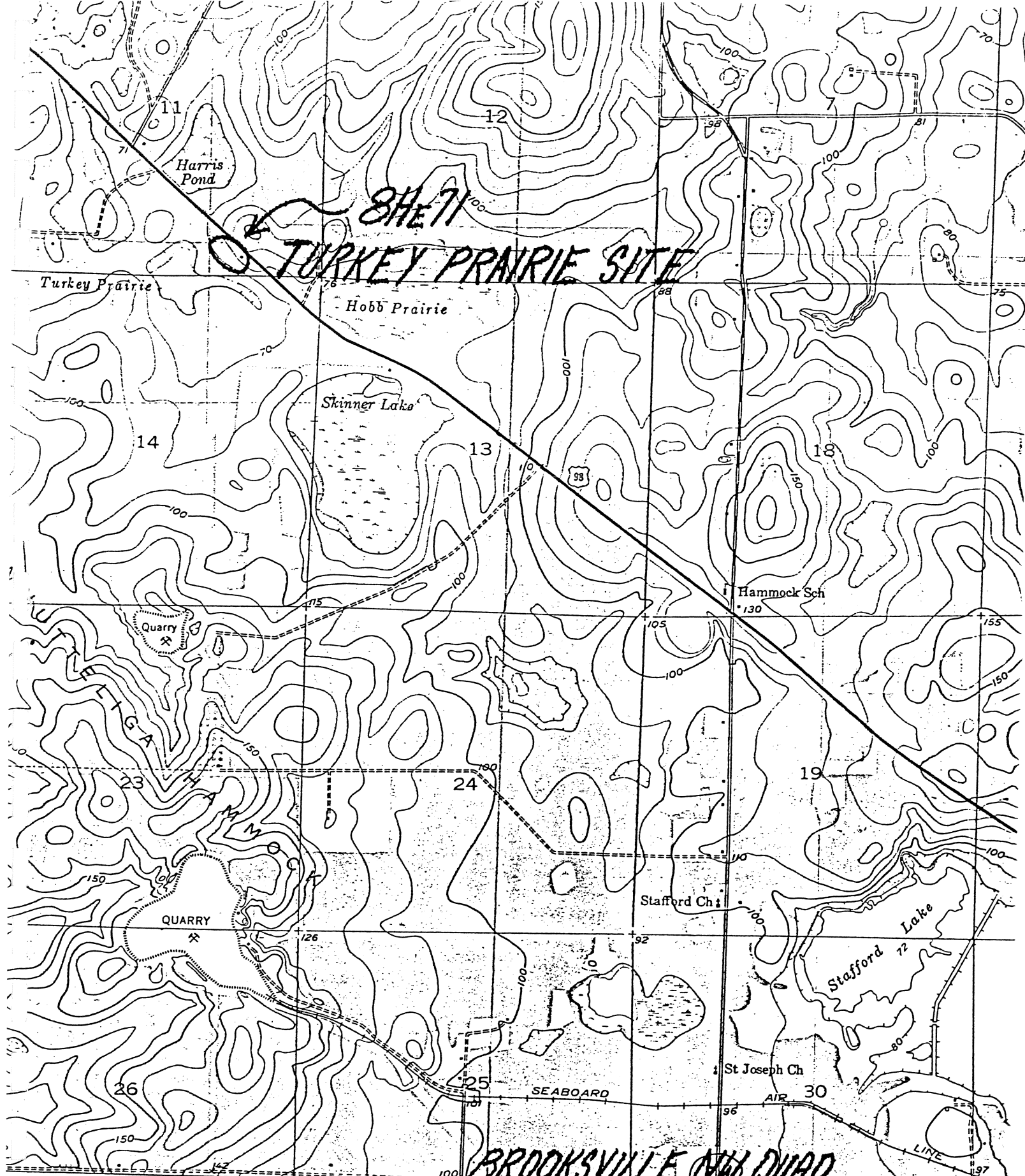
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY William D. Browning, Archaeologist

ADDRESS Bureau of Environment (605 Suwannee Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399)

DATE June 12, 1987

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): Florida Department of Transportation

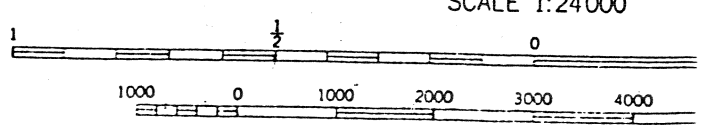


SHE 71
TURKEY PRAIRIE SITE

BROOKSVILLE NW QUAD

356 357 27'30" R. 18 E. R. 19 E. SPRING HILL 6 MI. (BROOKSVILLE)
 BROOKSVILLE 9.7 MI. 4541 III SW

SCALE 1:24000



vey

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE70

Recorder Site #

Field Date 3/15/02

Form Date 5/22/02

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

- Original
 - Update
- (give site #)

Site Name(s) Harris Pond South Multiple Listing [DHR only]
 Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey #

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR1988 County Hernando

Township 21S Range 18E Section 11 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW

Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____

City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown

UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 355980 Northing 3172010

Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 600 ft. E of Bishop Loop Rd., mostly N of US 98 in vicinity of 17114 US 98

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded		<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry		<input type="checkbox"/> quarry
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	
<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	
<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	
<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	
	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> well	

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*	Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I unspec.	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II unspec.	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecif.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2d	
<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "øded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info

Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Common and non-diagnostic lithic assemblage. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE70

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

- bounds unknown
- none by recorder
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- posthole tests
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 17 shovel tests in ROW to N and S of US 98 at 12.5 m and 25 m intervals; 50 cm diameter by 1 m deep; 1/4" mesh screen. 8 productive. Also, 24 TPs in 4 proposed ponds - 10 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 10,200 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 10-100 cm/0-30 dk. gray sand, 30 - 80 grayish brown clayey sand, 80 - 100 brown day.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation: _____

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction/road improvements

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 729(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 729(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- unknown
- Other _____
- general (not by subarea)
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ bone-animal | _____ exotic-nonlocal |
| _____ bone-human | _____ glass |
| _____ bone-unspecified | <u>A</u> lithics-aboriginal |
| _____ bone-worked | _____ metal-nonprecious |
| _____ brick/building debris | _____ metal-precious/coin |
| _____ ceramic-aboriginal | _____ shell-unworked |
| _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal | _____ shell-worked |
| _____ daub | _____ Others: _____ |

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments 716 waste flakes and 13 chipped stone tools - all chert except 1.

DIAGNOSTICS

(Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | N= _____ | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 10. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ | 11. _____ | N= _____ |
| 4. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ | 12. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Harris Pond Distance (m)/bearing 30 m/N
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Mixed hardwoods
 Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 18.3 meters Max Elevation 21.3 meters
 Present land use US 98 right-of-way
 SCS soil series Nobleton fine sand, 0 - 5 slopes Soil association Nobleton - Blichton - Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
 Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
 Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206
 Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS: 1" = 300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

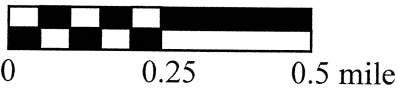
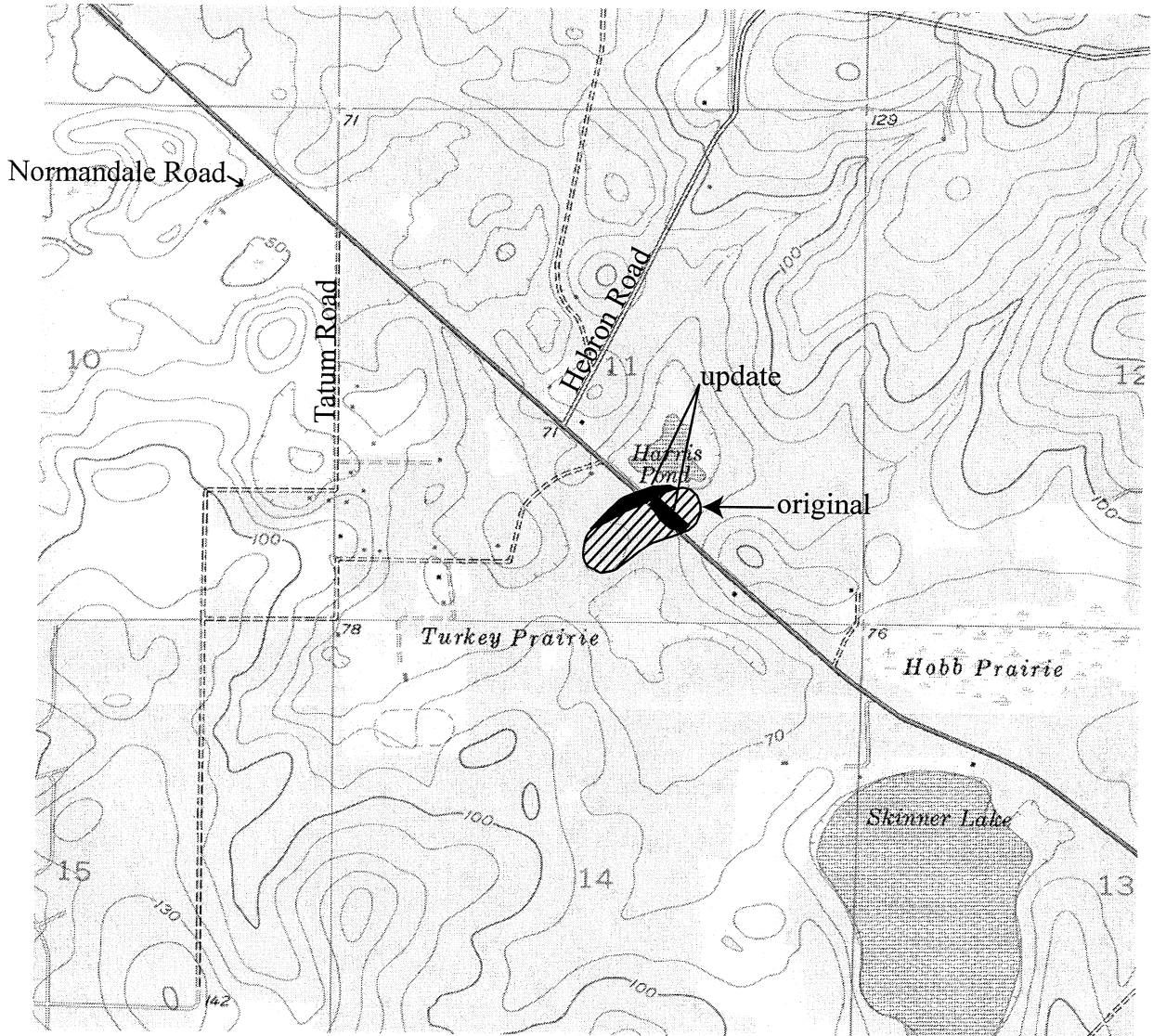


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE70

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8HE70 COUNTY HERNANDO

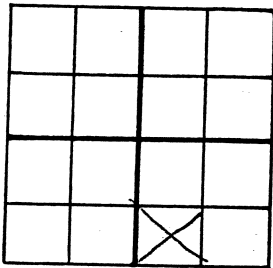
SITE NAME: HARRIS POND SOUTH

USGS QUAD: BROOKVILLE NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
<u>21 SOUTH</u>	<u>18 EAST</u>	<u>11</u>



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____ (name)

UTM COORDINATES:	Zone	/	Easting	/	Northing
NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.					

FRESH WATER SOURCE HARRIS POND DISTANCE TO WATER ADJACENT TO NORTH

LOCAL VEGETATION HARDWOODS

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING HILL IN THE MIDDLE OF 3 WATER SOURCES

PRESENT LAND USE PASTURE AND FOREST

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0885 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) WILLIAM D. BROWNING (ARCHAEOLOGIST)

ADDRESS FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NAME S.R. 700 / U.S. 98 MULTI-LANING

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date
 _____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing
- NO RECOMMENDATION; SITE OUTSIDE OF R-O-W

REPOSITORY FDAHRM

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA NONE

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNKNOWN

CULTURAL PERIOD SAMPLE TOO SMALL AND NON-DIAGNOSTIC FOR DETERMINATION

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS NONE IN RECOVERED SAMPLE

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 15

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 60,000

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) APPROXIMATELY 2 FT.

ELEVATION	
Meters	Feet
Max <u>25</u>	Max <u>85</u>
Min <u>21</u>	Min <u>70</u>

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- TRANSPORTATION
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY William D. Browning

ADDRESS 605 SUWANNEE STREET TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

DATE OCTOBER 8, 1985

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



CRYSTAL RIVER 17 MI.
4 MI. TO U.S. 19
4441 II NE
(CHASSAHOVITZKA)

T. 20 S.
T. 21 S.

CITRUS CO
HERNANDO CO

Harris Pond

Turkey Prairie

Hobb Prairie

Skinner Lake

BROOKSVILLE WILDLIFE

1 570 000
FEET

3170

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE69

Recorder Site #

Field Date 08/30/02

Form Date 10/16/02

Original
Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Harris Pond West
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co.
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individ., private-unspecifd., city, county, state, federal, foreign, Native Amer., unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR1988
Township 21S Range 18E Section 11
City/Town Brooksville
UTM: Zone 16, 17 Easting 355740 Northing 3172210
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to North side of US 98 to east of Hebron Road, due west of Harris Pond.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *
STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *
FUNCTION *
Land-terrestrial, Cave/Sink-subterranean, Wetland-palustrine, Lake/Pond-lacustrine, River/Stream/Creek-riverine, Tidal-estuarine, Saltwater-marine, aboriginal boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks, fort, midden, mill unspecified, mission, mound unspec., plantation, platform mound, well, road segment, shell midden, shell mound, shipwreck, subsurface features, surface scatter, well, none specified, campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*
Alachua, Archaic Early, Archaic Middle, Archaic Late, Archaic unspecified, Belle Glade I, Belle Glade II, Belle Glade III, Belle Glade IV, Belle Glade unsp., Cades Pond, Deptford, Other
Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades Ia, Glades Ib, Glades I unsp., Glades IIa, Glades IIb, Glades IIc, Glades II unsp., Glades IIIa, Glades IIIb, Glades IIIc, Glades III unsp.
Glades unsp., Hickory Pond, Leon-Jefferson, Malabar I, Malabar II, Mount Taylor, Norwood, Orange, Paleoindian, Pensacola, Perico Island, Safety Harbor
St. Augustine, St. Johns Ia, St. Johns Ib, St. Johns I unsp., St. Johns IIa, St. Johns IIb, St. Johns IIc, St. Johns II unsp., St. Johns unsp., Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Seminole: Colonization, Seminole: 1st War To 2d
Seminole: 2d War to 3d, Seminole: 3d War On, Seminole unspecified, Swift Creek Early, Swift Creek Late, Swift Creek unsp., Transitional, Weeden Island I, Weeden Island II, Weeden Island unsp., Prehistoric nonceramic, Prehistoric ceramic, Prehistoric unspecified
Nonaboriginal*
First Spanish 1513-99, First Spanish 1600-99, First Spanish 1700-1763, First Spanish unspecified, British 1763-1783, Second Spanish 1783-1821, American Territorial 1821-45, American Civil War 1861-65, American 19th Century, American 20th Century, American unspecified, African-American

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right, no, insufficient info
Individually eligible for National Register? yes, no, insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes, no, insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic and common artifact assemblage. Site has limited research potential.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

Table with 3 columns: NR DATE, DELIST DATE, National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Includes checkboxes for eligibility and local office designation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE69

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- no field check exposed ground screened shovel
- literature search posthole digger
- informant report auger--size: _____
- remote sensing unscreened shovel
- bounds unknown remote sensing unscreened shovel
- none by recorder insp exposed ground screened shovel
- literature search posthole tests block excavations
- informant report auger--size: _____ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 29 TPs at 50 m, 25 m and 12.5 m intervals within ROW and three proposed ponds (33a-c); .5 m diameter x 1 m deep, 1/4 inch screen. 9 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 11250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0-70 cm/0-25 gray sand, 25-100 tan sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation: _____

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures US 98 construction/proposed retention ponds

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 18(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 18(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected general (not by subarea)
- unknown controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control
- Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ bone-animal | _____ exotic-nonlocal |
| _____ bone-human | _____ glass |
| _____ bone-unspecified | A _____ lithics-aboriginal |
| _____ bone-worked | _____ metal-nonprecious |
| _____ brick/building debris | _____ metal-precious/coin |
| _____ ceramic-aboriginal | _____ shell-unworked |
| _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal | _____ shell-worked |
| _____ daub | _____ Others: _____ |

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments All chert waste flakes.

DIAGNOSTICS

(Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ N= _____ | 5. _____ N= _____ | 9. _____ N= _____ |
| 2. _____ N= _____ | 6. _____ N= _____ | 10. _____ N= _____ |
| 3. _____ N= _____ | 7. _____ N= _____ | 11. _____ N= _____ |
| 4. _____ N= _____ | 8. _____ N= _____ | 12. _____ N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Harris Pond Distance (m)/bearing 50m/E
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Pasture grass, oaks, palm
 Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 21 meters Max Elevation 22 meters
 Present land use Vacant
 SCS soil series Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS (1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale; show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date)

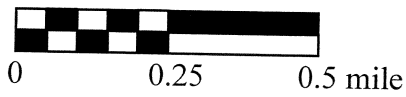
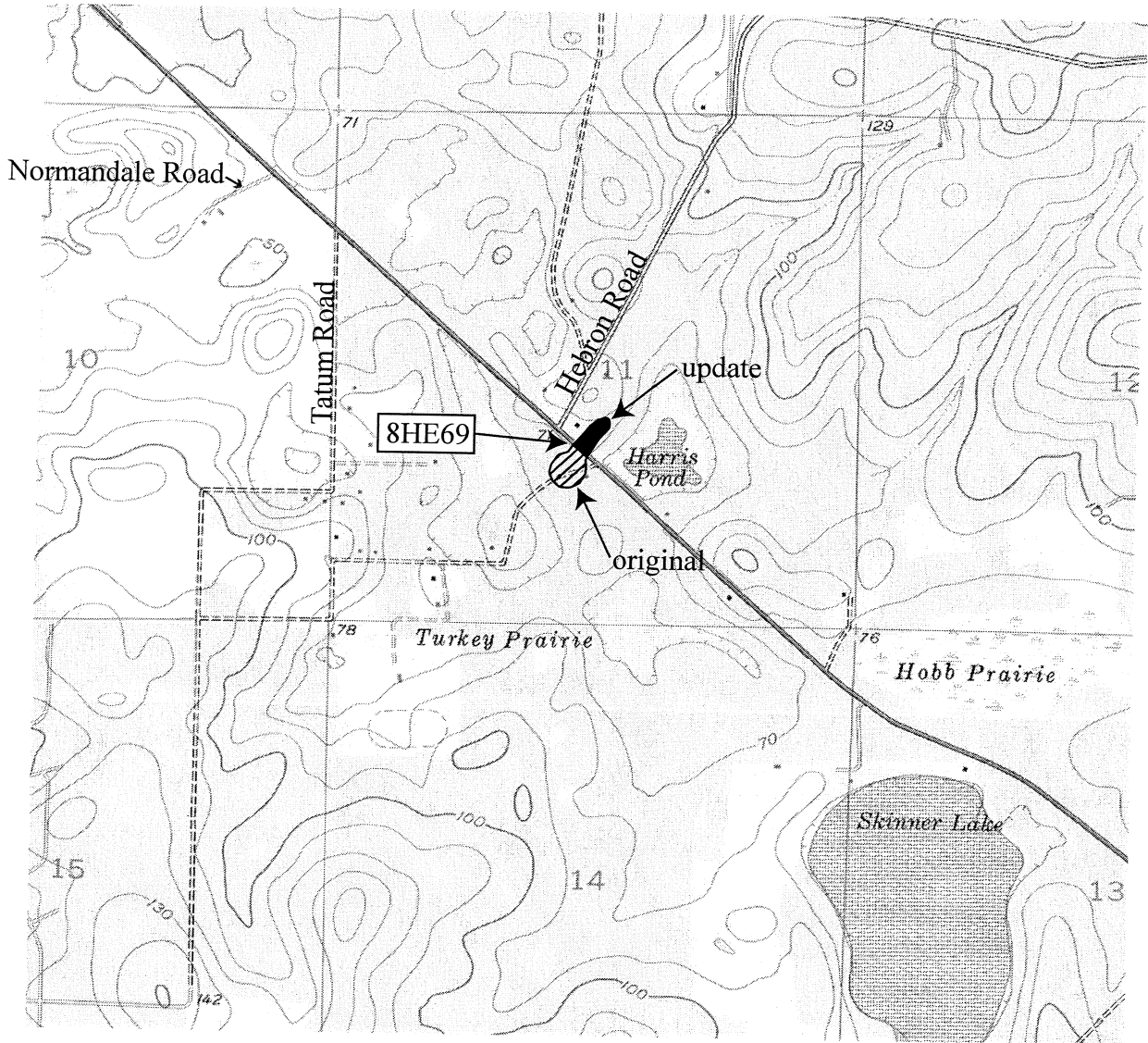


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE69

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

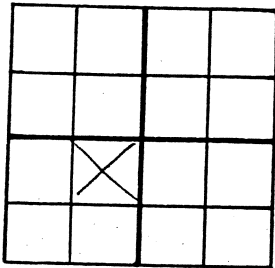
SITE NUMBER 8HE69 COUNTY HERNANDO

SITE NAME: HARRIS POND WEST
USGS QUAD: BROOKVILLE NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 South	18 East	11



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES: _____ Zone _____ / _____ Easting _____ / _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE HARRIS POND DISTANCE TO WATER ADJACENT TO EAST

LOCAL VEGETATION HARDWOODS

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING SADDLE BETWEEN 2 WATER SOURCES

PRESENT LAND USE FOREST

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0885 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) WILLIAM D. BROWNING (ARCHAEOLOGIST)

ADDRESS FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NAME S.R. 700 / U.S. 98 MULTI-LANING

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDAHRM

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA NONE

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNKNOWN

CULTURAL PERIOD SAMPLE TOO SMALL AND NON-DIAGNOSTIC FOR DETERMINATION

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS NONE IN RECOVERED SAMPLE

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 5

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 20,000

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT

(if known) LESS THAN 2 FT.

ELEVATION

	Meters	Feet
Max	<u>23</u>	<u>75</u>
Min	<u>21</u>	<u>70</u>

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- TRANSPORTATION
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY WILLIAM D. BROWNING

ADDRESS 605 SUWANNEE STREET TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

DATE OCTOBER 8, 1985

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TOTAL 17 MI.
4 MI. TO U.S. 19
444111 NE
(CHASSAHOVITZKA)

1176
20 S
T. 21 S
3173
3172
40'
3171
0
FEET
0

CITRUS CO
HERNANDO CO

HARRIS POND WEST SITE

BROOKSVILLE NW QUAD

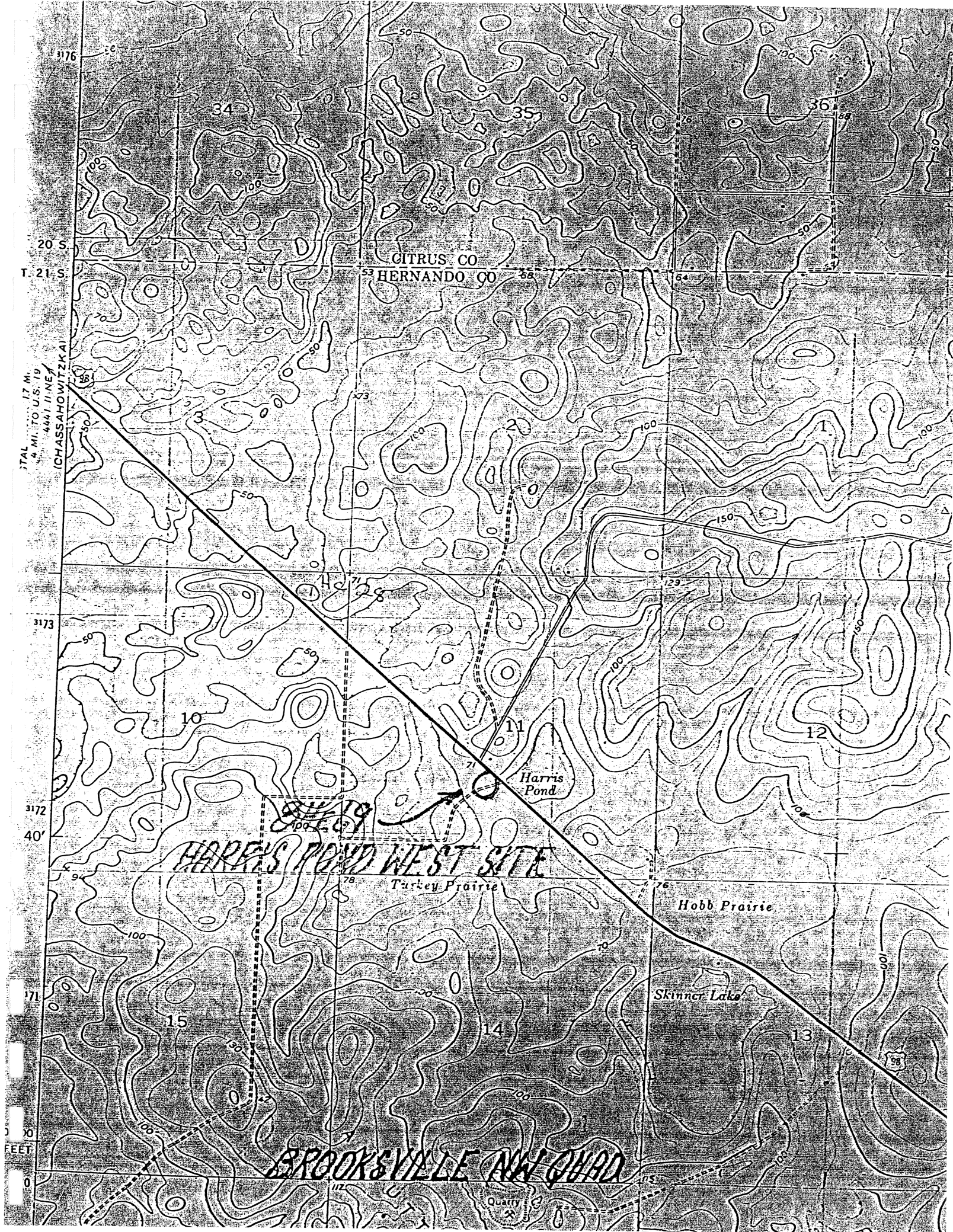
Harris Pond

Turkey Prairie

Hobb Prairie

Skinner Lake

Quarry



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE68

Recorder Site #

Field Date 03/14/02

Form Date 05/22/02

Original
Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Lonestar
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co.
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individ., private-unspecifd., city, county, state, federal, foreign, Native Amer., unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR1988
Township 21S Range 18E Section 11
City/Town Brooksville
UTM: Zone 16, 17 Easting 355620 Northing 3172320
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to Along US 98 to west of Hebron Church Rd. and east of Old Stage Coach Rd.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *
STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *
FUNCTION *
Land-terrestrial, Cave/Sink-subterranean, Wetland-palustrine, Lake/Pond-lacustrine, River/Stream/Creek-riverine, Tidal-estuarine, Saltwater-marine, aboriginal boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks, fort, midden, mill unspecified, mission, mound unspec., plantation, platform mound, well, road segment, shell midden, shell mound, shipwreck, subsurface features, surface scatter, well, none specified, campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*
Alachua, Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle, Archaic, Late, Archaic unspecified, Belle Glade I, Belle Glade II, Belle Glade III, Belle Glade IV, Belle Glade unspec, Cades Pond, Deptford, Other
Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades Ia, Glades Ib, Glades I unsp., Glades IIa, Glades IIb, Glades IIc, Glades II unsp., Glades IIIa, Glades IIIb, Glades IIIc, Glades III unsp., Other
Glades unspec., Hickory Pond, Leon-Jefferson, Malabar I, Malabar II, Manasota, Mount Taylor, Norwood, Orange, Paleoindian, Pensacola, Perico Island, Safety Harbor, St. Augustine, St. Johns Ia, St. Johns Ib, St. Johns I unspec., St. Johns IIa, St. Johns IIb, St. Johns IIc, St. Johns II unspec., St. Johns unspecif., Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Seminole: Colonization, Seminole: 1st War To 2d
Seminole: 2d War to 3d, Seminole: 3d War On, Seminole unspecified, Swift Creek, Early, Swift Creek, Late, Swift Creek, unspecif., Transitional, Weeden Island I, Weeden Island II, Weeden Island unspec., Prehistoric nonceramic, Prehistoric ceramic, Prehistoric unspecified, African-American

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right, no: insufficient info
Individually eligible for National Register? yes, no: insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes, no: insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic and common assemblage of lithic debitage. Site has limited research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

Table with 2 columns: NR DATE, DELIST DATE and 2 rows: KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY, SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY, LOCAL DESIGNATION. Includes checkboxes for yes/no/potentially elig./insufficient info and dates.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE68

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) Total 16 TPs to both sides of US 98 within existing ROW; 25 and 50 m intervals .5 m diameter x 1 m deep; 1/4 inch screen. 7 productive (6 on north side of US 98). Also, 2 TPs in 1 proposed pond - both productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 14,800 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 10-120 cm/0-20 grayish brown sand, 20-120 brownish orange sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction and drainage facilities/road widening.

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 25(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 25(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- unknown
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control
- Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ bone-animal | _____ exotic-nonlocal |
| _____ bone-human | _____ glass |
| _____ bone-unspecified | A lithics-aboriginal |
| _____ bone-worked | _____ metal-nonprecious |
| _____ brick/building debris | _____ metal-precious/coin |
| _____ ceramic-aboriginal | _____ shell-unworked |
| _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal | _____ shell-worked |
| _____ daub | _____ Others: _____ |

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments 24 chert waste flakes and 1 chert flake tool

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. _____ | N= <u>5.</u> | N= <u>9.</u> | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= <u>6.</u> | N= <u>10.</u> | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= <u>7.</u> | N= <u>11.</u> | N= _____ |
| 4. _____ | N= <u>8.</u> | N= <u>12.</u> | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Harris Pond Distance (m)/bearing 427m/SE
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Laurel oak, live oak, and turkey oak
 Topography* Nearly level Min Elevation 18.3 meters Max Elevation 21.3 meters
 Present land use Vacant
 SCS soil series Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes Soil association Arredondo - Sparr - Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
 Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
 Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206
 Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED: At 1"=300' (1:3000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

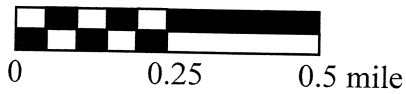
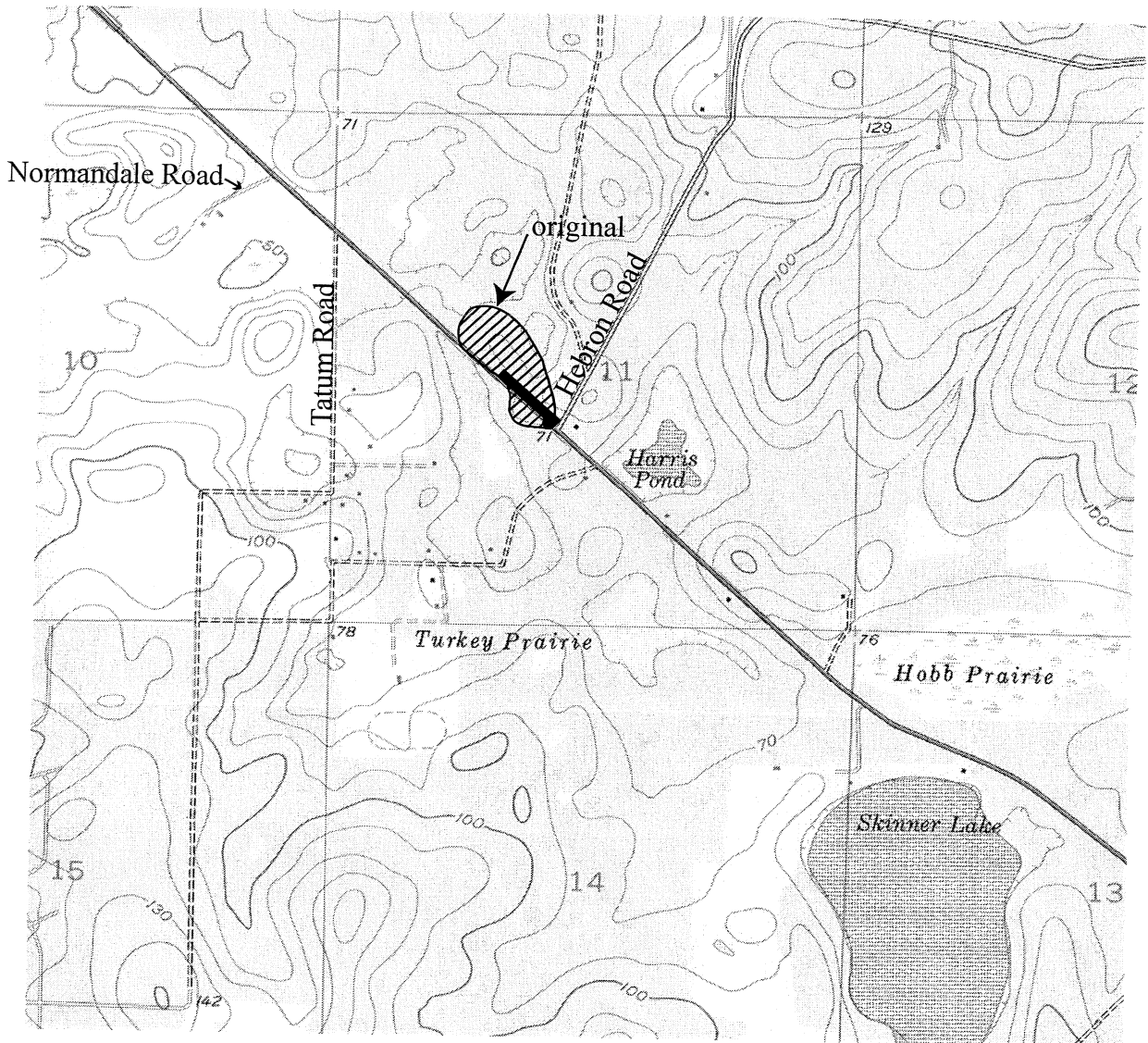


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE68

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

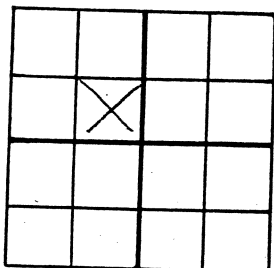
SITE NUMBER 0HE68 COUNTY HERNANDO

SITE NAME: LONERTAR
USGS QUAD: BROOKSVILLE NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
21 SOUTH	18 EAST	11



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

Irregular section
 Land grant _____
(name)

UTM COORDINATES: _____ Zone _____ / _____ Easting _____ / _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE UNNAMED SINKHOLE DISTANCE TO WATER 500' TO NORTH

LOCAL VEGETATION HARDWOODS

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING FINDER OF LAND BETWEEN 2 BODIES OF WATER

PRESENT LAND USE AGRICULTURAL, TRANSPORTATION AND FOREST

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0785 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) WILLIAM D. BROWNING (ARCHAEOLOGIST)

ADDRESS FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NAME S.R. 700 / U.S. 98 MULTI-LANING

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date
_____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDAHRM
 BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA NONE

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNKNOWN
 CULTURAL PERIOD SAMPLE TOO NON-DIAGNOSTIC FOR DETERMINATION

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS NONE IN RECOVERED SAMPLE

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 15-20
 SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 70,000
 DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT
 (if known) 2 TO 4 FT.

ELEVATION
 Meters Feet
 Max 24 Max 80
 Min 18 Min 60

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- TRANSPORTATION
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY WILLIAM D. BROWNING
 ADDRESS 605 SUWANNEE STREET TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
 DATE OCTOBER 7, 1985
 AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

8 He 68 (LONESTAR SITE) / RECOVERED ARTIFACTS

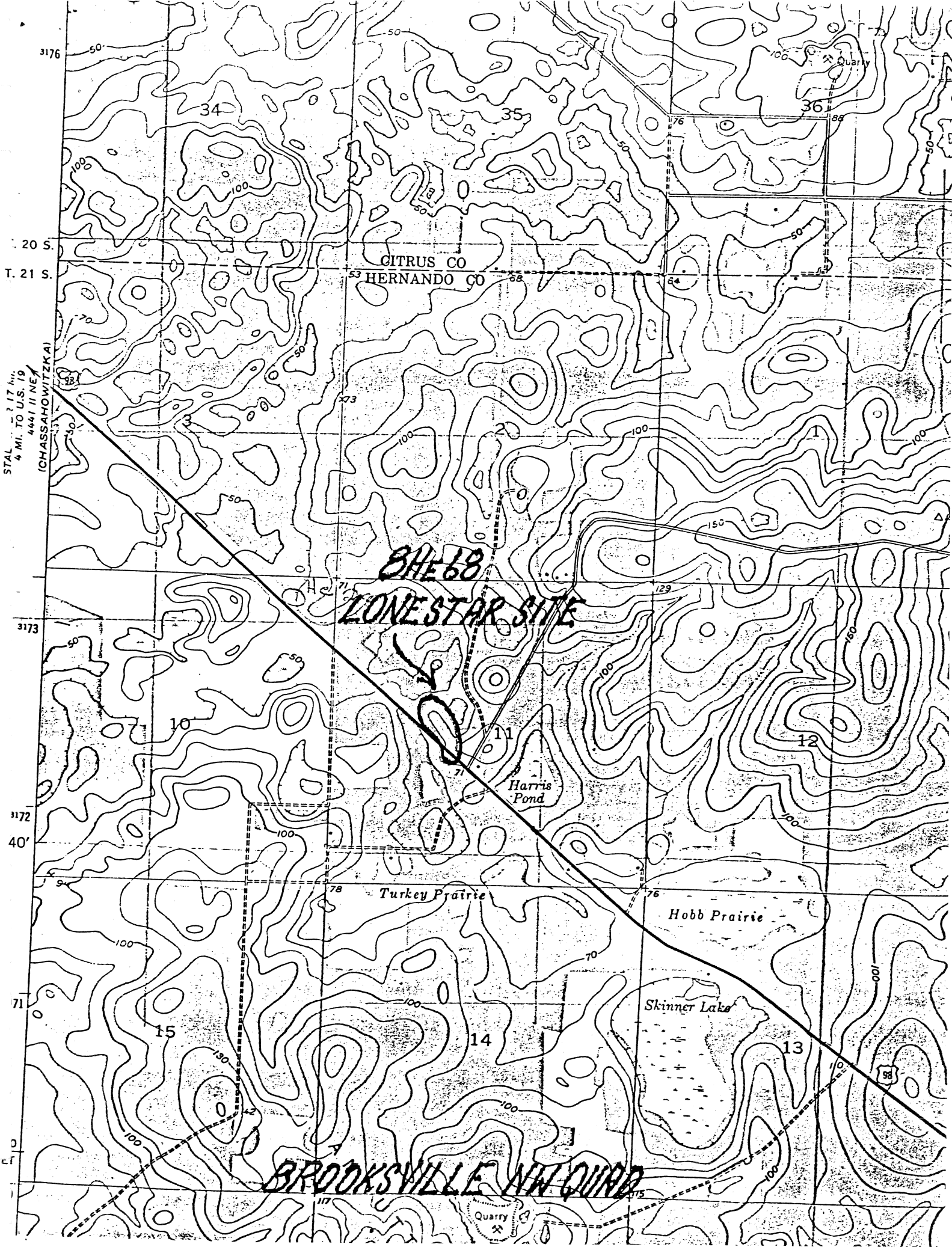
2 Possible secondary decortication flakes

161 Non-utilized waste flakes

2 Possible agatized coral flakes

None of the recovered material appears heat-treated. The material appears to have been exposed on the surface longer than that from 8He 74; it is heavily patinated and has a definite yellow cast to its color. The material generally ranges from 0.5 cm.² to 2 cm.², which are considerably smaller than those from 8He 74. This is indicative of a late stage in the lithic reduction continuum.

STAL 2 17 Aug
4 MI. TO U.S. 19
4441 II NE
(CHASSAHOWITZKA)



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE67
Recorder Site # _____
Field Date 08/30/02
Form Date 10/16/02

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Hillside South Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey # _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR1988 County Hernando
Township 21S Range 18E Section 11 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 355180 Northing 3172650
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to North side of US 98, about 150 ft west of Landfill Road and 2000 ft west of Hebron Church Road.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *		FUNCTION *	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*					Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99	
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century	
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other					

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, non-diagnostic and common assemblage of lithic debitage. Site has limited research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE67

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- exposed ground
- posthole digger
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown
- none by recorder
- literature search
- informant report
- remote sensing
- insp exposed ground
- posthole tests
- auger--size: _____
- unscreened shovel
- screened shovel
- block excavations
- estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 21 TPs at 50 m, 25 m and 12.5 m intervals within ROW and proposed pond (35a); .5 m diameter x 1 m deep, 1/4 inch screen. 5 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 3400 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 30-100 cm/0-25 medium gray, 25-75 tan sand, 75-100 orange clay.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures US 98 construction/proposed retention pond

Surface: area collected _____ m2 # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 7(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 7(C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown
- unselective (all artifacts)
- selective (some artifacts)
- mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected
- general (not by subarea)
- unknown
- controlled (by subarea)
- variable spatial control
- Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- _____ bone-animal
 - _____ bone-human
 - _____ bone-unspecified
 - _____ bone-worked
 - _____ brick/building debris
 - _____ ceramic-aboriginal
 - _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
 - _____ daub
 - _____ exotic-nonlocal
 - _____ glass
 - A _____ lithics-aboriginal
 - _____ metal-nonprecious
 - _____ metal-precious/coin
 - _____ shell-unworked
 - _____ shell-worked
 - _____ Others: _____

Disposition List*

- A-** category always collected
- S-** some items in category collected
- O-** observed first hand, but not collected
- R-** collected and subsequently left at site
- I-** informant reported category present
- U-** unknown

Artifact Comments All chert waste flakes.

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|-----------|----|
| 1. _____ | N= | 5. _____ | N= | 9. _____ | N= |
| 2. _____ | N= | 6. _____ | N= | 10. _____ | N= |
| 3. _____ | N= | 7. _____ | N= | 11. _____ | N= |
| 4. _____ | N= | 8. _____ | N= | 12. _____ | N= |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) sinkhole Distance (m)/bearing 300m/NE
 Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____
 Local vegetation Pines
 Topography* Level land Min Elevation 19 meters Max Elevation 20 meters
 Present land use Vacant
 SCS soil series Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Sunøast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@omcast.net
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED: 1"=300' (1:3000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

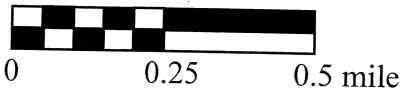
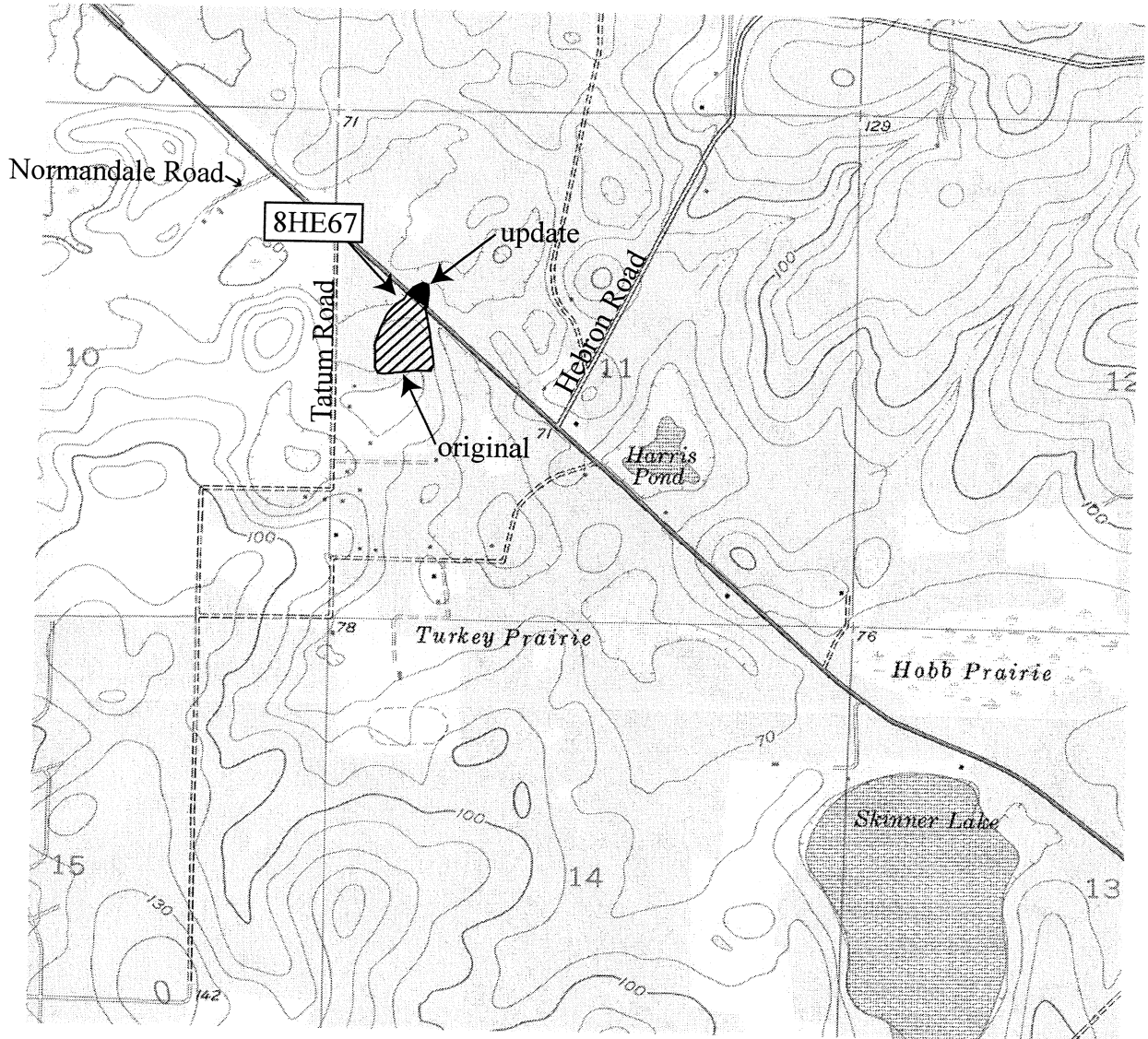


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE67

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

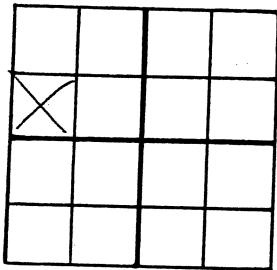
SITE NUMBER 0HE67 COUNTY HERNANDO

SITE NAME: HILLSIDE SOUTH
USGS QUAD: BROOKSVILLE NW

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
<u>21 SOUTH</u>	<u>18 EAST</u>	<u>11</u>



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: _____ Zone _____ / _____ Easting _____ / _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE UNNAMED SINKHOLE DISTANCE TO WATER 300' TO NORTH

LOCAL VEGETATION PRESENTLY GRASS AND WEEDS

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING HILLSLOPE

PRESENT LAND USE AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) _____

ADDRESS _____

SURVEY DATE 0785 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) WILLIAM D. BROWNING (ARCHAEOLOGIST)

ADDRESS FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NAME S.R. 700 / U.S. 98 MULTI-LANING

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Listed _____ Date _____ Determined Eligible _____ Date
 _____ Determined Not Eligible _____ Date _____ Unaccessed _____ Date

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDAHRM

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA NONE

NOTE: Cite any reports referring *specifically* to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use *Florida Anthropologist* format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION UNKNOWN

CULTURAL PERIOD SAMPLE TOO SMALL AND NON-DIAGNOSTIC FOR DETERMINATION

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS NONE IN RECOVERED SAMPLE

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 10-15

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 50,000

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) LESS THAN 2 FT.

ELEVATION

	Meters	Feet
Max	<u>24</u>	Max <u>80</u>
Min	<u>18</u>	Min <u>60</u>

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- TRANSPORTATION
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.)

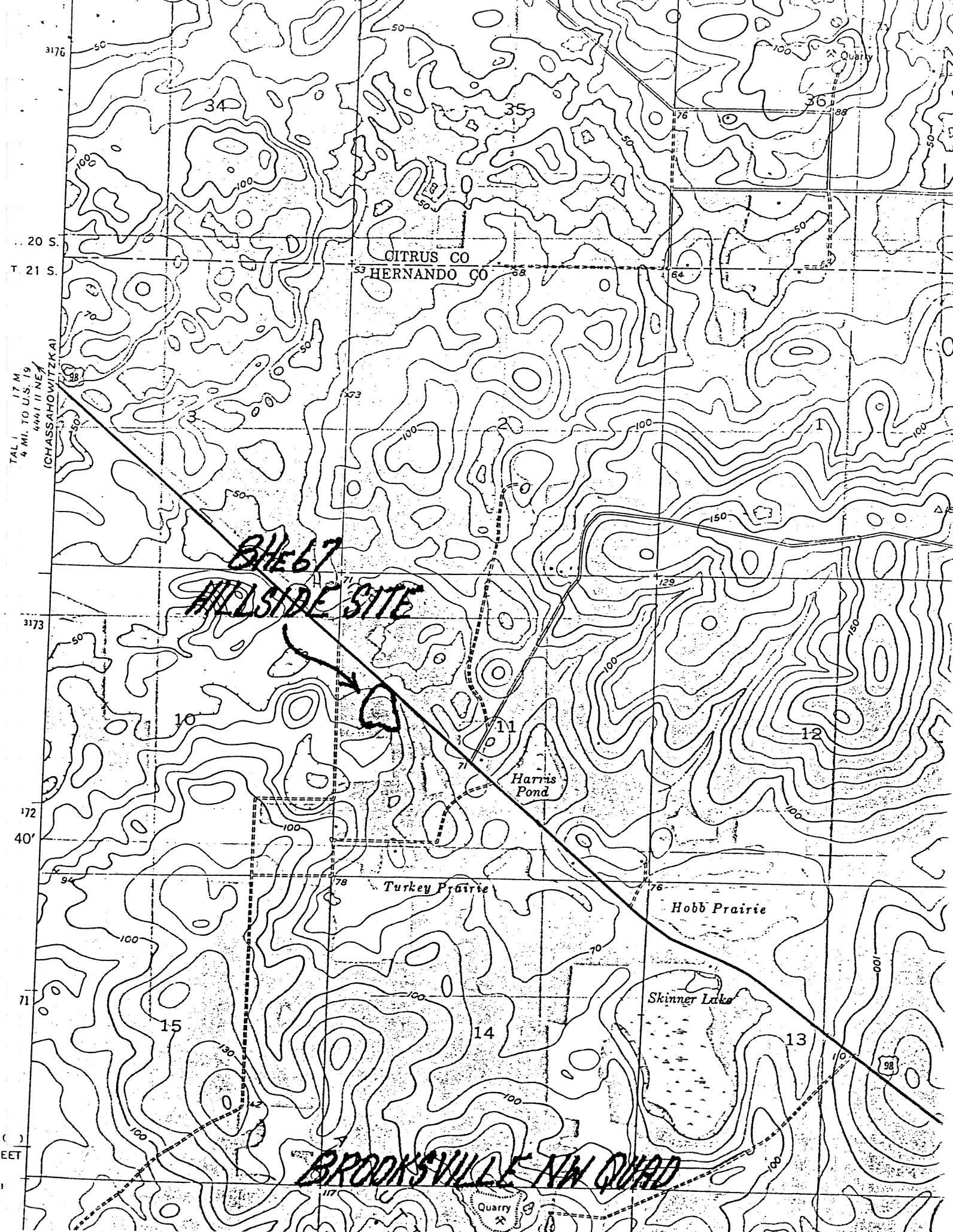
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY WILLIAM D. BROWNING

ADDRESS 605 SUWANNEE STREET TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301

DATE OCTOBER 7, 1985

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



TAL 1 17 M
4 MI. TO U.S. 19
4 MI. N.E.
(CHASSAHOWITZKA)

**BHE 67
HILLSIDE SITE**

BROOKSVILLE NW QUAD

CITRUS CO
HERNANDO CO

Harris Pond

Turkey Prairie

Hobb Prairie

Skinner Lake

Quarry

Quarry

98

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE478
Recorder Site # _____
Field Date 8/20/02
Form Date 10/16/02

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Tatum Road East
Project Name Cobb Road (CR485)/US 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 FMSF Survey # _____
Township 21S Range 18E Section 11 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 355000 Northing 3172690
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to South of US 98, beginning about 400 ft (122 m) east of Tatum Road.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *			FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g. if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*				Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited, common, and non-diagnostic artifact assemblage. Low research value.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Date	
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info			Date	
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____			Date	
National Register Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 16 TPs at 25m and 12.5m intervals within proposed pond area; .5m diameter x 1m deep, 1/4 inch mesh screen. 9 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 18,500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 30-80cm/0-25 gray sand, 25-100 tan sand

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single, prob single, prob multiple, multiple, uncertain, unknown. Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown. Disturbances/threats/protective measures Retention pond development

Surface: area collected m2 # collection units Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 15 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 15 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, unknown, Other, general (not by subarea), controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List: bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, daub, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/coin, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others:

Disposition List*

- A- category always collected, S- some items in category collected, O- observed first hand, but not collected, R- collected and subsequently left at site, I- informant reported category present, U- unknown

Artifact Comments 15 waste flakes

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- 1. N= 5. 2. N= 6. 3. N= 7. 4. N= 8. 5. N= 9. 6. N= 10. 7. N= 11. 8. N= 12.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) seasonal pond Distance (m)/bearing 200m/W. Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank). Local vegetation Dog fennel, panicum. Topography* Level land Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 15.3 meters. Present land use Vacant. SCS soil series Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email N/A. Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Cobb Road (CR485)/US 98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to the Suncoast Parkway, Hernando County

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct., Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

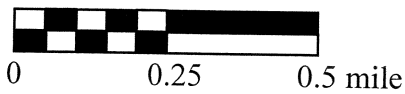
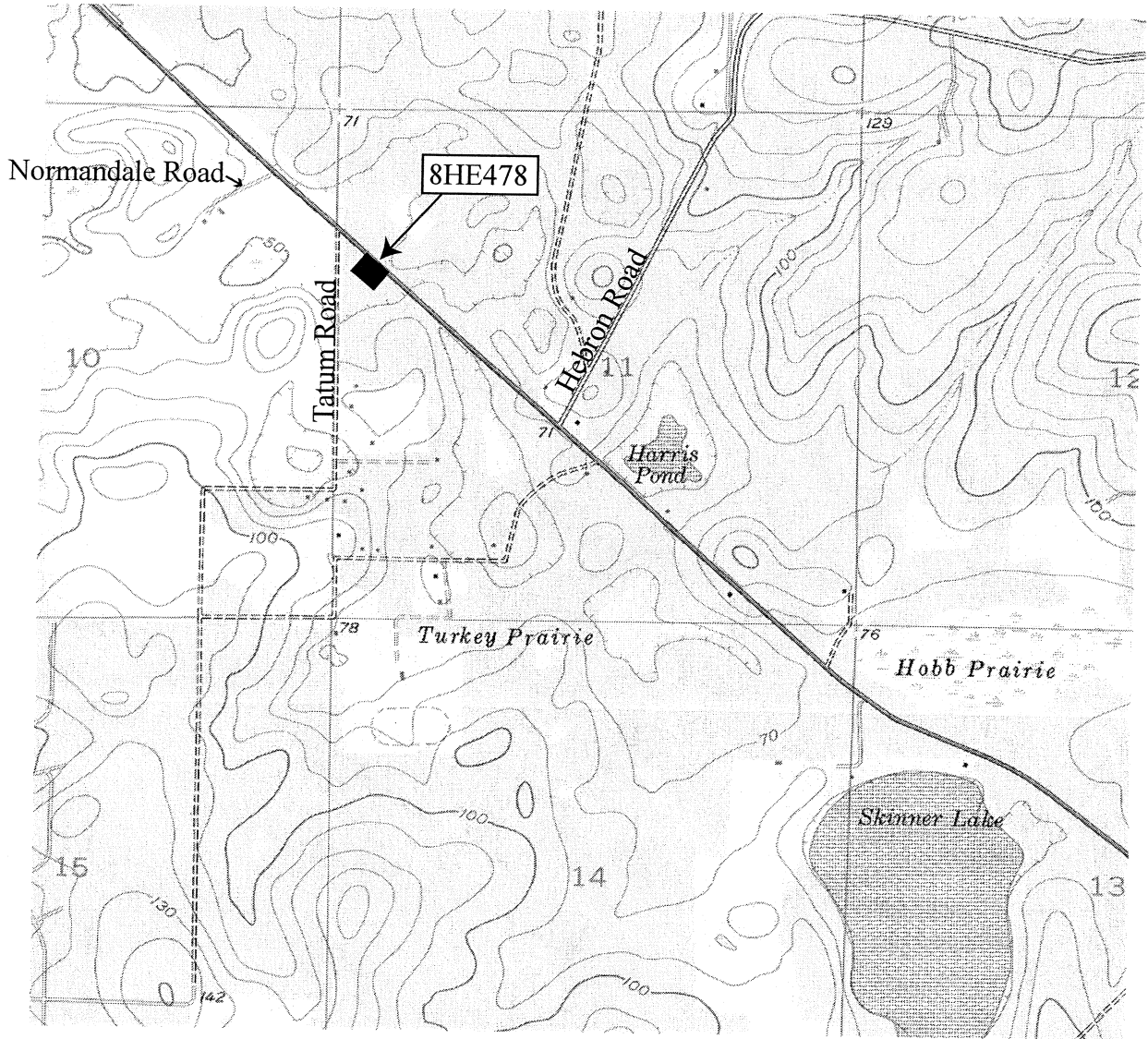


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE478

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE462
Recorder Site # _____
Field Date 3/14/02
Form Date 6/24/02

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) World Woods Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Cobb Road (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, Hernando Co. FMSF Survey # _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 County Hernando
Township 21S Range 18E Section 3 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 354560 Northing 3173250
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to Along US 98 beginning ca. 1000 ft. west of Normandale Rd. and continuing for about 800 ft. to the northwest along the N side of US 98
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> agric./farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded		<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry		<input type="checkbox"/> quarry
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	
<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	
<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	
<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	
	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> well	

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g., if Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I)

Aboriginal*				Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other				

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

*Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Limited assemblage and common site type with low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date _____
	Local office _____	
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)		

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger--size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger--size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 23 TPs at 25 m and 12.5 m intervals within US 98 ROW (N and S); .5 m diameter x 1 m deep, 1/4 inch mesh screen. 11 productive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 18,500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0 - 100 cm/0 - 20 grayish brown sand, 20 - 100 yellowish orange sand.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components(check one): single, prob single, prob multiple, multiple, uncertain, unknown

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road construction/road widening.

Surface: area collected m2 # collection units Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 29 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 1 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 28 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, general (not by subarea), unknown, controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control, Other

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS* (example: A bone-human)

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List: bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, daub, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/coin, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others:

Disposition List*

- A- category always collected, S- some items in category collected, O- observed first hand, but not collected, R- collected and subsequently left at site, I- informant reported category present, U- unknown

Artifact Comments 27 waste flakes and 2 expedient flake tools.

DIAGNOSTICS (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- 1. N= 5. N= 9. N=
2. N= 6. N= 10. N=
3. N= 7. N= 11. N=
4. N= 8. N= 12. N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Seasonal pond Distance (m)/bearing 300 m/SW
Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)
Local vegetation Sand pine, scrub oak
Topography* Level land Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 18 meters
Present land use Road right-of-way
SCS soil series Candler fine sand, 0 - 5 slopes Soil association Arrendondo - Sparr - Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email n/a
Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts and associated records are stored at ACI, Sarasota pending transfer to FDOT for curation.

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Cobb Rd. (CR 485) / US98 PD&E Study, from SR 50 to Sunøast Parkway in Hernando Co., Florida.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blaikie Ct, St. A, Sarasota FL 34240/941-379-6206
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ACIFlorida@comcast.net

* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "oded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIREMENTS: 1"=300' (1:3000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

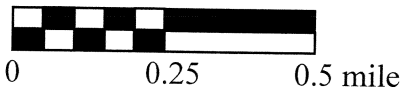
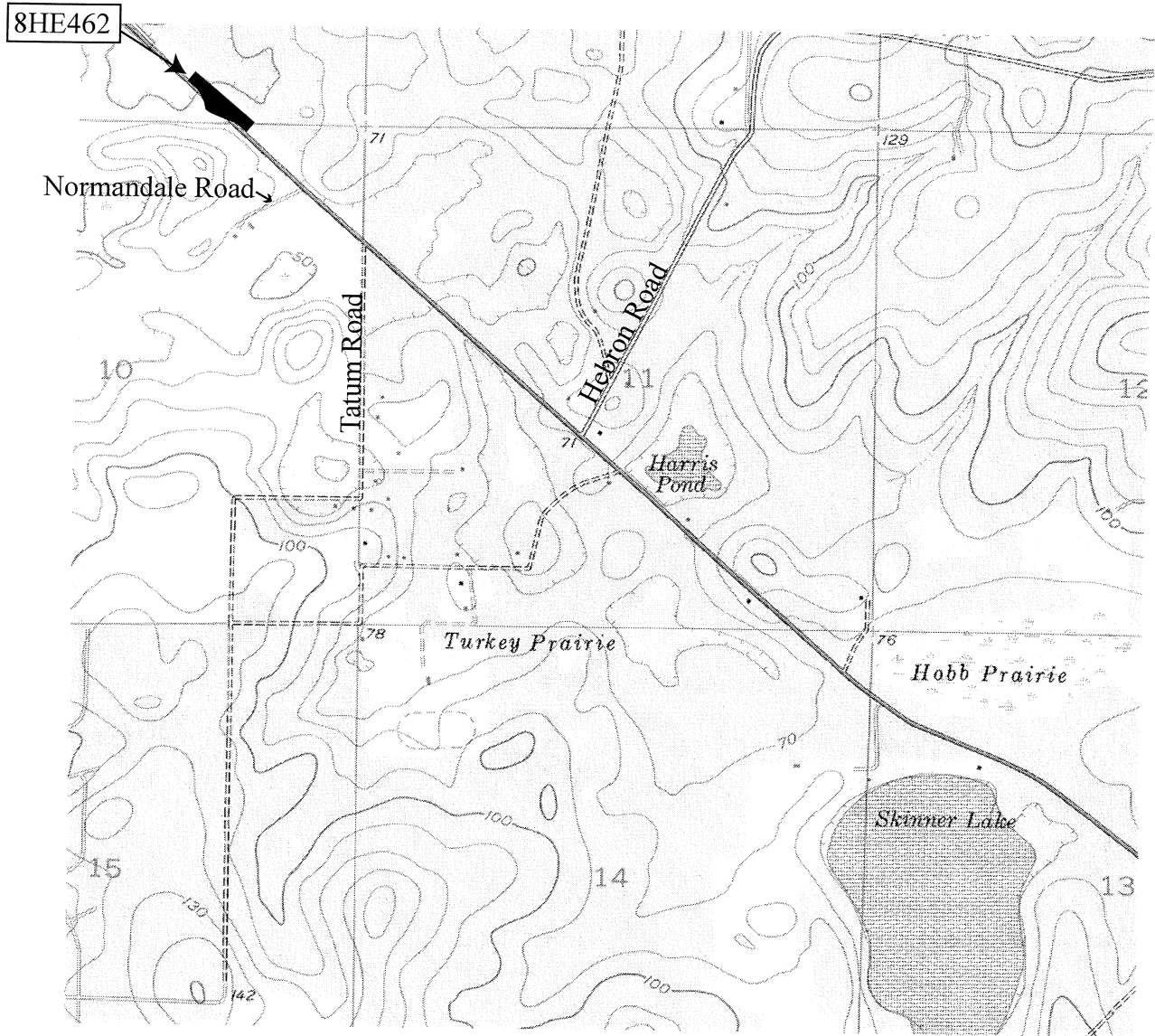


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE462

USGS MAP

Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



APPENDIX B

Florida Master Site File Forms for Historic Structures

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE439
Recorder # 1-1
Field Date 8/28/01
Form Date 10/8/01

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 8463 Cobb Road Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 8463 Cobb Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Lee Avenue and Shady Side Drive
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R2221920274000J00010
Subdivision name Mountain Park Block J Lot 1(S1/2)
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 0361004 Northing 3159478
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Continuous Material(s)* Concrete Block
Exterior Fabric(s)* Asphalt Shingle
Roof: Type(s)* Hip Material(s)* Asphalt Shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent; glass block, curved, independent;
2/2 SHS, aluminum independent; jalousie, metal, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details) hood over door
Porches: #open _____ #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) _____
Porch roof type(s) _____
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) Carport attached
on North elevation, shed and garage located behind the house

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 8HE439

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1950 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Datesc. 1970 Nature* Windows replaced

Additions: yes no unknown Datesc. 1970 Nature* Carport

Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Monica and Bruce Gillis (8/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____

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

Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) Many examples of this type of post- World War II residence exist throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited data suggest no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/2-3

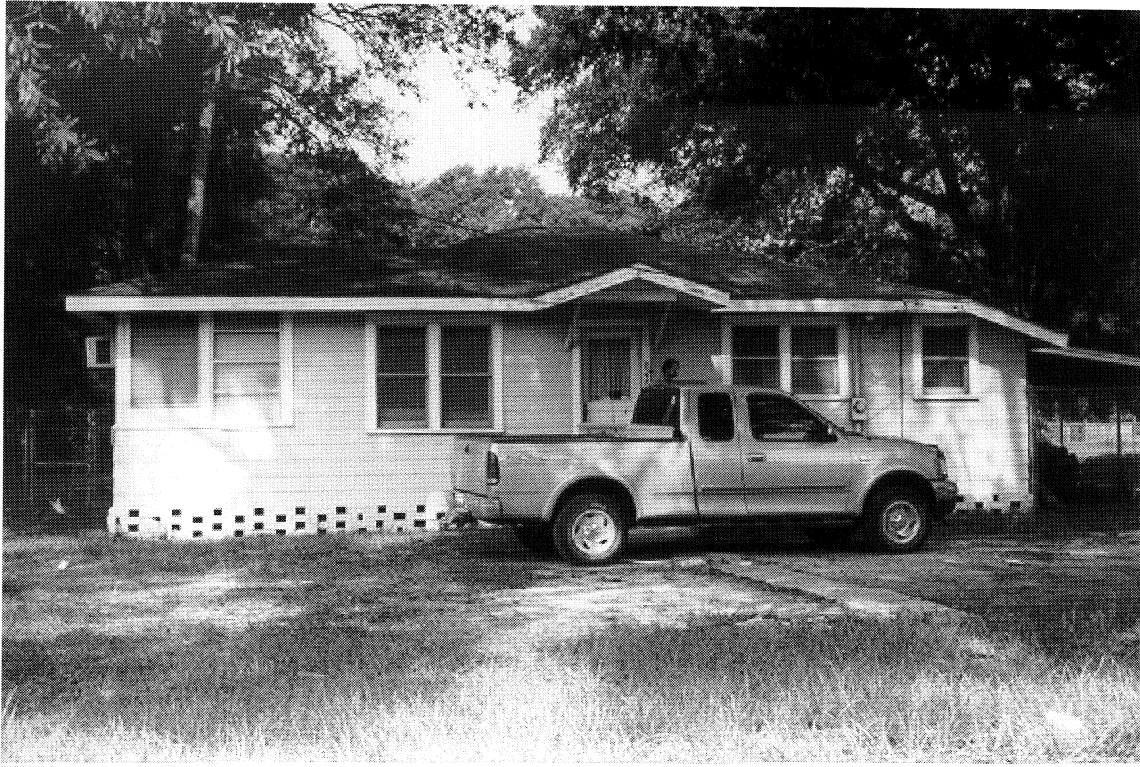
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

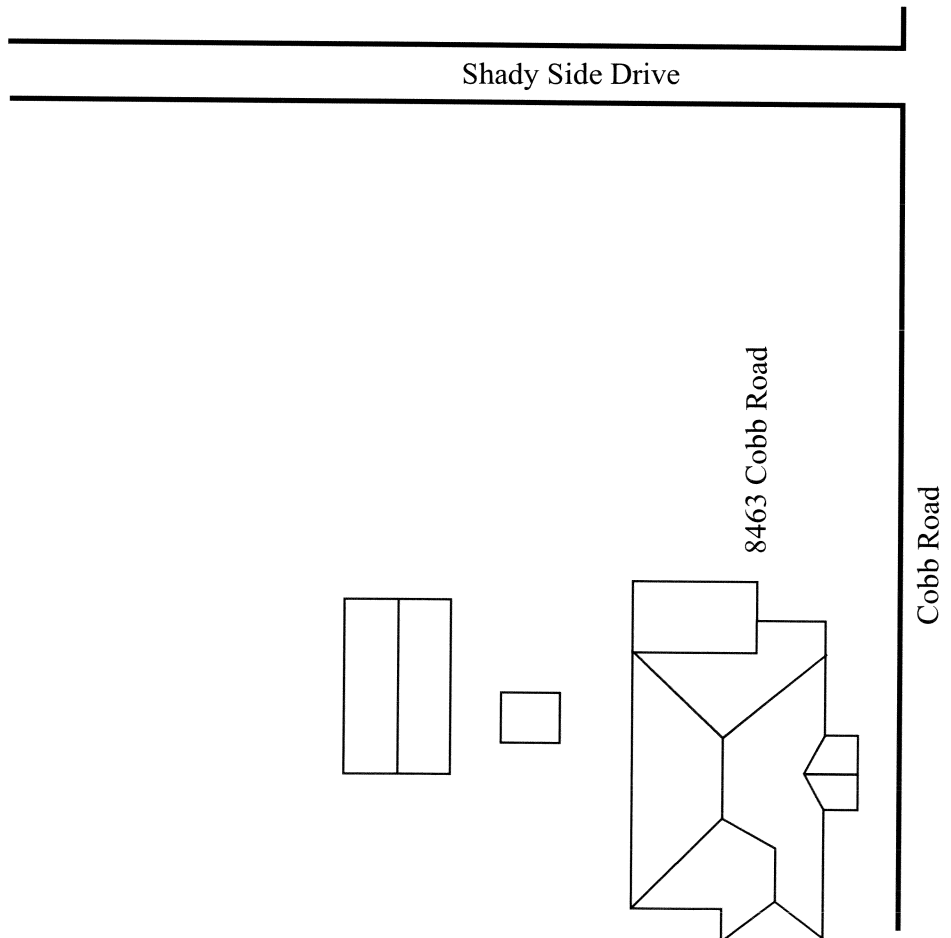
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

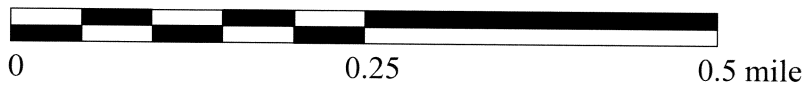
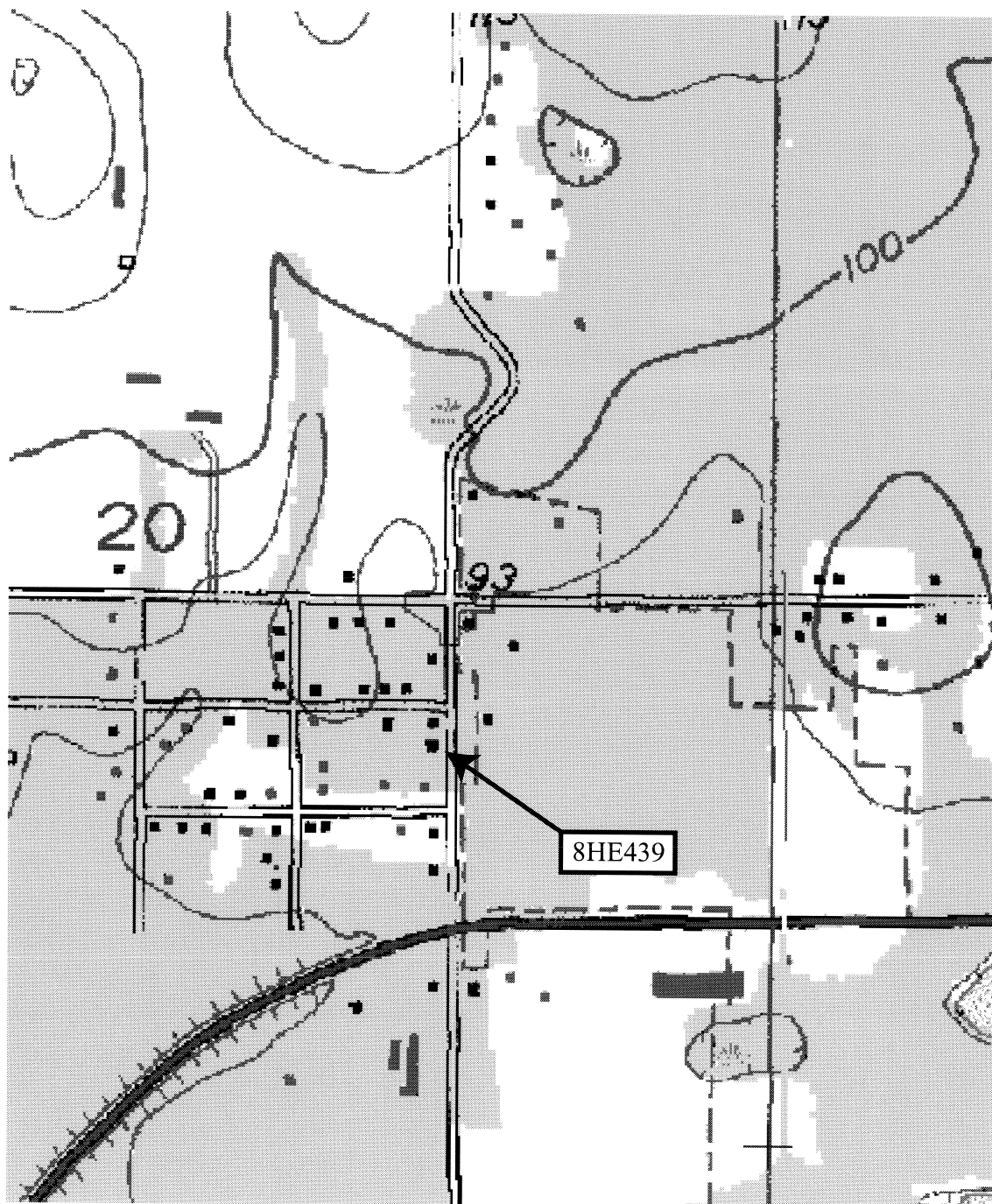
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE440

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Recorder # 1-2
Field Date 8/28/01
Form Date 10/8/01

Site Name(s) (address if none) 8469 Cobb Road Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 8469 Cobb Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Lee Avenue and Shady Side Drive
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) _____
Subdivision name Mountain Park Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360960 Northing 3159300
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* Concrete Block
Exterior Fabric(s)* Wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* Hip Material(s)* Composition roll
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* Jalousie, metal, ribbon; 1/1 SHS, wood paired, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open _____ #closed 2 #incised _____ Location(s) main facade, north elevation
Porch roof type(s) Hip
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) Wood frame garage behind house

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 8HE440

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Datesc. 1972 Nature* Windows replaced, porches enclosed

Additions: yes no unknown Datesc. 1970 Nature* substantial additions on north

Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

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

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- formal archaeological survey
- informal archaeological inspection
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- tax records/property deeds
- tax records only
- interior inspection
- other methods (specify) _____
- past surveys search at FMSF
- past sites search at FMSF
- FL Archives (Gray Building)
- FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- occupant/owner interview
- neighbor interview
- local library research
- non-local library research
- building permits
- demolition permits
- commercial permits
- occupation permits
- Sanborn maps
- subdivision maps
- plat maps
- local newspaper files

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

- Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
- Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
- Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
- Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.) _____
- Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) This modest Frame Vernacular style residence is common throughout Florida. Furthermore, alterations have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, this property does not appear eligible for the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/3-5

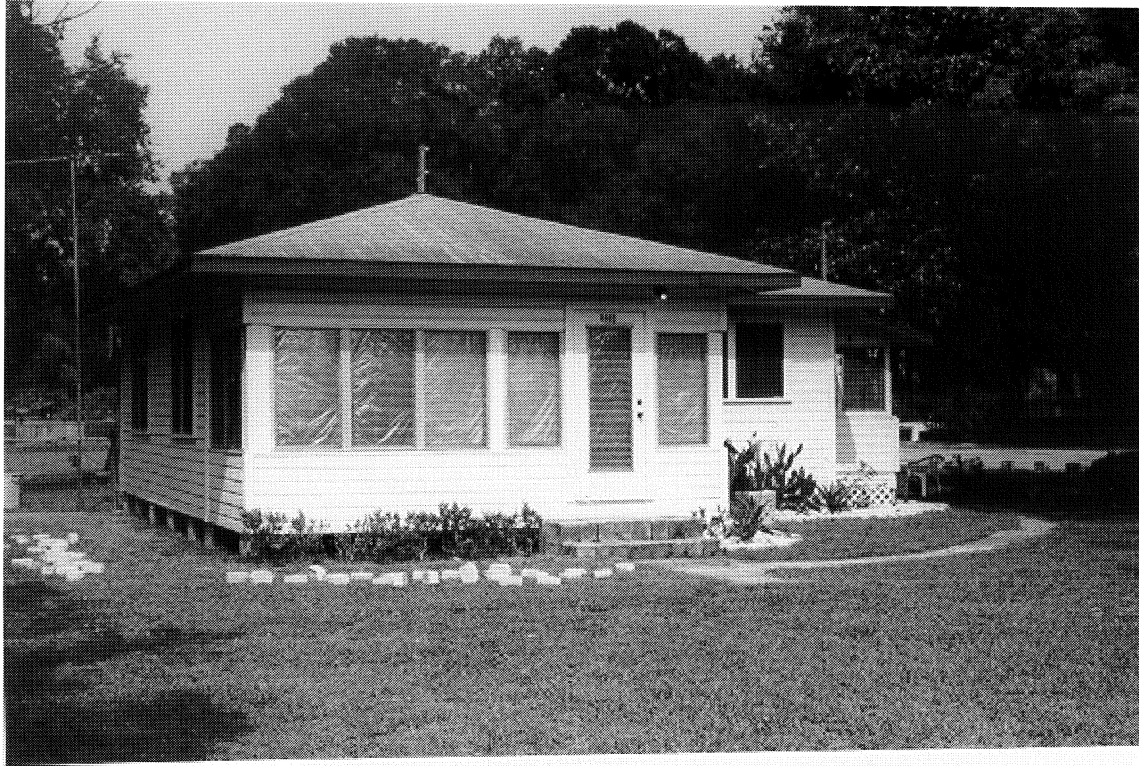
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Concast.net

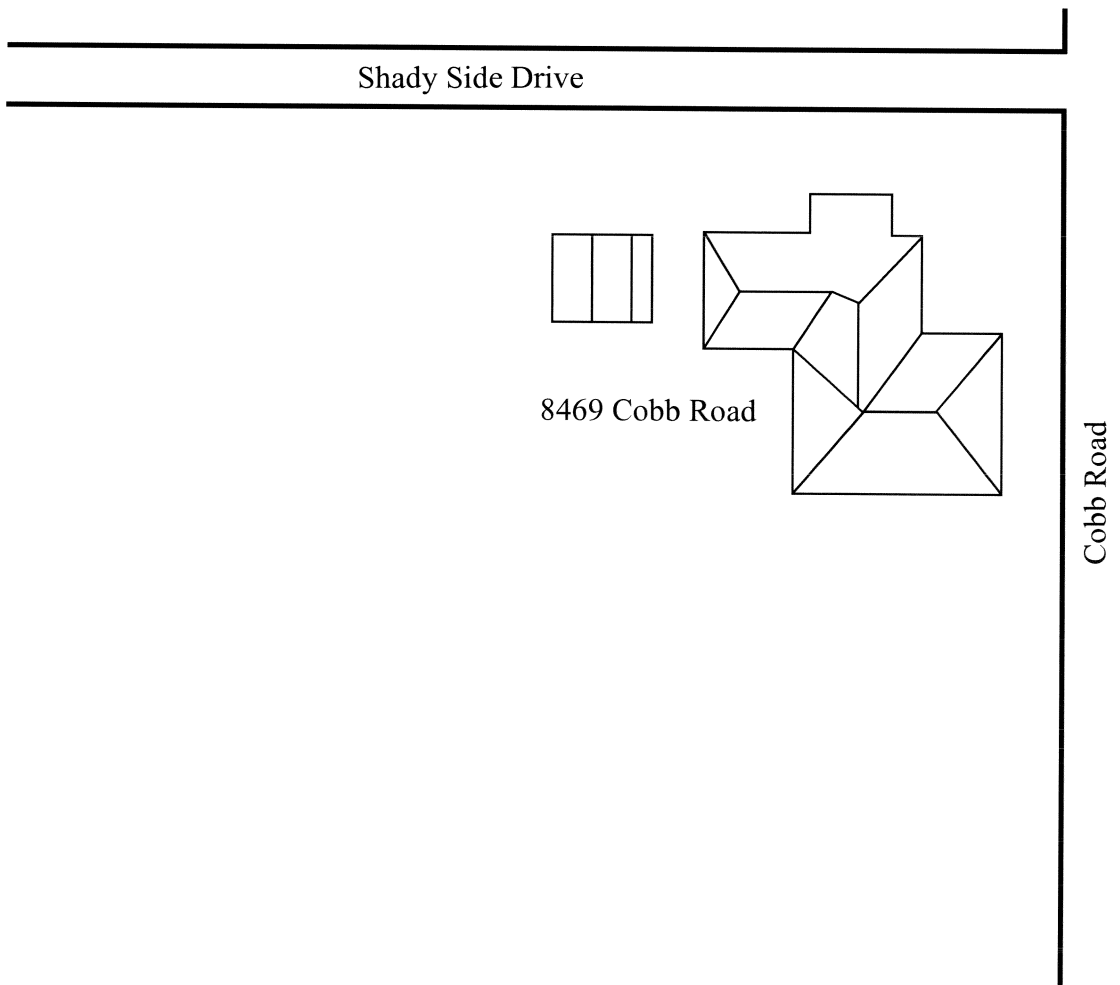
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

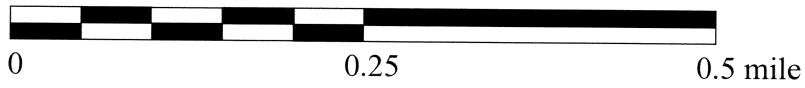
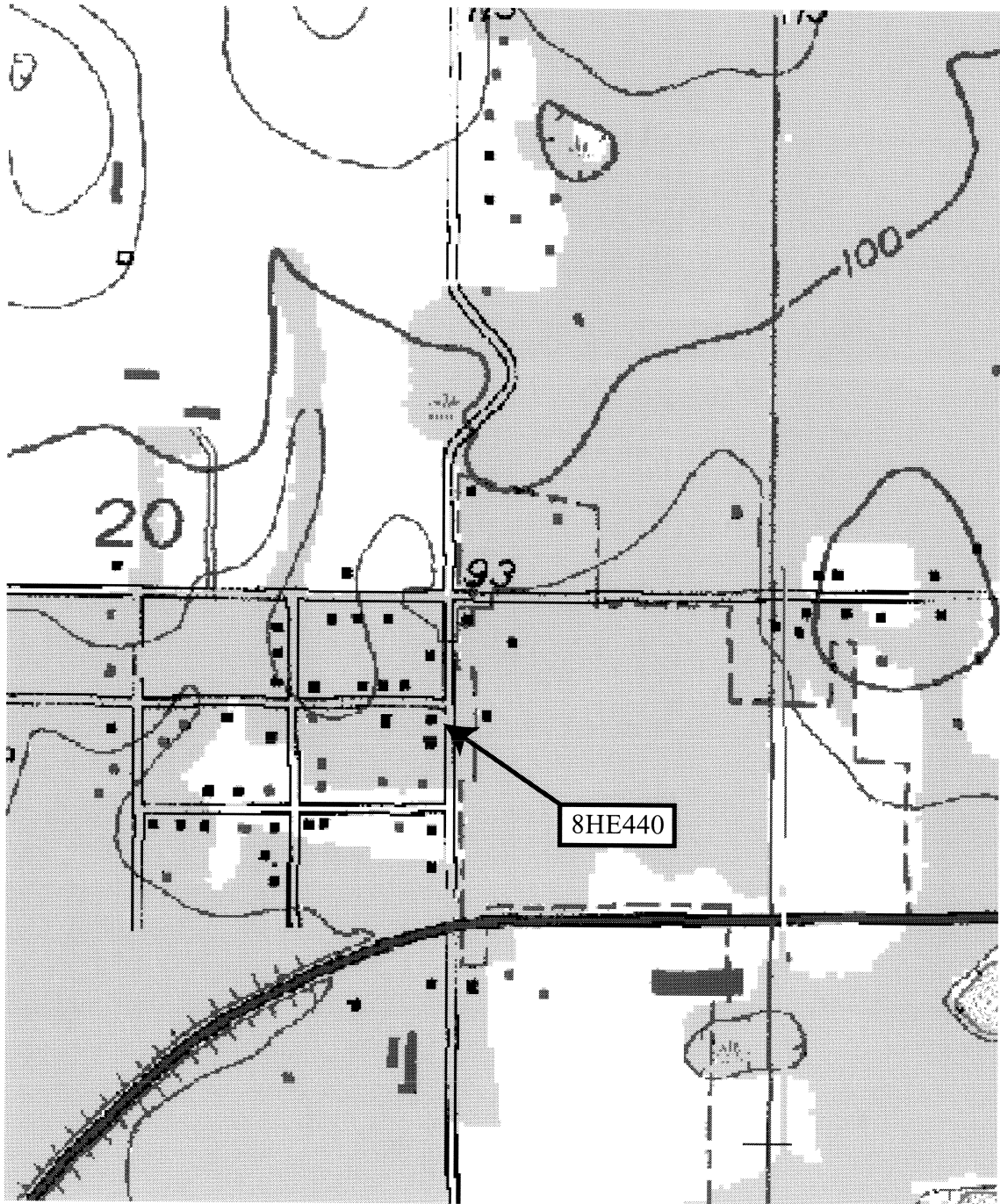
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE441

Recorder # 1-3

Field Date 8/28/01

Form Date 10/8/01

Original

Update

(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 18491 Shady Side Drive

Multiple Listing [DHR only]

Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County

Survey #

National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four):

building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 18491 Shady Side Drive

Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Hillcrest Drive and Cobb Road

City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville

In Current City Limits: y n unknown

County Hernando

Tax Parcel #(s) R2022219274000C00140

Subdivision name Mountain Park

Block C Lot 14

Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American

private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:

Landgrant UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360930 Northing 3159330

Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Bungalow Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1

Structural System(s)* Wood

Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* Concrete

Exterior Fabric(s)* Asphalt shingle

Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* 5-V crimp metal

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* Location(s)*

Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent; 3-light awning, metal ribbon

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Porches: #open #closed 1 #incised Location(s) main facade

Porch roof type(s) Gable

Exterior Ornament

Interior Plan* unknown

Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) commercial S residential institutional M undeveloped

Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) shed behind house Wood frame

Archaeological Remains None observed

Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY yes no Date

SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: yes no potentially elig. insufficient info Date

DELIST DATE LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date

Local office

National Register Criteria for Evaluation a b c d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE441

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Datesc. 1970's Nature* Windows replaced, porch altered
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) John R. Morgan (5/02)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) Limited historical research reveals no apparent significance. Additionally this form is common throughout the area and the modifications have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, this property is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/7-8

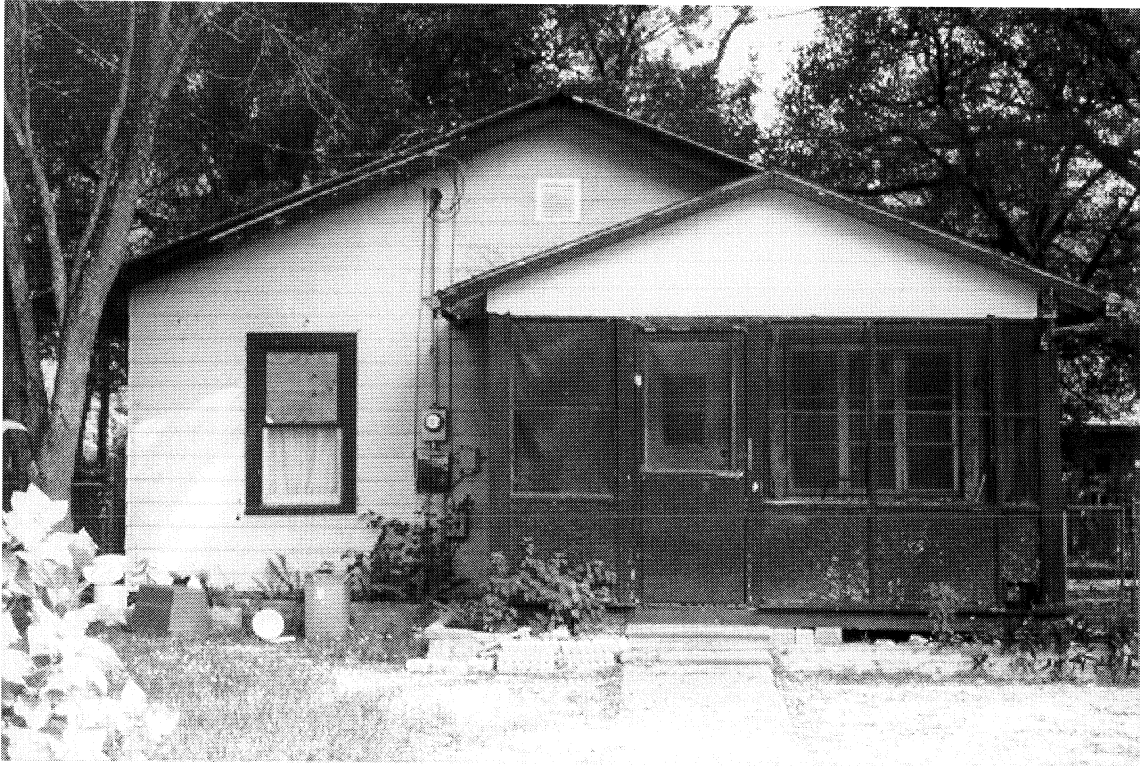
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

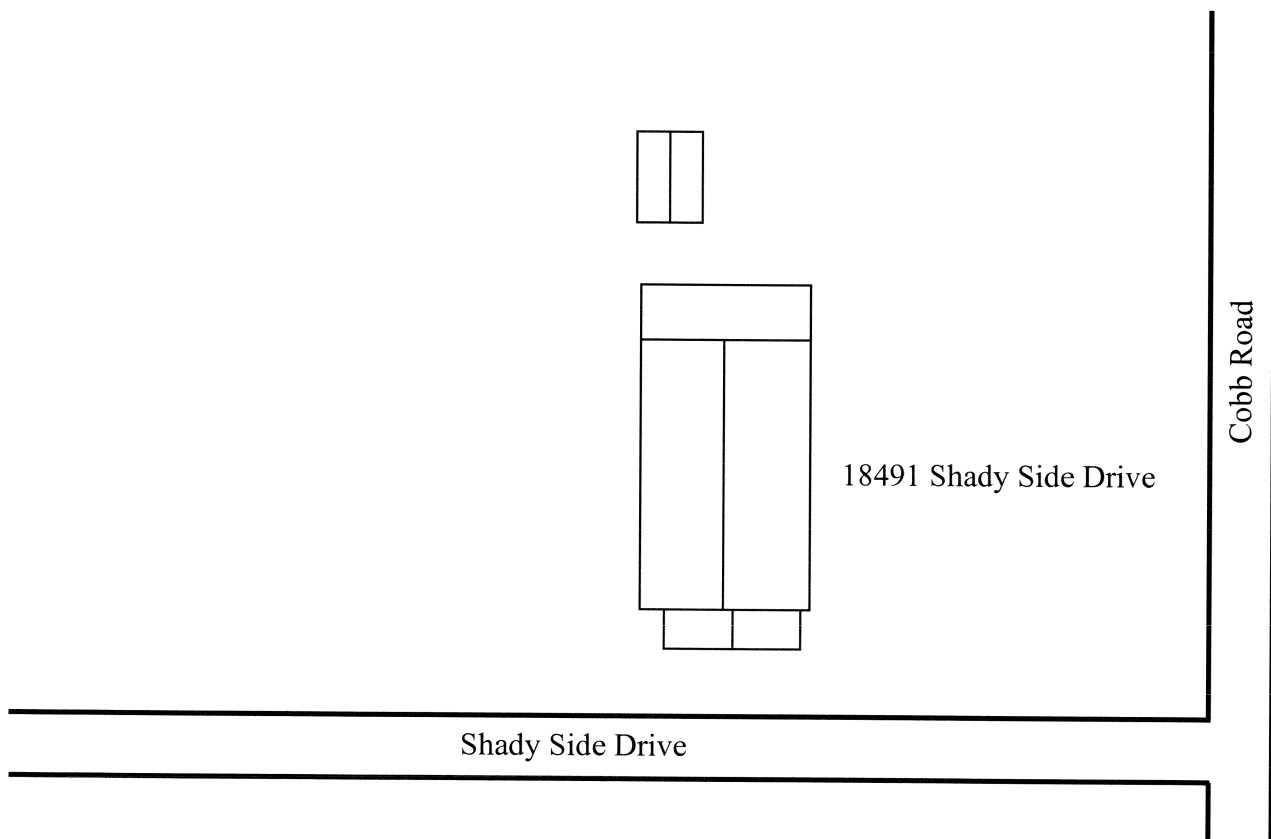
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

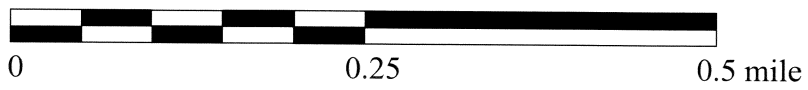
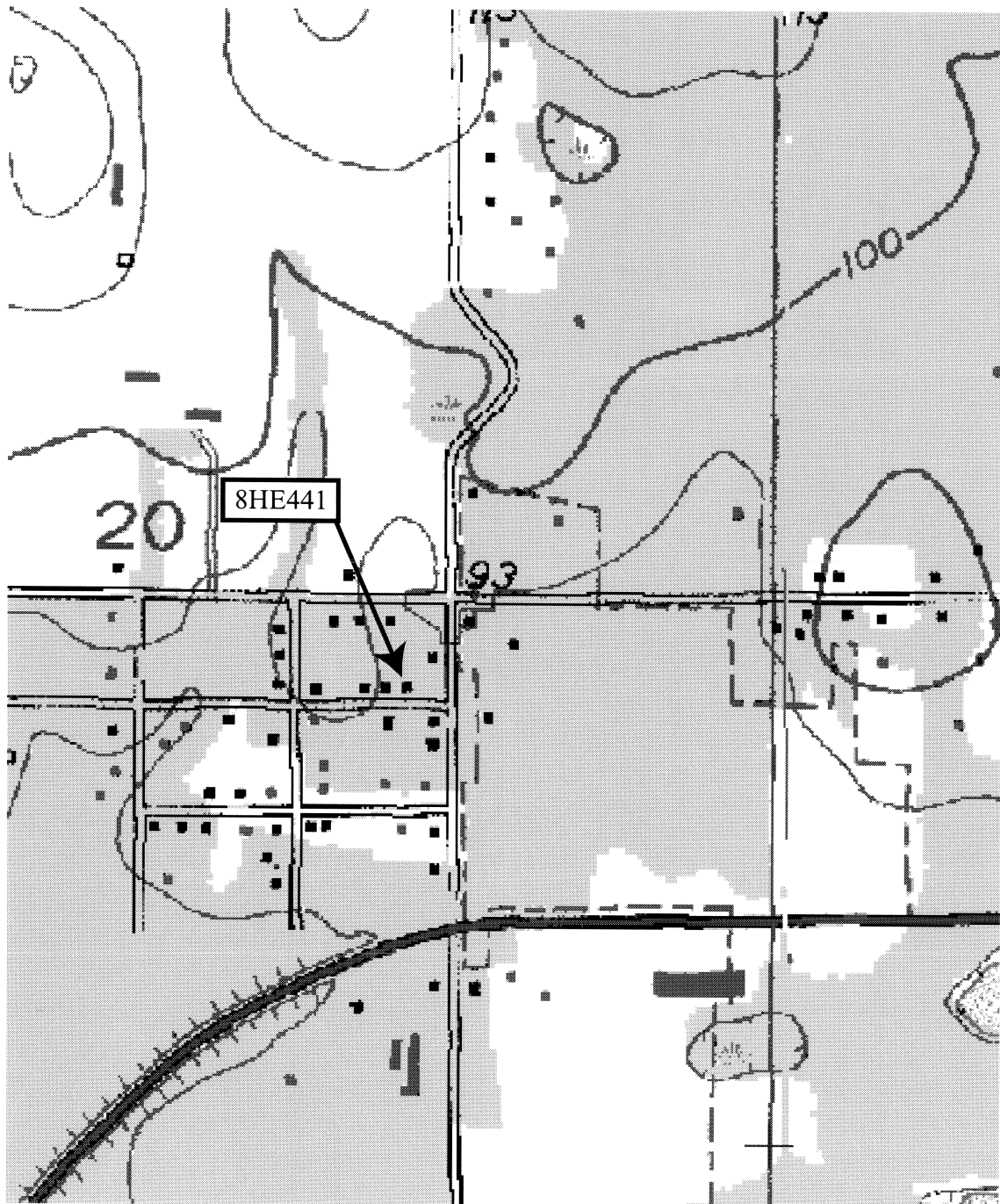
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE442

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Recorder # 1-4

Field Date 8/28/01

Form Date 10/8/01

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 18483 Shady Side Drive Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 18483 Shady Side Drive
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Hillcrest Drive and Cobb Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R2221920274000C00120
Subdivision name Mountain Park Block C Lot 12
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360900 Northing 3159330
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* Concrete
Exterior Fabric(s)* Asbestos Shingle
Roof: Type(s)* Hip Material(s)* Composition Shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, paired and independent; jalousie, metal, paired and independent;
Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open _____ #closed 2 #incised _____ Location(s) Main facade, rear elevation
Porch roof type(s) Shed
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) Carport on east elevation

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE442

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1951 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c. 1970 Nature* Porch enclosed, windows replaced

Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Katherine Burns (8/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

<input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey	<input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF	<input type="checkbox"/> local library research	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF	<input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research	<input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)	<input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds	<input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits	<input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits	
<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits	
<input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____			

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____

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

Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) This structure is typical of Frame Vernacular style residences throughout Hernando County. Limited historical data suggest no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/9-10

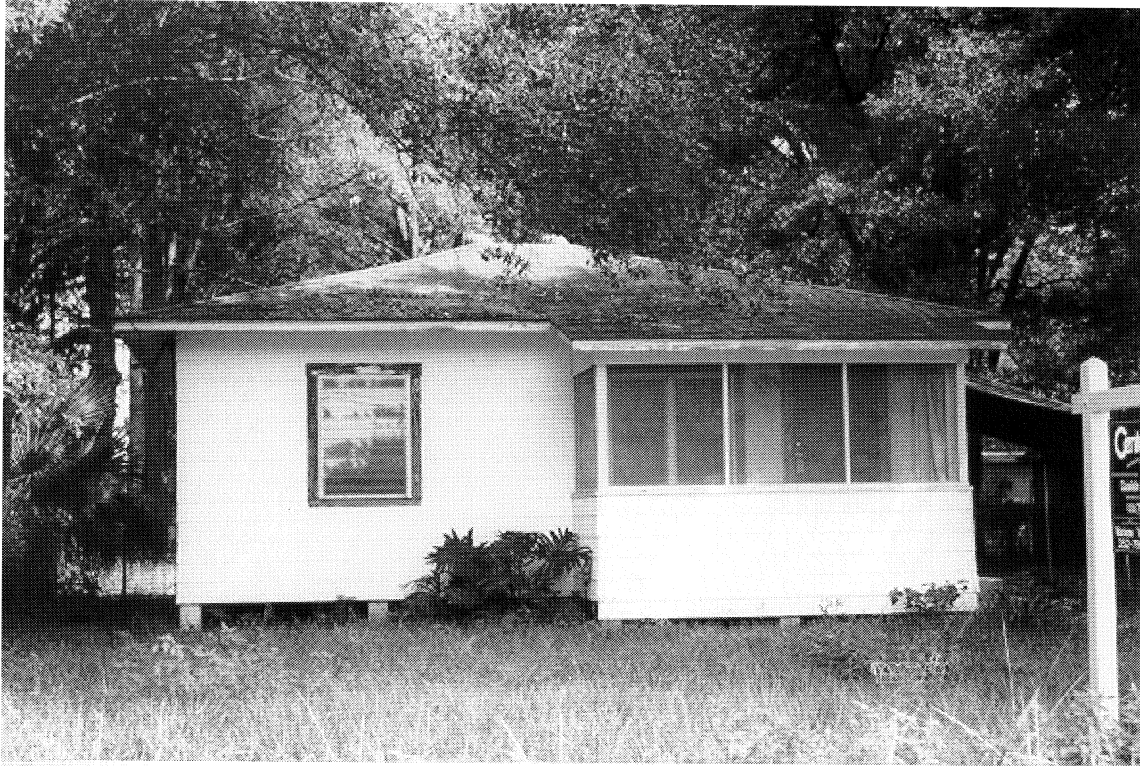
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

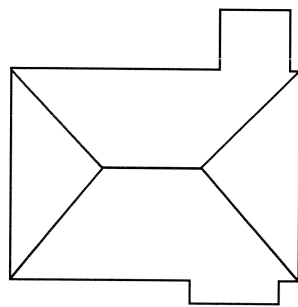
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



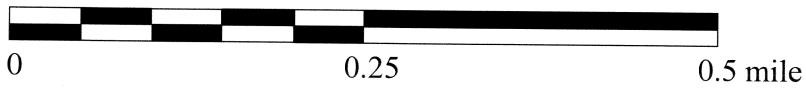
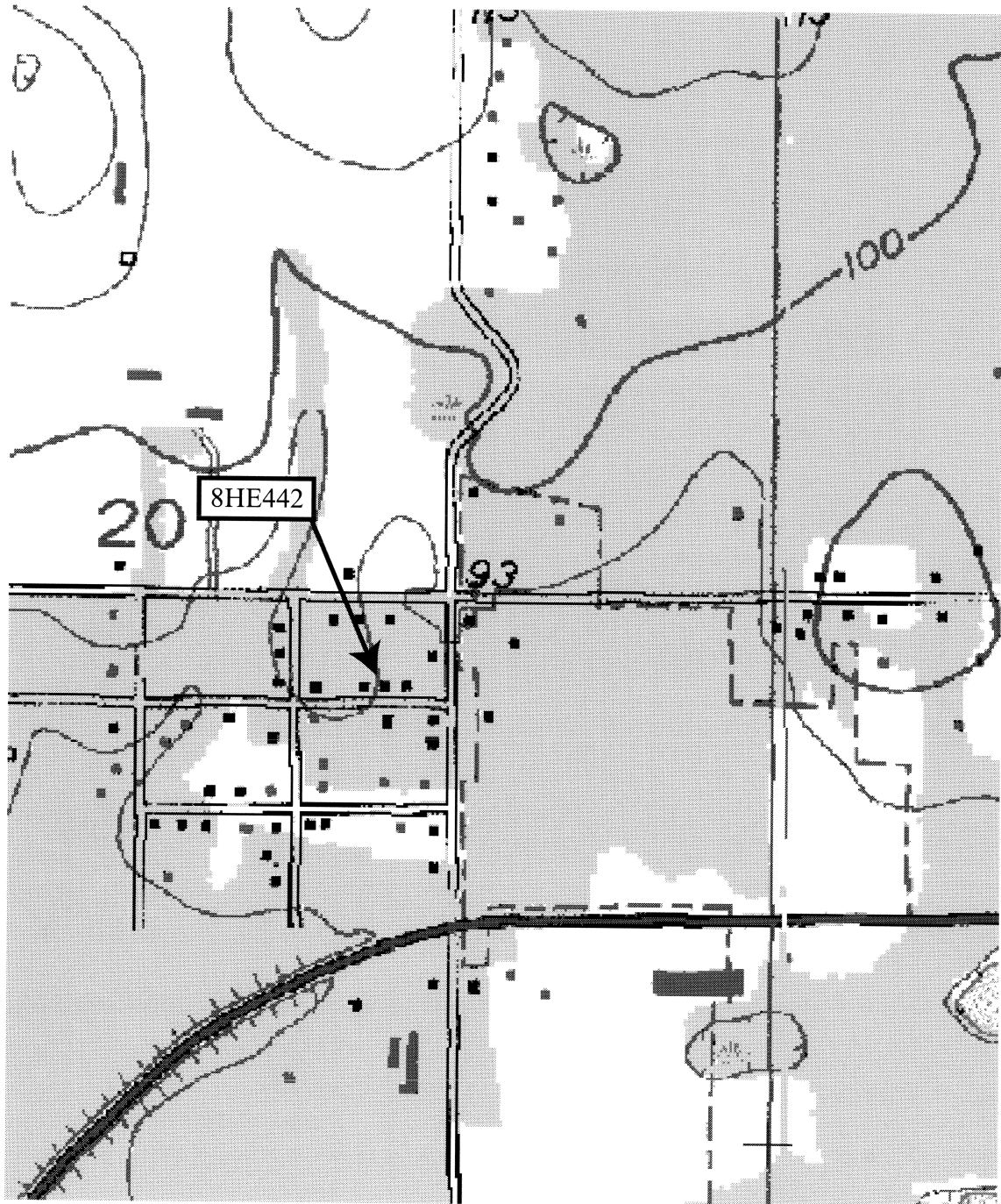
18483 Shady Side Drive

Cobb Road

Shady Side Drive



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE443

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Recorder # 1-5
Field Date 8/28/01
Form Date 10/8/01

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 18475 Shady Side Drive Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W,;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 18475 Shady Side Drive
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Hillcrest Drive and Cobb Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R2221920274000C00110
Subdivision name Mountain Park Block C Lot 11
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 360880 Northing 3159330
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* Concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* Wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* Composition Shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) Main facade
Porch roof type(s) hip
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) Carport on east elevation

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE443

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1951 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c. 1980's Nature* lattice apron, porch altered

Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Carl & Wilma Douglas

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____

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

Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) This residence is typical of Frame Vernacular style residences throughout Hernando County. Limited historical data suggest no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/11-12

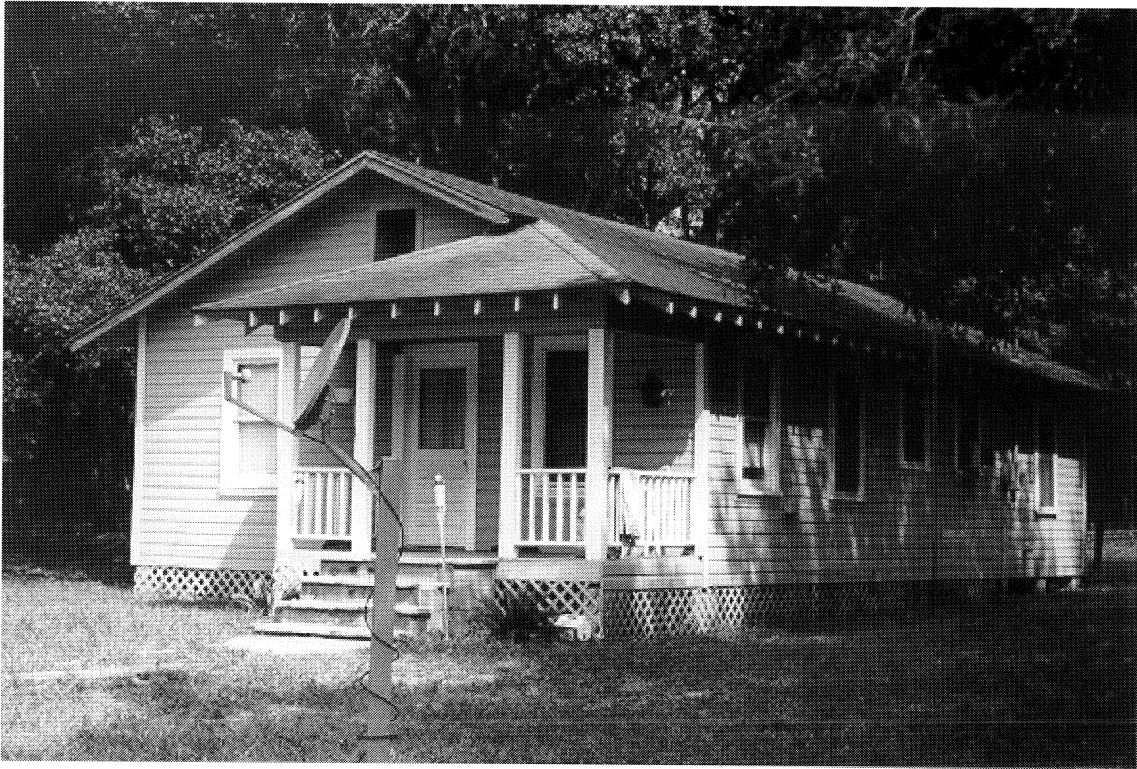
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

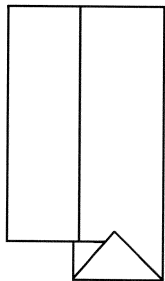
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



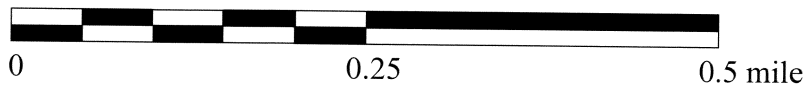
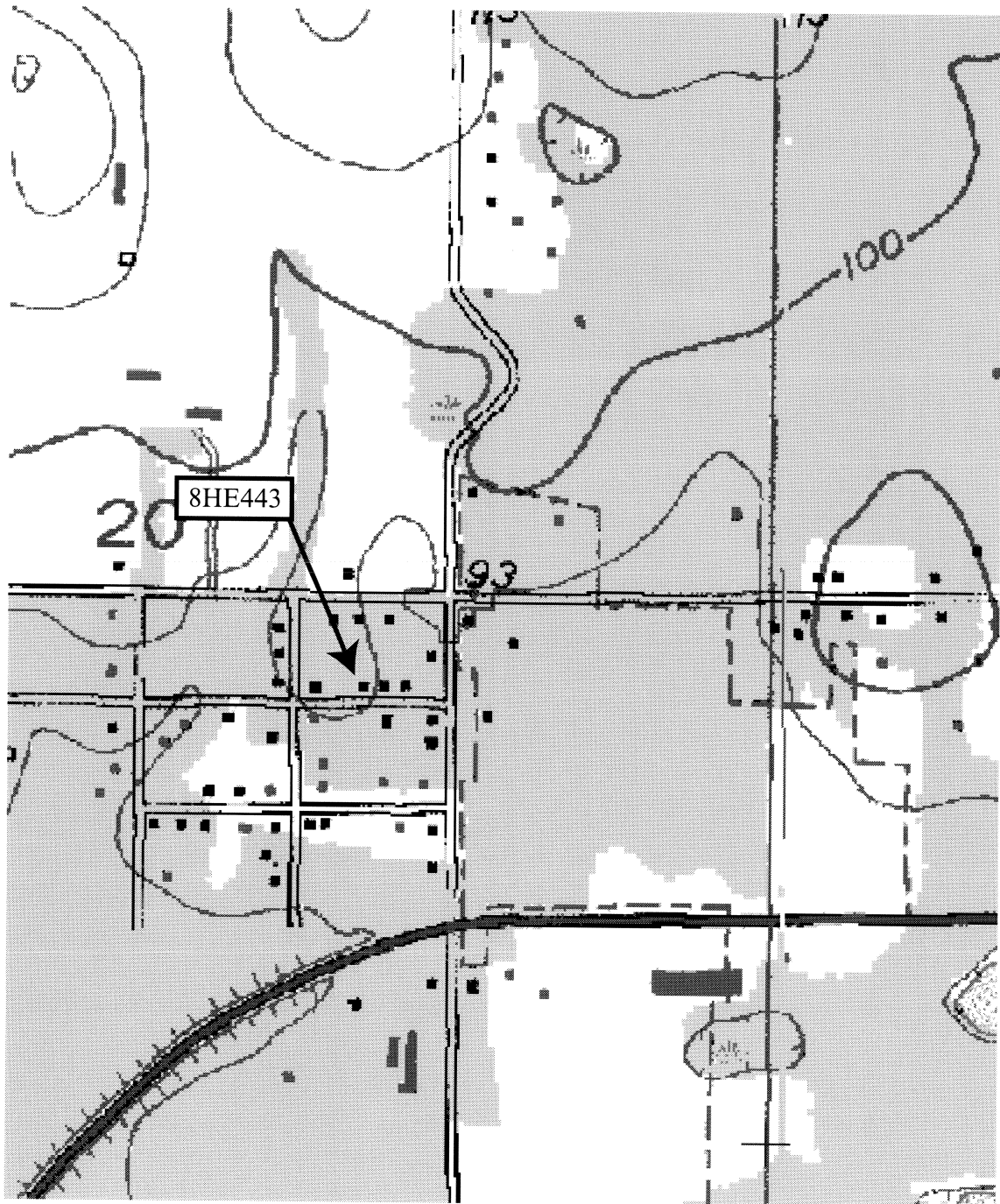
18475 Shady Side Drive

Cobb Road

Shady Side Drive



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE445

Recorder #

Field Date 8/28/01

Form Date 10/8/01

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9288 Cobb Road Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W,;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 9288 Cobb Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Fort Dade Avenue and Yontz Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R422192000001300000
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 361040 Northing 3159950
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* _____
Exterior Fabric(s)* Aluminum siding
Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* Composition Shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) North elevation
Porch roof type(s) Shed
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE445

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Robert and Mary Ann Campbell (08/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.) _____
 Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) Limited historical research suggests no historical significance. Further this style is common throughout Hernando County, Therefore, it does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/18-19

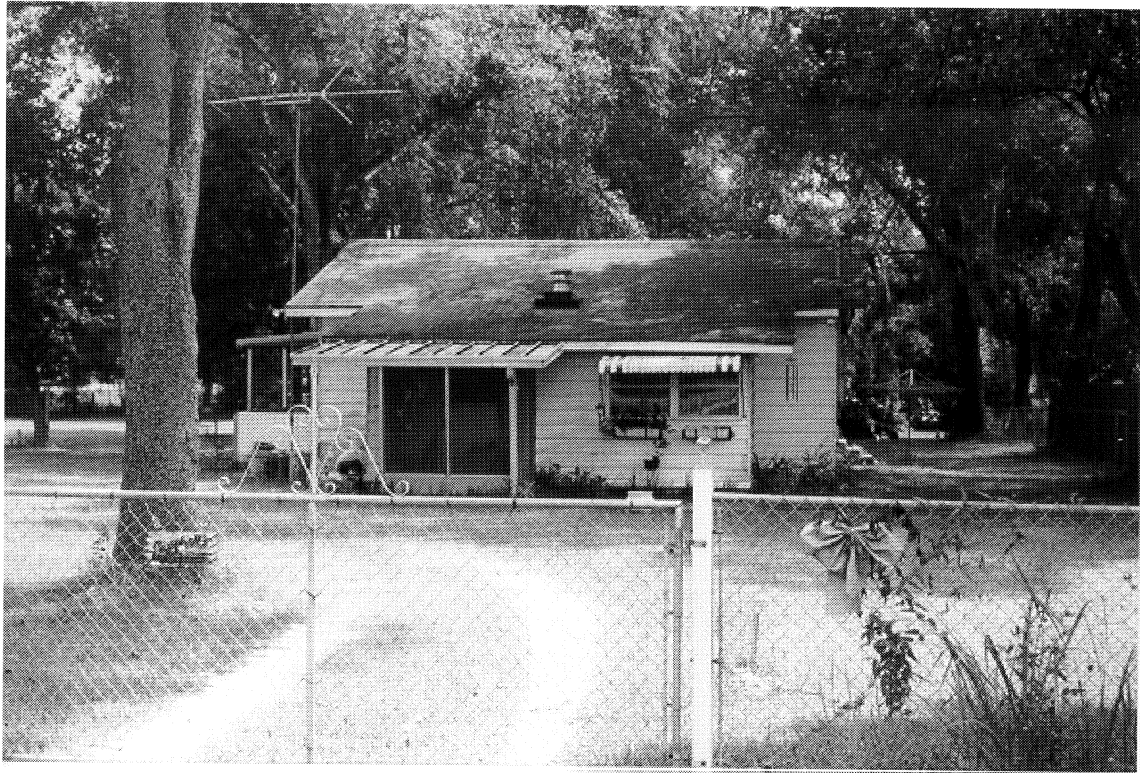
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

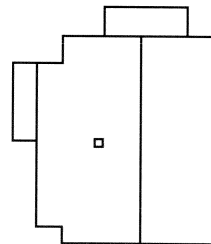
PHOTOGRAPH



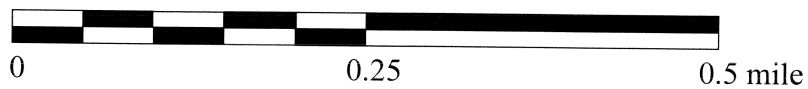
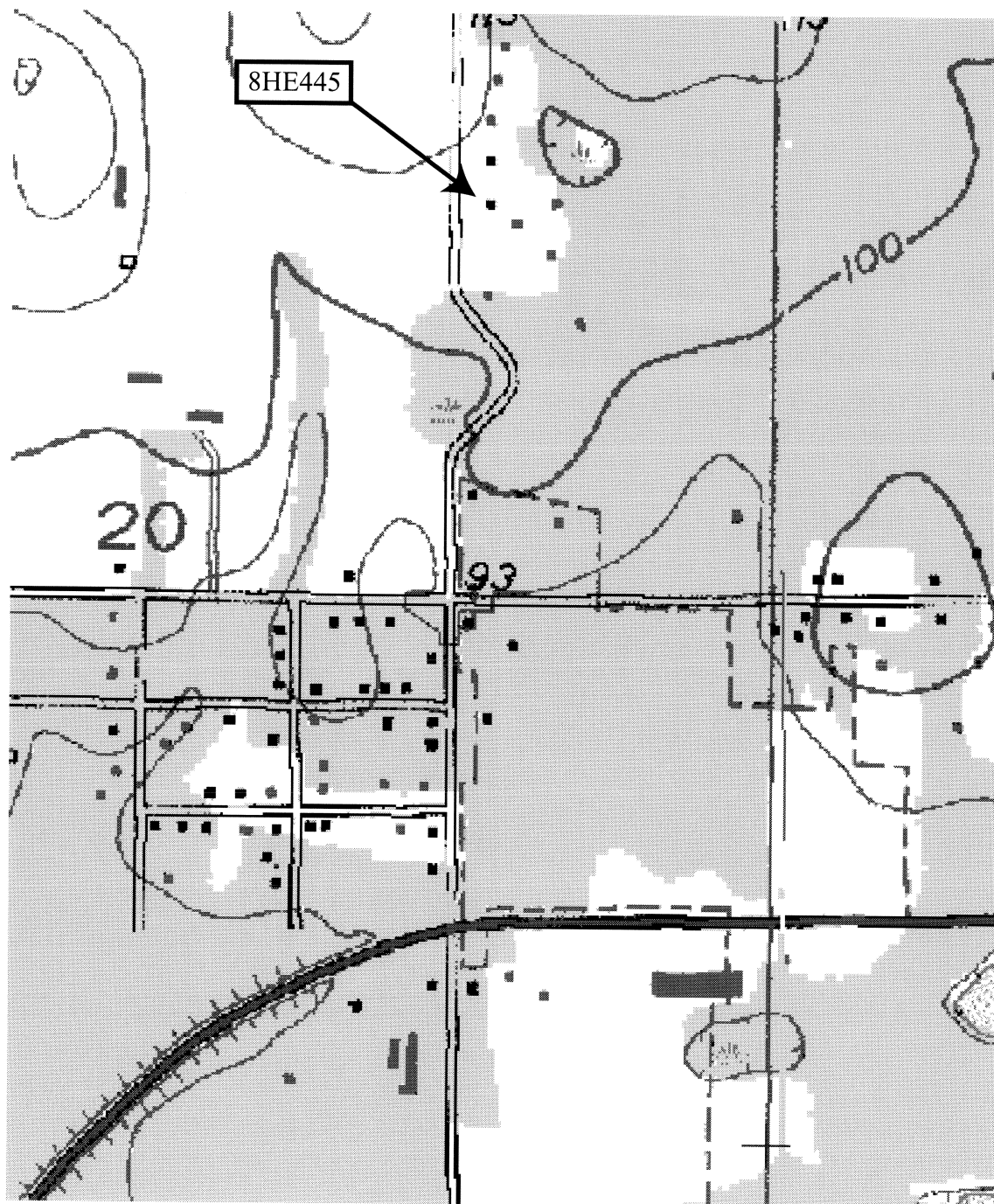
STREET OR PLAT MAP

Cobb Road

9288 Cobb Road



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE446
Recorder # 1/9
Field Date 8/28/01
Form Date 10/8/01

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Deschamps Corner Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 15738 U.S. 98 (Ponce De Leon Boulevard)
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Northeast corner of U.S. 98 and Citrus Way (CR 491)
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R4211918000001700000
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 18 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 358580 Northing 3169980
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 2
Structural System(s)* Masonry
Foundation: Type(s)* Slab Material(s)* Concrete
Exterior Fabric(s)* Concrete Block
Roof: Type(s)* Hip, gable Material(s)* 5-V Crimp metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* Concrete Location(s)* ridge of south section
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 4-light casement, metal, paired, ribbon; 3-light awning, aluminum, paired

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) North elevation
Porch roof type(s) Shed
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE446

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1951 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Dates*** _____ Nature* Multiple additions
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates*** _____ Nature* various alterations to accommodate additions
 Original Use* (give date ranges) Commercial
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Commercial
 Present Use* (give date ranges) Commercial (Gas station, hardware, feed store)
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Charles and Carol Deschamps (08/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.) _____
 Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) The original structure, now extensively altered, represents a building type common to Hernando County. Furthermore, available data did not suggest any significant historical associations. Therefore, it does not appear to meet NRHP criteria.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/25-29

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

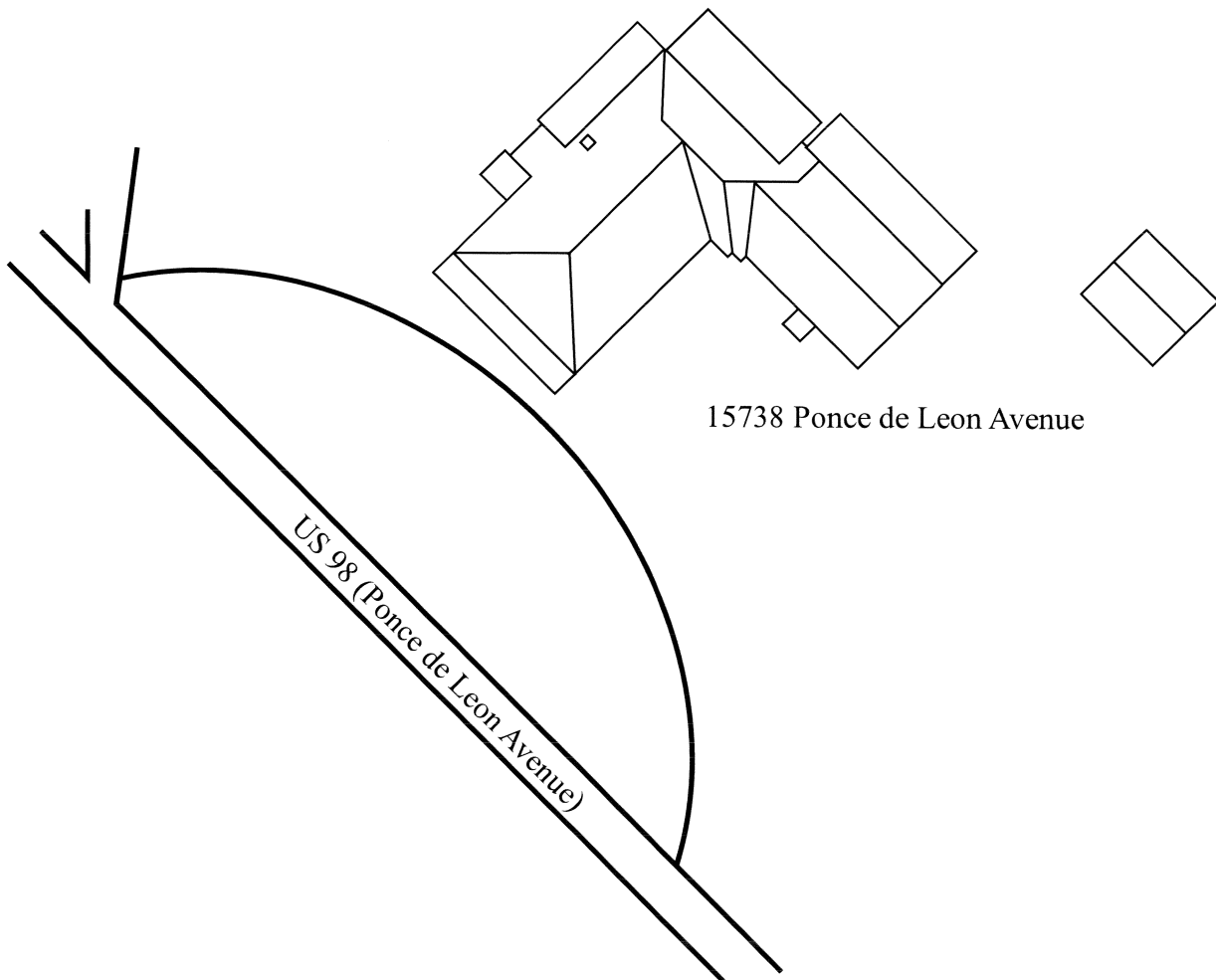
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

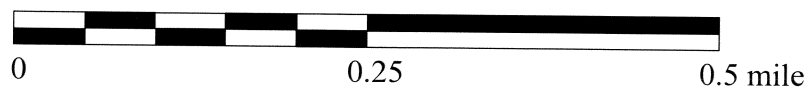
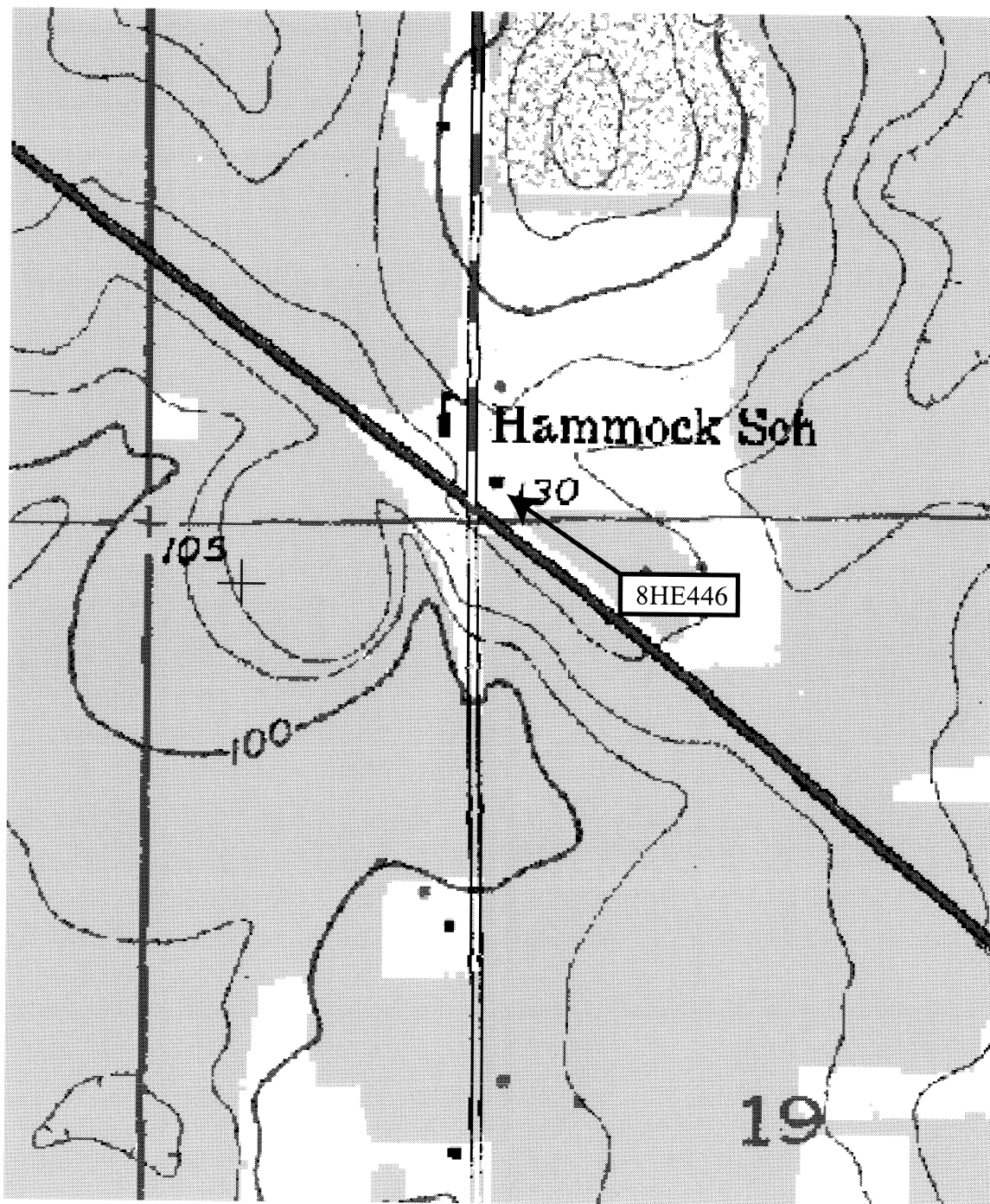
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE447

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Recorder # 1/10
Field Date 8/28/01
Form Date 10/8/01

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Hammock Consolidated School Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/ U.S. 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W, #; St., Ave., etc.) 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way)
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Northwest corner Citrus Way (CR 491) and Ponce De Leon (US 98)
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R4211918000001600000
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 21S Range 19E Section 18 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 358520 Northing 3170050
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Colonial Revival Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Masonry
Foundation: Type(s)* Continuous Material(s)* Masonry
Exterior Fabric(s)* Rubble (random)
Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* Composition roll
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 12-light commercial pivot, metal, independent, ribbon; 2-light awning, aluminum, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) broken pediment flanked by sidelights
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) Main facade
Porch roof type(s) flat
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* _____
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE447

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1941 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Florida State Department of Education Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: yes no unknown Dates c. 1975, 1996 Nature* Concrete block addition on west, frame addition on north

Original Use* (give date ranges) School

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) School

Present Use* (give date ranges) County Cannery and Library

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Hernando County (08/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____

Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
Community Planning and Development; Education

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) The Hammock Consolidated School appears to be eligible at the local level under NHRP criteria A based upon it's contribution to community planning and development and education.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/30-34

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

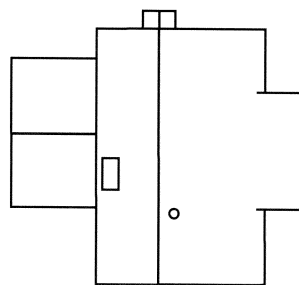
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

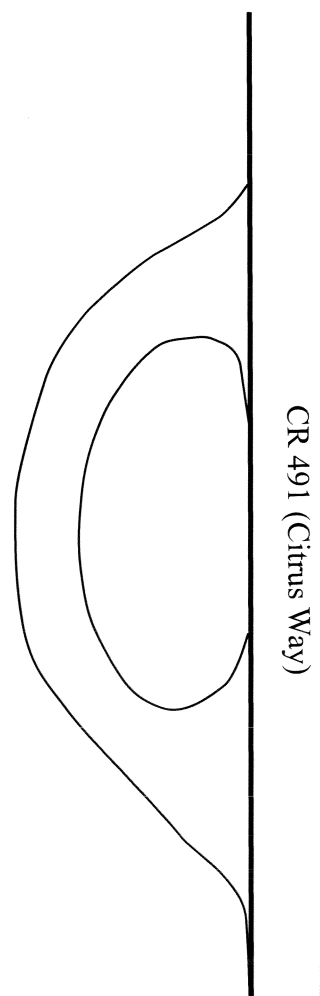
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



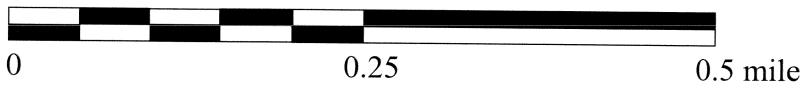
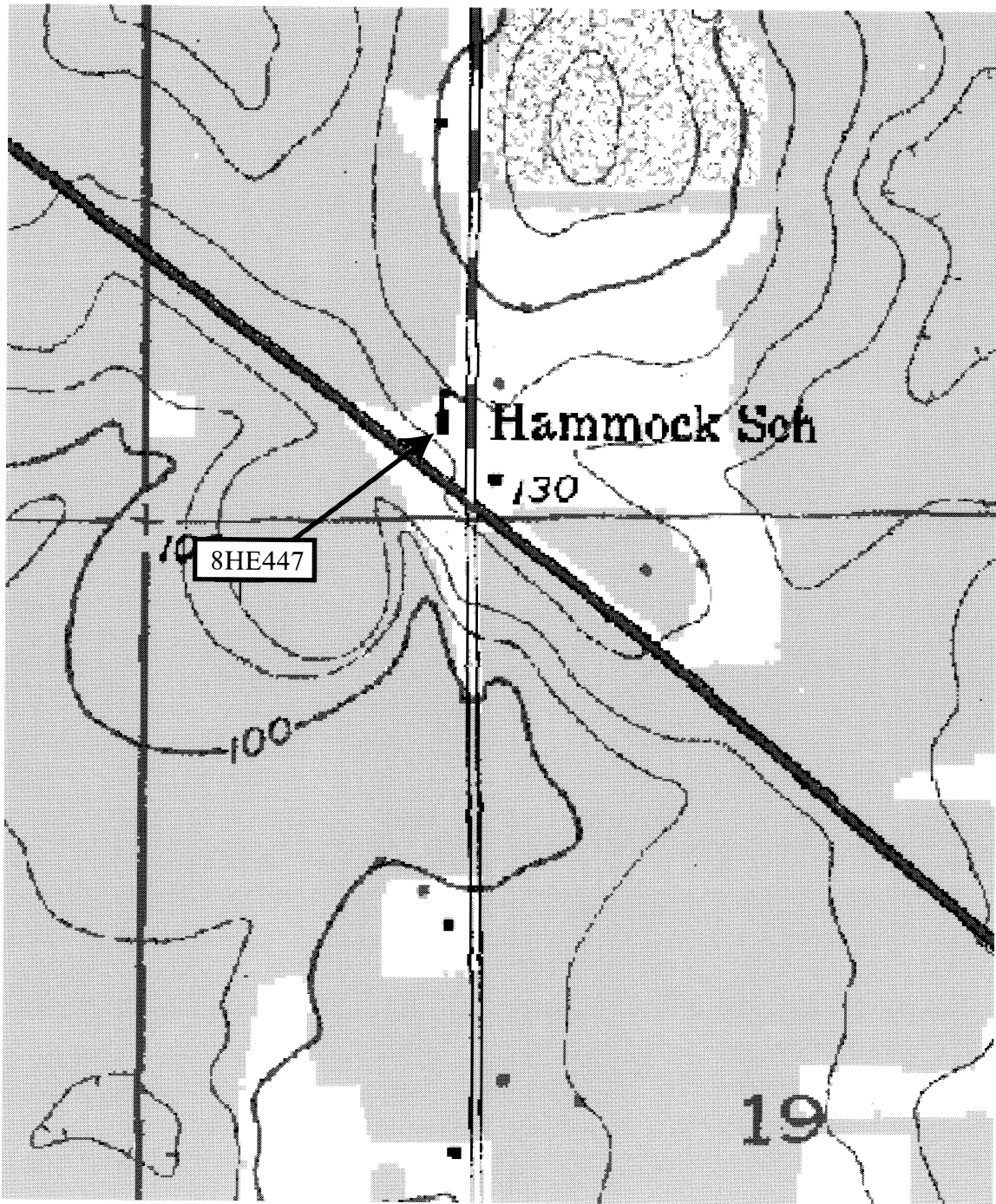
15487 CR 491



CR 491 (Citrus Way)



USGS MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE448

Recorder # 1/11

Field Date 8/28/01

Form Date 10/8/01

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 16659 US 98 (Ponce De Leon Avenue) Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 16659 Ponce De Leon Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Gatewood Drive and Citrus Way (CR 491) on South
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R1342118000000700000
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 21S Range 19E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 356880 Northing 3171140
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Masonry
Foundation: Type(s)* Continuous Material(s)* Concrete Block
Exterior Fabric(s)* Concrete Block
Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* Composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* Brick Location(s)* exterior
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood; paired and independent; jalousie, metal, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open _____ #closed 1 #incised _____ Location(s) Main facade
Porch roof type(s) Hip
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____
	Local office _____
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE448

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1952 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Original Use* (give date ranges) Residential

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Residential

Present Use* (give date ranges) Residential

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Florida Mining & Materials Corporation (8/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____

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

Community Planning and Development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) Many examples of this type of Masonry Vernacular style residence are common throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited data suggest no historical significance. It is, therefore, not considered NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/35-36

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

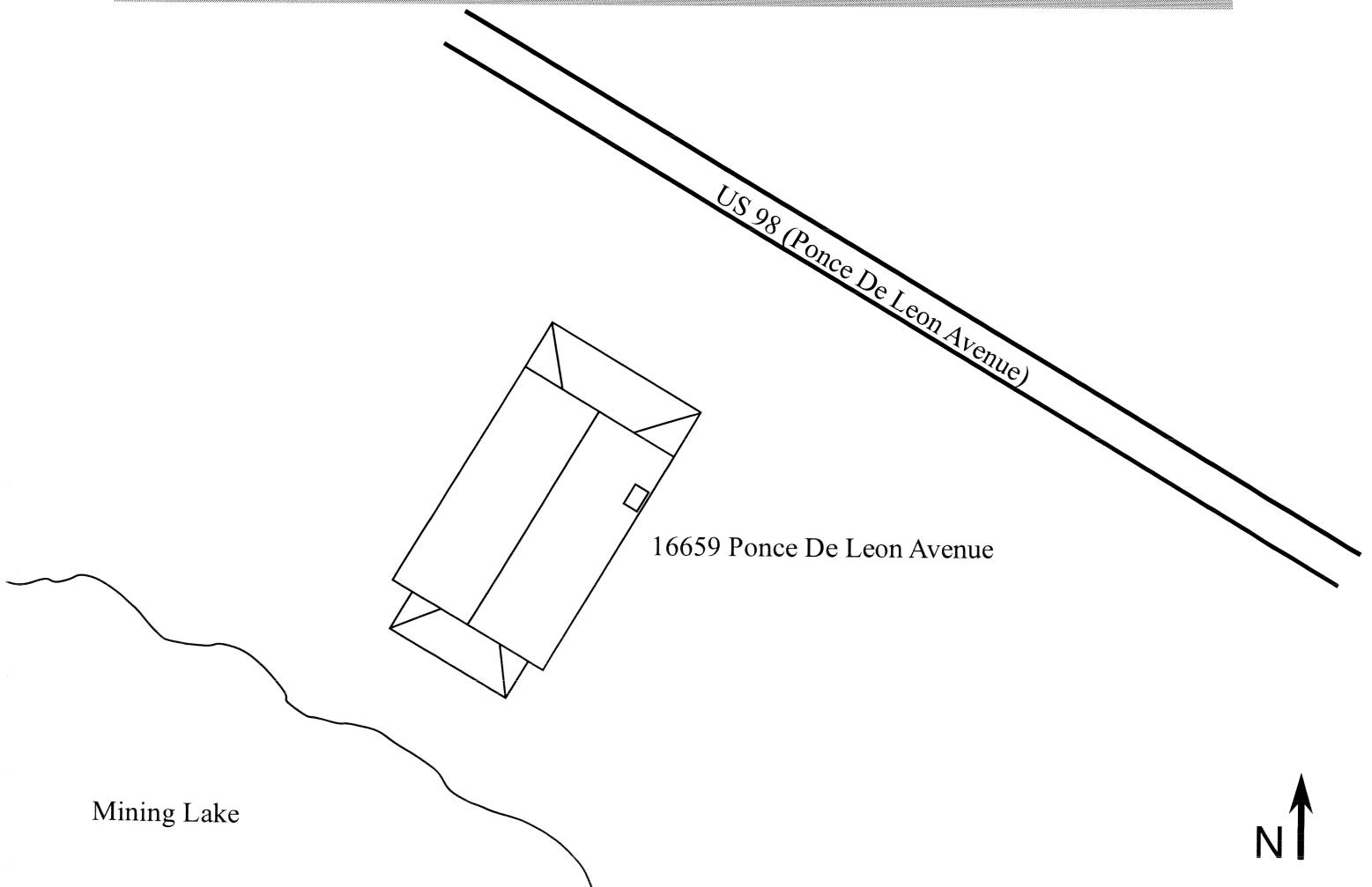
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

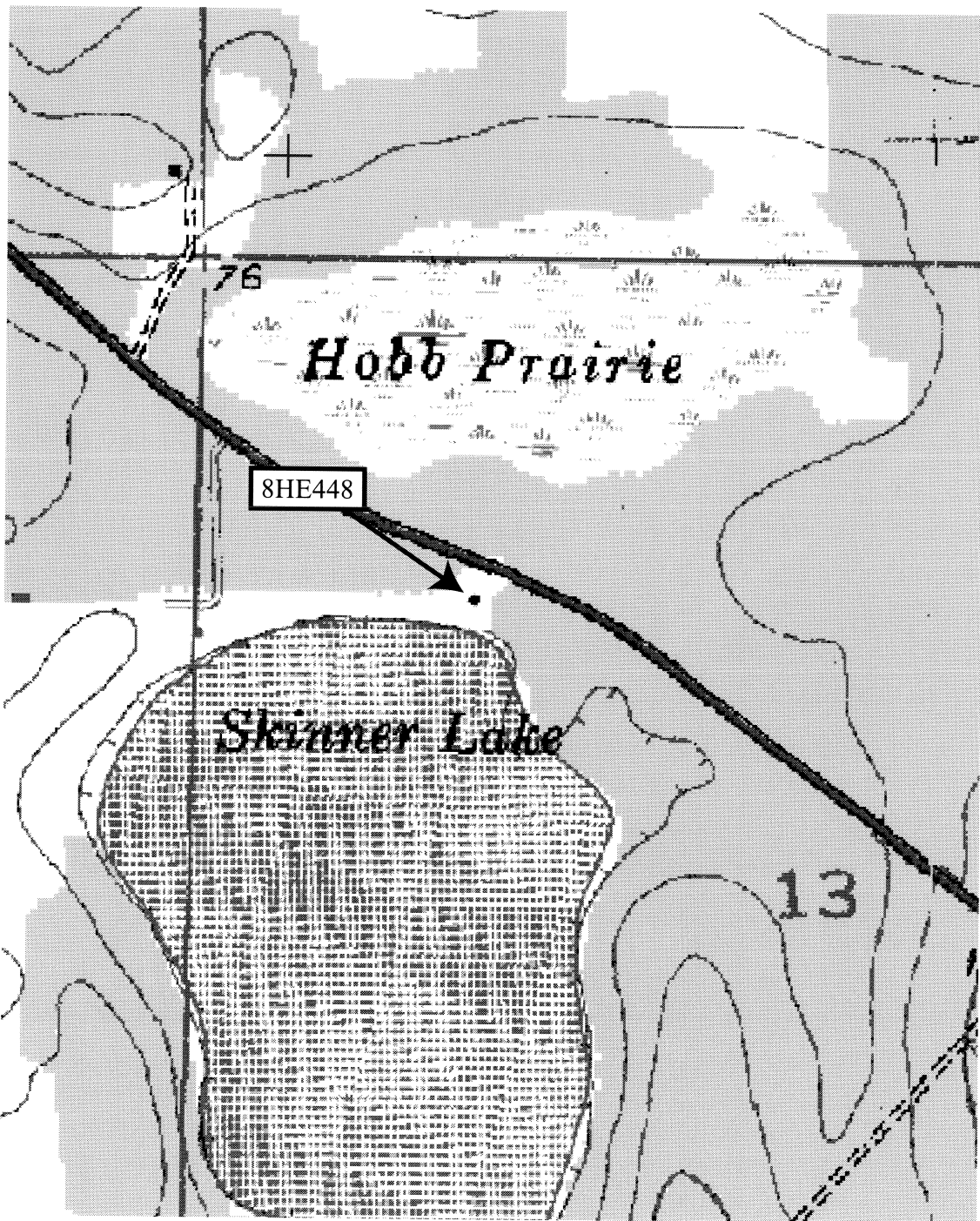
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



0

0.25

0.5 mile



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE449

Recorder # 2-1

Field Date 8/28/01

Form Date 10/8/01

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 15252 Norris Bishop Loop Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study, Hernando County Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 15252 Norris Bishop Loop
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Southwest corner of Norris Bishop Loop and US 98 (Ponce De Leon)
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R4211811000002600000
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 355680 Northing 3172070
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Pier Material(s)* Concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* Stucco
Roof: Type(s)* Gable Material(s)* 5-V Crimp metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 SHS, metal, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed 1 #incised _____ Location(s) Main facade on east elevation
Porch roof type(s) Shed
Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) _____ commercial S residential _____ institutional _____ S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) aluminum shed on west elevation

Archaeological Remains None observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE449

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1943 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Original Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Present Use* (give date ranges) Private residence
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Janet and Richard Bartlett (8/01)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) This Frame Vernacular residence, now extensively altered, represents a building type common throughout Hernando County.
Limited historical data did not suggest any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is not considered NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 2/1

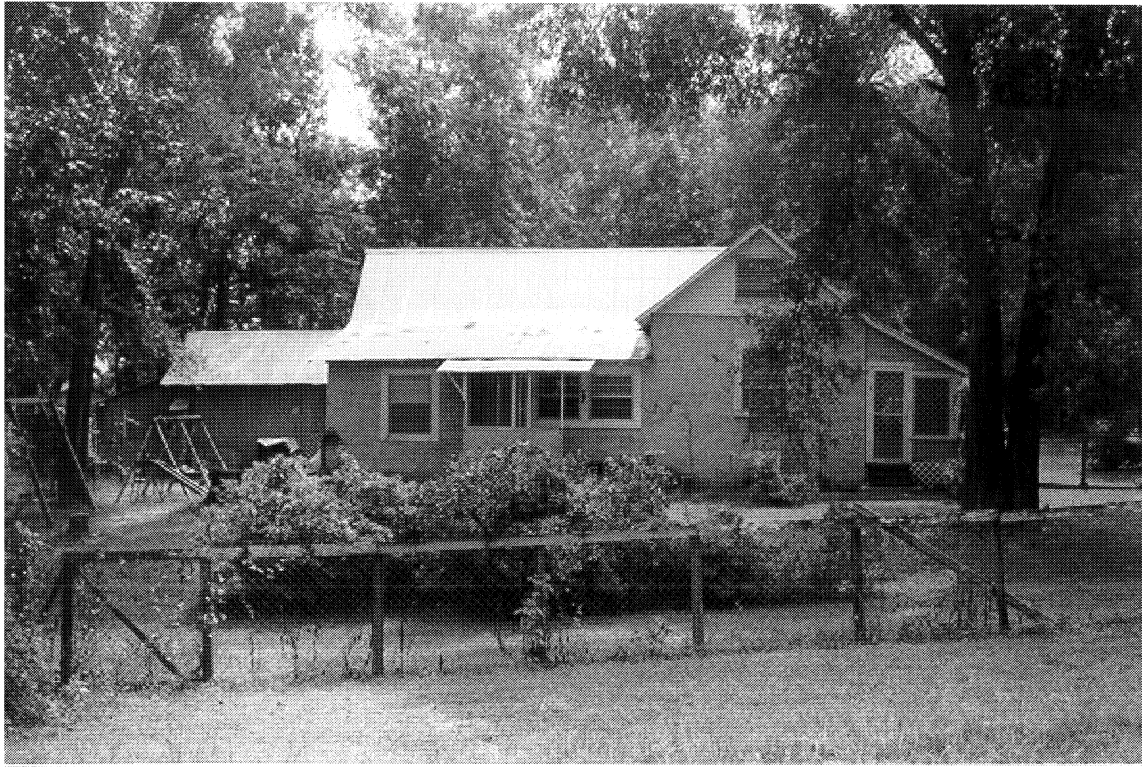
RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Scupholm, Carrie and Tesa Norman
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ 8110 Blaikie Court Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (941) 379-6206/ (941) 379-6216/ ACIFlorida@Comcast.net

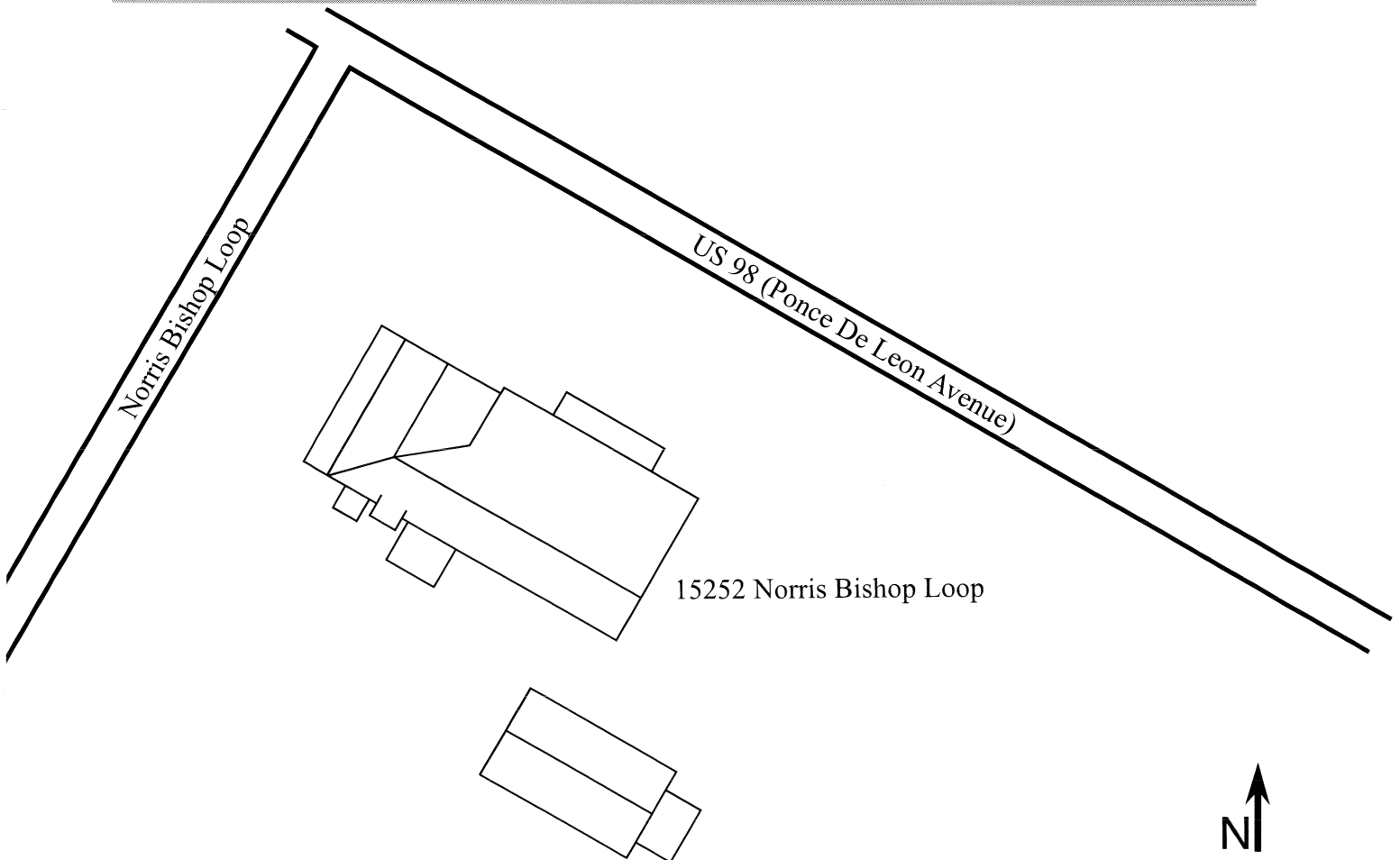
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

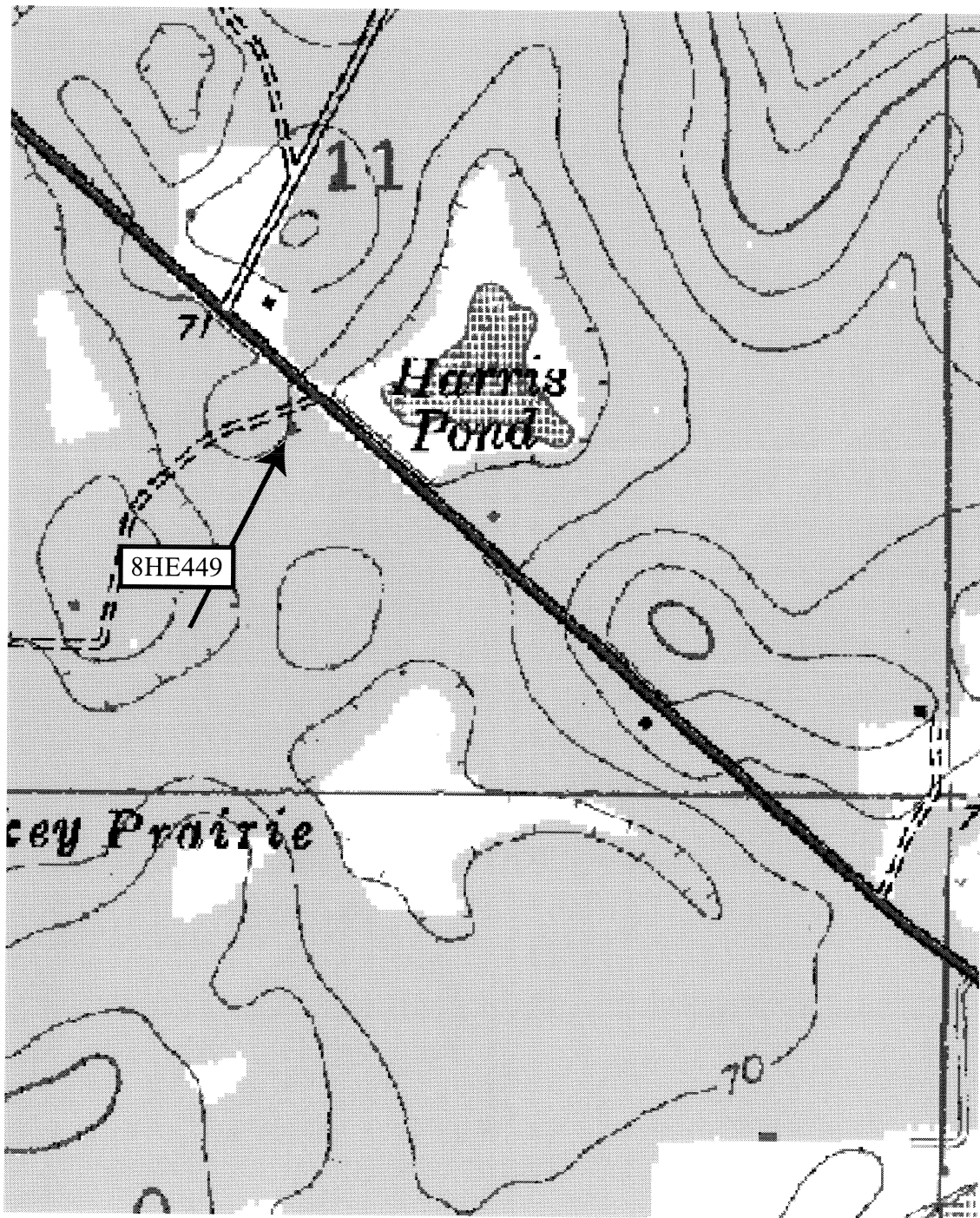
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP



0

0.25

0.5 mile



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E STUDY**

APPENDIX C

**Request for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE)
Hammock Consolidated School (8HE447)**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hammock Consolidated School

other names/site number 8HE447

2. Location

street & number 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way) not for publication

city or town Brooksville vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hernando code 053 zip code 34614

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

Hammock Consolidated School
Name of Property

Hernando County, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ 1 _____ buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

_____ 1 _____ total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/processing

EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1941-1952

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

Hernando County School Board

#

Hammock Consolidated School
Name of Property

Hernando County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 5 8 5 2 0	3 1 7 0 0 5 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carrie Scupholm/Architectural Historian

organization Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date 6/14/02

street & number 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A telephone (941) 379-6206

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34240

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**Narrative Description
Hammock Consolidated School**

Year Built: 1941
Address: 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way)
Historic Function: School
Current Function: Cannery and Library
Style: Colonial Revival

Summary

In June of 1938, the citizens of School District No. 4 petitioned the Hernando County School Board requesting the consolidation of the Hebron and Lake Stafford schools. The Hammock Consolidated School, which is located at 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way), was constructed in 1941 to replace the aforementioned rural schools. The Hammock Consolidated School is a notable local example of the Colonial Revival style built from standardized plans obtained from the Florida State Department of Education. The modest masonry two-teacher school building is constructed of locally quarried stone. Noteworthy features include the shed roof porch across the main façade supported by square columns, the original twelve-light pivot windows, and the Colonial Revival features of the main entrance including the six-panel door set beneath a broken pediment flanked by sidelights. The Hammock Consolidated School closed in 1953 as a result of further consolidation of the rural schools in Hernando County. The Hammock Consolidated School students were transferred to the nearby Lake Lindsey School. At that time, the Hernando County School Board leased the building to the Trustees of the Hammock Community Center. In September 1960, the property was leased to the Colonial Home for Children "to be used as a home for children who have been neglected, abandoned, or abused by their parents or guardians..." In 1975, after sitting vacant for many years, the Hammock Community Extension Homemakers were successful in converting the Hammock Consolidated School to a combination cannery, library, voting precinct and club meeting center. It continues to serve that function today.

Setting

The building is located on the northwest corner of County Road 491 (Citrus Way) and US 98 (Ponce de Leon Boulevard) in the vicinity of Brooksville. Brooksville is the county seat of Hernando County, located north of Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida. The school is located on parcel number R4211918000001600000 in an area that represents a mixture of rural and industrial uses.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

Physical Description

The Hammock Consolidated School is a one-story masonry building characterized by Colonial Revival detailing. Seven bays long by one bay wide, the symmetrical school is designed to accommodate two classrooms with one contained in the north section and a second contained in the south section. The main façade fronts CR 471 (Citrus Way), facing east.

The school is constructed of locally quarried stone laid randomly set on a continuous masonry foundation. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the main (east) façade of the building. A shed roof porch is centered on the main façade; four square columns support it. The Colonial Revival features of the main entrance include the six-panel door set beneath a broken pediment, flanked by sidelights. The school retains the majority of the original twelve-light pivot windows, the window openings, and the original fenestration pattern. Three evenly spaced windows on each side of the main entrance characterize the fenestration pattern on the east façade. The fenestration of the west elevation was designed to provide maximum light to each classroom by placing four windows in a ribbon arrangement in both the north and south sections. Three of the windows in the north section of the west elevation were removed ca. 1975 with the construction of the concrete block rear addition. When the Hammock Consolidated School opened in 1941, it had two classrooms. The fenestration of the building indicates how the space was originally utilized. There are no window openings on either the north or south elevations. This is where the chalkboards were located. The classroom located in the north half of the building would have been oriented to the north wall, the children would have faced that direction looking toward the chalkboard. The classroom located in the south half of the building would have been oriented to the south wall; the desks would have been arranged in a similar fashion.

The side-gable roof is covered with composition shingles. Exposed rafter ends are present on the east and west. The original roofing material is unknown. A brick interior chimney is located in west slope of the roof. The building features few other decorative elements, yet it represents the Colonial Revival style deliberately designed to evoke tradition.

The interior of the school is in good condition. Portions of the building retain their original exposed stone walls, hard wood floors, interior transoms, and interior four panel doors. Interior partitions were added in 1975. The fireplace was enclosed ca. 1996. Interior photographs were not possible.

Although the school had been vacant for many years during the late 1960s – early 1970s, subsequent uses were compatible with the original function and as a result, the building has remained largely unaltered. Modifications include the installation of steel I-beams on the exterior of the north and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

south walls to provide additional bracing and reinforcement. A small frame one-room addition was constructed on the north elevation ca. 1960. There is a large concrete block addition on the rear (west) elevation constructed ca. 1975 when the school was converted to a cannery and library. At this time, interior partitions were added.

Integrity

The Hammock Consolidated School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Modifications have been minimal and later additions are clearly differentiated from the original structure and do not detract from the original design. Thus, the building is able to convey its historic function—a rural school constructed through the efforts of the local community. As a result, the Hammock Consolidated School appears to warrant NRHP listing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**Statement of Significance
Hammock Consolidated School**

Summary

The Hammock Consolidated School, located in the vicinity of Brooksville at 15487 CR 491 (Citrus Way) in Hernando County, Florida, is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion A based upon its contribution to community planning and development and education. Constructed in 1941, the school was built after the local community petitioned the Hernando County School Board to consolidate the Hebron and Lake Stafford schools. It served as a rural school until 1953, and, therefore, is significant for its contribution to the education and development of the community. The building is a modest example of the 1940s Colonial Revival style which is expressed in terms of masonry construction, a symmetrical façade, the shed roof porch supported by square columns, multi-light pivot windows (which have the appearance of traditional colonial six-over-six double-hung sash windows), and the main entrance defined by the six-panel door set beneath a broken pediment flanked by sidelights.

Historic Context

The construction of Hernando County schools reflected the growth of the county's population. The Spring Hill School, established by Frederick Lykes in 1852, was the first permanent school in Hernando County.

In 1926, Hernando County constructed new schools at Masaryktown and Spring Lake. In addition, the schools at Croom, Hebron, and Stafford were renovated at a cost of \$3,000. In the early 1930s, both state and federal activities were directed toward improving the quality of education in the county. The promise of federal funds through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (one of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal Programs) saved Hernando's schools from closing in March of 1934. During the summer of that year, officials from the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Public Works Administration inspected Hernando County's school facilities. They found white school buildings to be adequate, but African-American facilities to be almost non-existent.

On October 5, 1937 the Hernando County School Board requested that the chairman and the superintendent hold a conference with Works Progress Administrators regarding completion of school building projects. In early 1938, Mr. J. L. Graham, from the office of the State Superintendent stated that he would accept the invitation of the Hernando County School Board to visit Brooksville and

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

advise the School Board about their problems with the school buildings at Lake Lindsey and Spring Lake. Shortly thereafter, the Board discussed proposed plans to be carried out with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) relative to the Lake Lindsey School in District No. 4 and the Spring Lake School in District No. 7. The federal government approved both projects which were undertaken through the cooperation of the County Commission, the School Board and the WPA.

At the June 7, 1938 meeting of the Hernando County School Board, a petition was presented by the citizens of School District No. 4. It read:

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, who are citizens and taxpayers of Lake Stafford and Hebron Schools District, respectfully petition your honorable body to make arrangements if possible, to the end that Hebron and Stafford schools may be consolidated.

It appears to us that now is the opportune time to consolidate these schools, because probably some government funds could be secured to assist in the erection of a school building, which could be a credit to our community.¹

The Board unanimously approved the request contained in the petition and directed the superintendent to inform the trustees that the School Board had approved the proposal to consolidate the two schools and to request the trustees to submit their recommendations for a suitable site for the consolidated school and also to request the trustees to confer with the board as to materials and the erection of the proposed new building.

On August 16, 1938, the Trustees of School District No. 4 presented specifics about the consolidation of the Stafford and Hebron Schools:

We, the trustees of School District No. 4, hereby recommend that the site for the proposed consolidated school be located at McCall Hill near the juncture of Hammock Road and Skinner Road on the west side of Hammock Road.

We recommend that approximately two acres of land be secured for the site.

We recommend that the School Board obtain plans from the State Department of Education prepared for the erection of a building, using local rock materials as far as

Hernando County School Board Minutes, 7 June 1938. Office of the Superintendent, Hernando County School Board, Brooksville, Florida.

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

possible, and that a project with the WPA be requested. It is assumed that the building be erected for use as a two teacher school.²

The Board discussed the matter, however, no action was taken. The consolidation of the Stafford and Hebron Schools was not discussed again for fifteen months. Then at the November 6, 1939 meeting of the Hernando County School Board, a delegation of citizens from the Annuttaliga Hammock area, including a trustee, Mrs. Victoria Benetos, appeared before the Board requesting that the consolidation of the Hebron and Stafford Schools as planned by the school authorities in 1938, be carried into effect. They requested that the location selected originally at McCall Hill be used, or that the School Board select another suitable site in that part of the district. The delegation wanted the school to be convenient for all of the children residing in the area and suitable transportation be considered as well. The School Board discussed the matter and directed that plans be secured from the State Board calling for a two teacher school to be erected using natural rock for walls, and that a project funding be requested with the WPA.³

In February of 1940, the Hernando County School Board approved the proposed plan to purchase two acres of land from A.G. Tyrrell, in School District No. 4, in Sec. 18, Twp. 21, R. 19, at a price of \$35 on which to erect a consolidated school building.⁴ Construction of the building was underway by late spring of 1941. School Board records indicate that George Arthur, W.B. Franklin, Dan McClain, and G.A. Plummer were paid for labor on the Hammock Consolidated School. In August of 1941, Stanley Aiken was instructed to finish the carpentry work at the Consolidated Hammock School and to employ such help as would be needed. Ben Bellamy was paid for the construction of the Hammock school lunch room.

A representative of the WPA, Mr. O.H. Hockett, appeared before the Board on November 3, 1941 to discuss several projects needed by the Hernando County schools.⁵ It is believed that federal funds to offset the cost of building the Hammock Consolidated School were considered at this time. It is likely the county was optimistic about future funding opportunities. The WPA was abruptly discontinued after the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. As a result, no other WPA projects were undertaken or funded in Hernando County. WPA projects that were underway across the country were given a maximum of twelve months to complete.

Although it appears the Hammock Consolidated School did not receive federal monies to offset the cost of construction, it apparently was completed in late 1941 or early 1942, although the exact date

² *Hernando County School Board Minutes*, 16 August 1938.

³ *Hernando County School Board Minutes*, 6 November 1939.

Hernando County School Board Minutes, 341.

⁵ *Hernando County School Board Minutes*, 3 November 1941.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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is unknown. School Board minutes indicate Marie Landrum was appointed teacher at the Hammock Consolidated School in 1942.⁶ She was paid \$720 for the 1942-43 school year. On April 5, 1943, Mrs. Vera Smith was appointed teacher at Hammock Consolidated School, with a salary of \$920 for the 1943-44 school year.⁷ In January 1944, Mrs. Vera Smith resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Margaret Cason.

The outbreak of World War II temporarily reduced student enrollment throughout Hernando County but educational improvements continued. The reduction in the number of students caused the closing of some rural schools in Hernando County, including Aripeka.⁸

After World War II, the county's efforts again centered on school consolidation and further improving the financial resources to enable the school system to cope with the anticipated influx of students when prosperity returned. Consolidation permitted the system to provide a higher quality educational experience for students and eliminated the duplication of facilities. It was determined that three white schools could cover the educational needs of the entire county. Students living near the Brooksville area would be brought there for schooling, while the Hammock Consolidated and Istachatta schools were merged with the Lake Lindsey School and the Garden Grove and Masaryktown schools were merged with the Spring Lake School.⁹ The Hammock Consolidated School closed in 1953, just twelve years after opening. At that time, the building was converted to a community center.

As the county continued to expand educational facilities in the 1950s to meet increasing enrollments, further consolidation had reduced the total number of schools in the county to six. The student population numbered 320 at Hernando High, 569 at Brooksville Elementary School, 61 at Spring Lake, 62 at Lake Lindsey, 341 at Moton, and 26 at Bay Springs. School consolidation continued in Hernando County during the 1960s with the closing of the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools and, with integration in 1969, the gradual phasing out of Moton High School.¹⁰

In September 1960, the former Hammock Consolidated School was leased to The Colonial Home for Children "...for use as a home for children who have been neglected, abandoned, or abused by their parents or guardians and for no other purpose whatsoever."¹¹ While in use as a home, modifications

⁶ *Hernando County School Board Minutes*, 21 and 51.

⁷ *Hernando County School Board Minutes*, 5 April 1943.

⁸ Richard J. Stanaback, *A History of Hernando County 1840-1976* (Brooksville, Florida: Action '76 Steering Committee, 1976), 261.

⁹ Stanaback, 261-262.

¹⁰ Stanaback 263.

¹¹ Lease dated 30 October 1960 (Hernando County Board of Public Instruction to J.H. Alison), Office of the Superintendent, Hernando County School Board, Brooksville, Florida.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

were made to the structure. In 1975, after sitting vacant for several years, the Hammock Community Extension Homemakers were successful in acquiring and converting the Hammock Consolidated School to a combination cannery, library, voting precinct and club meeting center. It was necessary for the county to spend \$5,000 to bring the building up to code and convert it to a cannery. It continues to serve that function today.

Significant Events: Criterion A

The Hammock Consolidated School is significant at the local level for its contribution to the development of the educational system in the rural area of Annuttaliga Hammock and Hernando County. The school is significant for its role in the education of Annuttaliga Hammock children as the only source for an education in an area where many families may not have had the financial resources to send their children to Brooksville for schooling. In addition, the school is significant for its role in the planning and development of the community. Although built from a standardized plan provided by the Florida State Department of Education and constructed by members of local community with native rock, the building is akin to those constructed through the public work programs of the Roosevelt administration. In Hernando County, both the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools were constructed with funds provided by the WPA. If the WPA program did not abruptly end with the onset of World War II, it is likely the Hammock Consolidated School would have received WPA funding. Nevertheless, projects like the construction of the rural schools in Hernando County signified the trend toward increased federal and state funding to finance schools and many other aspects of everyday life which originated with the federal relief programs of the 1930s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

Hammock Consolidated School

Books

Stanaback, Richard J. *A History of Hernando County 1840-1976*. Brooksville, Florida: Action '76 Steering Committee, 1976.

Unpublished Materials

Hernando County School Board Minutes. Office of the Superintendent, Hernando County School Board, Brooksville, Florida.

"Rural Education in Hernando County, 1944, As told by Mrs. Margaret Carson, Teacher" [photocopy]. Hernando Historical Museum Association, Inc., Brooksville, Florida.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**Verbal Boundary Description
Hernando Elementary School**

The boundary consists of a rectangular portion of Hernando County tax parcel # R4211918000001600000 immediately surrounding the historic Hammock Consolidated School. The parcel is described as a lot measuring 430' x 264' in the SW $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Section 18, Township 21S, Range 19E. The proposed boundary consists of a rectangle that extends parallel to the school and adjacent to County Road 491. Refer to the boundary and topographic maps.

Boundary Justification

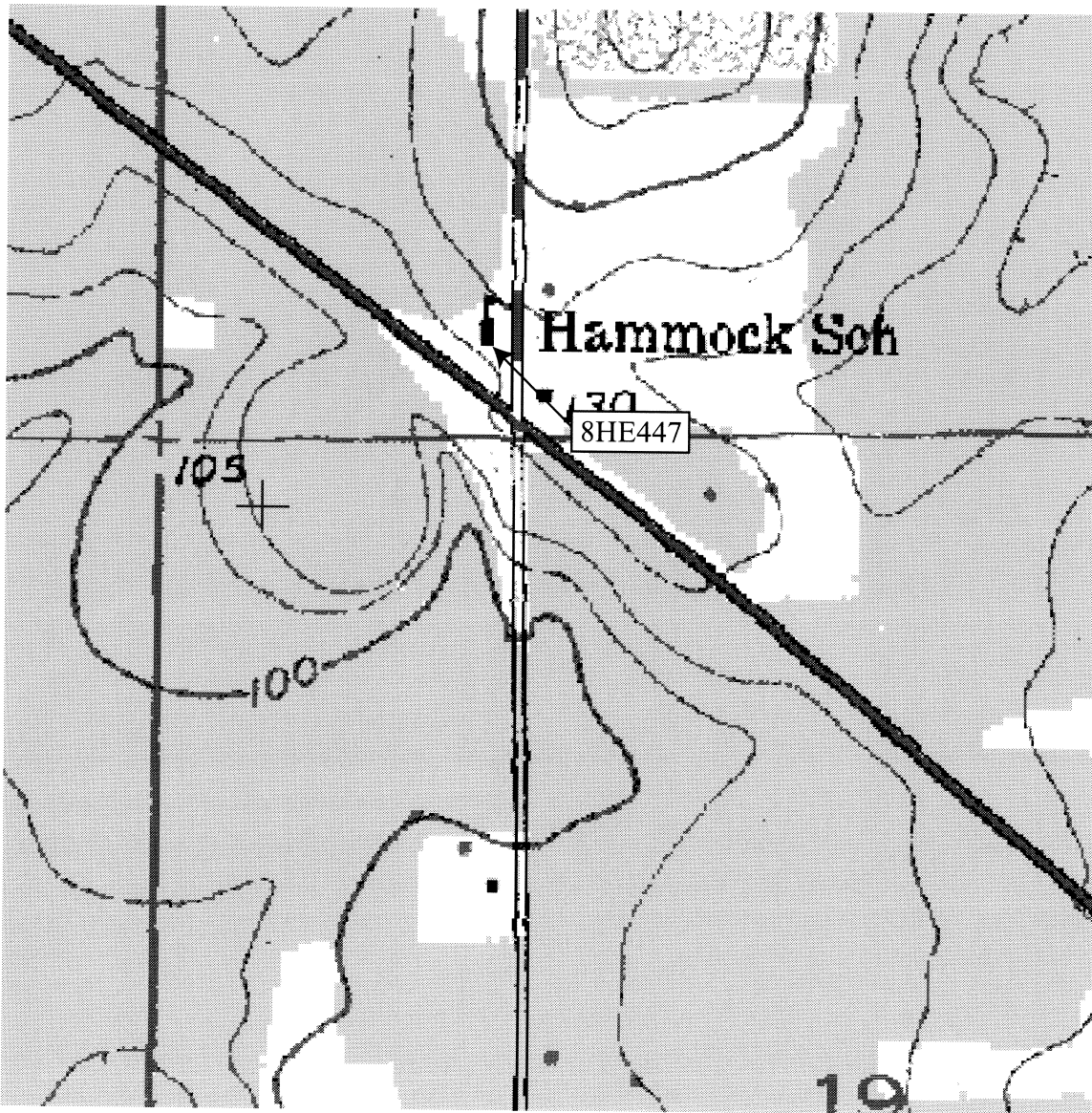
The boundary was drawn to encompass all aspects which are known to be historically associated with the Hammock Consolidated School.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11 Page 1

USGS MAP
Hammock Consolidated School
Brooksville NW, FL 1954, PR 1988

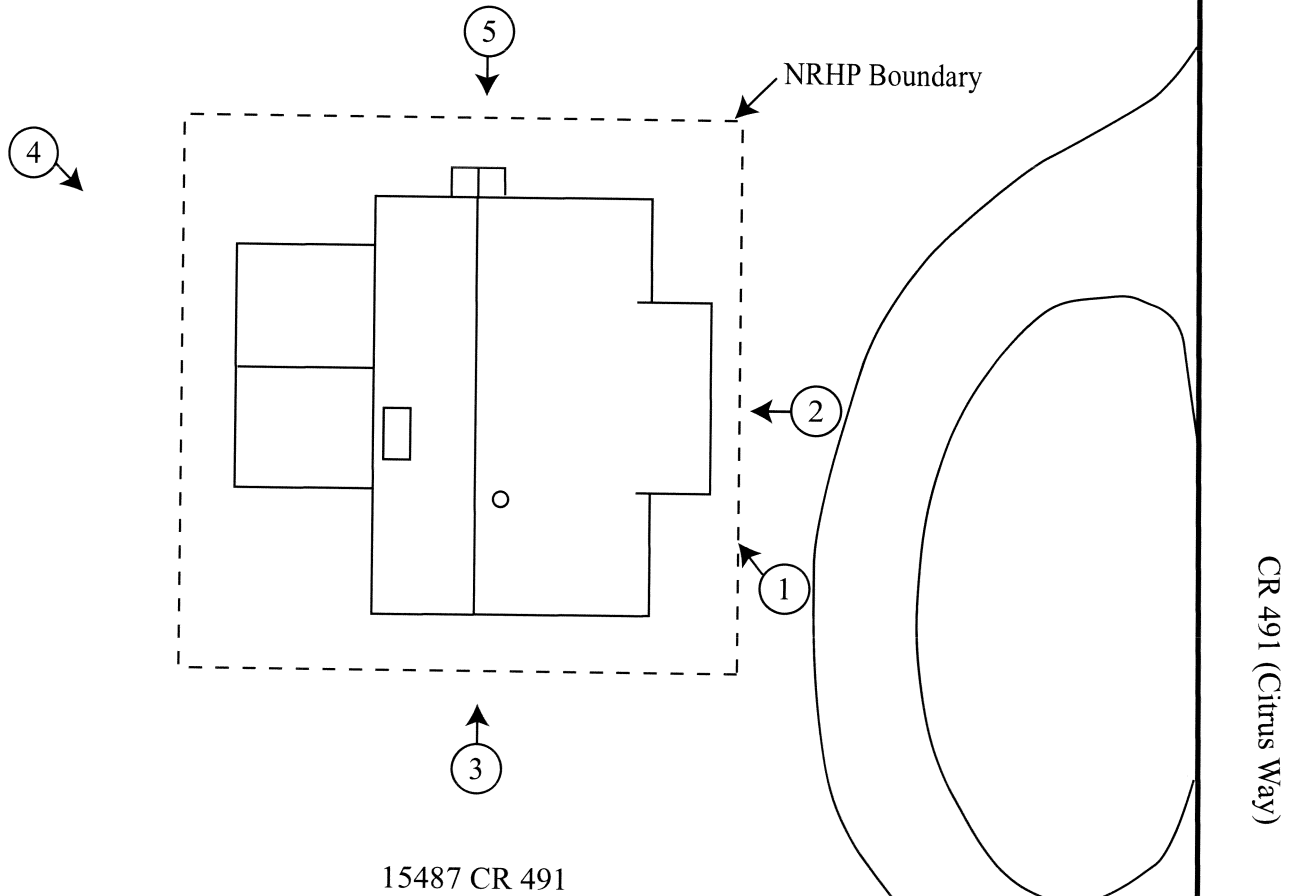


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 2

**Sketch Map
Hammock Consolidated School**



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 3

List of Photographs

Hammock Consolidated School

1. Hammock Consolidated School
2. Hernando County, Florida
3. Carrie Scupholm
4. June 2002
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. Hammock Consolidated School, northeast elevation, looking southwest
7. 1 of 5

The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

6. Hernando Elementary School, detail of main entrance, looking southwest
7. 2 of 5

6. Hernando Elementary School, southeast elevation, looking northwest
7. 3 of 5

6. Hernando Elementary School, northwest and southwest elevations, looking southeast
7. 4 of 5

6. Hernando Elementary School, northwest elevation, looking southeast
7. 5 of 5

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1/5

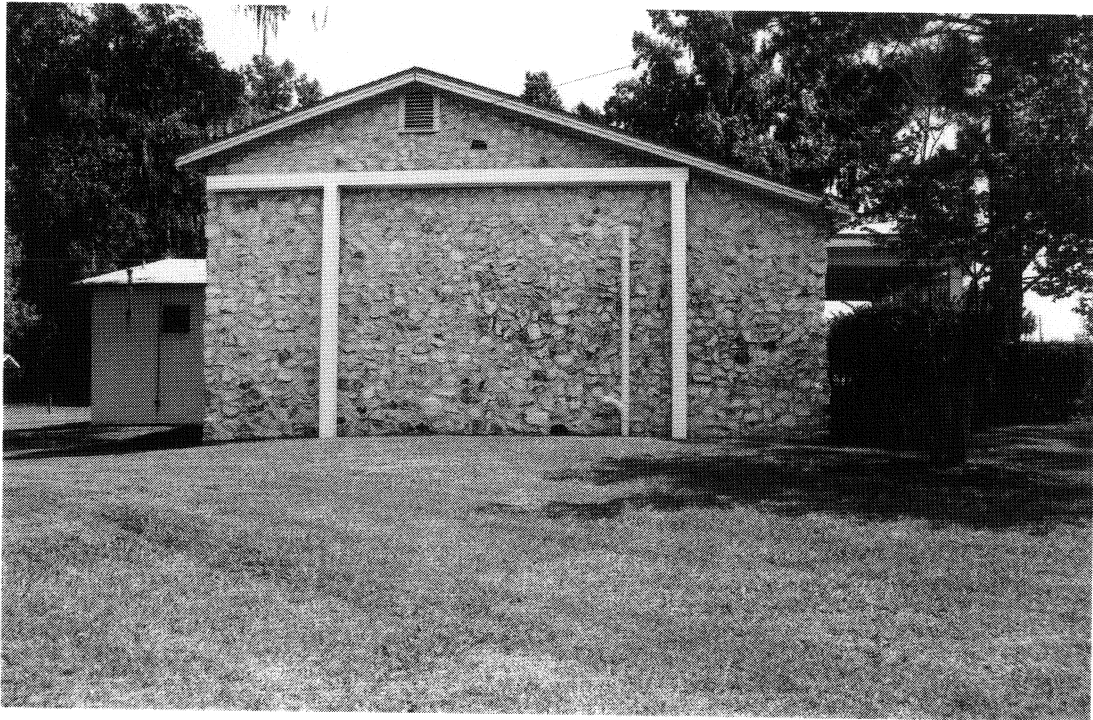


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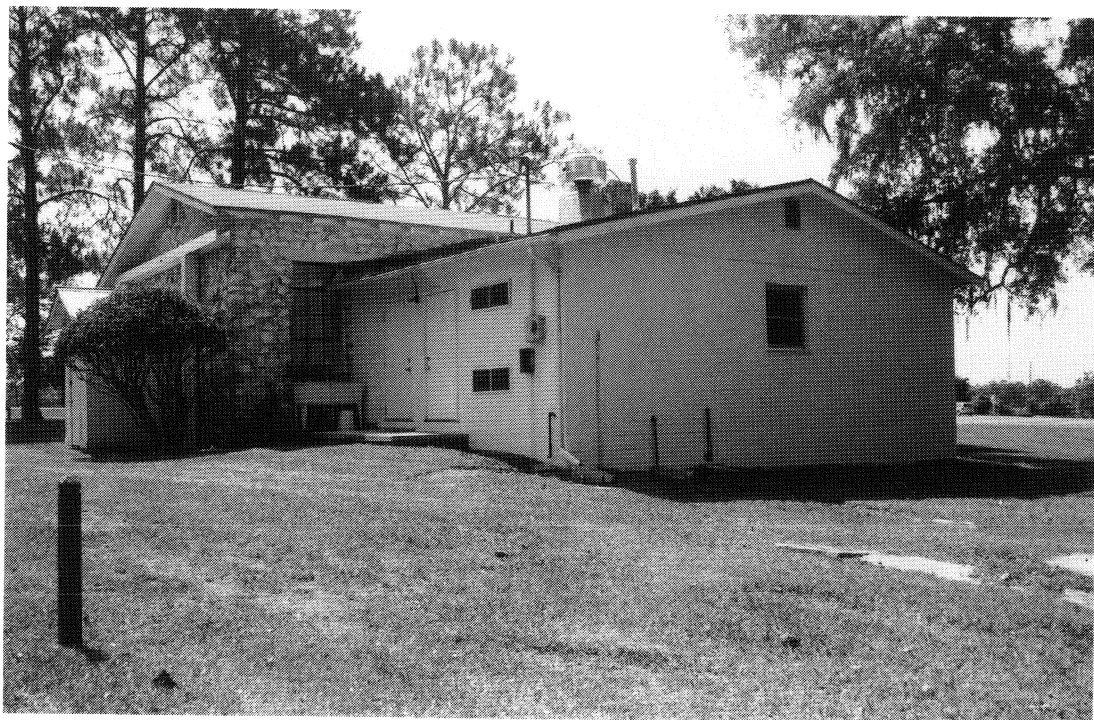
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 6



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E STUDY**

**APPENDIX D
Survey Log Sheet**

Form Date 1/30/02**Survey Log Sheet**

Florida Master Site File

Version 2.0 9/97

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.FMSF USE ONLY
FMSF Survey # _____Recorder of Log Sheet Joan Deming**Identification and Bibliographic Information**Survey Project (Name and project phase) Phase I, Cobb Road (CR 485/US 98 PD&E Study from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway, Hernando CountyIs this a continuation of a previous project? No Yes Previous survey#(s) _____Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study from SR 50 to Suncoast Parkway in Hernando County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate) _____

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (month/year) 2/03 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 152Publication Information (if relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*. See *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Joan DemingAffiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Cobb Road, US 98, Annuteliga Hammock

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District SevenAddress/Phone 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612-6456**Mapping**Counties (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate) HernandoUSGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates: Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed) Surveyed existing and proposed rights-of-way, plus alternate pond sites considered to have a moderate or high site location potential (N=49).Identified 10 new historic structures, 4 new archaeological sites, and 8 previously recorded archaeological sites.**Description of Survey Area**Dates for Fieldwork: Start 11/01 End 8/02 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acresNumber of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 50 (49 ponds & ROW)If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers 11.5 milesTypes of Survey (check all that apply) archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other: _____

HR6E06610-97 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone 850-487-2299, Suncom 277-2299, Fax 850-921-0372, Email fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us, Web <http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/msf>

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Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- FMSF site property search
- FMSF survey search
- other (describe) _____
- library research - (local public)
- library-special collection- (non local)
- Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- local informant(s)
- local property or tax records
- newspaper files
- literature search
- Sanborn Insurance maps
- windshield survey
- aerial photography

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

- M surface collection, controlled _____ other screen shovel test (size: _____) _____ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
- _____ surface collection, uncontrolled _____ water screen (finest size: _____) _____ soil resistivity
- A shovel test-1/4" screen _____ posthole tests _____ magnetometer
- _____ shovel test-1/8" screen _____ auger (size: _____) _____ side scan sonar
- _____ shovel test-1/16" screen _____ coring _____ unknown
- _____ shovel test-unscreened _____ test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
- _____ other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- _____ building permits
- _____ commercial permits
- _____ interior documentation
- _____ other (describe): _____
- _____ demolition permits
- A exposed ground inspected
- A local property records
- _____ neighbor interview
- _____ occupant interview
- _____ occupation permits
- _____ subdivision maps
- A tax records
- _____ unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research, historical/architectural field survey, systematic shovel tests at 12.5m, 25m, 50m and 100m intervals within moderate and high probability areas. Total 478 (218 in ponds) shovel tests .5 m diameter by 1 m deep; 1/4" screen. Artifacts analyzed. CRAS report prepared.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 11 Newly Recorded Sites 14

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) HE28, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -72, -73, -74, -262, and -267 (HE28 and HE 71 found to be contiguous. Referred to as HE28/71).

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. HE461, -462, -477, -478, -439 thru -443, -445 thru -499. HE447=potentially NRHP-eligible.

Site Form Used: SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

DO NOT USE *****SITE FILE USE ONLY***** DO NOT USE	
BAR Related <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 <input type="checkbox"/> CARL <input type="checkbox"/> UW	BHP Related <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review CRAT # _____

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

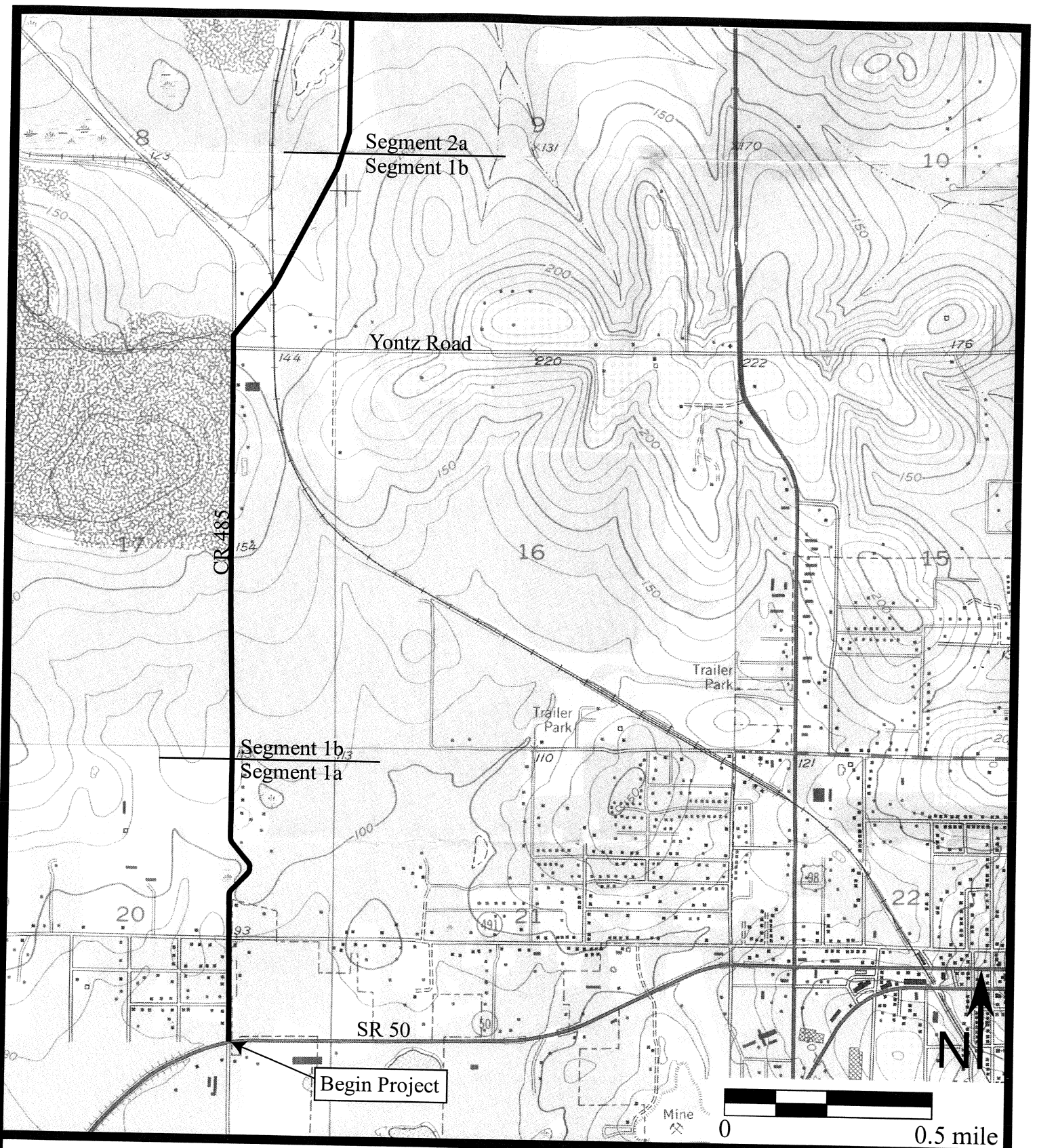


Figure 2.1a. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

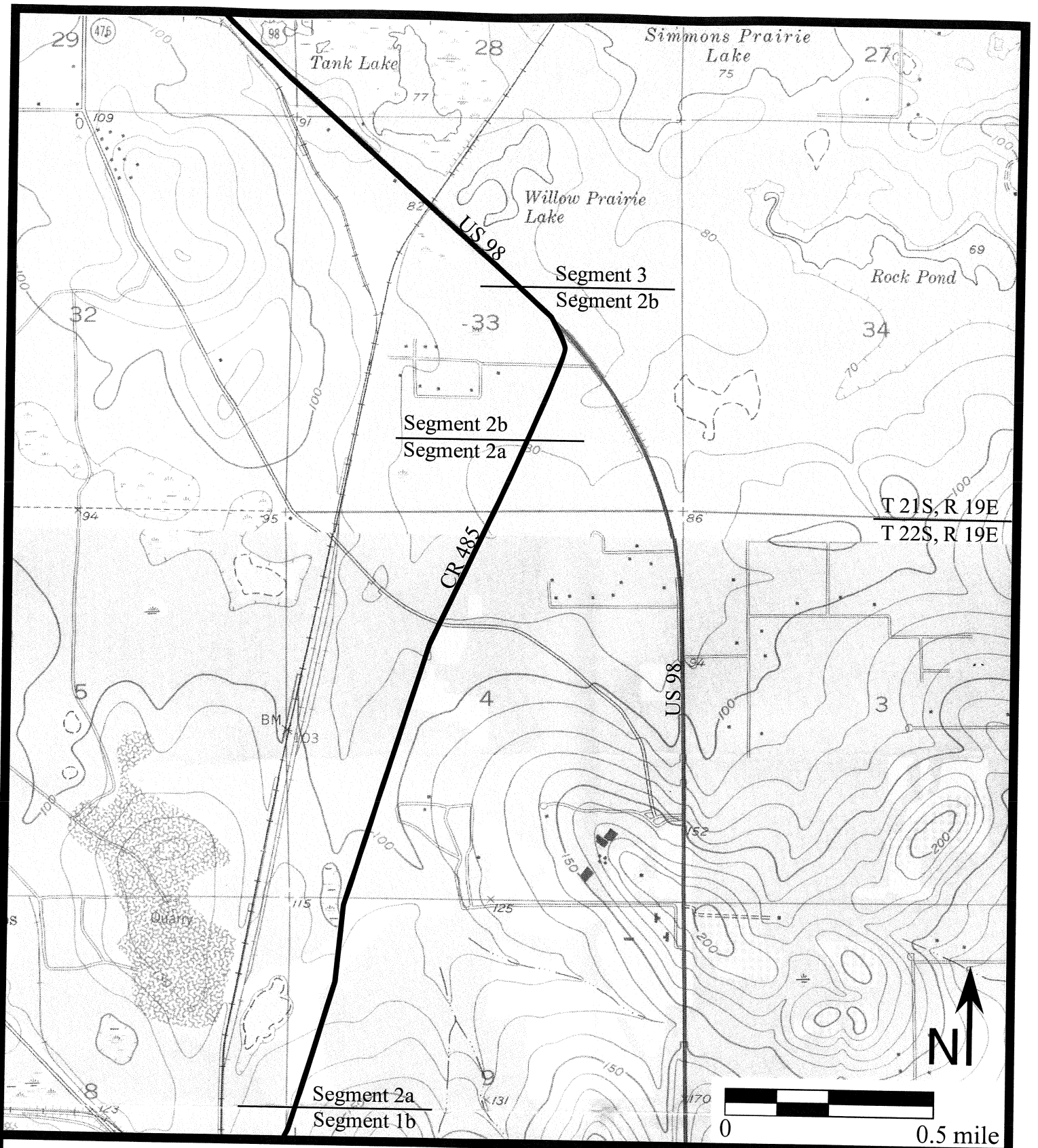


Figure 2.1b. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

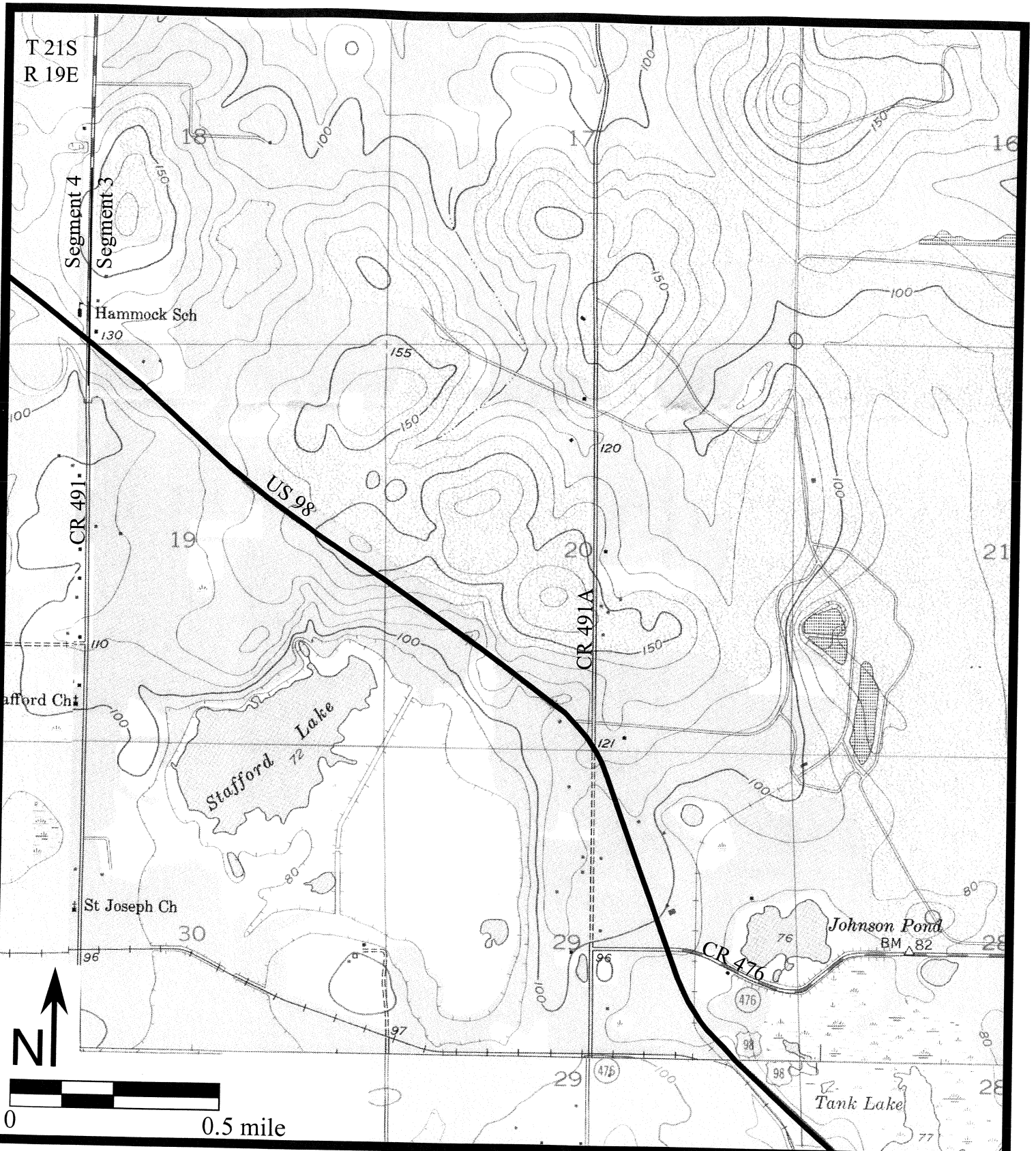


Figure 2.1c. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
PD&E STUDY
FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
HERNANDO COUNTY

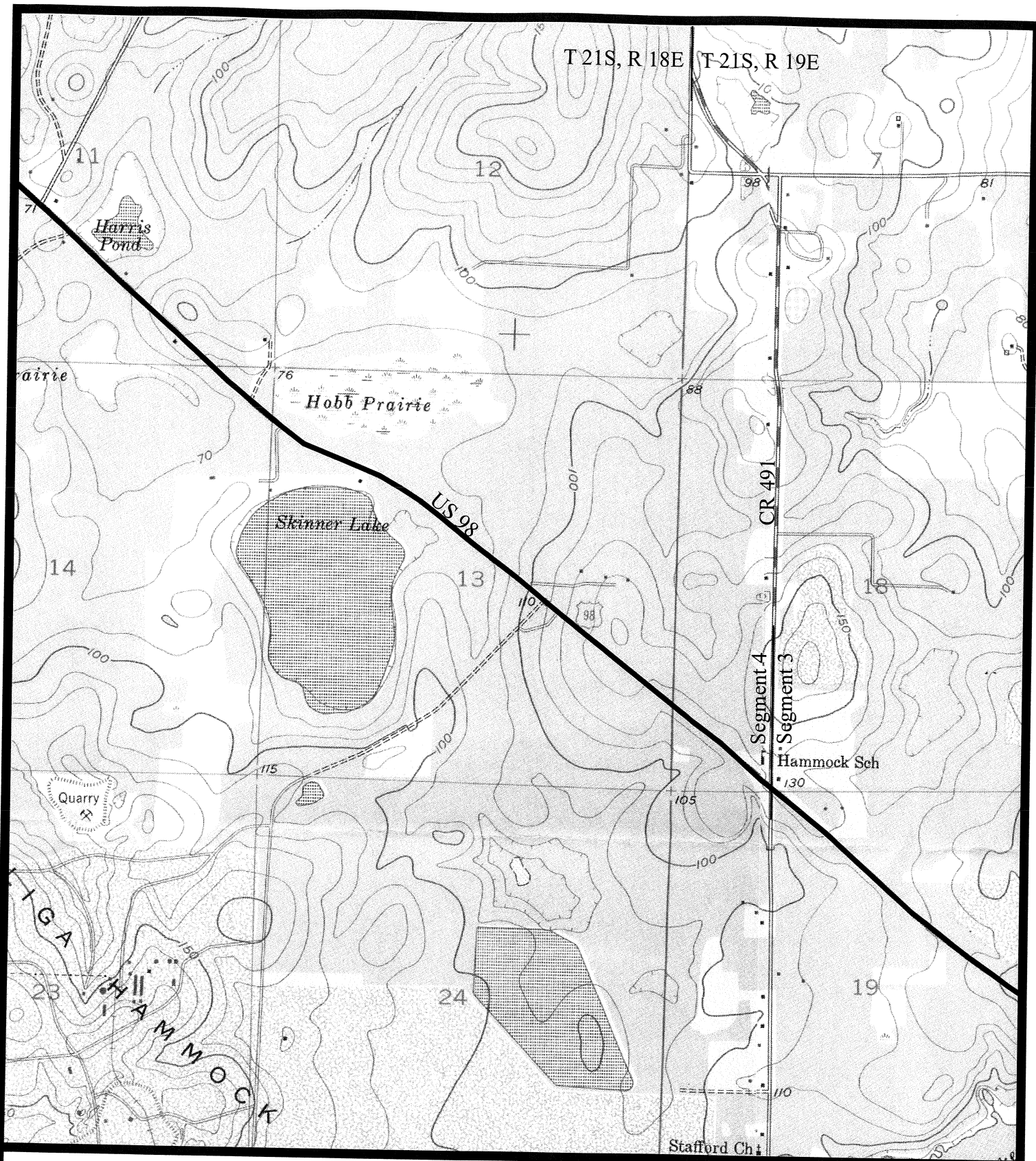


Figure 2.1d. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY

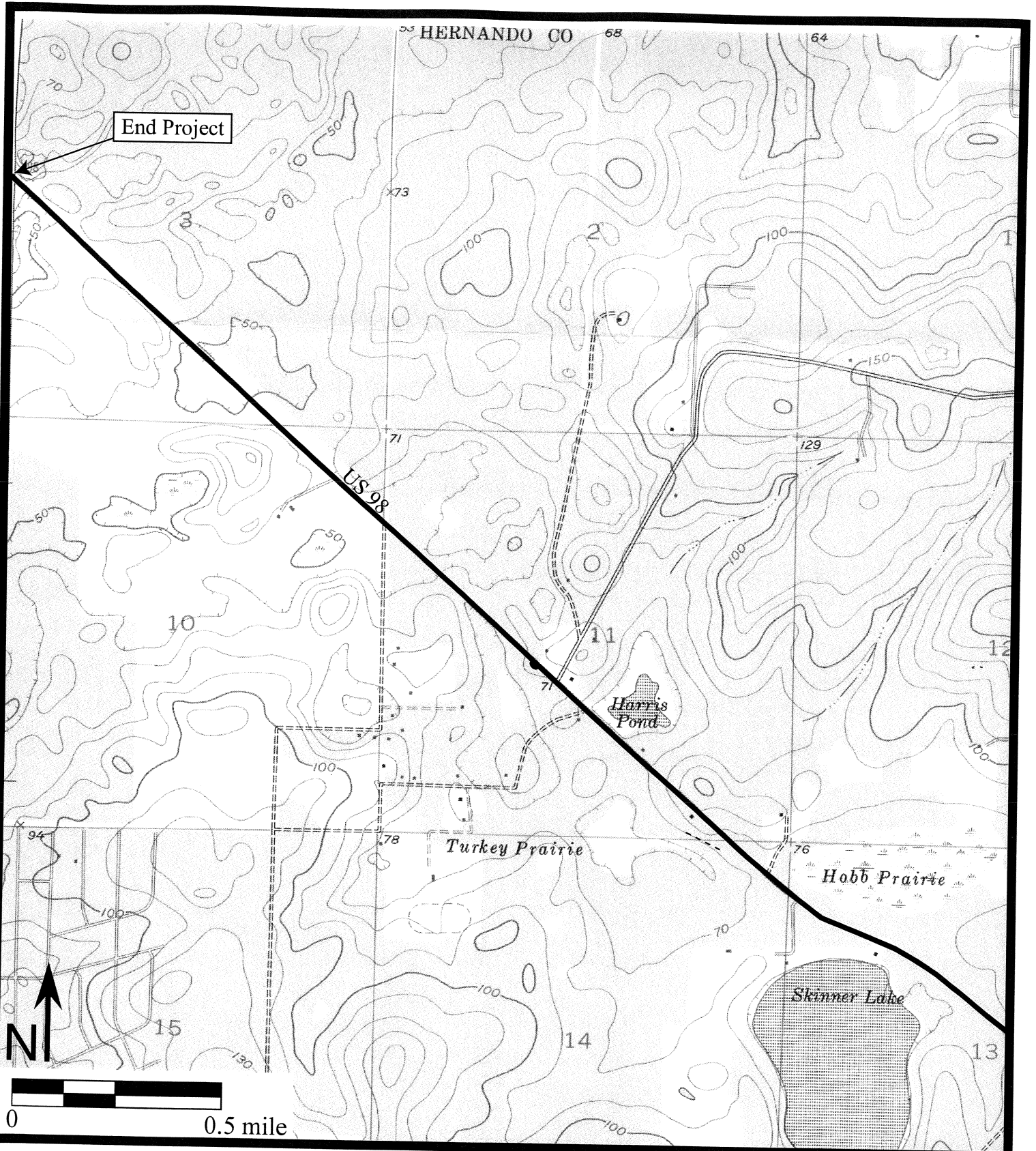


Figure 2.1e. Project Location and Environmental Setting (USGS Brooksville NW, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 COBB ROAD (CR 485)/US 98
 PD&E STUDY
 FROM SR 50 to SUNCOAST PARKWAY
 HERNANDO COUNTY