

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road
Financial Project ID (FPID) No.: 439832-5-32-01**

Pasco County, Florida

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, FL 33612-6456**



The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by the applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by the FHWA and FDOT.

June 2024

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June 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven has prepared a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for County Road (CR) 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, in Pasco County, Florida (Financial Project Identification [FPID] Number [No.] 439832-5-32-01). The proposed undertaking is seeking to use local, state, and federal funds and consists of the replacement of the current T-shaped intersection with a four-legged intersection. This project spans CR 52, extending from north of Church Avenue (Mile Post [MP] 32.128) to east of 17th Street (MP 32.290). CR 52 serves as an existing 2-lane urban principal arterial interstate, forming a part of the National Highway System (NHS). The proposed work is within the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW). Some property acquisitions will be required for the project.

The purpose of this CRAS is to identify cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that has been developed based on the Signal Concept Plans (dated January 2024; **Appendix A**) and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to the criteria set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.4. The archaeological APE includes the footprint of the proposed improvements. The historic APE includes the archaeological APE and adjacent parcels.

The CRAS was designed in compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), Stipulation VII of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective September 27, 2023); Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); as well as Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003) and Part 2, Chapter 8 of the *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2023).

A desktop analysis was conducted prior to any field surveys to identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resources and any parcels of historic age with the potential for containing structures 48 years of age or older within the APE. To account for project build time, an additional two years was added to the period of evaluation, i.e., constructed in or prior to 1976. Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resources within the APE. However, the background research and field survey (April 4, 2024) identified 23 unrecorded historic resources (8PA03604–8PA03608, 8PA03646–8PA03651, 8PA03681–8PA03685, and 8PA03688–8PA03694), including segments of historic age roads, CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue, within the APE. Per guidance from *Florida's Historic Roads and Trails Multiple Property Submission (MPS) Draft* (Johnston 2002), the segments of these roads within the APE do not possess significant historic association and no longer retain original

materials or construction; therefore, CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue were not recorded as part of the CRAS.

The identified and recorded resources include 21 structures and two (2) objects. A Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form was prepared for each historic resource. A FMSF Survey Log is included in **Appendix B** and associated FMSF forms are included in **Appendix C**. Due to a lack of significant associations, distinctive architectural features, little possibility of yielding any historical information, and/or alterations to these historic resources, none are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a district.

The archaeological APE consists of areas previously disturbed by roadway and sidewalk construction and buried utilities within the ROW, and private property that was not accessible. A pedestrian field survey conducted on April 4, 2024 confirmed that no shovel tests were necessary for the project, and no archaeological sites were recorded during the CRAS.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no archaeological sites or historic resources within the APE that are NRHP-listed, determined eligible, or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, it is recommended that there be a finding of ***No Historic Properties Affected***. No further work is recommended.

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Appendix B: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey Log

Appendix C: Newly Recorded Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms

Appendix D: Notification of Consultation of Section 106 Process

1.0 Introduction

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven has prepared a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for County Road (CR) 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, in Pasco County, Florida (Financial Project Identification [FPID] Number [No.] 439832-5-32-01). The proposed undertaking is seeking to use local, state, and federal funds and consists of the replacement of the current T-shaped intersection with a four-legged intersection (**Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2**). The proposed work is within the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW). Some property acquisitions will be required for the project.

The purpose of this CRAS is to identify cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that has been developed based on the Signal Concept Plans (dated January 2024; **Appendix A**) and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to the criteria set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.4.

The CRAS was designed in compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), Stipulation VII of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective September 27, 2023); Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); as well as Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003) and Part 2, Chapter 8 of the *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2023).

The review was conducted by staff who meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.1 Project Description

This project consists of the replacement of the current T-shaped intersection at CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road with a four-legged intersection in Pasco County, Florida. This project spans CR 52, extending from north of Church Avenue (Mile Post [MP] 32.128) to east of 17th Street (MP 32.290). CR 52 serves as an existing 2-lane urban principal arterial interstate, forming a part of the National Highway System (NHS). The proposed work is within the existing and proposed ROW. Some property acquisitions and ROW will be required for the project.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Based upon the scale and nature of the activities, the archaeological APE has been limited to the footprint of the proposed improvements (**Figure 1.3**). The historic APE includes the archaeological APE and parcels that are adjacent to the proposed improvements. A pedestrian field survey was conducted on April 4, 2024.

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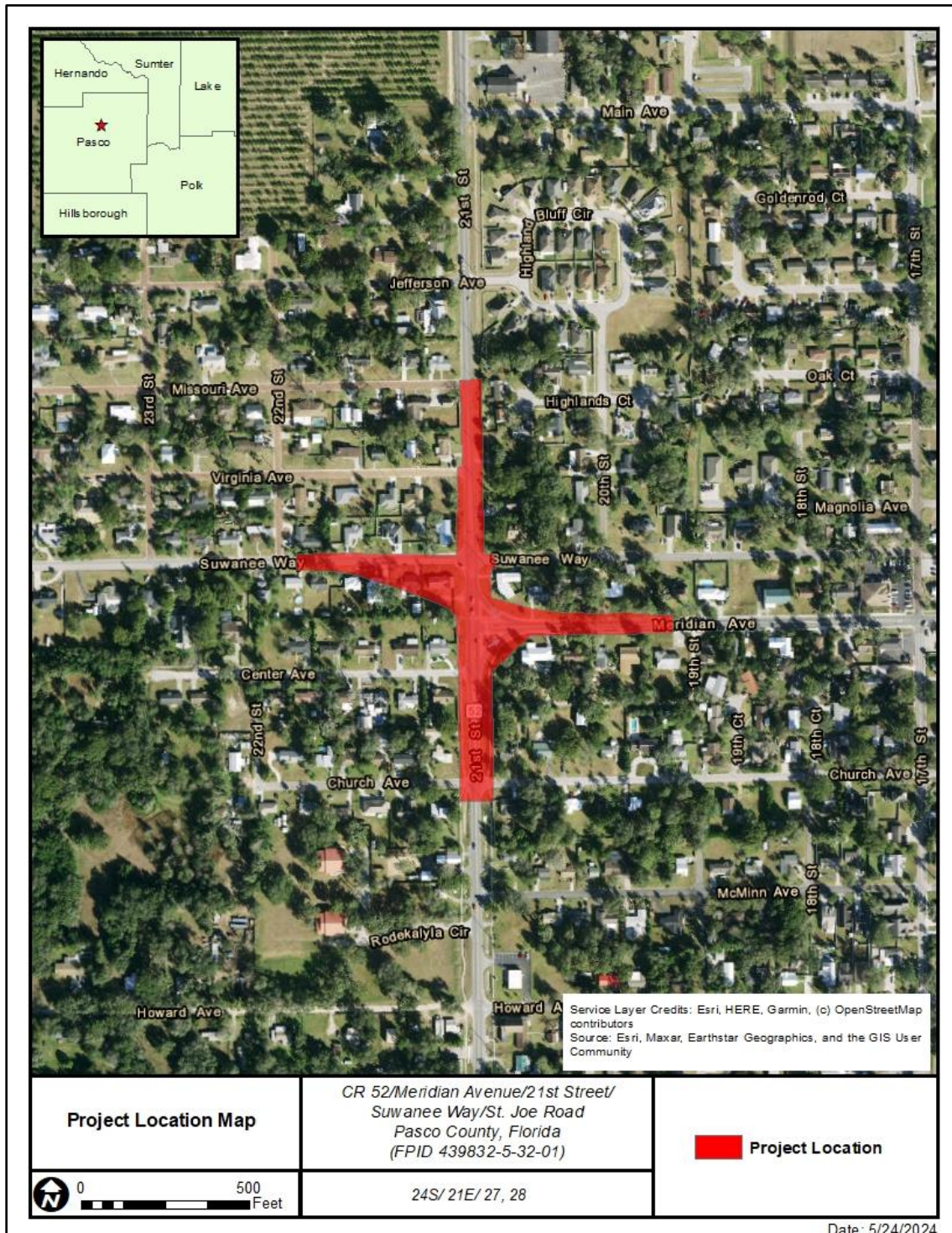


Figure 1.1: Project location map (Street Map courtesy of ESRI, 2024).

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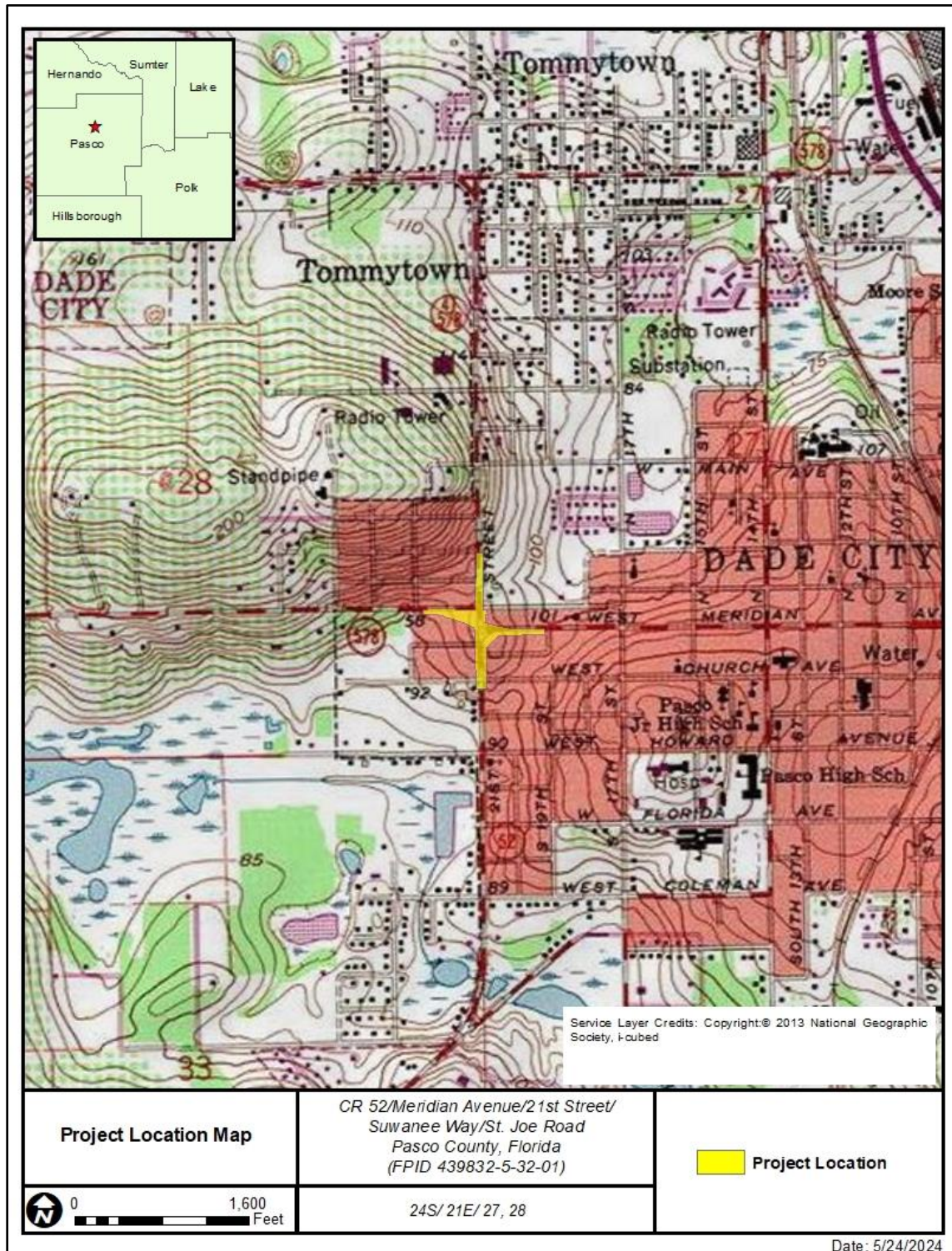


Figure 1.2: Project location map (USGS Quadrangle courtesy of ESRI, 2024).

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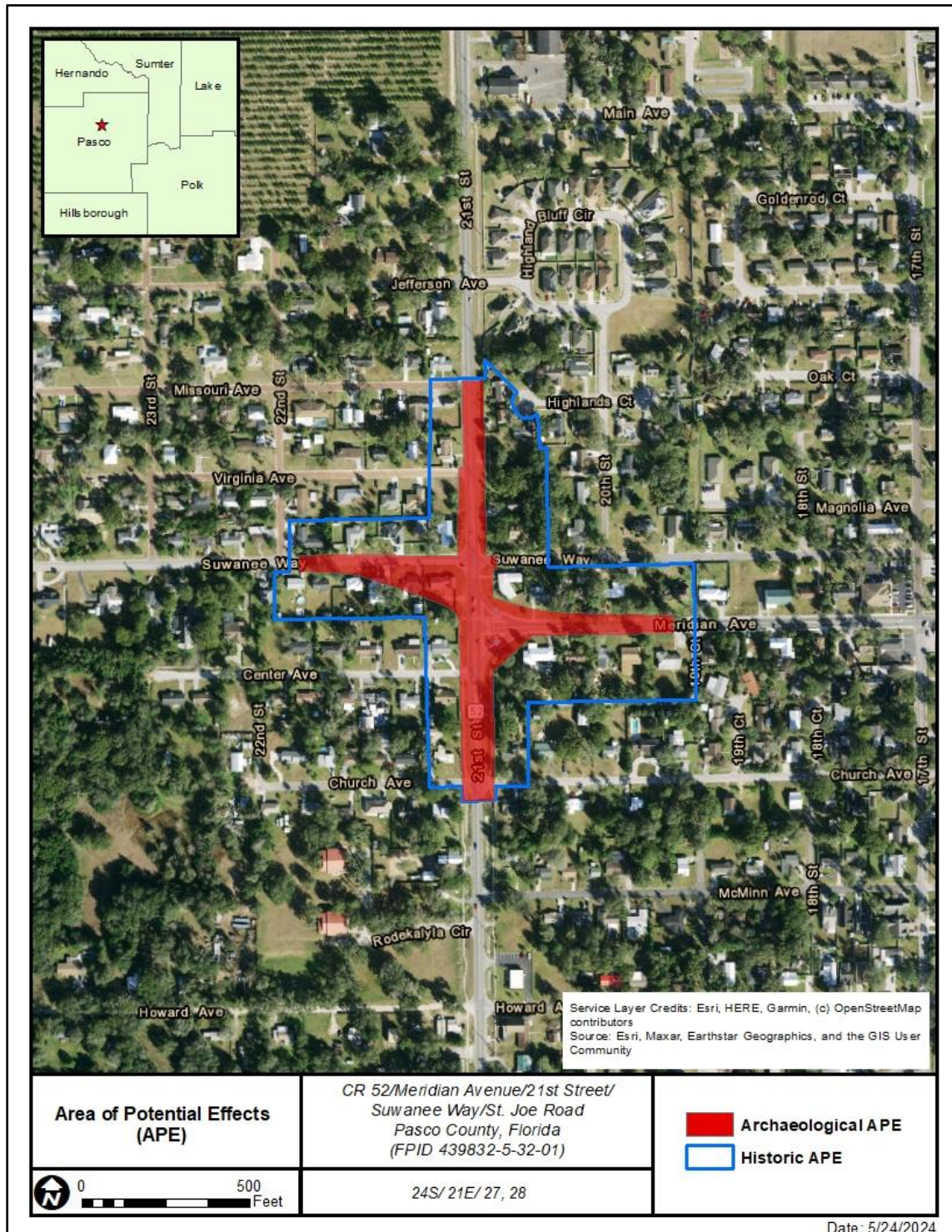


Figure 1.3: Area of Potential Effects (APE) map (World Imagery, courtesy of ESRI, 2024).

2.0 Environmental Overview

Relative changes in landforms, soils, vegetation, and water availability inform the probability of uncovering *in situ* archaeological material within the APE. Precontact archaeological sites are most often found in areas with elevated landforms, better-drained soils, and areas adjacent to freshwater. Post-contact Native American and historic sites are also found in similar areas near homesteads and communities that developed primarily along waterways, trails, early roads, and railroad corridors. This section presents an evaluation of the environmental setting of the project APE and the degree to which development activities have subsequently altered natural features. Understanding the relative distribution of environmental variables and anthropogenic disturbance informs our evaluation of archaeological probability within the current project area.

The project APE is located within the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 155 - Southern Florida Flatwoods, within Township 24 South (S), Range 21 East (E), Sections 27 and 28 of the Dade City United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (1960 Photorevised [PR] 1988). It is an area dominated by nearly level to gently sloping terraces with large areas of swamp and marsh. Coastal regions consist of low beach ridges and dunes rising 6 to 10 feet (ft) above the lower inland regions. Elevation ranges from sea level to less than 196 ft and increases gradually from coastal to inland areas. Soils in the MLRA are typically deep or very deep; very poorly, poorly, or somewhat drained; and sandy or loamy, or both. Areas such as those found within the APE, have been heavily urbanized. However, other areas of the MLRA remain agricultural for the cultivation of citrus, specialty crops, and cattle (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2022).

Physiographically, the project area falls within the Ocala Karst District and is characterized by the Brooksville Ridge Province. The Brooksville Ridge Province is divided in two into two ridge segments by the Dunnellon Gap, a gap partially occupied by the Withlacoochee River. The province varies in elevation and relief with the highest elevations and greatest relief in the southern half of the province. Predominant landforms found in the Brooksville Ridge Province are large sinkholes, creating a hilly topography. The underlying geology is comprised of Eocene Ocala Limestone, sporadic outliers and boulders of Oligocene Suwanee Limestone, Miocene undifferentiated Hawthorn Group sediments, and Tertiary-Quaternary undifferentiated and Quaternary undifferentiated [siliciclastic] sediments, which make up the majority of Brooksville Ridge Province. Elevations in the Brooksville Ridge Province generally range from 25 ft mean sea level (MSL) to just over 170 ft MSL.

The area within the APE is entirely comprised of Entisols, represented by Tavares-Urban land complex sands (**Figure 2.1, Table 2.1**). Tavares series soils are characterized as nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well-drained soils on low ridges and knolls with a depth of 80 inches (in) or more. In Pasco County, this soil series is associated with vegetation such as slash pine, longleaf pine, blackjack oak, turkey oak, and post oak with an understory of pineland threeawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, hairy panicum, low panicum, purple lovegrass, and broomsedge bluestem (USDA 2022). This soil is well-suited for citrus and pine tree production. The environment created by this supports a variety of fauna such as white-tailed deer, feral hog, bobcat, squirrel, snipe, raccoon, skunk, bobwhite quail, woodpecker, and mourning dove. Fish species include black crappie, largemouth bass, bluegill, and catfish.

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Moreover, all soils in the contemporary APE include an element of Urban Land due to commercial and residential development. Urban Land consists of areas where the majority of the native soil surface is covered by impervious materials such as roadways, parking lots, and buildings associated with commercial, industrial, and residential development. As such, areas of Urban Land, like those found within the APE, are generally highly disturbed, which negatively impacts the preservation of archaeological and historic materials.

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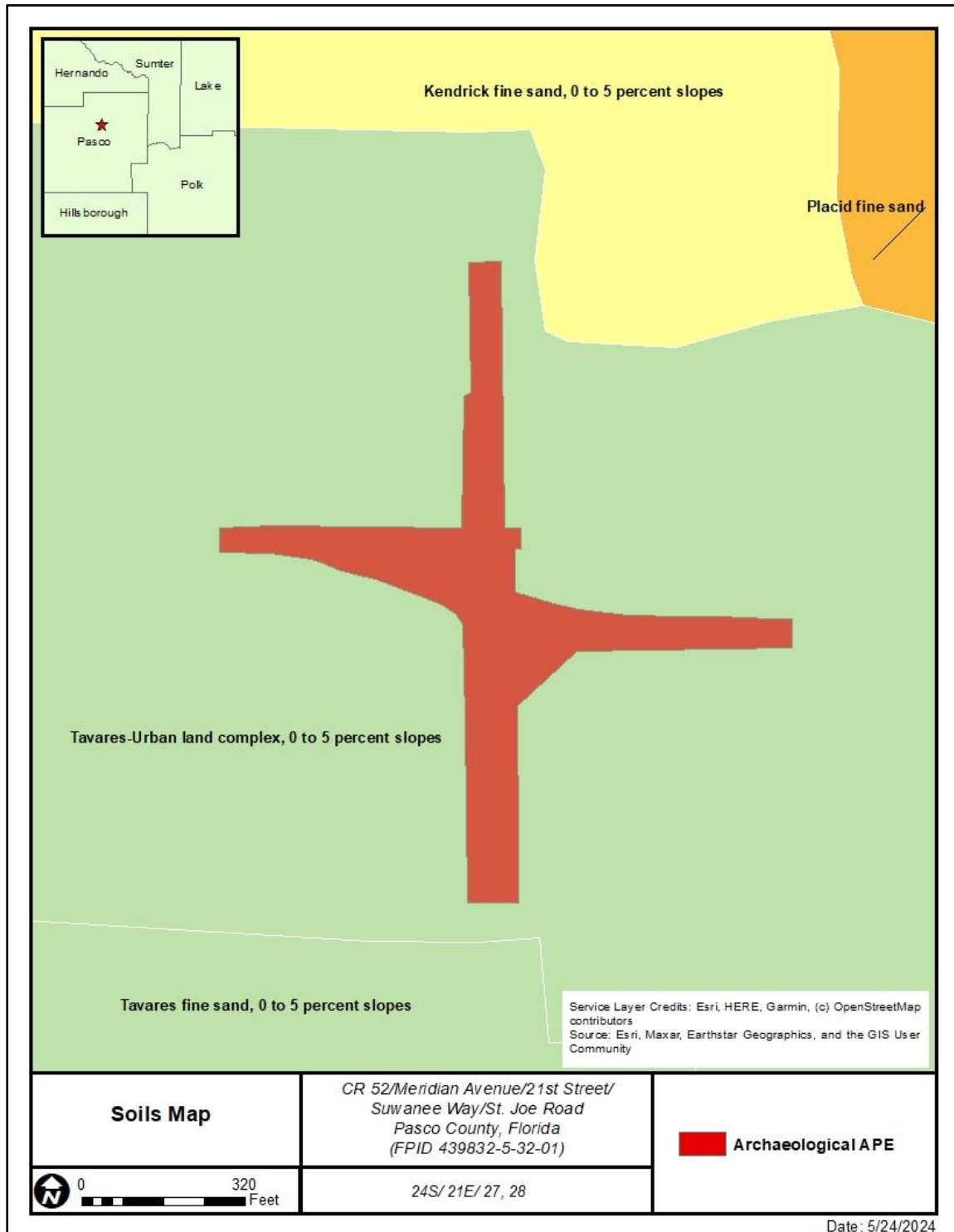


Figure 2.1: Soils within and adjacent to the project APE (courtesy of ESRI, 2024).

Table 2.1: Soil Types within the Project APE.

Soil Name	Soil Type	Drainage	Landform	Ecological Community
Tavares soils and Urban Land, 0-5% slopes	Entisols	Moderately Well Drained	Knolls and Low Ridges	Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

3.0 Background Research and Archaeological/Historic Considerations

This section represents an overview of previous archaeological and historic investigations conducted within and in the general vicinity of the project area. The information presented is designed to provide a comparative base from which to interpret the data obtained during the present assessment. Information on previously conducted historic surveys and previously recorded resources and sites was obtained by examination of the FMSF and associated Geographic Information System (GIS) data, historic and contemporary aerials, Pasco County Property Appraiser data, and Google Earth Street views. Prior to the field survey, a review of the FMSF records, as well as an examination of the pertinent literature of the surrounding area, was conducted for the purpose of identifying any previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resources and/or surveys within the project APE or the immediate project vicinity.

The project APE has been surveyed for historic resources as part of the *Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County* (Survey No. 11798 [2005]) by Janus Research. **(Figure 3.1)**. This is the only recorded cultural resources survey that has been conducted within or adjacent to the APE.

Survey Number 11798 (Janus Research 2005) consisted of an architectural field survey of 144,000 acres in eastern Pasco County on behalf of the Pasco County Growth Management/Zoning Department. The survey identified a total of 210 historic resources, including 193 historic buildings, 15 historic cemeteries, and two (2) resource groups. The survey determined that 10 of the previously recorded resources were demolished. Updated FMSF forms were completed for the remaining 34 previously recorded resources, and 176 resources were newly recorded. Six (6) of the resources identified by the survey were considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and five (5) were considered eligible for listing in the Pasco County Register of Historic Resources. None of the resources identified by the survey are within the current project APE.

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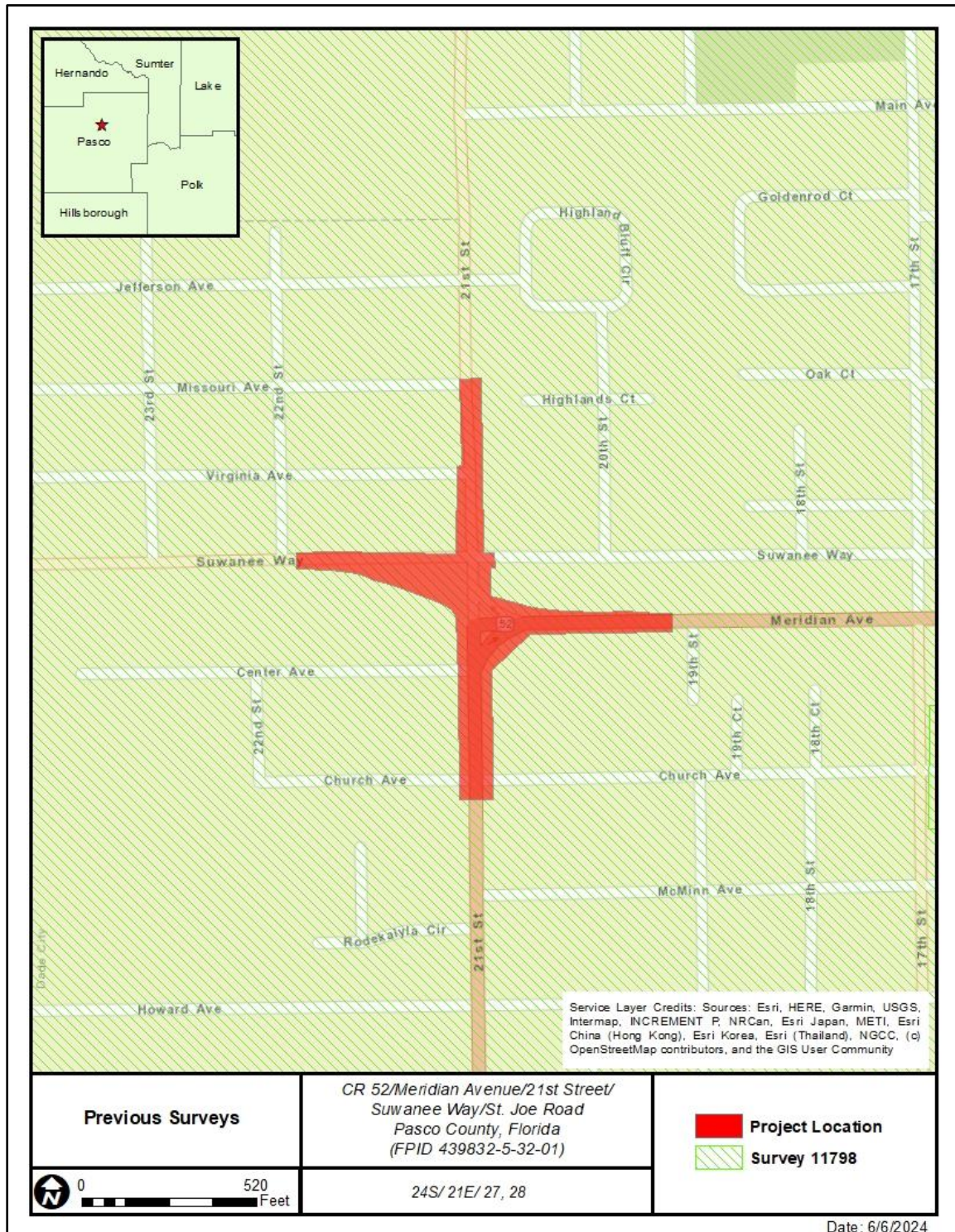


Figure 3.1: Previous surveys within the APE (Street Map courtesy of ESRI, 2024).

Background research determined there are no previously recorded historic resources or archaeological sites within the project APE, and 21 parcels contain unrecorded structures within the historic APE (**Table 7.1**). The location of each newly recorded resource can be seen in **Figure 7.13**.

4.0 Cultural Overview

Florida's prehistory is divided spatially and temporally based on predominant cultural ways of life in each region. Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) define the region surrounding the project area as the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Archaeological Region (**Figure 4.1**). Within each region, the archaeological past is subdivided into stages, each characterized by environmental and cultural changes (i.e., artifacts, settlement, and subsistence patterns). The region's history (post-contact) is divided into broad periods beginning with European Contact and Colonization in the 1500s. A review of these periods, important events, infrastructure improvements, and land utilization provides a framework for understanding the project area's prehistoric, historic, and modern development. Charlton W. Tebeau's *History of Florida* (1999) and Michael Gannon's *The History of Florida* (1996) provided much of the historical context.



Figure 4.1: Archaeological regions of Florida with a star indicating approximate location of the project area (Milanich 1994).

4.1 Paleo-Indian Period (14,000 BP–11,500 BP)

The initial movement of peoples into the Northern Peninsular Gulf Coast region began during the Paleo-Indian Period (14,000 years before present [BP] – 8,500 BP). Glaciers still covered much of the northern half of the continent, and with much of Earth's water frozen in ice, sea levels were about 75 meters (m) below present-day levels. The dry land mass of Florida at that time was nearly double what it is today, and in the northern Gulf Coast of Florida, this corresponded to a coastline that was in many places over 200 m seaward of its present position (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994). Early conditions were much more arid before the onset of the Holocene, and during these times of lowered sea levels, the water table would have been much lower, and many of the inland bodies of water would not have existed (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994). Available water sources at that time would have been restricted to existing rivers, limestone-bottomed catchment basins that could hold rainwater, and deep sinkholes that intercepted the groundwater table (Milanich 1994). Those Paleo-Indian sites that have been documented on peninsular Florida are often associated with rivers, springs, and other karstic features that were likely attractive to people and animals as sources of potable water (Dunbar 1991). The first people in Florida are believed to have lived in small, highly mobile groups, and the Paleo-Indian sites that have been recorded are generally thought to represent ephemeral camps and procurement sites. Due to the great antiquity of the Paleo-Indian presence in Florida and the associated preservation issues over such long periods in southeastern North America, the material record consists mainly of stone tools and debitage but also includes several bone and ivory artifacts (Dunbar 2016; Hemmings et al. 2004). Given that several Paleo-Indian sites have been identified in parts of Florida that were not inundated by this transgression and the great expanse of adjacent land that would have existed during the end of the Pleistocene, a vast part of the archaeological record of this time period remains to be discovered by underwater archaeologists (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught 2004).

4.2 Archaic Period (11,500 BP–3,200 BP)

These 8,000 years subsume a vast era of change in the climate and the cultures of Florida and the greater Southeast. A rise in global temperatures at the end of the Younger Dryas marks the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene and ushered in severe changes in the environment. In Florida, this change would have been pronounced as cold-adapted plant and animal communities migrated northward, giving way to ecological conditions closer to what is found in the present. The Archaic Period in the Northern Peninsular Gulf Coast, as elsewhere in the Southeast, has been subdivided into three temporal phases – Early, Middle, and Late (Orange). These divisions are based largely on projectile point and pottery typologies (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994). Changes in point technology from fluted to side-notched forms that began in the Paleoindian period carried into the Early Archaic, possibly reflecting a move from hunting migratory megafauna to a more generalized subsistence model focused on localized non-migratory game, particularly white-tailed deer (Anderson and Sassaman 2012).

The corner- and side-notched point technology of the Early Archaic gives way to stemmed forms that are a hallmark of the Middle Archaic in Florida and throughout the Southeast (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Along with these Middle Archaic stemmed points the

use of fire to treat tool stone has been suggested as another technical innovation introduced during this time (Purdy 1971). The Middle Archaic is assumed to be a time when groups of people concentrated settlement into increasingly localized regions. Most occupations are thought to have been seasonal; however, coastal occupations may have very well been permanent year-round settlements (Russo and Saunders 2011). Indeed, the earliest evidence for shell mounds appears along the coasts in the region during the Middle Archaic, indicative of intensive use of saltwater aquatic environments (Mikell and Saunders 2007; Russo and Saunders 2011).

The Late Archaic is generally regarded as a period when populations and regional cultures in Southeastern North America fluoresced. It is considered to have begun about 5,800 BP, as the climatic upheaval of the Mid-Holocene gave way to near-modern conditions, and previously rising sea levels abated, allowing the establishment of estuarine systems along the Southeastern coasts (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). This cultural development is most apparent in the large shell works that began during the Late Archaic along the coasts and along the St. Johns River. Not only do Late Archaic shell mounds demonstrate the first substantial permanent settlements in Florida, attending practices such as feasting, large-scale gatherings, and cooperative public works projects bear the mark of a transegalitarian complex hunter-gatherer society (Russo 2004). Evidence of long-distance trade has been demonstrated during this time period, including interaction with Poverty Point in Louisiana, which has its own expression unique to Florida, known as Elliot's Point (Gibson 2000; Lazarus 1958). One significant result of the movement of people and ideas during the Late Archaic is the introduction of fiber-tempered ceramic pottery, a technology that originated along the Savannah River to the north, where it is known as Stallings Point and locally in the Florida peninsula as Orange series pottery (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994).

4.3 Transitional Period (3,200 BP–2,500 BP)

The transition between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods has come to be seen as a considerable restructuring of the cultural landscape in the Southeast (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). As T.R. Kidder (2006:196) describes, across much of eastern North America, between about 3,200–2,400 BP occurred “an abrupt break in regional, local, and site occupations coupled with notable alterations in settlement, economy, and society.” The relatively high population densities, growing trade networks, exceedingly sedentary settlement patterns, and complex ritual practices seen in mound building and mortuary programs of the Late Archaic are not carried over into the Early Woodland, but rather, it appears cultural complexity reverts to earlier patterns (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Kidder 2006).

Citing robust climatic data backed by radiocarbon dates throughout the Mississippi River Valley, Kidder (2006) presents the case that this cultural transformation occurred in response to a protracted period of dramatic climatic upheaval. Beginning about 3,000 BP and ending around 2,600 BP, a global climate episode occurred, bringing about cooler temperatures and increased precipitation. The Mississippi River experienced extended flooding episodes coupled with extensive stream channel shifts, including an avulsion that left Poverty Point without direct river access (I. W. Brown 1999; Kidder 2006). Not only

were cooler temperatures and flooding a result of this climate change, but storms were more frequent. Indeed, evidence from core samples taken near Apalachee Bay along the northern Gulf coast of Florida demonstrated the most elevated instance of hurricane frequency in the last 5,000 years (Bense, Snow, and Stephenson 2002; Donnelly et al. 2011). From this seemingly catastrophic transformational period would emerge the development of regionally distinct cultures across the Eastern Woodlands, and as Milanich (1994) describes, after 500 BP, several examples of these regional cultures began to develop across pre-Columbian Florida. With the increased development of ceramic technologies, settlement and subsistence patterns, and various ritual practices, including the treatment of the dead, these regional distinctions become increasingly apparent.

4.4 Woodland Period (2,500 BP–1,200 BP)

The Woodland period has often been described as a time of regionalization with an emphasis on the participation of a pan-regional religious movement involving mound building, elaborate mortuary ceremonialism, animal effigy creation, and heightened use of exotic or nonlocal objects in ceremonial contexts (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Woodland villages and mound complexes are typically considered hubs or centers in far-reaching ceremonial and economic networks with influences that can be traced to the Hopewell traditions and symbolism of the American Midwest. The first emergence of Hopewellian traditions in the Ohio region began to wane around 350 Anno Domini (AD), and the emphasis on mound ceremonialism and exchange began to shift into the lower Southeast and Florida (Milanich 1994).

In north-central Peninsular Florida, diagnostic archaeological materials of the Early Woodland period are attributed to the Deptford culture, whose geographical range extends from the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coastal plains of South Carolina, Georgia, and Northern Florida around about 500 BP (Milanich 1994; Anderson and Mainfort, Jr. 2002). The fiber-tempered and molded form ceramic technology of the Late Archaic Norwood is gradually replaced by coil-made pottery tempered with quartz sand and grit (Milanich 1994). Coupled with new decorative techniques, the change in overall appearance in the ceramic assemblage makes this the most easily diagnostic feature of Deptford culture. Decoration techniques include plain varieties, cord-marked, Deptford Bold check stamp, Deptford Linear check stamped, and simple stamped, which consists of parallel linear grooves (Milanich 1994).

Deptford sites are traditionally found in hardwood hammocks located along the coasts, where evidence suggests people lived in small villages and engaged in a subsistence economy focused on the plentiful estuarine and terrestrial resources. Sheet middens and rings composed predominately of oysters suggest that shellfish were a major part of the Deptford diet. However, the strategic habitation of coastal hammocks would have allowed ready access to both terrestrial and inshore species (Milanich 1994). Although less numerous, Deptford period sites have been located inland; these are generally much smaller than coastal sites. It may be that these represent seasonal camps where Deptford people traveled to procure upland resources such as large land mammals and mast (Milanich 1994).

Deptford culture was believed to have covered a large range across the Southeast beginning at about 500 BP, but Milanich (1994) suggests temporal variation existed in two distinct Gulf and Atlantic regions. Where along the Atlantic coast, Deptford continues virtually unchanged until, after AD 700, northern Gulf coast populations seem to follow a different trajectory, transitioning into Swift Creek culture after about AD 200-300. This apparent difference may lie in the developing ceremonialism, which began during Deptford times along the Gulf coast and continues through Swift Creek on into Weeden Island times.

Swift Creek appears to be a natural continuation from the earlier Deptford tradition, and considerable overlap exists in the pottery types associated with these two cultures. Plain pottery types continue to be made; however, Swift Creek is most recognized for the first instance of complicated stamped designs in the Southeast. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics rose in popularity and continued to be made and used until AD 850 across much of the Southeast including Georgia, western Alabama, northern Florida, and lesser portions of other adjacent states (Anderson and Mainfort, Jr. 2002; Wallis 2011). Like earlier potters of the Woodland Southeast, Swift Creek potters transferred decorations onto wet or unfired vessels by stamping them with carved wooden paddles. In the case of Swift Creek's complicated stamping, these designs are more intricate than previous check- and simple-stamped motifs, often featuring what has been interpreted as zoomorphic and anthropomorphic faces and forms (Snow 1998; Wallis 2011). Likely due to issues of preservation, none of these carved wooden paddles have yet been found. Still, their presence is preserved in clay, which often bears the woodgrain patterns and cracks as signatures of particular paddles. Hundreds of paddle matches have been recognized across different vessels, and through the analysis of these "signatures" as well as the petrographic analyses of clay signatures, archaeologists have demonstrated that both paddles and vessels were transported throughout the Swift Creek landscape (Snow 1998; Stephenson et al. 2002; Wallis 2011).

Lithic artifacts associated with Swift Creek culture include stemmed projectile points/knife types such as Citrus, Columbia/Taylor, Bakers Creek, Swan Lake, and Hernando varieties (Jones and Tesar 1996). In addition to chipped stone tools, other lithic artifacts include nutting and grinding stones, chipped fragments of quartz, mica, and galena, and groundstone objects such as bar gorgets and platform pipes (Penton 1974). A third class of material culture associated with Swift Creek occupation of sites includes modified shell and animal bone artifacts. This class of material may include items bearing clear marks of modification such as shell cups and dippers, polished bone pins, and cut, polished, or perforated deer, bear, dog, and bobcat mandibles and teeth.

Although it has come to be known as a distinct archaeological culture known for its elaborate decorative styles and zoomorphic forms of ceramic media, most scholars of pre-Columbian Florida archaeology consider Weeden Island to be a continuation of Swift Creek culture (Dengel, Russo, and Shanks 2014; Jones and Tesar 2009; Milanich 1994; White 2014). By and large, settlement patterning, mortuary practices, resource procurement strategies, and way of life appear to be similar in most aspects between these two archaeological cultures, demonstrating a more or less seamless transition.

Like the preceding two Woodland archaeological cultures, the cultural material most widely associated with Weeden Island culture is its distinctive ceramic types. Gordon

Willey (1949) originally subdivided Weeden Island ceramics into two categories, an early Weeden Island I phase, and a late Weeden Island II phase, based on the appearance of certain styles through time as observed in his survey of sites along the northern Gulf Coast. Later, Percy and Brose (1974) refined this sequence into five separate phases based on their observations of Weeden Island sites within the Apalachicola River Valley. According to Percy and Brose's (1974) chronology, Weeden Island I is characterized by the presence of late Swift Creek complicated stamped as well as the Weeden Island incised and punctated types Carabelle Incised, Carabelle Punctated, Keith Incised, and Weeden Island Incised. The Weeden Island II phase is marked by a greater variety of Weeden Island types, including effigy vessels and those featuring cut-outs normally found in mortuary contexts. Weeden Island III is distinguished by the appearance of Wakulla Check-stamped ceramics and a decline in complicated stamped vessels. Weeden Island IV is based on the complete disappearance of complicated stamping, and Weeden Island V is marked by the dominance of check-stamped ceramics with limited instances of incised, punctated, and cob-marked decorative forms (Percy and Brose 1974). In addition to those types discussed by Percy and Brose (1974), Willey's (1949) mention of the type Weeden Island Plain, which he considered a holdover from the earlier Swift Creek Franklin Plain. Weeden Island Plain vessels have been observed to occur both in elaborate vessel styles featuring modeled effigies or vessels with effigy appliques along the rims, as well as high-quality storage and serving vessel forms.

4.5 Mississippian Period (1,000 BP–500 BP)

The Mississippian Period within the project area is characterized by the introduction of the Safety Harbor Culture. Gordon Willey first described the Safety Harbor Culture (1949) as a coastal-based culture more akin to earlier Weeden Island groups than to the Mississippian-associated Fort Walton culture to the north. During this period, inhabitants established sedentary villages defined by mounds, plazas, and burial mounds surrounded by middens (Milanich 1994).

The majority of Safety Harbor sites are primarily located along the coast, and the extensive shell middens associated with Safety Harbor coastal and riverine sites attests to their reliance on marine resources; however, an inland regional variant has been identified in Polk and Hardee Counties (Milanich 1994). These sites are more dispersed and less numerous than those situated along the coast, and it is believed this area was occupied by small groups residing in dispersed villages and utilizing isolated burial mounds for the interment of the dead (Milanich 1994). Ceramic types recovered in the inland Safety Harbor region include common Safety Harbor types as well as St. Johns Plain and Belle Glade Plain, and lithic artifacts most commonly include triangular-shaped Pinellas projectile points (Milanich 1994).

4.6 European Contact and Colonialism (circa [c.] 1500–1821 AD)

The historical period began with European contact in the early 1500s. The Spanish are credited with being the first European explorers in Florida, but they were soon followed by French and, subsequently, British explorers. Spanish explorer Ponce de León was the first documented European explorer to land in Florida in 1513. Ponce de León landed in

northwest Florida, near St. Augustine, and named the area "La Florida," meaning land of flowers (Tebeau 1999). In 1528, Spaniard Panfilo de Narváez landed near present-day Tampa with some 300 men and began moving north, raiding, killing, and pillaging every Indigenous village he encountered along the way. Just over a decade later, in 1539, a third Spanish explorer, Hernando de Soto, landed in Florida near Tampa Bay (Waitley 1997). De Soto is believed to have explored areas to the east in search of gold and silver. He crossed the Kissimmee River through present-day Osceola County, eventually claiming all of what today is the southeast United States for Spain. The area was officially named La Florida (Tebeau 1999).

In 1564, French explorer René Goulaine de Laudonnière founded Fort Caroline on a small inlet near the mouth of the St. Johns River. Initially, the colony prospered under Laudonnière who had established generally good relations with the native population. However, a series of voyages and exploration expeditions quickly depleted their supplies, leading to a series of mutinies and desertions. A small detachment of deserters was captured by the Spanish, thus alerting the Spanish Crown to the French settlement. The Spanish subsequently sent their newly appointed captain of the Indies Fleet, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, to formally establish a colony in La Florida to secure their hold on the land. Described as intrepid, energetic, loyal, and brutal, de Avilés set sail for La Florida with 11 ships and 2,000 men. Menendez de Avilés entered a bay on the east coast of La Florida on August 8, 1565, and named it the Bay of San Agustín (St. Augustine) on behalf of the Spanish Crown. Menendez de Avilés immediately set upon building a fort to protect the Spanish claim. Meanwhile, in anticipation of a Spanish attack, the French Crown sent Jean Ribaut to relieve Laudonnière of command. However, the French defense strategy proved to be futile, as Pedro Menendez de Avilés captured Fort Caroline on September 20, 1564, just one year after the settlement was founded. He massacred the French population and renamed the fort San Mateo. Thereafter, the inlet was called Matanzas, meaning "place of slaughter" (Gannon 1996).

Pedro Menendez de Avilés did not hesitate to capture Fort Caroline. Realizing the need to establish supply lines to now San Mateo and San Agustín, he set sail for South Florida and Cuba. A period of Spanish settlement and exploration he followed for the next almost 200 years. The Spanish established a series of forts and settlements extending from Newfoundland down into the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico and set out with a primary mission to convert La Florida's native population to Catholicism. At the time, La Florida had an extensive Native American presence, with Tocobaga, Timucua, and the Calusa tribes inhabiting the state's central portion. Many of these tribes had settled along the major rivers. Most European exploration during this period was focused on the coastal areas and there was little settlement in the middle of the state. However, the differences in culture, language, and religion caused settlement to be tumultuous, and relations frequently turned hostile. By the time the British established the colony of Georgia in 1732, the Indigenous population of Florida had been devastated by war, disease, and slavery (Gannon 1996).

As British colonies to the northeast began to thrive, the British Crown sought to control larger and larger swaths of land to the south. Capitalizing on the poor relations between the Native American population and the Spanish, the British allied themselves with the Native American population that had been driven from their lands in La Florida into present-day Georgia and the Carolinas. Armed with British munitions, Native American

tribes successfully destroyed several Spanish Missions along the northeast coast of La Florida. Eventually, the colony of Savannah was established to protect Charleston from the Spanish attack, and now, with intensified pressure from the British and Native American population, the Spanish Colony began to suffer. The conflict that ensued between Britain, France, Spain, and the Native American population that followed was formally known as the Seven Years War but more commonly referred to as The French and Indian War in North America (Gannon 1996).

After two and a half centuries under its rule, Spain ultimately ceded La Florida to England in 1763 in exchange for Cuba as part of the Treaty of Paris, which officially ended the Seven Years War (Gannon 1996). From France, Britain also gained the area that spanned west of La Florida to the Mississippi River. Britain divided this vast area into two provinces separated by the Apalachicola River. The land east of the Apalachicola River and south of the St. Marys River (the Florida Peninsula) became the province of East Florida, with St. Augustine as the capital. Meanwhile, the area that extended from the Apalachicola River westward to the Mississippi River (the Florida panhandle and much of Alabama and Mississippi) became West Florida, with Pensacola as the capital. British rule lasted about 20 years until Britain traded both East and West Florida back to Spain in exchange for the Bahamas as part of the Treaty of Versailles (Gannon 1996).

La Florida was divided into East and West portions once again at the beginning of the Second Spanish Period (1783–1821), with Pensacola and St. Augustine serving as their respective capitals. By then, a new country to the north, the United States of America, had gained all territory north of the St. Marys River. The former territory that “La Florida” had once encompassed was now separated into the United States to the north and France to the west. As the United States began expanding west, portions of the Muscogee Nation and remnants of other Native American groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Spanish Florida to repopulate the area after being displaced for American settlement (Romans 1961). The Seminole, as these emigrating groups became known, formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American nation to the north, complicating efforts for the settlement of the territory (Tebeau 1999).

4.7 Seminole Wars, Territorial Period, and Statehood (c. 1821–1861 AD)

During the second Spanish period, Spain’s hold over La Florida was tenuous at best. Military conflicts such as the War of 1812, continuous Seminole uprisings and raids (First Seminole War 1816–1818), and financial costs of supporting the overseas territory contributed to undue strain on the Spanish Crown. Furthermore, with little military presence in the territory and rising territorial conflicts with the newly independent nation to its north, Spain’s inability to effectively rule the territory had become apparent. As a result of the burden, Spain decided to cede the territory of Florida to the United States of America as part of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1819 in exchange for settling a boundary dispute along the Sabine River in Spanish Texas (Gannon 1996).

Florida officially became a United States territory in 1821, creating an opportunity for development. As American homesteaders began to migrate south to settle in the area,

Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor of Florida, divided the territory into two counties: St. Johns County, which included all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County, which included the land lying to the west. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where the Seminole were displaced as part of the First Seminole War. As more homesteaders filled the lands, the Seminole were forced southward, increasing tensions between the two cultures (Gannon 1996).

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek officially ended the First Seminole War in 1823, shaping the settlement of South Florida for decades to come. The treaty established a four-million-acre reservation in the center of the Florida peninsula in exchange for a Seminole exodus of northern Florida. The reservation extended from south of Ocala to north of Charlotte Harbor. However, the treaty was not well received by either party (Mahon 1967). The living conditions on the reservation were woefully inadequate, and as the demand for American frontier land grew, so did pressure for Seminole removal, leading to further conflict. (Tebeau 1999).

The outbreak of the Second Seminole War (1835–1842) culminated in several skirmishes throughout central Florida and ended after the federal government decided to withdraw troops after a seven-year battle with the Seminole. Some of the battle-weary Seminole were removed west to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma), where the federal government had established lands for Native American habitation. The United States forced the remaining Seminole farther south into the last stronghold for the tribe, the Florida Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1967).

Middle Florida quickly became the most populous region, with the population booming from fewer than 2,400 persons in 1825 to 16,000 persons by 1830, totaling approximately 45 percent of the territory's entire population (Gannon 1996). By 1830, the Florida Territory had a total of 16 counties, with the three largest, Alachua, Mosquito, and Monroe counties, forming the majority of its southern region. By the following decade, Florida consisted of 20 counties with a population of 55,000 (US Census). However, most development was concentrated in the state's northern and eastern coastal regions, with central and southern Florida remaining an unsettled frontier (Gannon 1996; Mahon 1967).

The Armed Occupation Act was passed in 1842. It was designed to promote settlement and protection of the Florida frontier, and as such, many Anglo-American pioneers and their families began to move south through Florida (Tebeau 1999). The Act provided 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River for white American settlement but prohibited the settlement of coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort, and near the Peace River, which had been allotted to the Seminole (Baker 2018; Polk County Historical Association 2008). During the nine months, the law was in effect, 1,184 permits were issued, totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961).

The State of Florida was admitted to the Union as a slave state in 1845, with Tallahassee as its capital and a population of approximately 87,000 (Knotts 2003). A hurricane struck Hillsborough County in 1849 forcing settlers inland in violation of the Armed Occupation Act. Although the area was largely inaccessible, southern and central Florida settlements slowly grew by attracting new homesteaders, farmers, and ranchers who grew agricultural

products and established small communities. Soon, the population had grown sufficiently enough to warrant the creation of a new county, and in 1861, Polk County was carved out of a swath of Eastern Hillsborough and Western Brevard Counties (Polk County Historical Association 2008).

The passage of the Swamp Land Act of 1850 made federally owned swamplands available to the State of Florida, providing it would agree to make them productive. The Act aimed to make the Everglades developable, and in 1855, the state of Florida acquired 20 million acres of the Everglades in South Florida (Penniman 2014). This led to an increase in development, and an escalation of conflicts with its remaining Seminole, culminating in the outbreak of the Third Seminole War (1855–1858).

As the United States increased its efforts to force remaining Native Americans throughout Florida to emigrate to the West, it fought the Seminole primarily in the Big Cypress Swamp and the Florida Everglades for two and a half years. The United States military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War. As a result, the United States government resorted to financial compensation to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west in 1858 (Tebeau 1999). Following the Seminole Wars, 200-300 Seminoles remained in South Florida, living in small, scattered bands in the remote regions of the Big Cypress Swamp and the Florida Everglades (Gannon 1996; Tebeau 1957). The United States placed little value on the swamplands, which provided a refuge for the Seminole that had escaped removal (Covington 1982).

As settlers began to migrate to the last frontiers of Florida, cattle ranching (Central Florida) and sugarcane and produce farming (South Florida) emerged as major economic activities throughout the region. Wild cattle were found roaming Florida after the Seminole were forced south and captured to often be sold to new settlers. By the late 1850s, there was a significant cattle industry in Florida, with abundant land and access to shipping out of the various bays across the state. Jacob Summerlin, one of many cattle ranchers in the area who became known as “Florida Crackers” for their long cracking whips, rounded up wild cattle and drove them to ports in the Gulf for shipment to Cuba. The Florida Cracker culture continued to develop through this time as Frontiersmen brought their families and farm animals to the “edge of the wilderness,” seeking affordable and fertile land. By 1860, more than 30,000 head of cattle roamed the inland grasslands, and the roughly 900 or more “Florida Crackers” that lived among the prosperous Manatee River plantations became the majority of the population in the southern farming regions of the state (Gannon 1996).

4.8 Civil War and Aftermath (c. 1861–1881 AD)

Before the Civil War, approximately two-thirds of Florida’s population was concentrated in the northern portion of the state. Wagons, stagecoaches, and steamboats transported passengers and cargo up and down rivers such as the St. Johns and Kissimmee, and along canals to Lake Okeechobee. Florida’s secession from the Union on January 10, 1861 quickly disrupted the state’s economy, travel, and development. Many of its white male residents abandoned their farms to join the Confederacy, depleting its labor force. The United States Navy blockaded the port in Tampa during the war, but most of central and southern Florida witnessed few actual battles. Cattle ranching became one of Florida’s main contributions to the war effort, as it was the principal beef supplier for the Confederate Army for much of the conflict (Tebeau 1957).

The Civil War officially ended in April 1865, and by May of that year, many of Florida's Black residents realized freedom for the first time, although they were initially denied suffrage. The passage of the 14th Amendment (Reconstruction Act) by the United States Senate placed the state under martial law in 1867, requiring it to register all eligible male voters. Florida ratified the 14th Amendment in June 1868 and was readmitted to the Union soon after. Reconstruction (1868–1877) marked a new era of Florida politics as several Black candidates were elected to public office. Federal troops still occupied much of Florida as Reconstruction ended in 1876. As the state returned to home rule, Democrats took control of the Republican-led House and Senate, disenfranchising Black candidates and voters in the process (Gannon 1996).

Despite its political upheavals, Florida continued to develop as a new frontier. Florida's political leaders attempted to capitalize on the state's potential for growth and sought to attract immigrants from the north as well as investment capital to rebuild the economy. Taxes and government involvement were kept low to encourage outside investment and growth so as not to interfere with business development. New enterprises such as tourism, citrus growing, phosphate mining, turpentine distilling, and, most importantly, railroad building moved Florida society slowly away from cotton growth. Jacksonville and Pensacola were the primary port towns that saw economic gains during Reconstruction, with major turpentine (also called naval stores) and lumber exports. Meanwhile, central Florida began to develop quickly as orange groves and winter vegetable crops filled its once-open landscape (Knotts 2003).

4.9 Late Nineteenth Century Railroad Boom (c. 1881–1900 AD)

Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bond indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to seek financial reprieve by selling the state's most surplus commodity, its open and undeveloped land. Bloxham's search for a qualified buyer led him to Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and personal friend, in 1881. Disston purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for a million dollars from the State of Florida that year, effectively clearing its debts (Gannon 1996). In what became known as the Disston Purchase, large land subsidies were distributed to developers and railroad companies, which facilitated extensive new construction programs for new rail lines throughout the state (Tebeau 1971). Disston developed plans to drain the Florida Everglades wetlands to accommodate residential and agricultural uses by 1882. The Disston Land Company (also known as the Florida Land and Improvement Company) was established in the 1890s to acquire and develop the land. Convinced that the swamp areas of the state could be drained and developed with the creation of a new canal drainage system, growth was spurred throughout the central and southern portions of the peninsula. Surveyors also identified phosphate deposits in and around the Peace River in Polk County by this time, providing new economic opportunities in central Florida (Brown 1995).

Railroad construction brought substantial economic growth to Florida, opening the state for tourism, shipping, and unprecedented population growth. As two of the largest railroad builders in the state, railroad barons Henry Flagler and Henry Plant laid thousands of miles of track. Towns and cities in inland Florida were "born in almost the exact order" in which the railroads reached them (Frisbie 1976). As the founder of Standard Oil, Flagler quickly became the most prominent name in eastern Florida for his development along the Atlantic coastline. Likewise, Plant, who had established himself as a prominent railroad operator

in Georgia and South Carolina, became one of the most well-known businessmen in western Florida (Henry B. Plant Museum 2015; Knotts 2003; Turner 2003).

Plant hoped to expand his railway lines into Florida in the late 1800s, and subsequently constructed his railroads from both ends to meet in the middle (around what is today the City of Lakeland). With this segment completed in 1884, a cross-state railroad from Orlando connected Tampa with the St. Johns River and Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984). Plant continued to purchase several small railroad companies that had filed for bankruptcy after the Civil War and connected them into his systems to form the Plant System of Railways. He then undertook the challenge of standardizing rail tracks, stations, and equipment through the use of standard gauge rails. By making his line uniform, Plant effectively made “switching tracks” at the end of each rail line obsolete (Henry B. Plant Museum 2015).

The capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems brought unprecedented capital to the state, fueling the prosperity of south-central and southwestern Florida. The railroad era saw increased growth across the state, with its population doubling between 1880 and 1900. The state’s development inevitably followed railroad routes and expanded established communities. The ideal citrus-growing climate of central Florida’s moderate climate fostered the establishment of endless orange groves along railroad tracks throughout the region. One rail line, the Florida Southern, went as far as to advertise its lines surrounding the Bartow area as the “Orange Belt Route” (Turner 2003). By 1900, the state had approximately 2,500 miles of railroad lines, and the increase in quality transportation not only provided more farmland but also adequate and economical transportation for goods to port cities such as Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay, further spurring Florida’s export economy (Knotts 2003; Turner 2003).

As Florida’s railroad network continued to develop, northern railroad barons sought to create partnerships by acquiring smaller rail lines and connecting them with other established routes, such as the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads (Turner 2003). After Henry B. Plant’s passing in 1898, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad set its sights on acquiring the railroad portion of the vast Plant empire. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad chairman Henry Walters oversaw the purchase of 2,235 miles of Plant System trackage from Plant’s widow Margaret Plant for \$46,563,898 in 1902, which more than doubled the Atlantic Coast Line overnight, making it the most dominant railroad in Florida at the turn of the century (Turner 2003).

4.10 Early 20th Century - World War I, and Florida Land Boom (c. 1900–1927 AD)

The turn of the century brought several changes to Florida and profoundly impacted the United States as a whole. The Good Roads Movement, World War I, and the Florida Land Boom combined to influence growth and development across the state. The increase in population placed a greater demand on the state’s resources, ushering in an era focused on transportation and development. The growth of the Good Roads Movement was fueled largely by the election of Governor Napoleon B. Broward. Broward embarked on a battle against the railroads soon after he was elected, promising to “drain the Everglades,” and proclaiming that “the railroads are draining the people instead of the swamps” (Gannon

1996). Aside from the construction of “modern, hard-surface roads” throughout the state, Broward’s political platforms included bolstering public education, prohibiting child labor, and implementing food quality laws across Florida (Gannon 1996).

Under his leadership, Florida’s most populous counties developed programs to promote road improvement, and the state soon passed its first laws regulating the use of automobiles. Automotive owners were required to register their vehicles for two dollars each, and by 1908, 733 cars were recorded in Florida, with the proceeds going to improve its road systems (Gannon 1996). Soon after, Henry Ford reduced social and geographic distances with the release of the Model T (Gannon 1996; Williams 2018). Generally recognized as the first affordable automobile, Ford’s Model T provided affordable transportation for the middle class, but also created new methods for rural families and farmers to access goods in neighboring towns and cities. By 1910, 458,377 vehicles were registered in Florida, fostering a reliance on the automobile that now spans more than a century (Williams 2018).

World War I (1914–1918) brought soldiers from all branches of the armed forces to the state for training, and an additional 42,000 Floridians joined the armed services (Knotts 2003). Florida was an ideal location to train thousands of recruits. With its moderate climate and abundance of local agricultural resources, soldiers could be trained and fed year-round (Sawyer 2010). Florida’s agricultural industry was instrumental to the war effort, as the United States asked Florida farmers to increase wartime crop production. The demands of World War I on the state’s resources were compounded by a Spanish Flu outbreak of 1918. The outbreak ultimately culminated in a global disaster, claiming the lives of approximately 5,000 Floridians (Florida Department of Health 1961).

World War I galvanized the national movement for a more efficient transportation system. Soon after the war, the federal government subsidized current state road-building efforts and forged new partnerships with state municipalities. The Florida State Road Department (SRD) was formally established by the Florida Legislature in 1915, and the Federal Highway Act of 1917 helped fund highways nationwide (Waitley 1997). The development of railroads and state roadways during the early 1900s improved the agricultural economy and unlocked additional opportunities for tourism and migration into the state. Increased travel demand accentuated the importance of creating formal downtown areas as a centralized location for travelers and residents alike to access goods, entertainment, stores, fueling stations, and safe lodging (Ingram 2014).

Many of the first state’s first highways were built adjacent to historic railroad corridors, connecting the cities and towns that had developed along rail lines. The famous Dixie Highway, built between 1915 and 1926 and connecting Lake Michigan to Miami Beach (Ingram 2014), stands as a testament to the road construction efforts of the era (Gannon 1996; Williams 2018). The Dixie Highway was eventually replaced with the east coast route of US 1 to create a coastal highway that connected Canada through Miami to Key West (also known as the Overseas Highway or State Road [SR] 4A). The completion of the Dixie Highway fueled long-standing discussions of connecting the west coast of Florida to the booming east coast city of Miami. These discussions were realized in 1927 when the Tamiami Trail was completed, connecting Tampa and Miami via the Florida Everglades. The road was considered an engineering marvel at the time of its construction

and required the cooperation of six counties: Dade, Lee, Monroe, Manatee, Charlotte, and Hillsborough for its completion (Gannon 1996; Williams 2018).

Following World War I, the state experienced a brief period of unprecedented economic growth known as the Florida Land Boom from 1921-1926. Real estate developers became millionaires, and soon movie stars, politicians, and royalty flocked to newly built, elaborate Florida hotels and resorts, marking a period of excess and extravagance for the state (Moorhead and Wynne 2010). As the automobile continued to gain popularity with travelers, railroads turned their attention to tourists and freight, while Florida's larger cities adapted to the growing number of cars on local roadways (Knowlton 2020).

4.11 Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II (c. 1927–1945 AD)

The effects of the Great Depression struck Florida much sooner than the rest of the nation, with its economy crashing after the collapse of the land boom in 1927. Over-speculation, a Mediterranean Fruit Fly infestation, and a series of devastating hurricanes combined to bring the state's economy to a grinding halt two years earlier than the rest of the nation (Tebeau 1957). By the late 1920s, construction in Florida was at a standstill. Land prices plummeted as the public lost interest in buying homes in Florida and the crash of the stock market further solidified the end of the Boom in October of 1929. By the 1930s, the state became characterized by widespread unemployment and the closure of banks, mines, mills, and factories (Knowlton 2020). Wages fell to record lows as municipalities struggled to meet the demand for public assistance (Taylor 2005). Many farms and railroads went bankrupt as tourism dropped from three million to approximately one million visitors per year (Knotts 2003).

While the vast majority of Florida struggled during the Great Depression, the state's overall population increased as people moved from cities to rural agricultural areas in hopes of surviving off the land (Etheridge and Knetsch 1993). As a result of the hardship, a new architectural style emerged that was categorized by simplicity and efficiency. The 'Minimal Traditional' style of architecture is characterized by simple designs and constructed almost exclusively of local and readily available materials (Forsythe 1989; Knowlton 2020).

Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented a series of programs, public work projects, and financial reforms and regulations known as The New Deal in 1933 to pull the nation out of the Depression. Florida benefited from several such programs and projects as the Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The PWA funded the construction of new roads, parks, beach restoration, public buildings, and bridges, while the CCC replanted depleted forests and built recreation facilities (Taylor 2005). The National Parks System was also expanded with a renewed focus on conservation at the national level. However, Florida did not recover from the Great Depression until World War II (Lowry 1974).

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II yet also fueled the resurgence of the United States as a whole. As for Florida, the state once again became one of the nation's primary military training grounds during the conflict due to its expansive coastline. Former military installations were reactivated, while others were

constructed nearly overnight. For example, construction of the Bartow Army Airfield (now the Bartow Executive Airport) began on December 8, 1941, a day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The increased construction of roads, channels, and airfields brought countless workers and new residents to Florida, and by war's end, the state was home to roughly 40 active military installations, with most bases located within or adjacent to major cities with highway access, such as Pensacola, Tampa, and Jacksonville (Taylor 2005).

4.12 Post-World War II (after 1945 AD)

Florida slowly shifted from a mostly rural, agricultural state to a more modern and urban society after World War II. Suburban developments replaced farms and homesteads as new roads and highways connected cities throughout the state. As consumerism reached record levels, tourists began flocking to Florida by the late 1940s, and by the 1950s, it had become one of the most popular tourist destinations in the United States. Many GIs who trained at one of its many military bases returned to start families and buy homes in Florida after the war. The introduction of air conditioning on a larger scale combined with advances in construction methods fueled unprecedented residential and commercial growth throughout central and southern Florida, while its northern sections remained largely agricultural except for a few cities (Gannon 1996).

Florida's population doubled from 1940 to 1950, as the state gained nearly 2.5 million residents in a decade. Florida also gained more industrial and manufacturing businesses during this period, which contributed to its residential growth. Drainage, dredging, and filling operations created new communities by transforming swamplands that were uninhabitable before the war into exclusive residential neighborhoods. Improved asphalt and concrete technologies facilitated the construction of highways and bridges much faster than before the war, allowing motorists to travel more freely throughout the state. As automobile ownership continued to increase, Florida's expanding tourism industries continued to fuel the state's postwar development. Service industry businesses and land development became commonplace in many cities, to accommodate new businesses, residents, and tourists (University of Florida [UF] 2018).

President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Interstate Highway Bill into law in 1956, creating a new highway network that spanned over 50,000 miles. Construction of Florida's first major interstates (Interstate [I]-4 and I-95) led to further growth in central and southern Florida. The first segment of I-4 (Lakeland to Plant City) opened in 1959, and the Tampa to Orlando section opened in 1962 (Gannon 1996). The Jacksonville expansion of I-95 was complete by 1960, and it was extended along the east coast to Miami by 1961. I-75, which started in Michigan in the north, was extended to Tampa by the 1960s. These infrastructural investments increased migration to Florida and furthered growth within the state. It is estimated that approximately one-third of Florida's farmland was lost to development during this period and that there was more land subdivided into lots during the 1960s in the state than in the rest of the country combined (Cumming 2006). Concern over rapid development and environmental impacts brought land use and environmental regulations during the late 1960s in an attempt to address the state's rapid postwar growth.

The concept of tolled superhighways began in the late 1940s to accommodate rapid growth and increased tourism, as well as supplement federal interstate facilities. Lobbyists began pushing for a tolled Turnpike facility in Florida after seeing the Pennsylvania

Turnpike. The state created the Florida Turnpike Act in 1953, and by 1955, nearly \$75 million in state bonds had been issued for the project. The concept was innovative, with original plans for the toll booths to be easily accessible with service plazas that had restaurants, souvenir shops, and gas stations (FDOT 2007). Advanced technologies and the standardization of engineering plans made roadway and bridge construction fast and efficient. Simple utilitarian designs for concrete bridges (slab, box culvert, and beam and girder) became the standard by incorporating prefabricated components for efficient onsite assembly (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. [ACI] 2012).

Construction of the first Turnpike segment began in the late 1950s. The 110-mile section of the facility from Golden Glades (Miami Gardens) to Fort Pierce (St. Lucie County) opened in 1957 and was known as the Sunshine State Parkway. As the state's population grew, a second Turnpike segment soon followed. Construction began in 1961, and the second segment formally opened in 1964 and extended from Ft. Pierce to Wildwood (FDOT 2007). Animator and entrepreneur Walt Disney viewed the development of the Florida Turnpike as an opportunity and chose Orlando as a location for a new theme park due to its proximity to its intersection with I-4. Walt Disney World opened in 1971 and quickly became one of Florida's greatest attractions (Waitley 1997).

4.13 Development in the Project Area

A review of the original land survey (General Land Office [GLO] 1846 [Figure 4.2]), historic aerial photographs (USDA 1941, 1974 [Figure 4.8, Figure 4.11]), historic topographic maps (USGS 1960 [Figure 4.10]) historic newspapers and other sources documents the development of the APE from the mid-nineteenth to late-twentieth century.

Development of the area surrounding the APE began with the United States acquisition of the Florida Territory from Spain in 1821. Military outposts were constructed throughout the territory soon after and were connected by a network of primitive military roads. Among these was Fort King Road, which led from Fort King near present-day Ocala to Fort Brooke in Tampa and was established in 1825 (Horgan, Hall and Herrmann 1992). The original 1846 land survey (Figure 4.2) shows a portion of Fort King Road ("Road from Tampa to Fort King") intersecting the route of present-day Old San Ann Road (Old Dade City Road [8PA00113]) just south of the APE in Section 27 of Township 24 South, Range 21 E. (GLO 1846).

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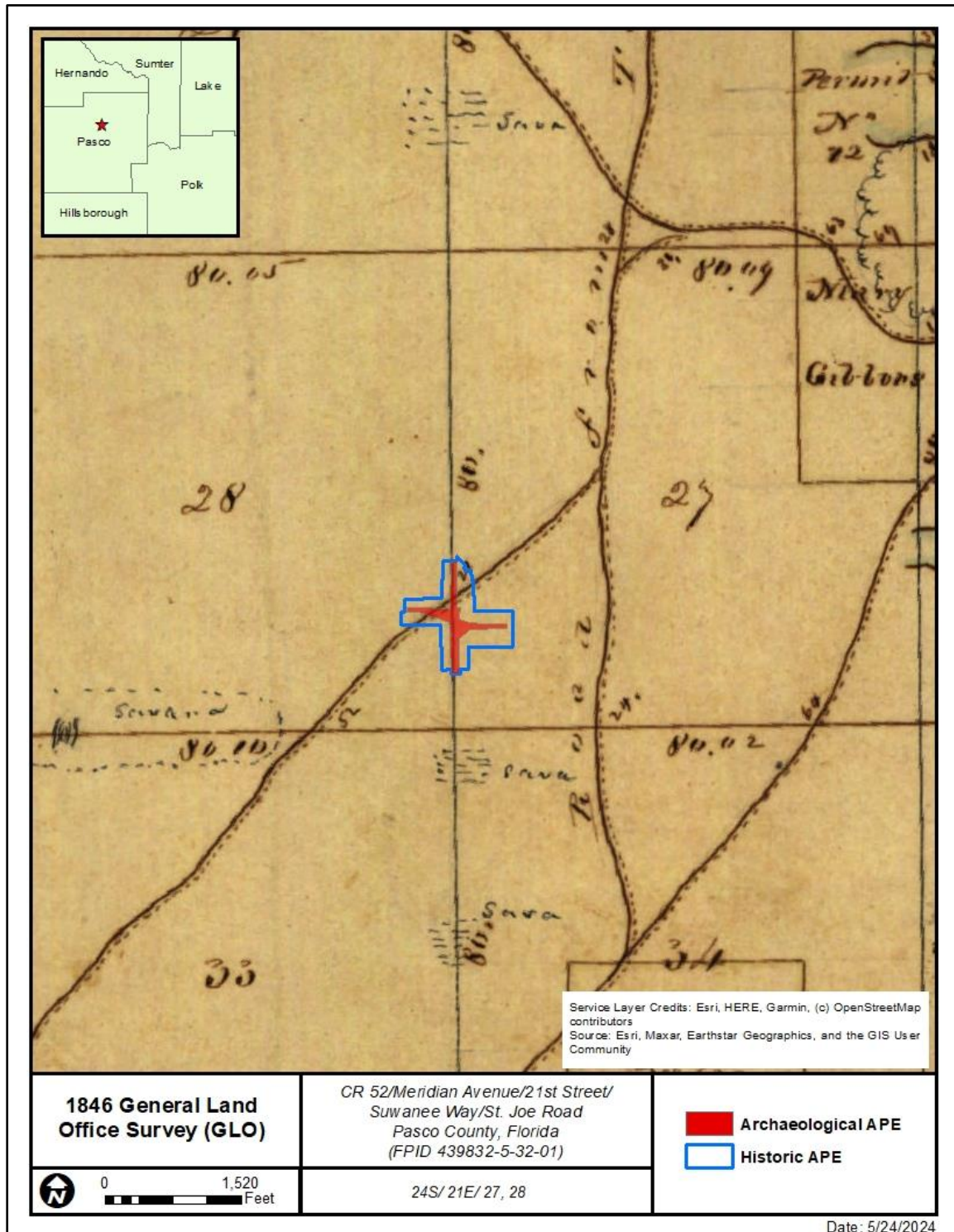


Figure 4.2: 1846 General Land Office Survey (GLO 1846).

A segment of the historic route survives today as Fort King Road/17th Street in Dade City, four blocks east of the APE. Fort King Road became the site of the infamous Dade Battle when Major Francis Langhorne Dade of the United States Army and all but three of his 110 troops were killed during an ambush by a band of Seminole near present-day Bushnell as they made their way to Fort King on December 28, 1835. The deaths of Major Dade and his men gained national attention and prompted the United States to intensify its campaign to forcibly remove the Seminole from Florida during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). The GLO Survey suggests that Major Dade and his troops may have marched through what would later become Dade City as they marched toward Fort King in the winter of 1835 but there is no indication of development within the APE at that time (Florida Historical Society [FHS] 1835; GLO 1846; Pierce 1957).

Fort Dade was constructed along the Withlacoochee River in hopes of further securing the area for white settlement in 1836. Following the passage of the Armed Occupation Act of 1845, it was rebuilt near present-day Dade City. The small community of Fort Dade was incorporated as part of Hernando County upon its creation from a southern portion of Alachua County in 1843. Named for Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto, Hernando County was briefly changed to Benton County to honor Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton in 1845 but reverted to its original title by 1850 due to his support for the Union. The town of DeSoto (which later became Brooksville) initially served as the county seat, but it was relocated to Bay Port (later Bayport) just before the start of the Third Seminole War (1855-1858). Most of the Seminole were removed to Indian Territory in modern-day Oklahoma by the war's end, although a few hundred found refuge in the Florida Everglades (Hendley 1941; Miller 2019).

The population of Hernando County reached roughly 1,200 by the time Florida seceded from the United States in 1861. Bay Port and other communities along the Gulf Coast supplied salt for the Confederacy during the war, while interior sections provided cattle, lumber, and turpentine. Union troops regularly conducted raids of the area, and after they attacked Bay Port in 1863, the county seat was returned to Brooksville (Hendley 1941; Miller 2019). Following the Civil War, the population nearly tripled, prompting local officials to establish the Hernando County School Board in 1871. Fort Dade gained its first post office in 1872. The records of Hernando County were lost when the county courthouse burned in 1877 and a new two-story courthouse was completed the following year. A post office was established in M.T. Rowe's general at Hatton, a small community roughly two miles south of present-day Dade City, in 1882. Surveys for the construction of a railroad began in September of that year, which platted a new community about a mile northeast of Hatton. Railroad officials convinced Rowe to move his store to the new site, including its post office, which was renamed Dade City following the town's incorporation in December 1884 (Hendley 1941).

The arrival of the Florida Railway & Navigation Company and Florida Southern Railroads attracted businesses and settlers from Fort Dade to Dade City by 1886 (**Figure 4.3**). By then, the newly incorporated town hosted about two dozen retail businesses, a hotel, livery stables, as well as several churches (Miller 2019). The rapid growth of the area combined with the construction of the railroad led the Florida State Legislature to create Pasco County from a southern portion of Hernando County in 1887. Banner was initially suggested as the title, but the county was ultimately named for Samuel Pasco (**Figure 4.4**), a Jefferson County judge and Confederate Veteran who was elected to the United

States Senate during the same state legislative session in which the county was created. The Orange Belt Railway was constructed shortly after Pasco County was formed in 1887. Unlike the aforementioned railroads, it bypassed Dade City to connect other more rural communities such as Trilby, Blanton, and San Antonio. The Fort Dade post office was abandoned in 1889, the same year that Dade City was incorporated as a city and chosen as the permanent county seat (Hendley 1941; Miller 2011).



Figure 4.3: Detail of Florida Railroad & Navigation Company map showing the route of its line and the Florida Southern Railway through Dade City, c. 1886 (State Library and Archives of Florida 1886).



Figure 4.4: Undated portrait of United States Senator and Pasco County namesake, Samuel Pasco (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.).

Henry B. Plant purchased a controlling interest in the Florida Southern Railroad in 1883 and acquired the Orange Belt Railway by 1893. Both lines were converted to standard gauge and incorporated as part of his Plant System of railroads and steamships. The Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad took possession of the Florida Railway & Navigation Company Line after it fell into receivership in 1889. Henry B. Plant died in 1899, and his heirs sold the Plant System to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad by 1902. The Seaboard Air Line leased the Florida Central & Peninsular in 1900 and merged with the railroad by 1903. Combined, these three railroads would shape the development of Pasco County for much of the twentieth century (Johnson 1969; Pettengill 1952). The city gained electricity and telephone service by 1905, as horse-drawn buggies and wagons were slowly replaced by the automobile (Miller 2019).

Many of the Black laborers who had come to Pasco County to construct the aforementioned railroads settled in the northern section of Dade City in rows of frame shotgun houses by the late 1800s, while others settled in nearby Trilby. Many worked in local groves and packing houses. Others established businesses in the Black community. The Dade City Colored School was established to meet the growing needs of Black students in 1899. The Julius Rosenwald Foundation provided funds for the construction of a schoolhouse for Black students along 6th Street northeast of the APE in 1928, by which time local Black educator Reverend J.D. Moore had become its principal. The Dade City Colored School was renamed the Moore Academy shortly after the construction of the new schoolhouse. Odell Kinston (O.K.) Mickens came from Marion County to become principal of the school in 1933 and expanded its curriculum to include the 12th grade by 1940. The Moore Academy was lost to fire in 1936, and classes were held in local churches until it could be rebuilt on lands donated by Reverend Moore (Jeffares 1987; Miller 2021).

Although the Florida Land Boom briefly attracted speculators and developers to Dade City its citrus industry sustained the local economy throughout much of the city's history. Truck farming began in the early twentieth century as the community overcame the Great Freeze of 1894-1895. Farmers transported crops from throughout the county to the city's two railroad depots, where they were shipped to ports throughout the state. Shade tobacco cultivation in Dade City began in the late 1890s, as the citrus industry recovered. Construction of the Sunnybrook Tobacco Company cigar factory in 1899 temporarily employed local residents, before it was lost to fire in 1924 (Miller 2019).

By the mid-1920s more than \$2 million in new structures were constructed throughout the city, including a new ice plant, mercantile house, theater, residences, and various commercial buildings (*Dade City Banner* 1926). The Pasco Packing Association (8PA02310), a local citrus farming cooperative, was formed in 1936 and constructed a packing house in eastern Dade City soon after (*Tampa Tribune* 1936). One of the largest employers in Dade City, the Lykes family acquired the Pasco Packing Company in 1945 and was joined by the Evans Packing Company, a citrus processing firm that developed frozen concentrates, by 1957 (Hamric 1983).

Meridian Street (later Avenue) was established as a dirt road (**Figure 4.5**) shortly before the incorporation of Dade City. The road led west from 7th Street to White Avenue (later White Street/21st Street/SR 52/CR 41/CR 52) and narrowed from 90 ft to 45 ft before reaching its western terminus (Sanborn Map Company 1946). Oaks trees were planted

along the street in the 1890s and greeted motorists as they made their way to the downtown business district, where a new Pasco County courthouse was constructed in 1909, and a new Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot was built in 1912 (Miller 2019). Old Dade City Road (8PA00113) linked western Pasco County with Dade City in 1910. The route of the historic road led directly to White Street (later 21st Street), south of the APE, and now forms a segment of CR 52/21st Street (Janus Research 2005).

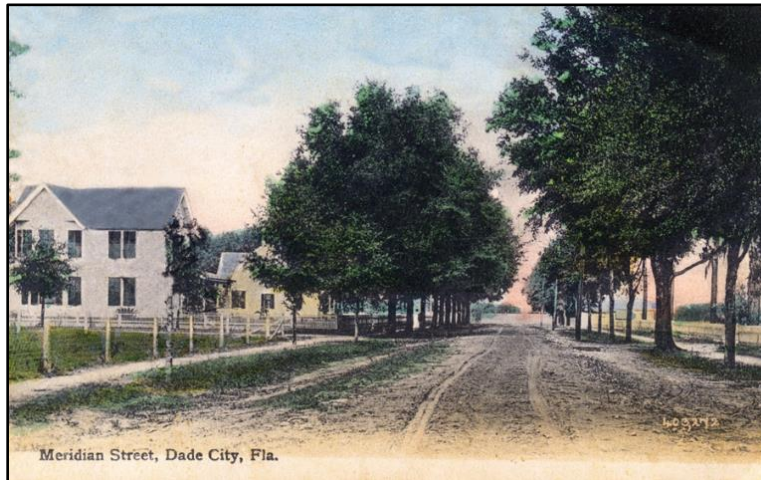
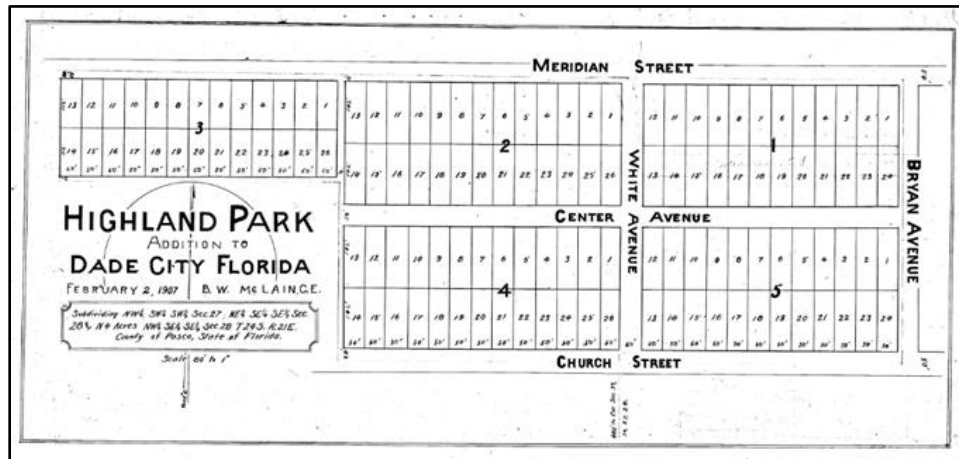


Figure 4.5: Undated postcard with photograph of Meridian Street (Avenue) as a dirt road, facing east towards downtown Dade City (Miller 2011).

The Pasco County School Board, formed in 1887, oversaw the construction of a new Pasco County High School in Dade City in 1913. By 1918, the school board was forced to borrow funds from the Bank of Dade City to ensure its survival (Davis 2002). Meridian Street (Avenue) was paved from White Street at its western end to the Atlantic Coast Line station east of downtown in 1919. By the 1920s new neighborhoods, such as Highland Park (**Figure 4.6**) and Golf Course Estates (**Figure 4.7**), were platted west of White Street within the APE, although their development did not begin until the 1940s (Tampa Tribune 1919; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

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St. Joe Road (Suwanee Way/SR 578) was established west of Dade City by the 1920s and connected the area with the rural community of Darby. Beginning roughly a mile and a half west of downtown, real estate advertisements for properties along the rural road highlighted its nearby “chain of lakes” and boasted their location in the “Mountains of Pasco” (*Tampa Tribune* 1925). By the 1930s, it was home to farmsteads, citrus groves, cattle pastures, poultry farms, a meat curing facility, and a refrigerated storage house (*Tampa Tribune* 1934,1935).

The population of Dade City nearly doubled from 1920 to 1940, but the area remained largely rural, as evidenced by a 1941 USDA aerial photograph (**Figure 4.8**). The photograph shows the intersections of White Street (21st Street) and Meridian Street (Avenue)/St. Joe Road (Suwanee Way) surrounded mostly by citrus groves and vacant land. The only structure constructed within the APE at that time, 37015 Suwanee Way (8PA0606) can be seen northeast of the intersection of Suwanee Way and White Street (21st Street). Meridian Street (Avenue) ends with a curve that intersects with 21st Street before continuing north towards Virginia Avenue. There are no structures within the Highland Park plat, and only two are shown within the citrus groves of Golf Course Estates. Virginia Avenue and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road are shown in their current alignment, and 22nd and 23rd Streets appear to be dirt roads traversing citrus groves (USDA 1941).

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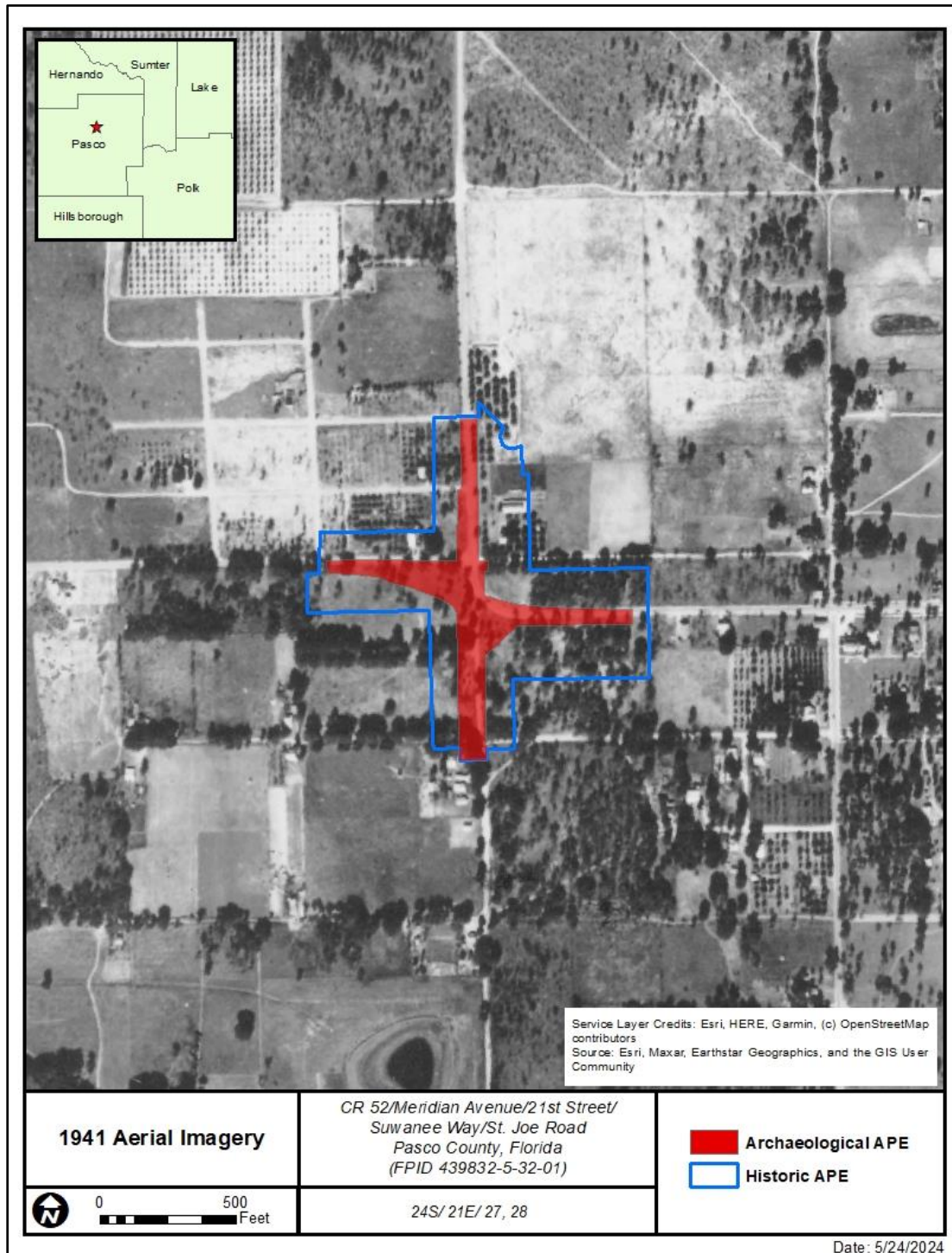


Figure 4.8: 1941 aerial photograph (USDA 1941).

A new city hall building was completed downtown by 1943, as several male Dade City residents were called to serve in World War II (*Tampa Tribune* 1943). Dade City hosted 250 German prisoners of war (POW) during the war after the US Army Corps of Engineers constructed Branch Camp No. 7, a compound south of the Dade City Cemetery (8PA03012) outside of the APE, in 1944. As one of 22 POW camps established throughout Florida, it supplied agricultural and industrial labor for the Dade City area until 1946. Many prisoners worked at the nearby Pasco Packing House and were paid local wages with a small deduction for their personal needs (Historical Marker Database [HMDB] 2018; Miller 2019).

Developers' plans for the area surrounding the APE were not realized until the city expanded its boundaries to accommodate residential growth after the war (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). Previously platted, yet undeveloped areas such as Highland Park and Golf Course Estates provided homes for GIs as they returned to Dade City (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). Center Avenue east of White Street (21st Street) was eliminated when the Highland Park subdivision was replatted in 1946 (**Figure 4.9**), which facilitated the construction of five new homes within the APE (37016-37108 Meridian Avenue [8PA03647-8PA03651]) from 1951 to 1962 (Pasco County Clerk and Comptroller 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

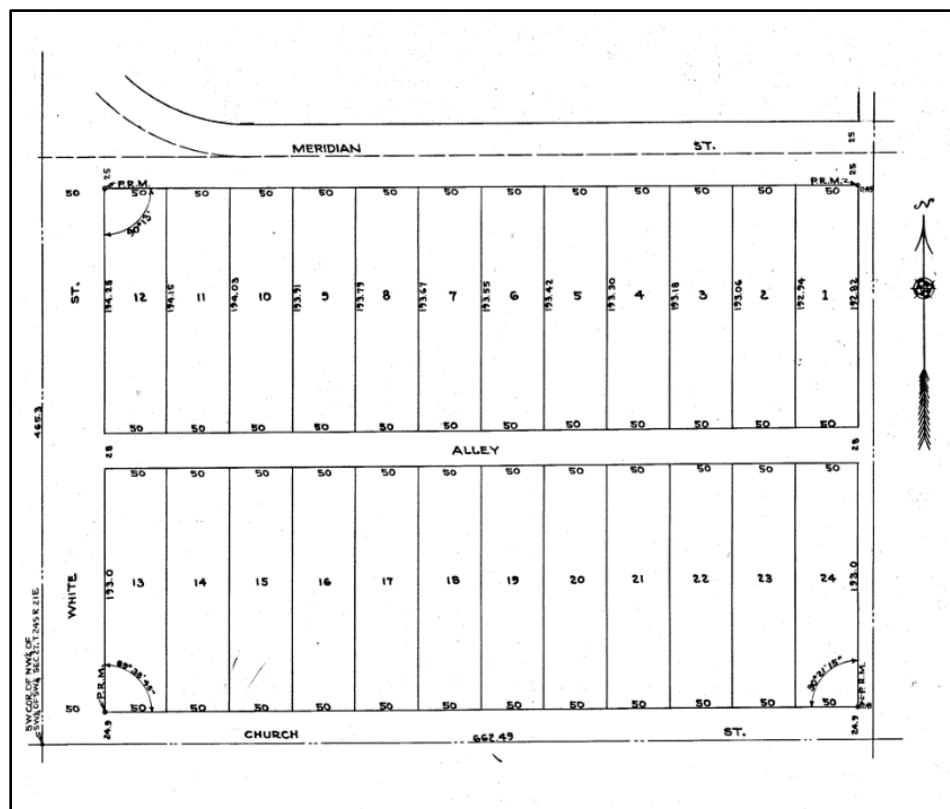


Figure 4.9: Highland Park Replat including the elimination of Center Avenue east of White Street (21st Street) to provide for the construction of new homes along West Meridian Street (Avenue), c. 1946 (Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024).

White Street was changed to 21st Street in 1946 and incorporated as part of CR 41 that year. As veterans returned home from World War II, the SRD of Florida responded to Florida's unprecedented population growth by expanding its road system in the mid-1940s. Several new roads were constructed, while some local routes, such as 21st Street/CR 41, were included as part of a state highway after a state renumbering system overseen by State Road Board Chairman F. Elgin Bayless was implemented in 1945. County workers dispatched by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) prepared SR 210 for resurfacing in 1946, which was completed by the SRD later that year. SR 210 was redesignated as SR 52 by 1949, at which point 21st Street/CR 41 was incorporated as part of the new state highway (Johnston 2002; SRD 1949)

The Pasco Theater opened downtown in 1948 and was complimented by the opening of the Joy-Lan Drive-In Theater (8PA00441) north of the city in 1950. The old Pasco High School was repurposed as Pasco Elementary School when a new high school for white students was completed in 1949 (Davis 2002). St. Joe Road was incorporated as a segment of SR 578 by the early 1950s, as the SRD began ROW acquisitions to widen its route (*Tampa Tribune* 1952). By then, the eastern segment of St. Joe Road had been developed into residential neighborhoods, such as Golf Course Estates and Highland Park (*Tampa Tribune* 1953a). WDCF, the city's first radio station started broadcasting in 1954 and a new Dade City post office was dedicated in 1956 (Miller 2019).

Tampa realtor Leo A. Latsinger was one of the first developers to transform the citrus groves west of White Street (21st Street) into residential neighborhoods in the early 1950s. Located along brick streets, the development offered concrete block homes in three styles, ranging in price from \$8,750 to \$8,950 (*Tampa Tribune* 1950a). Permits for the development of Golf Course Estates were issued in April 1950, and Latsinger constructed homes under the GI Bill and Federal Housing Administration (FHA) guidelines (*Tampa Tribune* 1950). Construction of the subdivision continued as developer J.F. Higgins expanded its boundaries west by 1953 (*Tampa Tribune* 1953b, 1955).

The postwar era brought several improvements for Dade City's Black community despite its segregated nature. The Mickens-Harper Subdivision, one of the first residential neighborhoods designed for the city's Black residents, was established just beyond the city limits, east of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1949. O.K. Mickens joined with local funeral homeowner James Row Harper and other Black community leaders to oversee the development of the neighborhood. By 1952, a new school, Moore Elementary, was constructed for Black students along East Main Avenue (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard). A new high school for Black students was completed in 1956, which was named Mickens High School in recognition of O.K. Mickens's commitment to Dade City's Black educational system (Brennan 1983; Horgan, Hall, and Herrmann 1992).

As president of the Dade City Civics Committee, O.K. Mickens joined with his wife and seven other Black community leaders to ensure the construction of a community building at Pyracantha Park, west of the Mickens-Harper Subdivision in 1962 (*St. Petersburg Times* 1963). Mickens High School was changed to Moore-Mickens Middle School when Pasco County Schools were desegregated in 1970. The school became Moore-Mickens Educational Center, an adult education facility in 1987, and is still in use to this day. Following his retirement, O.K. Mickens was elected as Pasco County's first Black city councilman in 1974. He was reelected without opposition in 1978 and died while in office

after being recognized as Pasco County's "Man of the Year" in 1980 (Brennan 1983; Horgan, Hall, and Herrmann 1992).

Meridian Street was changed to Meridian Avenue by the 1950s and the road underwent a series of changes soon after. The median from 10th Street to 7th Street (US Highway 98), where residents gathered west of downtown, was reduced to a "nine-foot park" to provide street parking and prevent motorists from parking under the shade of its grand oaks in 1958. Left-hand turn lanes were also added from west of the railroad to 21st Street at that time and plans called for Meridian Avenue to be repaved soon after (*Tampa Tribune* 1958). The street's majestic oak trees, which had formed a canopy over Meridian Avenue since the late 1800s, were removed by the decade's end to provide more parking, make the city resemble more of an "up-and-coming, growing community," and eliminate the harm they were reportedly inflicting upon its sewer system (Jeffares, *Majestic Trees Part of City's Character* 1989).

Meridian Street's change to Meridian Avenue coincided with the incorporation of 21st Street (formerly White Street/Avenue) as a segment of SR 52 by 1960. A historic topographic map (**Figure 4.10**) shows the intersection of the two routes in its current configuration. The map also shows Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road as a section of CR 578, as well as the routes of 22nd and 23rd Streets through the Golf Course Estates Subdivision. Golf Course Estates and Highland Park are shown within the city limits, at their western edge, along Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road. A single structure is shown within the APE on the map (37015 Suwanee Way [8PA03606]), although 15 others that were recorded during this survey had been constructed within its boundaries by that time (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024; USGS 1960).

Dade City continued its growth through the 1960s with a population of almost 5,000 residents, as residential subdivisions filled its rural landscape. A new Pasco County High School for white students was built southwest of the city in 1963 (*Tampa Tribune* 1963). The Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads merged to form the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1967 (Turner 2003). Development of the Golf Course Estates and Highland Park Subdivisions continued into the 1970s, which is apparent in a 1974 aerial photograph (**Figure 4.11**). The image shows 21st Street, Meridian Avenue, and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road in their current configuration, as well as the location of the 21 historic structures within the APE that were recorded during this survey (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024; USDA 1974). Safety concerns prompted the FDOT to install a traffic signal at the junction of 21st Street and Meridian Avenue in 1981, which along with other improvements eliminated the decorative landscaping that once adorned the intersection (Holt and Pounds 1981).

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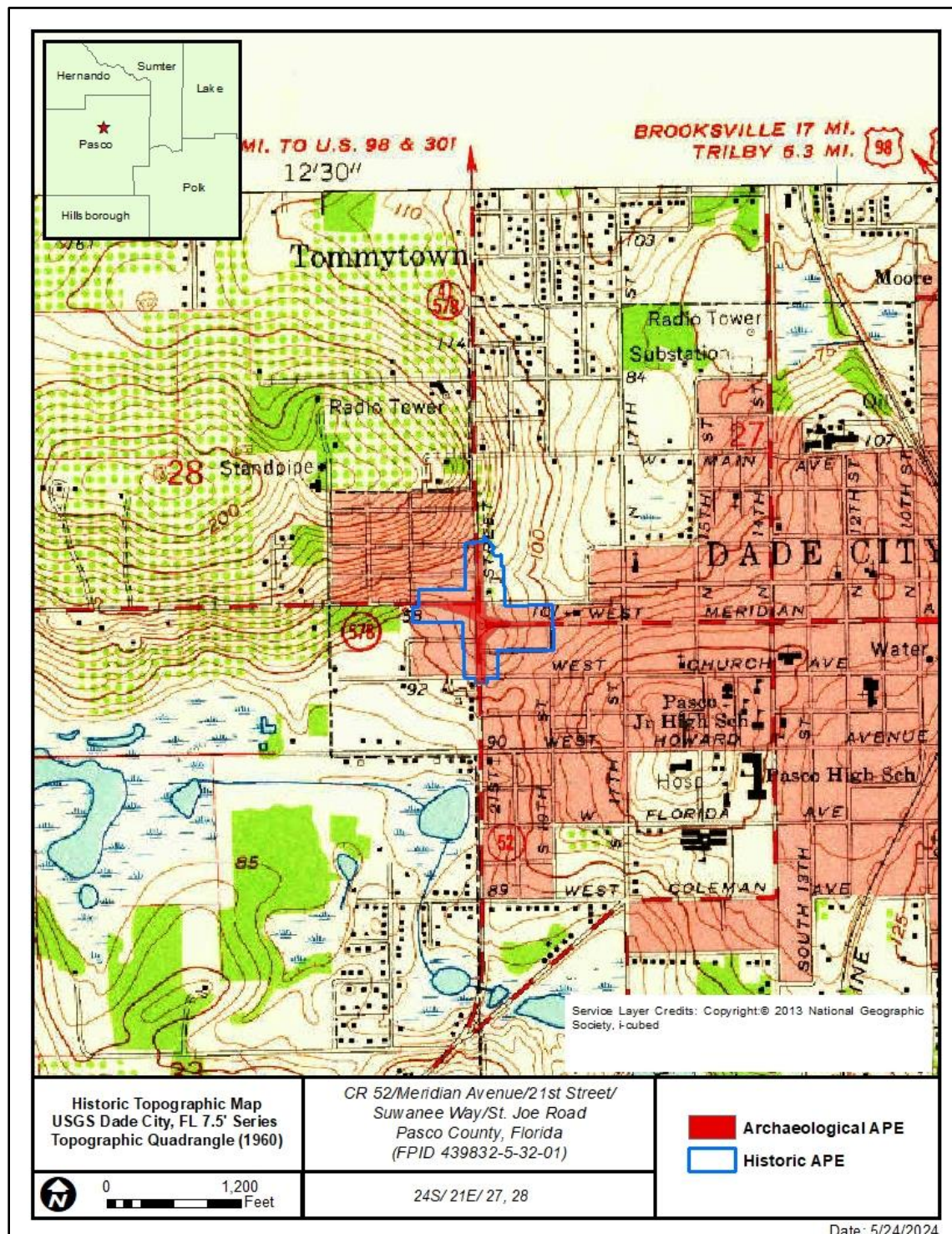


Figure 4.10: 1960 Topographic Map (USGS 1960).

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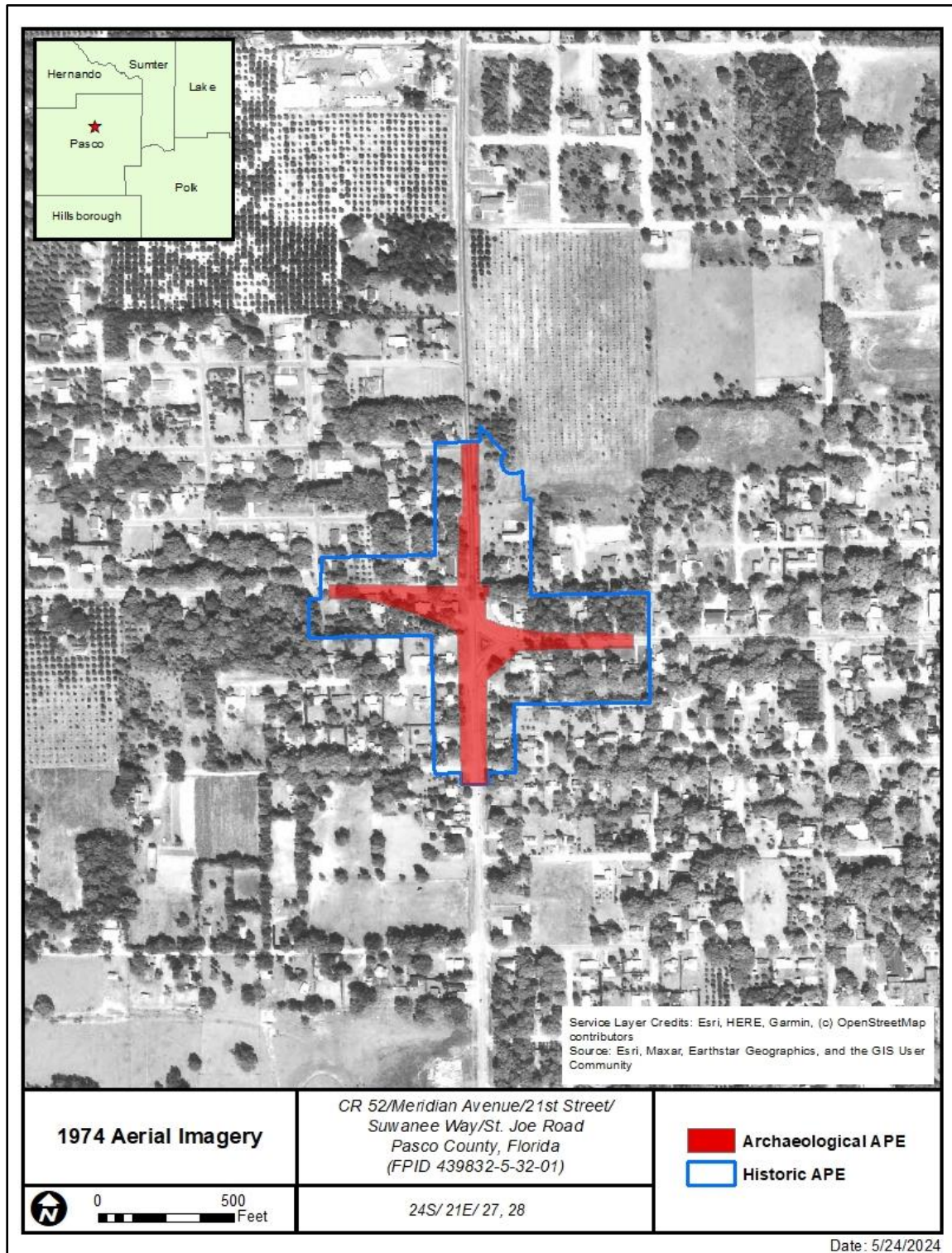


Figure 4.11: 1974 aerial photograph (USDA 1974).

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was acquired by CSX Transportation in 1980, at which point the former Florida Central & Peninsular/Seaboard Air Line Railroad line through downtown was dismantled (Turner 2003). Another harsh freeze struck Dade City in 1981. As the temperature dropped to 16 degrees, it destroyed many of the citrus groves that had surrounded the city for much of its history (Miller 2019). New homes and businesses replaced the groves in some sections, while others were cleared for future development (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). The 1981 freeze likely eliminated the remaining citrus groves shown adjacent to the APE in the 1974 aerial photograph, as many former agricultural areas have now become residential subdivisions (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). Dade City celebrated the 100th anniversary of its incorporation in 1989, as its chamber of commerce hosted a parade, centennial ball, and other activities designed to create a “festive atmosphere” (Jeffares 1989).

Dade City presently covers roughly seven square miles and is now home to about 7,500 residents. Its downtown, with its eclectic shops and restaurants, continues to attract visitors and new businesses (Dade City 2024). Many of its longtime residents still live nearby, while others come to enjoy the Dade City Heritage Museum and a historical self-guided tour, which features several homes along the eastern portion of Meridian Avenue (Dade City Historical Walking Tour 2024). Manufacturing and service industry businesses have replaced the cattle and citrus farms that once fueled the local economy, although the city retains much of its small-town character and several of its historic structures (Dade City 2024).

5.0 Survey and Laboratory Methods

5.1 Archaeological

This Phase I CRAS was designed to evaluate the APE for the presence of archaeological sites. The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey, conducted thorough visual inspection of surface exposures, and photographic documentation of the survey area. No subsurface testing was conducted during this survey due to the presence of buried utilities, sidewalks, and areas previously disturbed by roadway and sidewalk construction. Had subsurface testing been feasible, the testing methodology would have followed the FDHR (2003) *Module Three Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*.

5.2 Laboratory and Curation

No artifacts were recovered, and therefore, no laboratory or curation methods were utilized; however, typical methods would have included the following: all recovered artifacts are analyzed by qualified archaeologists using accepted practices. Recovered artifacts are washed and brushed clean, when necessary, and allowed to air-dry. Procedures and analyses are employed that are necessary to meet project goals and are completed in the most effective and cost-efficient manner possible.

If encountered, aboriginal ceramics and lithic artifacts are designated and classified, when possible, following existing typologies (Bullen 1975; Willey 1949). Ceramics are analyzed and classified according to type, vessel portion, surface decoration, surface finish, and

temper. Likewise, historic material, if encountered, is sorted and divided into groups on the basis of material, such as ceramics, glass, metal, construction debris, etc.

All artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and digital data including geospatial project data are curated at the Tallahassee AtkinsRéalís facility.

5.3 Historic Resources

A historic resources desktop analysis was conducted prior to the field survey to identify any previously recorded historic resources and any parcels of historic age with the potential for containing structures 48 years of age or older. To account for project build time, an additional two years was added to the period of evaluation, i.e., constructed in or prior to 1976. These parcels were outlined on field maps of the APE and used for reference during the subsequent field survey. Historic resources include, but are not limited to, structures/buildings, cemeteries, objects, resource groups/districts, and bridges.

A field survey of the current APE was conducted on April 4, 2024 to review the location of the proposed improvements in relation to these known or potential cultural resources. The field survey included a pedestrian/windshield survey of the overall project APE to identify, document, photograph, and evaluate any resource 52 years of age or older, i.e., constructed in or prior to 1976. Any resource that was previously recorded but displayed significant changes was rerecorded and an updated FMSF form was created. However, previously recorded resources whose FMSF forms meet current FDHR standards were not updated. The field survey also evaluated the integrity of any cultural resources and their eligibility for listing on the NRHP, individually and as part of a potential historic district. Additionally, any resource that was eligible for listing in the NRHP was also examined for the potential effects of the current project's proposed improvements. All newly identified resources were documented, photographed, and subsequently received an associated identification number with the FMSF.

5.4 Local Consultation

A Notification for Consultation of the Section 106 Process was sent to Nectarios Pittos, Support Director for the Pasco County Planning Department, in June 2024 (see **Appendix D**). The purpose of the notification was to inquire about historic resources within the APE that should be considered for this project. No response has been received at the time this CRAS was submitted.

6.0 Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Remains

Although rare, archaeological deposits, subsurface features, or unmarked human remains can be encountered during project development, despite the project having received a thorough professional cultural resource assessment. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of project development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, FS, will be followed. All activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and the FDOT District Seven Environmental Administrator will be contacted.

Additionally, if the remains appear to be 75 years or older, the State Archaeologist will be contacted. If the remains appear to be less than 75 years old, the local Medical Examiner will be contacted. If unexpected discoveries other than human remains are found, a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the FDOT and the SHPO will determine if the discovery is significant. In the event the discovery is found not to be significant, the work may immediately resume. If the discovery is found to be significant, then project development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented, after which project development activities may then resume.

7.0 Survey Results

A pedestrian/windshield field survey was conducted on April 4, 2024. A FMSF Survey Log is included in **Appendix B** and a copy of each newly recorded FMSF form is included in **Appendix C**.

7.1 Archaeological

Based upon the desktop analysis and associated data, preliminary areas of archaeological probability were determined. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within or directly adjacent to the project APE. The APE is characterized by disturbed soil types, roadway construction, sidewalks, and buried utilities within the ROW and proposed areas of ROW acquisition. Therefore, based upon the environmental setting and cultural history of the surrounding area, it was determined that the APE has a low potential for yielding archaeological material. See *Section 2.0 Environmental Setting* and *4.0 Cultural Overview* for environmental data and cultural context used to determine archaeological probability.

No shovel testing was feasible within the project APE due to sidewalks, buried utilities, and disturbance from roadway construction. The field survey conducted on April 4, 2024 consisted of a thorough visual inspection of surface exposures and photographic documentation of the survey area (**Figure 7.1–Figure 7.12**). All field assessment activities were documented in accordance with accepted professional standards. No archaeological material was observed/uncovered as a result of field survey/visual inspection. It is the professional opinion of the District that no *in situ* archaeological material is present within the APE. No further archaeological field survey is recommended. Contractors working on the project will be made aware of the guidelines described in *Section 6.0 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains*.

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Figure 7.1: Buried utilities and sidewalk along eastern ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue, facing northwest.



Figure 7.2: Buried utilities and sidewalk along eastern ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue, facing northwest.

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Figure 7.3: Buried utilities along western ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue, facing northeast.



Figure 7.4: Buried utilities and sidewalk along western ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Center Avenue/Meridian Avenue, facing south.



Figure 7.5: Sidewalk along northern Meridian Avenue ROW, facing west.



Figure 7.6: Buried utilities and sidewalk along southern Meridian Avenue ROW, facing east.



Figure 7.7: Buried utilities along eastern ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, facing northwest.

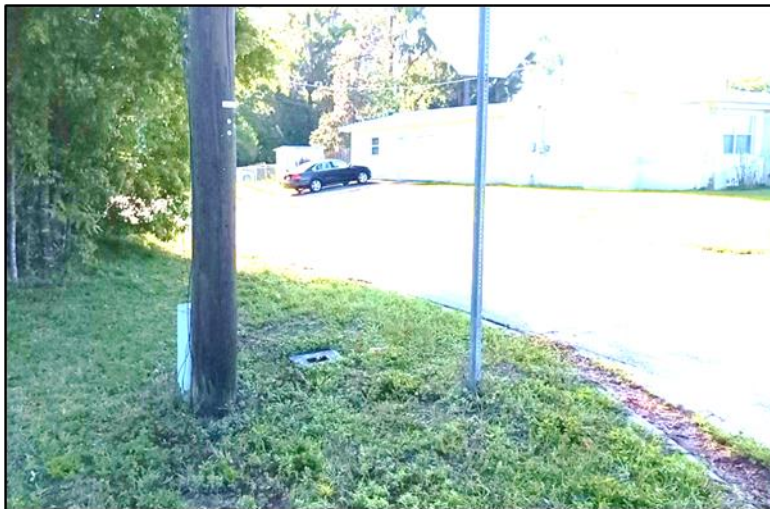


Figure 7.8: Buried utilities along eastern ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, facing southeast.

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Figure 7.9: Buried utilities along western ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, facing north.



Figure 7.10: Buried utilities along eastern ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, facing southwest.



Figure 7.11: Buried utilities along western ROW of intersection of CR 52/21st Street at Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, facing south.



Figure 7.12: Buried utilities along southern Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road ROW, facing east.

7.2 Historic Resources

The field survey confirmed that there are no previously recorded historic resources within the APE. The survey confirmed 23 unrecorded resources (21 historic structures and two [2] historic objects [Figure 7.13]) and two (2) unrecorded segments of historic-age roads within the APE.

FMSF forms were prepared for the 23 unrecorded resources within the APE. An FMSF Form was not prepared for the unrecorded segments of historic-age roads (CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue) within the APE. The segments of these roads within the APE have undergone several changes since they were established and are not associated with any significant historical events or individuals. In accordance with *Florida's Historic Roads and Trails MPS Draft* (Johnston 2002), the segments of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue within the APE meet none of the suggested parameters beyond historic age and no longer retain original materials or construction. As such, the segment of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue within the APE were not recorded as a linear resources during this survey.

A FMSF Survey Log can be found in **Appendix B** and FMSF forms can be found in **Appendix C**. Background research was conducted for each resource to determine any significant historical associations. Continuation sheets were prepared and attached to their associated FMSF Forms (see **Appendix C**). All resources were then evaluated for their integrity. Due to a lack of significant features and sufficient association, alterations, and little possibility of yielding any historical information, none of the newly recorded resources within the APE are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The project APE is not contained within a potential historic district that would be eligible for listing in the NRHP. There are numerous alterations to historic structures and pockets of non-historic infill.

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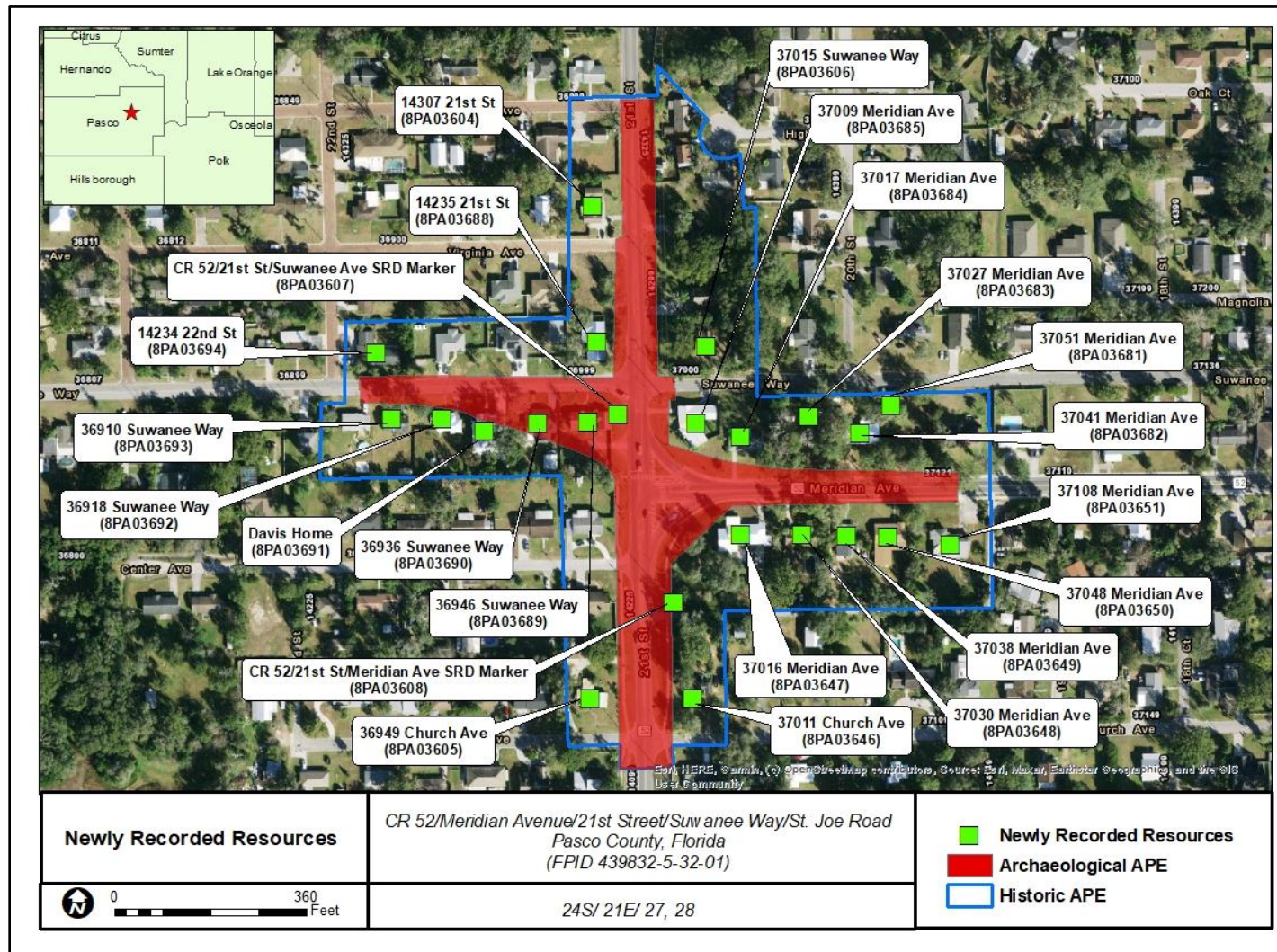


Figure 7.13: Map showing location of newly recorded resources within the APE.

Table 7.1: Newly Recorded Historic Resources within the Project APE

FMSF No.	Address/Name	Year Constructed/ Established	Resource Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8PA03604	14307 21 st Street	c. 1950	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03605	36949 Church Avenue	c. 1962	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03606	37015 Suwanee Way	c. 1935	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03607	CR 52/21 st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker	c. 1947	Historic Object	Ineligible
8PA03608	CR 52/21 st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker	c. 1947	Historic Object	Ineligible
8PA03646	37011 Church Avenue	c. 1946	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03647	37016 Meridian Avenue	c. 1954	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03648	37030 Meridian Avenue	c. 1951	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03649	37038 Meridian Avenue	c. 1954	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03650	37048 Meridian Avenue	c. 1962	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03651	37108 Meridian Avenue	c. 1956	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03681	37051 Meridian Avenue	c. 1964	Historic Structure	Ineligible

FMSF No.	Address/Name	Year Constructed/ Established	Resource Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8PA03682	37041 Meridian Avenue	c. 1954	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03683	37027 Meridian Avenue	c. 1948	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03684	37017 Meridian Avenue	c. 1957	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03685	37009 Meridian Avenue	c. 1956	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03688	14235 21 st Street	c. 1973	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03689	36946 Suwanee Way	c. 1946	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03690	36936 Suwanee Way	c. 1946	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03691	Davis Home (36926 Suwanee Way)	c. 1956	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03692	36918 Suwanee Way	c. 1950	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03693	36910 Suwanee Way	c. 1950	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8PA03694	14234 22 nd Street	c. 1970	Historic Structure	Ineligible

14307 21st Street (8PA03604)

14307 21st Street (8PA03604 [**Figure 7.14**]) is a one-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Golf Course Estates subdivision of Dade City, c. 1950. The subdivision was platted in 1925 but not developed until after World War II. The structure has been altered, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.14: 14307 21st Street (8PA03604), facing west.

36949 Church Avenue (8PA03605)

36949 Church Avenue (8PA03605 [**Figure 7.15**]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1962. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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Figure 7.15: 36949 Church Avenue (8PA03605), facing north.

37015 Suwanee Way (8PA03606)

37015 Suwanee Way (8PA03606 [Figure 7.16]) is a 1.5-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed c. 1935. The structure has been altered through a porch enclosure, aluminum siding, and replacement windows. It is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.16: 37015 Suwanee Way (8PA03606), facing northwest.

CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607)

The CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607, **Figure 7.17**) is a concrete marker located southwest of the intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Suwanee Way. It was constructed by the SRD in approximately 1947. The height of the historic object measures roughly 24 in and the width is roughly six by six in and is embossed with “SRD R/W” on its eastern side.

The CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607) is adjacent to 21st Street, which currently forms a portion of CR 52 (formerly SR 52) in Dade City. The road is shown at the western edge of the city in a 1941 USDA aerial photograph and was established as White Street by 1946 (Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; USDA 1941). White Street formed a portion of CR 41 in 1946 and was incorporated as part of SR 52 by the SRD in 1949 (SRD 1947, 1949). It is uncertain when the historic marker was constructed, but the incorporation of White Street/CR 41 as part of SR 52 suggests that it was placed along the ROW by the SRD in approximately 1947.

The historic object is of a common type with no significant associations or distinctive features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The object may be locally significant.



Figure 7.17: CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607), facing southwest.

CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03608)

The CR 52/21st St/Meridian Avenue SRD Marker (8PA03608, **Figure 7.18**) is a concrete marker located southeast of the intersection of CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue. It was constructed by the Florida SRD in approximately 1947. The height of the historic object measures roughly 24 in and the width is roughly six by six in and is embossed with “SRD R/W” on its western side.

The CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03607) is adjacent to 21st Street, which currently forms a portion of CR 52 (formerly SR 52) in Dade City. The road is shown at the western edge of the city in a 1941 USDA aerial photograph and was established as White Street by 1946 (Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; USDA 1941). White Street formed a portion of CR 41 in 1946 and was incorporated as part of SR 52 by the SRD in 1949 (SRD 1947, 1949). It is uncertain when the historic marker was constructed, but the incorporation of White Street/CR 41 as part of SR 52 suggests that it was placed along the right of way by the SRD in approximately 1947.

The historic object is of a common type with no significant associations or distinctive features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The object may be locally significant.



Figure 7.18: CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03608), facing northeast.

37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646)

37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646 [Figure 7.19]) is a one-story Minimal Traditional single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park Replat subdivision of Dade City, c. 1946. The original Highland Park subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.19: 37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646), facing northwest).

37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647)

37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647 [Figure 7.20]) is a one-story concrete block Ranch single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1954. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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Figure 7.20: 37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647), facing south.

37030 Meridian Avenue (8PA03648)

37030 Meridian Avenue (8PA03638 [Figure 7.21]) is a one-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1951. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.21: 37030 Meridian Avenue (8PA03648), facing south.

37038 Meridian Avenue (8PA03649)

37038 Meridian Avenue (8PA03649 [Figure 7.22]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1954. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.22: 37038 Meridian Avenue (8PA03649), facing southwest.

37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650)

37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650 [Figure 7.23]) is a one-story wood frame Ranch single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1962. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.23: 37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650), facing southwest.

37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651)

37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651 [Figure 7.24]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence that was constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1956. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but its eastern section was not developed until it was replatted in 1946. The structure has been altered, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.24: 37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651), facing southwest.

37051 Meridian Avenue(8PA03681)

37051 Meridian Avenue (8PA03681 [Figure 7.25]) is a one-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1964. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.25: 37051 Meridian Avenue (8PA03681), facing northwest.

37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682)

37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682 [Figure 7.26]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1954. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.26: 37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682), facing north.

37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683)

37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683 [Figure 7.27]) is a one-story wood frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1948. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.27: 37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683), facing north.

37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684)

37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684 [Figure 7.28]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1957. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.28: 37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684), facing northeast.

37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685)

37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685 [Figure 7.29]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1956. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure has been altered, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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Figure 7.29: 37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685), facing north.

14235 21st Street (8PA03688)

14235 21st Street (8PA03688 [Figure 7.30]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Golf Course Estates subdivision of Dade City, c. 1973. The subdivision was platted in 1925 but not developed until after World War II. The structure has been altered, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.30: 14235 21st Street (8PA03688), facing southeast.

36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689)

36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689 [Figure 7.31]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1946. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure's original owners were James W. Harris and his wife, Louise N. Harris (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). James W. Harris served in the US Army and Marine Corps during World War II, while Louise N. Harris was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a Masonic organization that was formed in 1867 (Find a Grave 2024; Order of the Eastern Star 2024; *Tampa Tribune* 1995) The couple lived at 36946 Suwanee Way until moving to Homosassa in 1956, at which point they sold it to Allison Bidwell Thompson (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

The structure now features replacement windows, a rear addition, and a gable extension over its front entrance. An SRD ROW marker (8PA03067) is located at the northeastern corner of the structure. The structure has been altered, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features and is not likely to yield any historical information. Therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.31: 36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689), facing south.

36936 Suwanee Way (8PA03690)

36936 Suwanee Way (8PA03690 [Figure 7.32]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1946. The neighborhood was platted in 1907 although it was not developed until after World War II. The home was originally owned by J.C. Smith and his wife, Marguerite Smith. A review of historical newspapers and other sources yielded no information regarding the Smiths, but Pasco County Property Appraiser Records indicate that the couple sold the home Alfred L. Green-Lanus and his wife, Susan Dowling, in 2004 (Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

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The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinctive architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.32: 36936 Suwanee Way (8PA03690), facing south.

Davis Home (8PA03691)

The Davis Home (8PA03691; **Figure 7.33**), located at 36926 Suwanee Way, consists of a one-story wood frame Minimal Traditional single-family residence and accessory structure/garage constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1956. The subdivision was first platted in 1907 but was not developed until after World War II. The home was originally owned by Ray Walter Davis and his wife, Treva E. (Peggy) Blanton Davis, founders of Dade City Hardware (Jeffares 1984; Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

A native of Boaz, Alabama, Ray Davis came to Florida during the Great Depression in 1931. He met his wife in Tampa in 1931 and the couple was married in 1934. They later moved to Alabama and Tennessee, where Ray Davis worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority before being called to serve in World War II. After the war, the couple returned to Tampa, where Davis worked at a wholesale hardware company. One of the company's salesmen suggested that the Davises visit Dade City to "investigate it," and they reportedly fell in love with the town at first sight (Jeffares 1984).

Ray Davis told the *Tampa Tribune* that Dade City was the only town in Florida that reminded him of his hometown, Sand Mountain, Alabama. He had dreamed of someday owning a hardware store like his grandfather, which was realized when the Davises moved to Dade City to establish Dade City Hardware (**Figure 7.34**) in 1946 (*Dade City Banner* 1946; Jeffares 1984). They rented a building at 422 North 7th Street before constructing their own red brick establishment at 312 North 7th Street downtown in 1950. Dade City already had two other hardware stores at the time, but through hard work and long hours,

the Davises established Dade City Hardware as one of the city's most successful and iconic retail businesses before constructing a home along St. Joe Road (later Suwanee Way) in 1956 (Jeffares 1984)

The Davises sold Dade City Hardware to store employee John Newsome in 1962 but they continued to live in the Highland Park neighborhood for another thirty years. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1984, as friends gathered with them at the First United Methodist Church of Dade City to honor the event. Ray Davis died in 1992 and Peggy Davis died in 1995, at which time the couple's home was sold (Find a Grave 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

Dade City Hardware remained one of Dade City's most iconic businesses under John Newsome's ownership (**Figure 7.35**) until its closure in 2017. Its building, constructed by the Davises in 1950 (the Davis Building), survives at 14320 7th Street in Dade City and is now featured as a stop along the Dade City Historical Self-Guided Walking Tour (Dade City Historical Walking Tour 2024; Jeffares 1984; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

The Davis Home (8PA03691) has been altered through the enclosure of its carport/garage, the addition of a second front entrance, and a metal roof. It is a common type of structure found throughout Florida with no distinctive architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. Due to the structure's history as the residence of Ray W. Davis and Treva E. (Peggy) Davis, it may be locally significant.



Figure 7.33: Davis Home (8PA03691), 36926 Suwanee Way, facing south.

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Figure 7.34: Newspaper clipping of Dade City Hardware advertisement from the December 27, 1946, *Dade City Banner* (*Dade City Banner* 1946).



Figure 7.35: Photograph of Dade City Hardware shortly before its closure (Miller 2017).

36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692)

36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692 [Figure 7.36]) is a one-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1950. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure has been altered through the addition of a metal roof and enclosure of the front porch, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.36: 36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692), facing south.

36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693)

36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693 [Figure 7.37]) is a one-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1950. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure has been altered through the enclosure of its carport/garage and the addition of a fireplace, is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.37: 36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693), facing southwest.

14234 22nd Street (8PA03694)

14234 22nd Street (8PA03694 [**Figure 7.38**]) is a one-story concrete block Ranch single-family residence constructed in the Golf Course Estates subdivision of Dade City, c. 1970. The subdivision was platted in 1925 but not developed until after World War II. The structure is of a common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 7.38: 14234 22nd Street (8PA03694), facing east.

8.0 Conclusion

The FDOT District Seven has prepared a CRAS for CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, in Pasco County, Florida (FPID No. 439832-5-32-01). The proposed undertaking is seeking to use local, state, and federal funds and consists of the replacement of the current T-shaped intersection with a four-legged intersection.

Background research did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resources within the APE. However, the background research and field survey (April 4, 2024) identified 23 unrecorded historic resources (8PA03604–8PA03608, 8PA03646–8PA03651, 8PA03681–8PA03685, and 8PA03688–8PA03694), including segments of historic age roads, CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue, within the APE. Per guidance from *Florida's Historic Roads and Trails MPS Draft* (Johnston 2002), the segments of these roads within the APE do not possess significant historic association and no longer retain original materials or construction; therefore, CR 52/21st Street and Meridian Avenue were not recorded as part of the CRAS.

The identified and recorded resources include 21 structures and two objects. Due to a lack of significant associations, distinctive architectural features, little possibility of yielding any historical information, and/or alterations to these historic resources, none are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, individually or as part of a district.

The archaeological APE consists of areas previously disturbed by roadway and sidewalk construction and buried utilities within the ROW, and private property that was not accessible. A pedestrian field survey conducted on April 4, 2024 confirmed that no shovel tests were necessary for the project, and no archaeological sites were recorded during the CRAS.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no archaeological sites or historic resources within the APE that are NRHP-listed, determined eligible, or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, it is recommended that there be a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**. No further work is recommended.

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10.0 Appendices

Appendix A: Selected Sheets from Signal Concept Plans (dated January 2024)

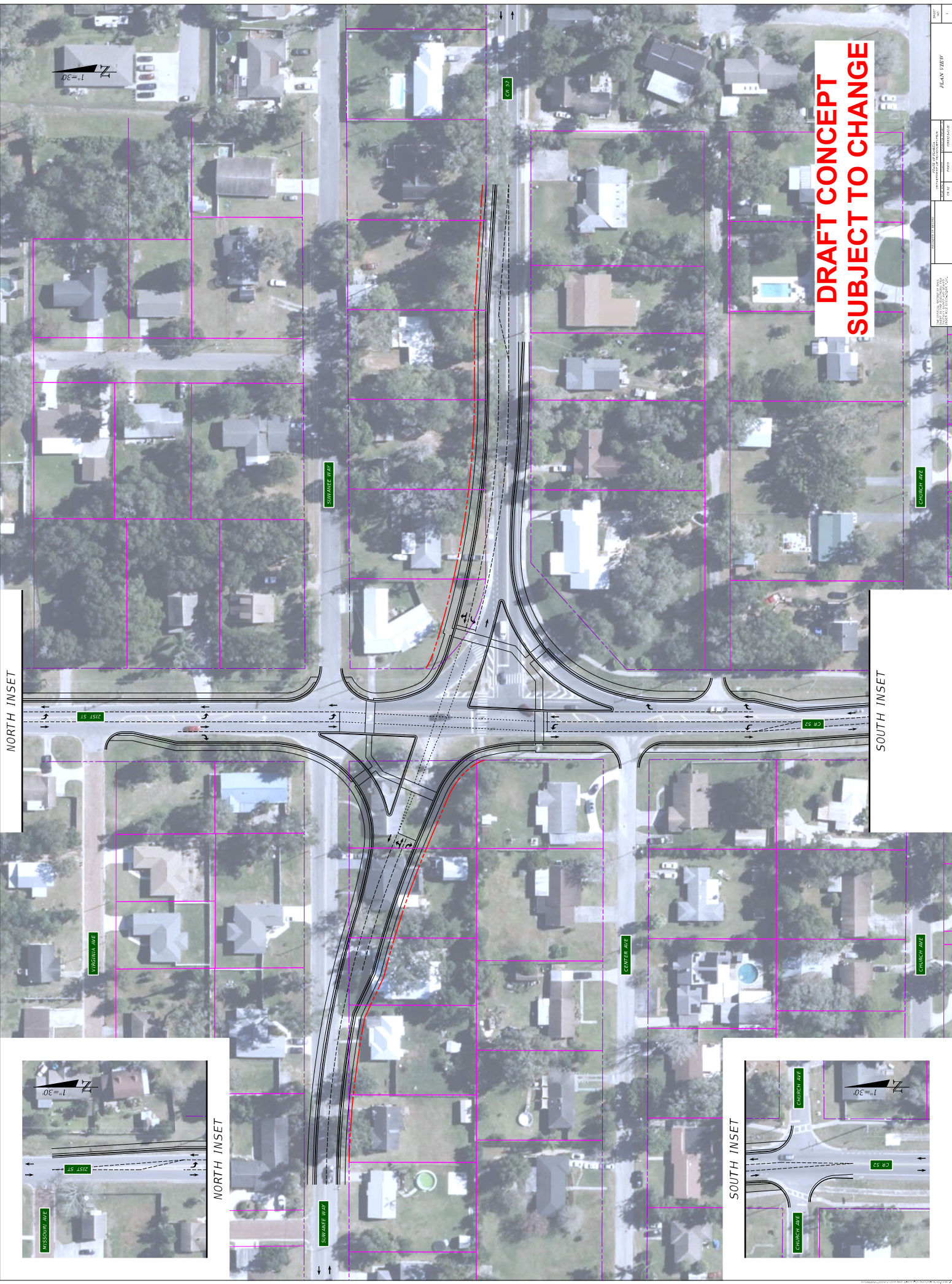
Appendix B: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey Log

Appendix C: Newly Recorded Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms

Appendix D: Notification of Consultation of Section 106 Process

Appendix A: Selected Sheets from Signal Concept Plans (dated January 2024)

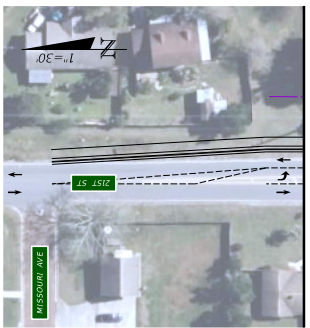
NORTH INSET



DRAFT CONCEPT
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

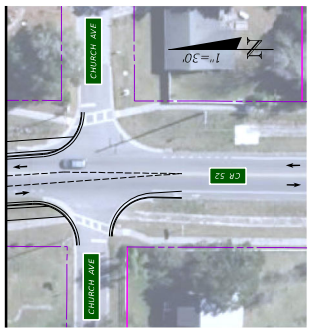
DATE	11/11/2024
PROJECT	2024-2025
DESIGNER	11/11/2024
REVISION	11/11/2024
PLAN VIEW	11/11/2024

SOUTH INSET



NORTH INSET

SOUTH INSET



Appendix B: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, Pasco County, FL

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, Pasco County, Florida, Financial Project Identification Number (FPID No.) 439832-5-32-01

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Anthony Boucher, MA RPA

3. Joshua Goodwin, MA RPA

2. Shannon Bruffett, Ph.D

4. _____

Publication Year 2024Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 78

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

AtkinsRealis. 2024. Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, CR 52/21st Street/Meridian Avenue/Suwanee Way/St Joe Road, Pasco County, Florida, FPID No. 439832-5-52-01. AtkinsRealis, Tampa Florida.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Jo-Anne Peck, MFA HPAffiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization ATKINS Global City Tampa, FL

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

1. County Road 523. Meridian Ave5. Suwanee Way7. Golf Course Estates2. County Road 5784. St. Joe Road6. Highland Park8. Dade City

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

Name Lisa Quinn, MA RPAOrganization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N McKinley Dr Tpa, FL33612 813.975.6637 lisa.quinn@dot.state.fl.Recorder of Log Sheet Shannon Bruffett, Ph.DDate Log Sheet Completed 4-23-2024Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒ No ☐ Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

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

1. Pasco

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

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

1. Name DADE CITYYear 2021

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name _____

Year _____

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name _____

Year _____

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 4-4-2024 End 4-4-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acresNumber of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 29If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 0.16 miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): ☒ archaeological ☒ architectural ☐ historical/archival ☐ underwater
☐ damage assessment ☐ monitoring report ☐ other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian/windshield architectural and archaeological field survey, archival research.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 23

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

N/A

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

PA03604, PA03605, PA03606, PA03607, PA03608, PA03646, PA03647, PA03648, PA03649, PA03650, PA03651, PA03681, PA03682, PA03683, PA03684, PA03685, PA03688, PA03689, PA03690, PA03691, PA03692, PA03693, PA03694

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

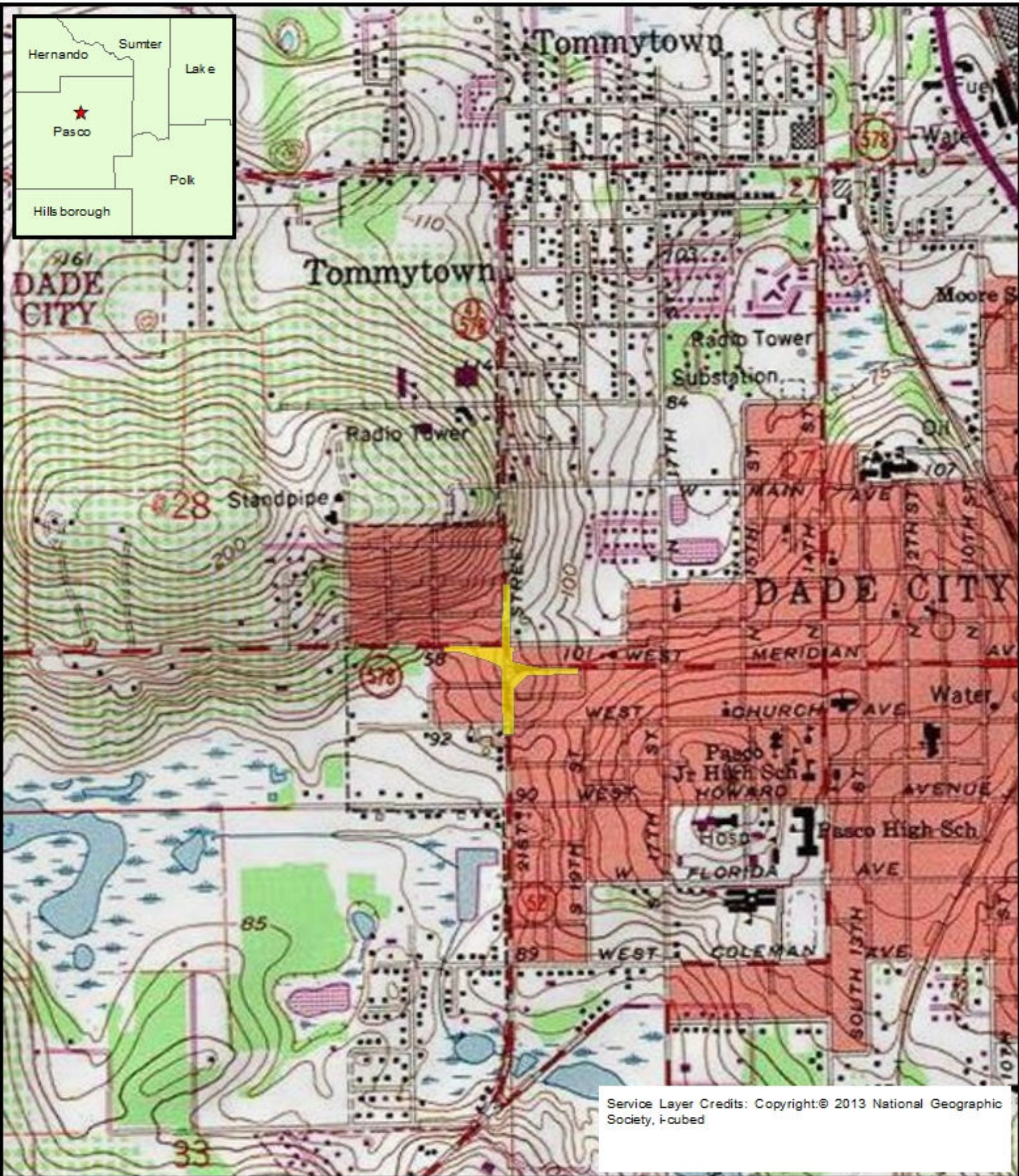
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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



Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Project Location Map	CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/ Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road Pasco County, Florida (FPID 439832-5-32-01)	 Project Location
 0 1,600 Feet	24S/ 21E/ 27, 28	

Appendix C: Newly Recorded Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03604**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 14307 21st Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 14307 Direction _____ Street Name 21st Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) 21st St & Virginia Ave
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0020-00800-0310 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Golf Course Estates Block 8 Lot 33-36
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1950 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): 1950 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Vinyl siding, replacement windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Saverio S. & Olivia Giella (1973-2012); Roger E. Reeves & Sherri Anne Reeves Revocable Trust (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
1/1 aluminum single-hung sash.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Intersecting gable roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1978/2013 Driveway and sidewalk

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Slab
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single residential/screened door

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

Two-step concrete porch adjacent to brick planter

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,226 sq-ft one story wood frame Vernacular single-family residence w 260 sq-ft finished carport & 130 sq-ft finished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is altered, is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features. It is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually/as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u> | Maintaining organization <u>ATKINS Global</u> |
| Document description <u>Field Notes, Photographs</u> | File or accession #'s _____ |
| 2) Document type _____ | Maintaining organization _____ |
| Document description _____ | File or accession #'s _____ |

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

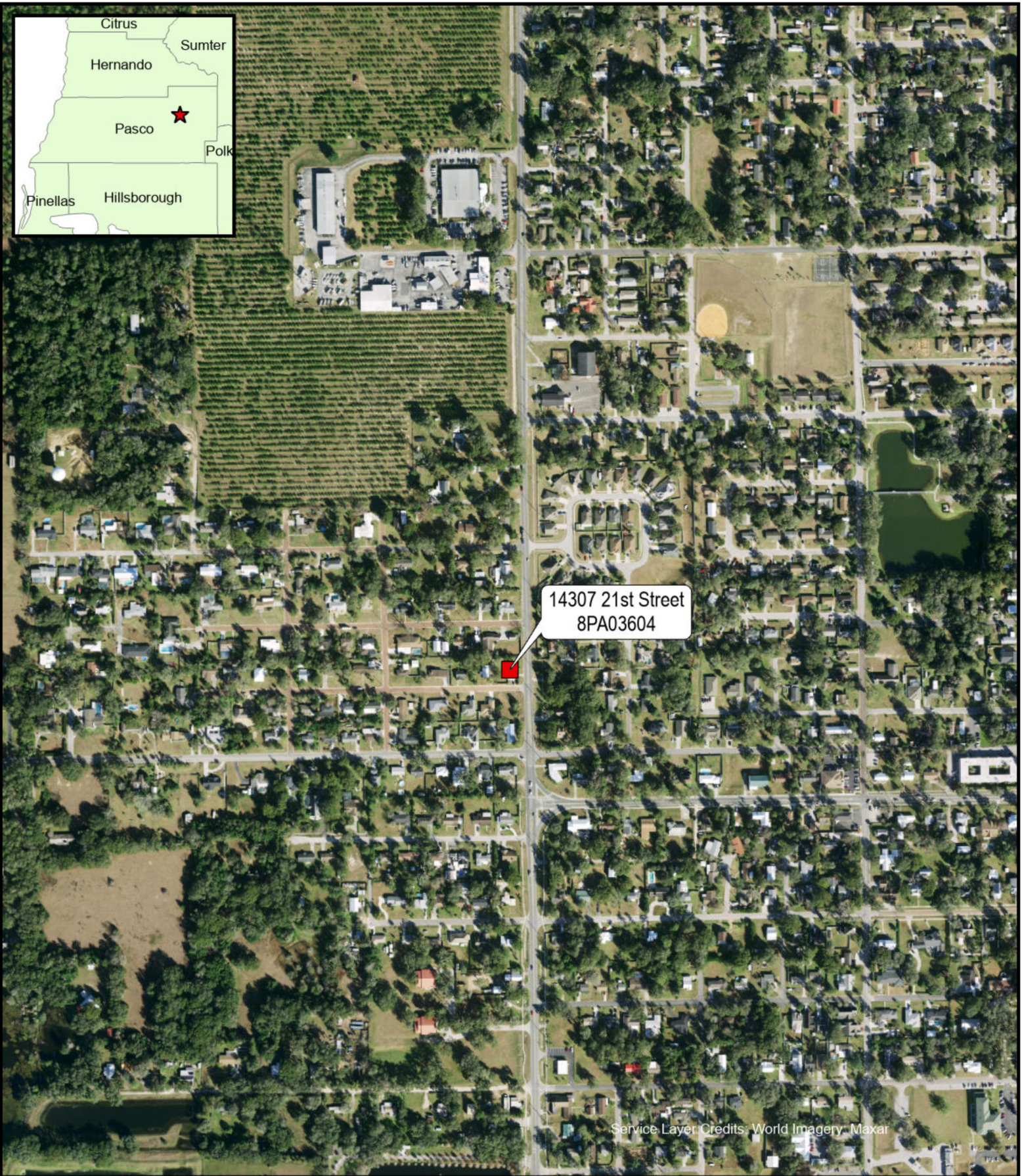
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 14307 21st Street (8PA03604), facing northwest.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery, Maxar

Aerial Map

14307 21st Street
(8PA03604)

 Resource Location



24S / 21 E / 28

Date: 5/14/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03605**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 36949 Church Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 36949 Church Avenue
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) 21st St & Church Ave
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00400-0240 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 4 Lot 24, 25
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1962 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): 1962 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, door, possible enclosed carport
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Bruce Nealey, Carmel Dickens, & Jeffrey Nealey (unknown-2015); Roger A. Palmer & Janice K. Palmer Revocable Living Trust (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artif masonry veneer 2. Concrete block 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 aluminum single-hung sash; 2-lite sliding

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Brick veneer facade, faux shutters

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

c. 1962 detached garage workshop c. 1974 concrete patio c. 1989 concrete driveway c. 1996 concrete sidewalk; metal shed; enclosed rear screen porch.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single wood residential door

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

Two-step brick porch covered by gable roof w decorative metal support

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

1,134 sq-ft one story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence w 204 sq-ft unfinished carport, 221 sq-ft unfinished screened porch, 480 sq-ft detached garage/workshop, 90 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Shannon BruffettAffiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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



Figure 1: 36949 Church Avenue (8PA03605), front facade, facing northwest.

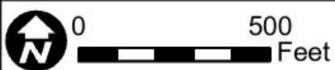


Service Layer Credits: World Imagery, Maxar

Aerial Map

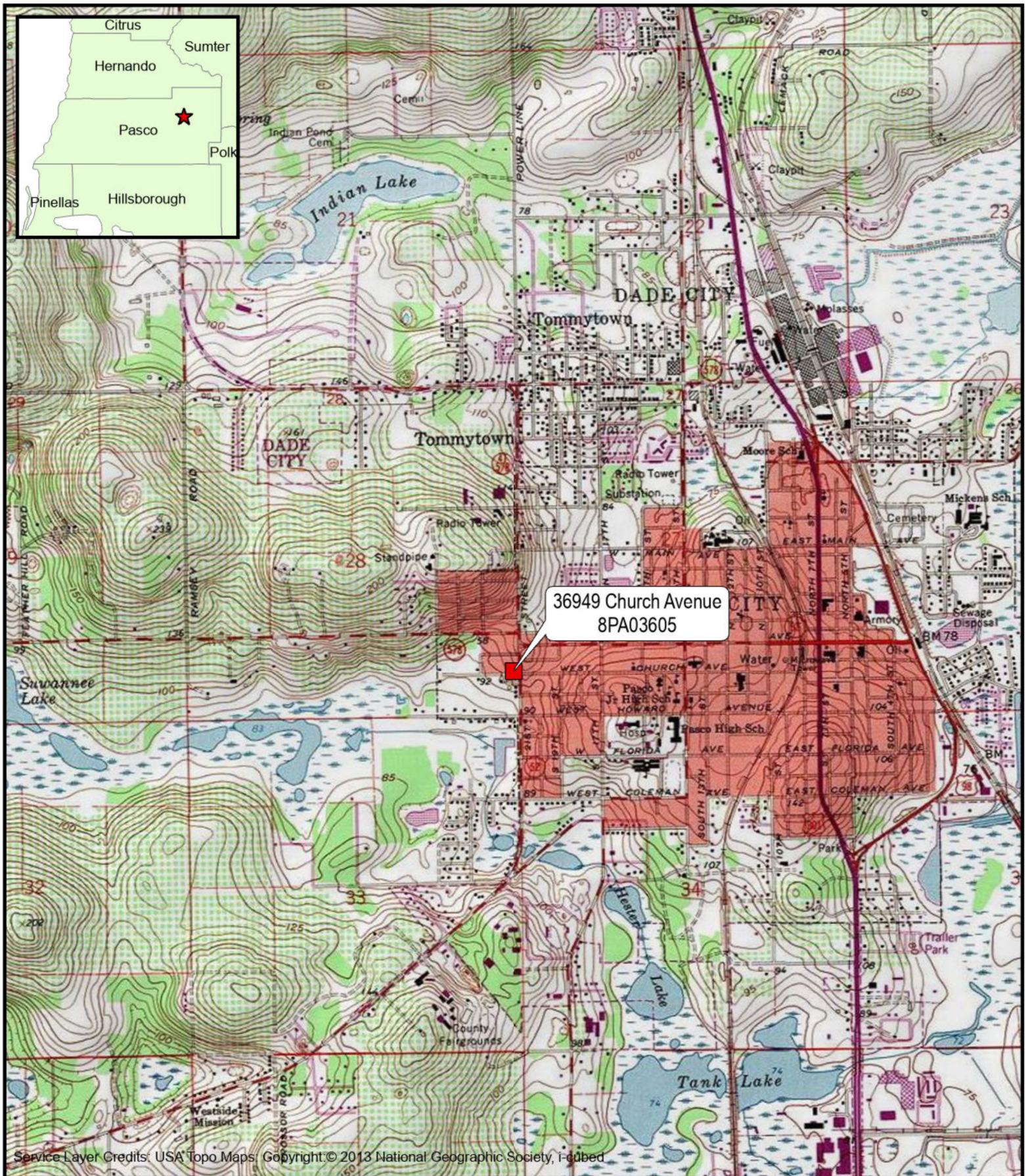
36949 Church Avenue
(8PA03605)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 28

Date: 5/14/2024



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1994)

36949 Church Avenue
(8PA03605)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 28

Date: 5/14/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03606**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37015 Suwanee Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37015 Direction _____ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0000-07700-0010 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1935 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): 1935 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Aluminum siding, windows, encl porch
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Gordon R Larkin, Josephine Lee Larkin, Dean R Gray, & Gaye L Holmes (unknown-1993); Nika Kolchidashvili & Ana Kovziridze (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1.5
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat dormer 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Aluminum 2, 3, and 4 lite awning, 8 over 8 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Gable roof with flared eave

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

Accessory building/garage of unknown age, c. 1999 sundeck & decorative fence, c. 2001 shed

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers _____ 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single residential door

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

Gable extension covering former three-step porch

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

1,960 sq-ft 1.5-story wood frame Vernacular single-family residence w 30 sq-ft unfinished enclosed porch, sundeck, decorative fence, & shed.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

Structure is altered, is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features. It is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually/as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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



Figure 1: 37015 Suwanee Way (8PA03606), facing east.



37015 Suwanee Way
8PA03606

Service Layer Credits: World Imagery, Maxar

Aerial Map

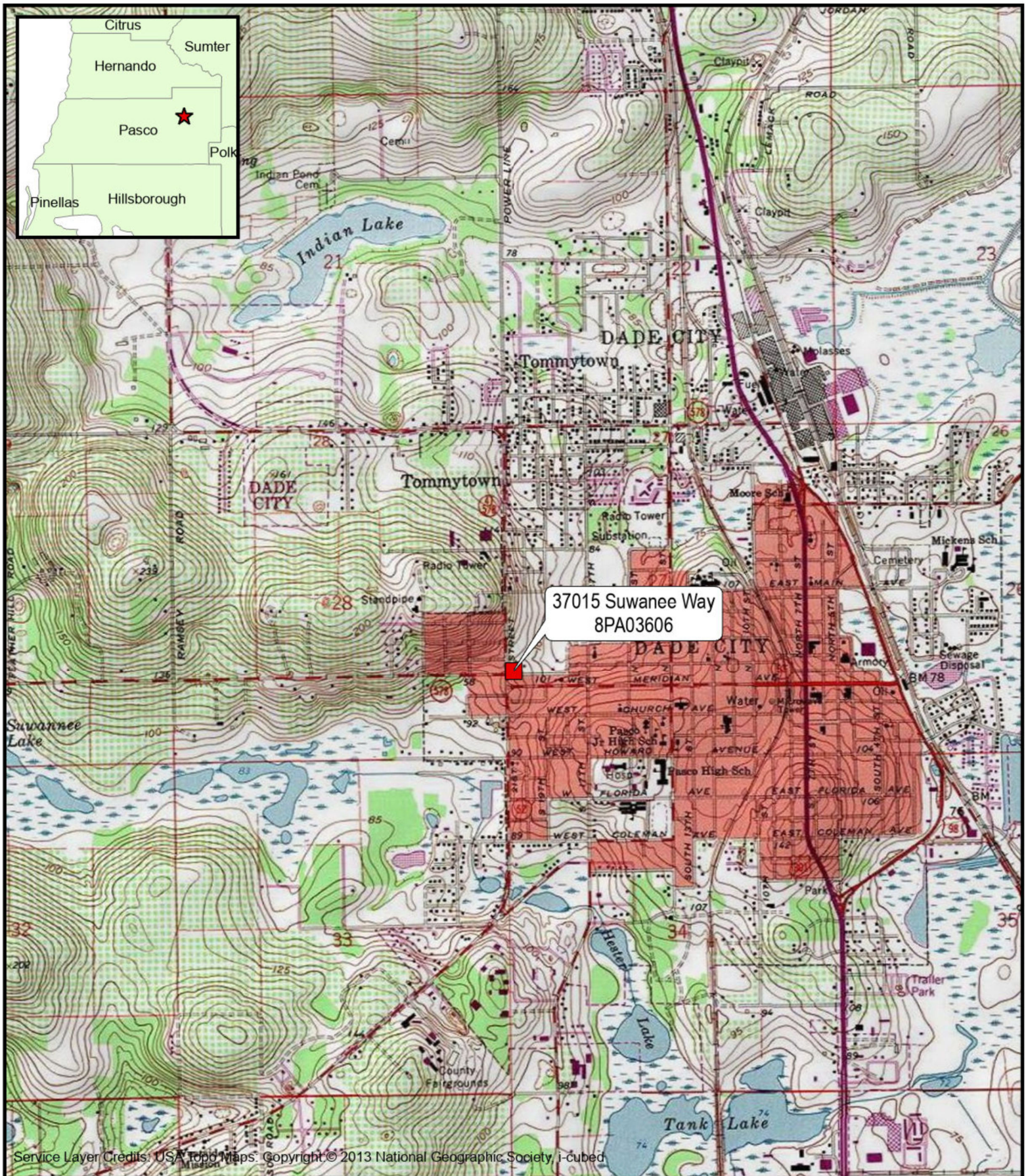
37015 Suwanee Way
(8PA03606)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27

Date: 5/14/2024



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps. Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1994)

37015 Suwanee Way
(8PA03606)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 5/14/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03607**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Ave SRD Marker Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave/Suwanee Way/St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☒ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 21st Street Street
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of Suwanee Way & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section _____ 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # N/A Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 2 Lot 1
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1947 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Marker/Monument/Statue From (year): 1947 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Marker/Monument/Statue From (year): 1947 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Florida State Road Department (previous); Florida Department of Transportation (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
N/A
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
N/A
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
N/A

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N/A

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

N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field notes, maps File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Shannon BruffettAffiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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

The CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607, **Figure 1**) is a concrete marker constructed by the Florida State Road Department (SRD) in approximately 1947. It measures roughly 24 inches in height, six by six inches in width, and is embossed with “SRD R/W” on its eastern side.

The CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607) is adjacent to 21st Street, which currently forms a portion of County Road (CR) 52 (formerly State Road 52) in Dade City. The road is shown at the western edge of the city in a 1941 USDA aerial photograph and was established as White Street by 1946 (Pasco County Clerk and Comptroller 2024; USDA 1941). White Street formed a portion of County Road (CR) 41 in 1946 and was incorporated as part of State Road (SR) 52 by the SRD by 1947 (State Road Department of Florida [SRD] 1947). It is uncertain when the historic marker was constructed, but the incorporation of White Street/CR 41 as part of SR 52 suggests that it was placed along the right of way by the SRD in approximately 1947.

The object is of common type with no significant associations or distinctive features, is not likely to yield any new historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The object may be locally significant.



Figure 1: CR 52/21st St/Suwanee Way SRD Marker (8PA03607), facing southwest.

References

- Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller. 2024. *Plats - Search by Book & Page*. March 25. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://app.pascoclerk.com/appdot-public-online-services-forms-plats-search.asp?_gl=1*1wb7gd6*_ga*MTQ1MzA2ODYyOC4xNzA1MzI1NjA1*_ga_XLBTZTNZKB*MTcwOTY1MDk2OS44LjEuMTcwOTY1MDk3NS4wLjAuMA.
- State Road Department of Florida [SRD]. 1947. "Official State Road Map of Florida." *Florida Official Transportation Map Archive, Florida Official Transportation Map Timeline*. Accessed April 2, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/co-gis/past_statemap/flstatemap1947.pdf?sfvrsn=e1c504a1_0.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1941. "Aerial Photographs of Pasco County – Flight 2b, Tile 36." *University of Florida Digital Collections, George A. Smathers Libraries*. January 20. Accessed March 15, 2024. <https://original-ufdc.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00071776/00005/27x?coord=28.365423026985464,-82.20601298406446,28.364035237493358,-82.2026252746582>.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

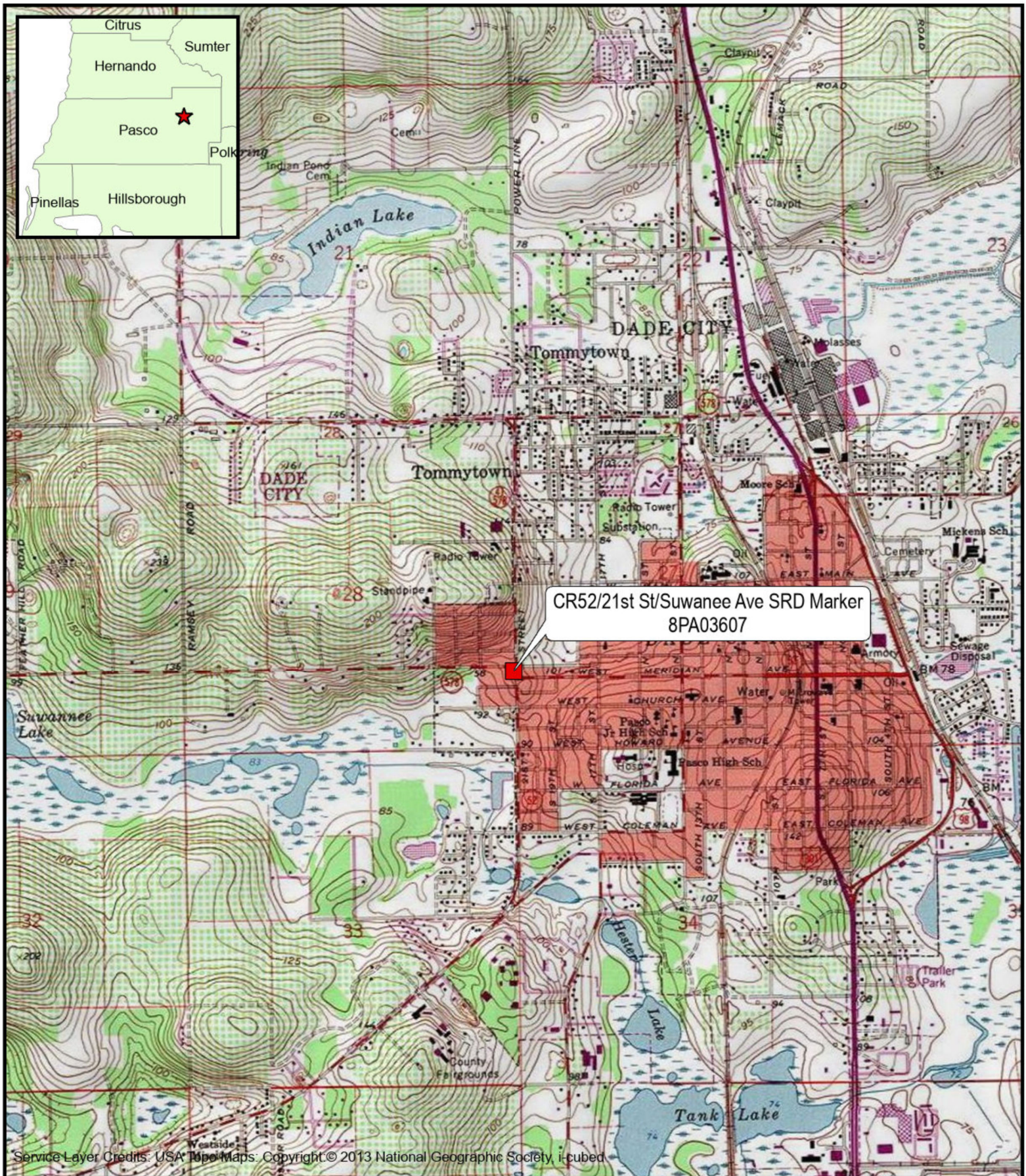
Aerial Map

CR52/21st St/Suwannee Ave SRD Marker
(8PA03607)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 28



USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1994)

CR52/21st St/Suwanee Ave SRD Marker
(8PA03607)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 28

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03608**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave/Suwanee Way/St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☒ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
21st Street
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE corner of 21st St & Meridian Ave
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # N/A Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Replat Block 1 Lot 12
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1947 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Marker/Monument/Statue From (year): 1947 To (year): 2024
 Current Use Marker/Monument/Statue From (year): 1947 To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Florida State Road Department (previous); Florida Department of Transportation (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
N/A
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
N/A
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
N/A

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N/A

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

N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Maps File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Shannon BruffettAffiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

The CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03608, **Figure 1**) is a concrete marker constructed by the Florida State Road Department (SRD) in approximately 1947. The historic object measures roughly 24 inches in height, six by six inches in width, and is embossed with “SRD R/W” on its western side.

The CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03608) is adjacent to 21st Street, which currently forms a portion of County Road (CR) 52 (formerly State Road 52) in Dade City. The road is shown at the western edge of the city in a 1941 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photograph and was established as White Street by 1946 (Pasco County Clerk and Comptroller 2024; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1941). White Street formed a portion of County Road (CR) 41 in 1946 and was incorporated as part of State Road (SR) 52 by the SRD in 1947 (State Road Department of Florida [SRD]1947). It is uncertain when the historic marker was constructed, but the incorporation of White Street/CR 41 as part of SR 52 suggests that it was placed along the right of way by the SRD in approximately 1947.

The object is of common type with no significant associations or distinctive features, is not likely to yield any new historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The object may be locally significant.



Figure 1: CR 52/21st St/Meridian Ave SRD Marker (8PA03608), facing northeast.

References

- Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller. 2024. *Plats - Search by Book & Page*. March 25. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://app.pascoclerk.com/appdot-public-online-services-forms-plats-search.asp?_gl=1*1wb7gd6*_ga*MTQ1MzA2ODYyOC4xNzA1MzI1NjA1*_ga_XLBTZTNZKB*MTcwOTY1MDk2OS44LjEuMTcwOTY1MDk3NS4wLjAuMA.
- State Road Department of Florida [SRD]. 1947. "Official State Road Map of Florida." *Florida Official Transportation Map Archive, Florida Official Transportation Map Timeline*. Accessed April 2, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/co-gis/past_statemap/flstatemap1947.pdf?sfvrsn=e1c504a1_0.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1941. "Aerial Photographs of Pasco County – Flight 2b, Tile 36." *University of Florida Digital Collections, George A. Smathers Libraries*. January 20. Accessed March 15, 2024. <https://original-ufdc.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00071776/00005/27x?coord=28.365423026985464,-82.20601298406446,28.364035237493358,-82.2026252746582>.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

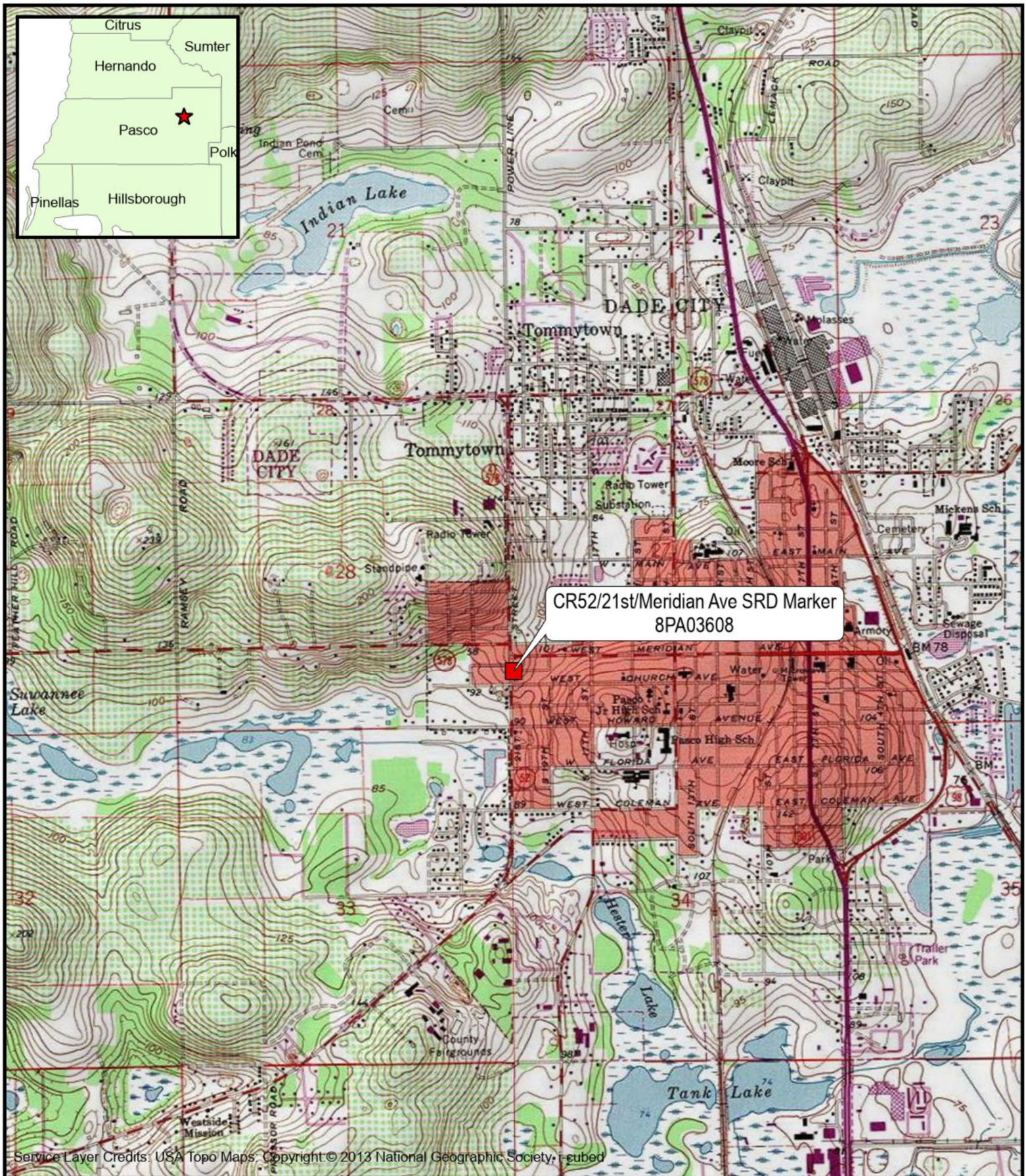
Aerial Map

CR52/21st/Meridian Ave SRD Marker
(8PA03608)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1994)

CR52/21st/Meridian Ave SRD Marker
(8PA03608)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 5/14/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03646**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37011 Church Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37011 Direction ☒ Street Name Church Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Church Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0130 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 1 Lot 13, 14
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1946 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Aluminum siding
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Attached single bay garage
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
William R Jones Jr (current); Morgan B & Maud M Mason (unknown-1987)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Minimal Traditional ☒ Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum 3 and 4 light awning
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Attached garage
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 2006 unfinished detached metal utility building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. ☐
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ☐
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ☐

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single front entry door

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

No front porch

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

1,048 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Minimal Traditional single-family w 240 sq-ft attached unfinished garage.

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s
- 2) Document type ☐ Maintaining organization ☐
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Shannon BruffettAffiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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



Figure 1: 37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646), front facade, facing north.



Figure 2: 37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646), facing northwest.



Figure 3: 37011 Church Avenue (8PA03646), facing northeast.



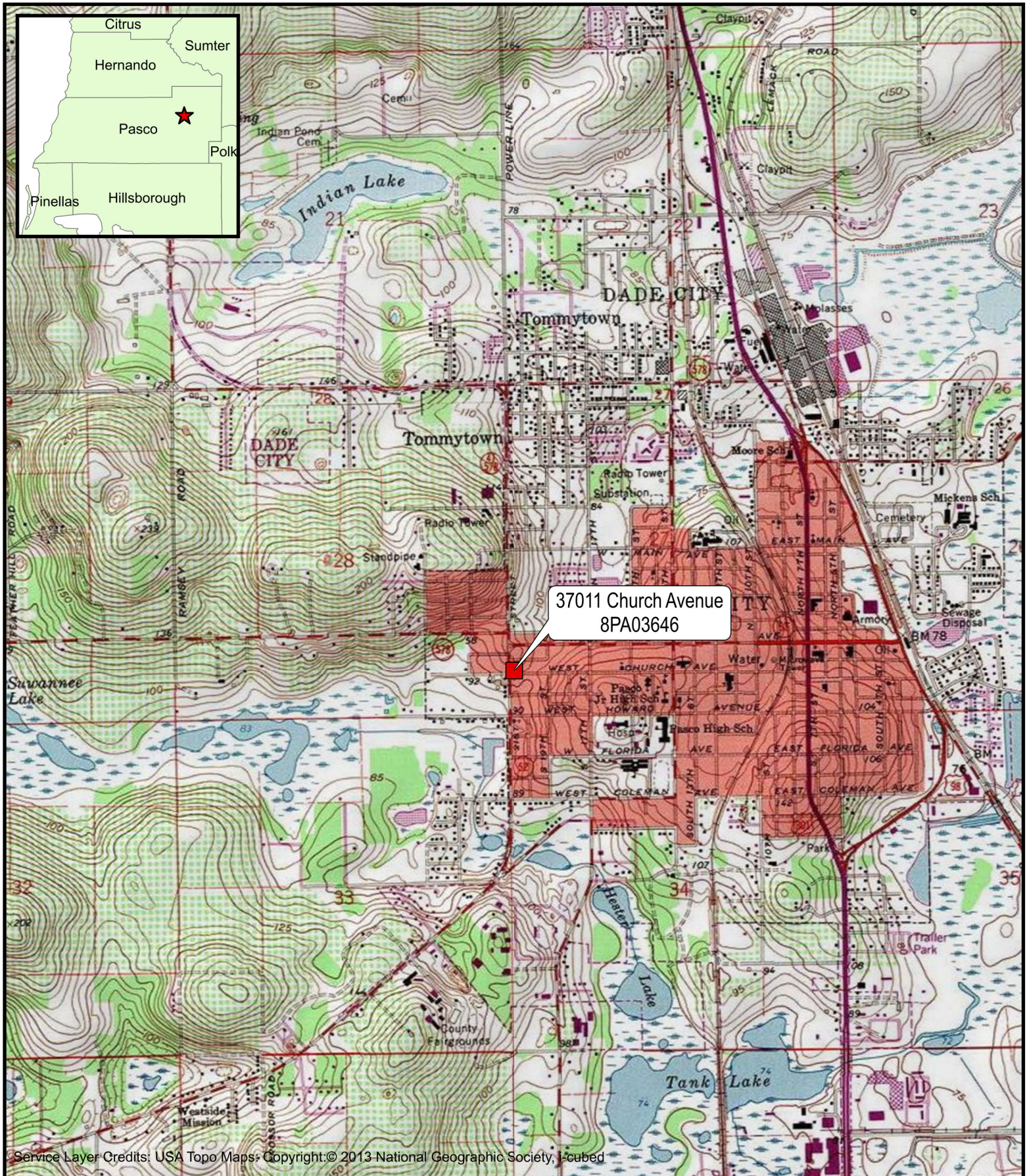
Aerial Map

37011 Church Avenue
(8PA03646)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps; Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map **Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)**

37011 Church Avenue
(8PA03646)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/24/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03647**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37016 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37016 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0090 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 5 Lot 9-12
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Metal roof, windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Barbara Lexa Andrew & Daniel Duno Darwin Villalba (current); David Akin Lindsay (original)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Extended flat roof porch, carport

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1976 1,866 sq-ft concrete driveway/sidewalk & 1,166 sq-ft patio

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ ☒ 2. _____ ☒
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____ ☒
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____ ☒

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Flat roof extension covering brick front porch

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

Brick front porch covered by flat roof extension w single entry door

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,368 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Ranch single-family w 407 sq-ft finished open carport, 184 sq-ft finished open front porch, 260 sq-ft finished screened rear porch, & 160 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ ☒ Maintaining organization _____ ☒
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647), facing east.



Figure 3: 37016 Meridian Avenue (8PA03647), facing southwest.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

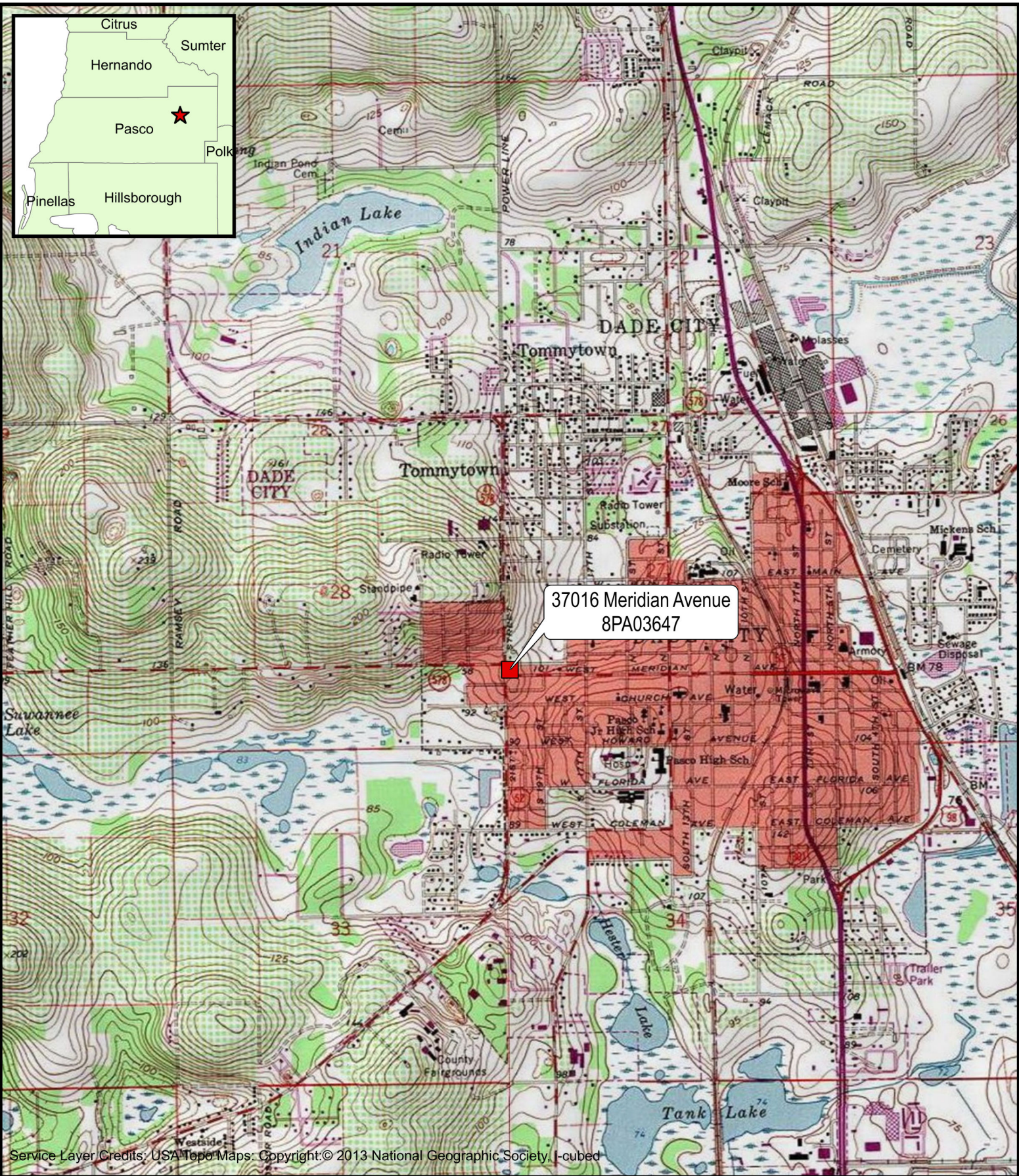
Aerial Map

37016 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03647)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)

37016 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03647)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03648**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37030 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37030 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0070 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 5 Lot 7, 8
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1951 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1951 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
David H Deal (current); Catherine R Deal (original)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Wood 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Faux shutters, gable vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1977 6-ft vinyl pool, concrete patio, c. 1987 unfinished detached metal utility building, c. 1991 greenhouse, c. 2000 chain link fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. ☐
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. ☐
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. ☐

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

3-step concrete porch w residential door

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

Porch covered by gable extension w metal supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,061 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family w 52 sq-ft unfinished open front porch & 176 sq-ft finished enclosed rear porch.

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s
- 2) Document type ☐ Maintaining organization ☐
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37030 Meridian Avenue (8PA03648), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 37030 Meridian Avenue (8PA03648), facing southwest.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

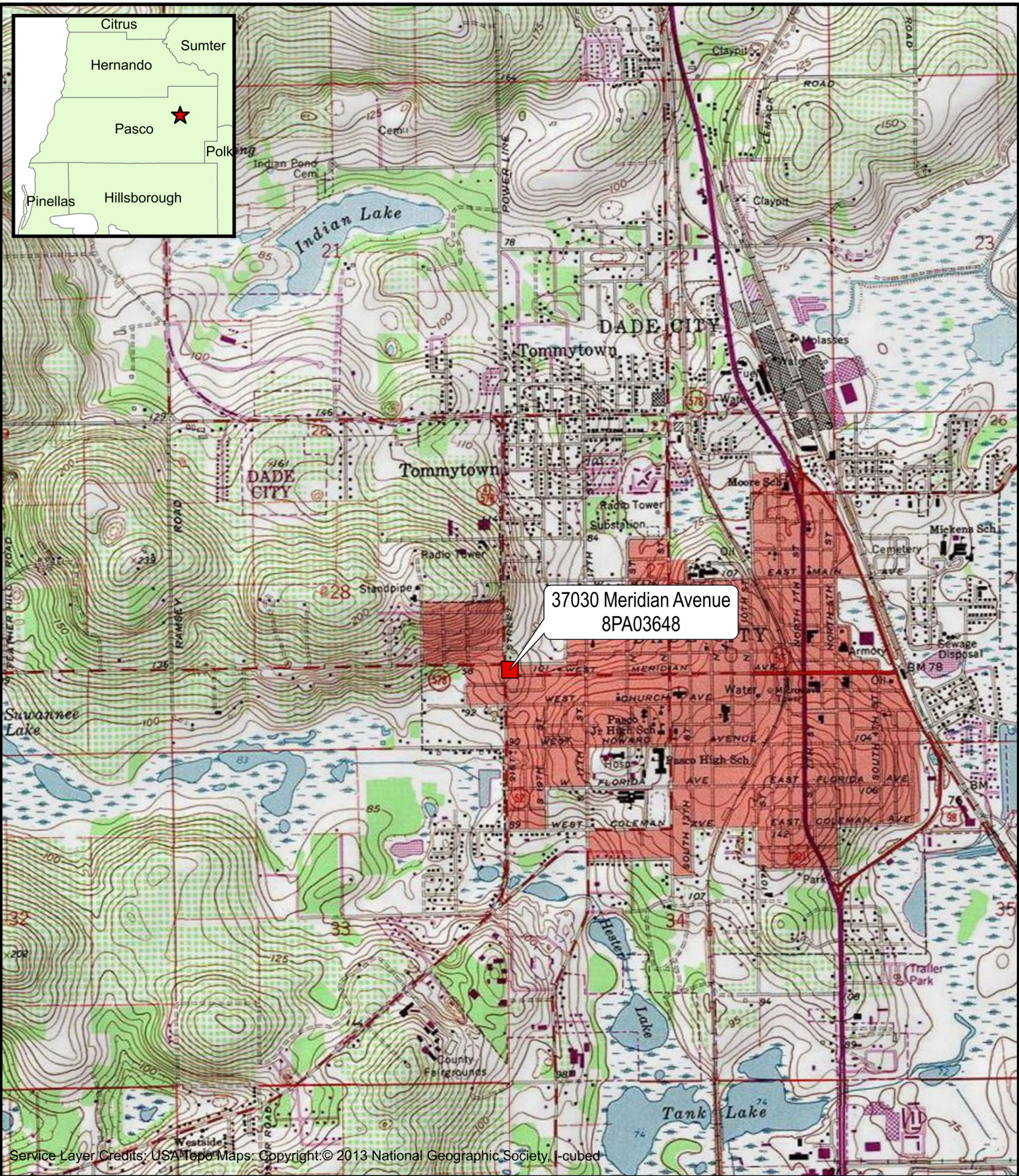
Aerial Map

37030 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03648)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)

37030 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03648)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03649**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37038 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37038 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0060 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 5 Lot 5,6
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature windows and door replaced
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Ray E & Tracy Grover (current); John H Langley Jr (previous)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Picture frame, vinyl 2-lite sliding sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Siding at gable ends, concrete window sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1985 unfinished detached metal utility building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Concrete patio w single residential door

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

Concrete patio w gable roof & decorative metal support

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

Narrative Description of Resource

968 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 357 sq-ft unfinished carport, 90 sq-ft unfinished open front porch, 252 sq-ft finished enclosed rear porch, & 199 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37038 Meridian Avenue (8PA03649), facing southwest.



Figure 2: 37038 Meridian Avenue (8PA03649), front elevation, facing south.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

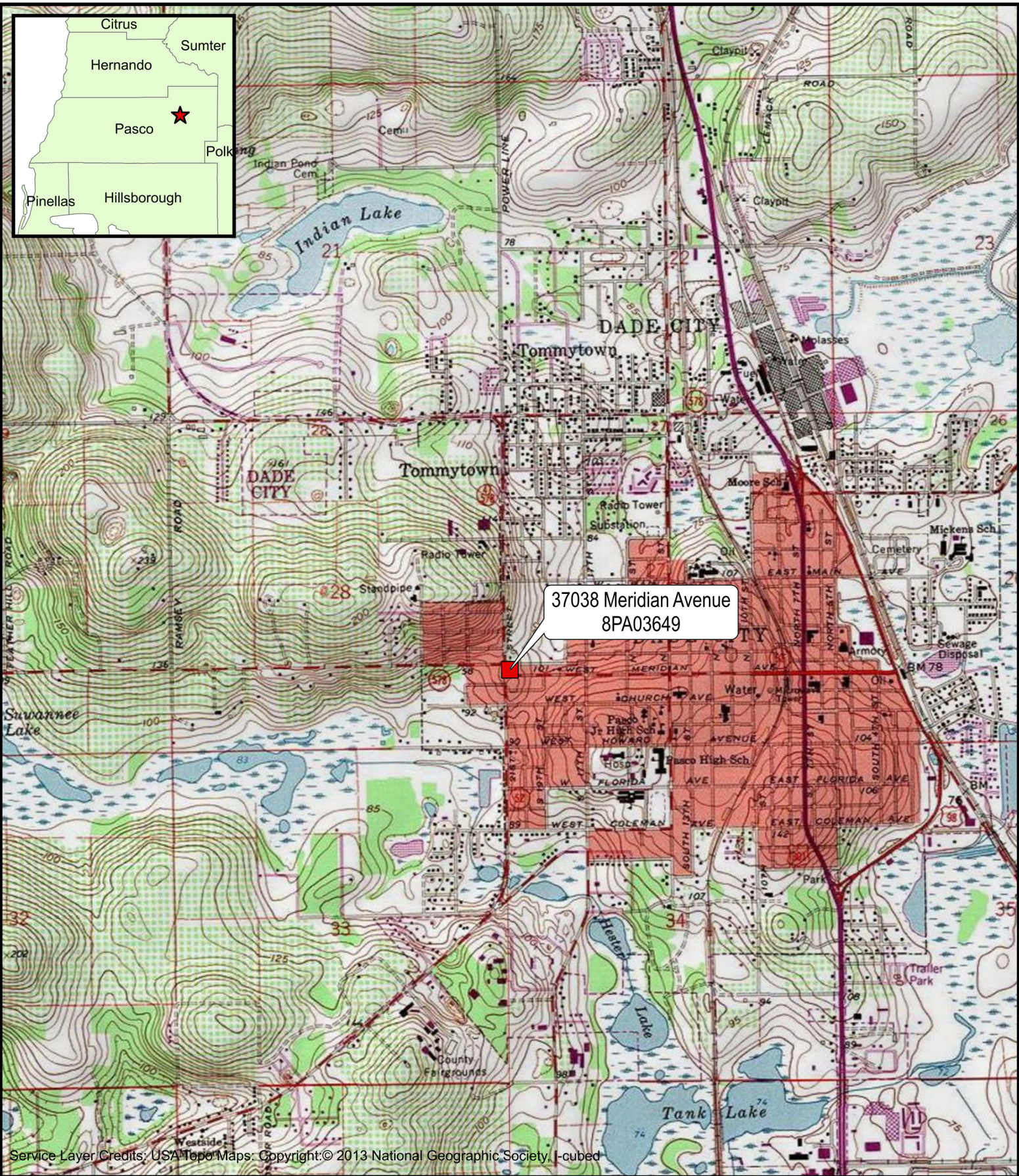
Aerial Map

37038 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03649)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)**

37038 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03649)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03650**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37048 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37048 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0040 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 5 Lot 4, 5
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows/door, encl garage or carport
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Efrain Torres Jr & Tatiana Moise (current); Arthur K & Emily I Homburger (unknown-1977)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artif masonry veneer 2. Vinyl 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. Flat 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Picture frame replacement, 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Brick veneer facade, open concrete patio

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

c. 1974 144 sq-ft concrete sidewalk, c. 2008 unfinished detached metal utility building/shed

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single residential door w adjacent picture frame windows

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

Concrete patio covered by gable roof extension w decorative metal support beams

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,279 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Ranch single-family w 150 sq-ft finished open front porch & 804 sq-ft finished screened rear porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 37048 Meridian Avenue (8PA03650), facing southeast.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

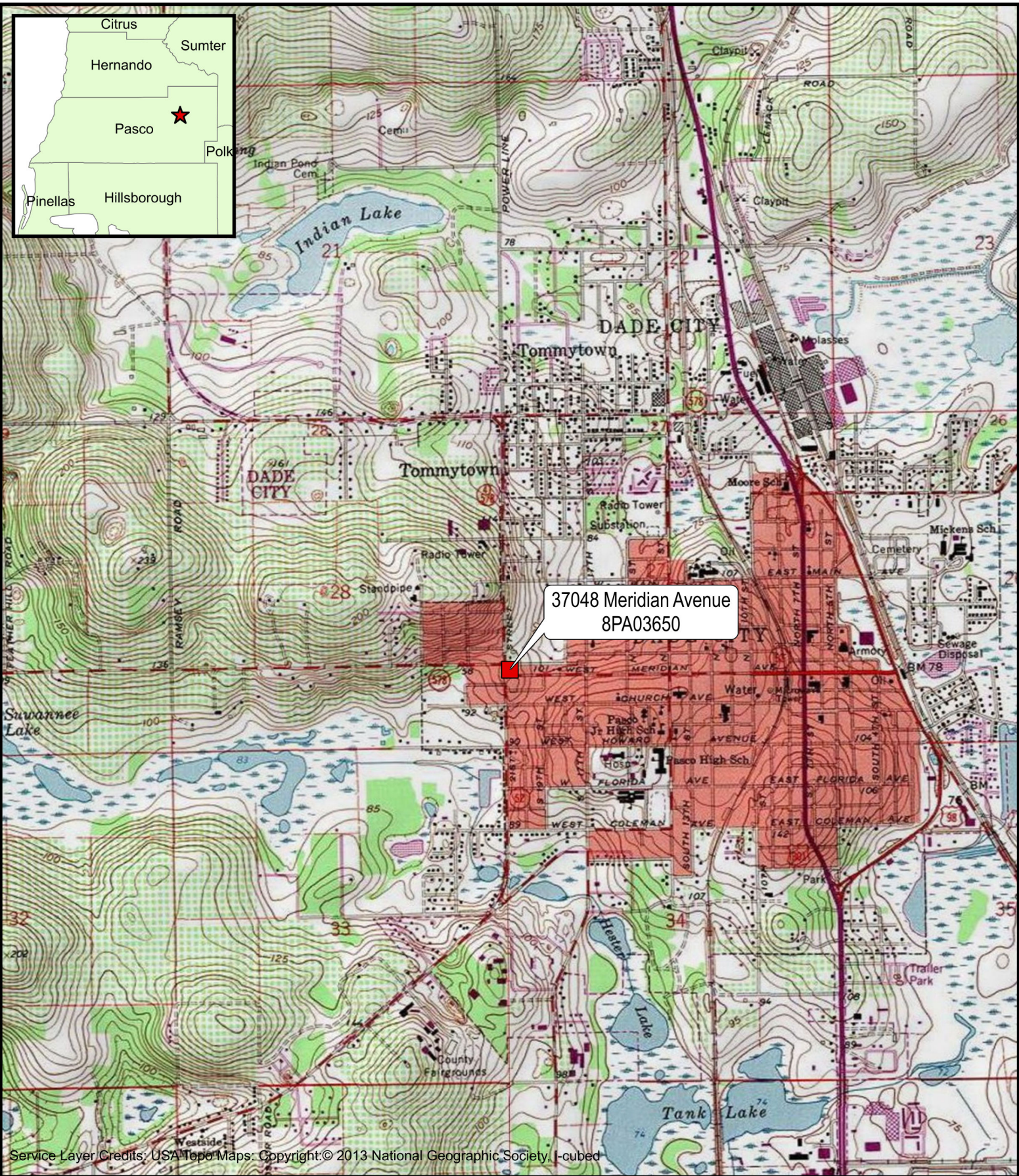
Aerial Map

37048 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03650)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)**

37048 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03650)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03651**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37108 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37108 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0200-00000-0010 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block 5 Lot 1, 2, 3
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1956 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed garage/carport, chimney
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Katheryn M Auton (current); Alva B & Edith W Brock (original)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. Stucco 3. Vinyl
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Brick planter and front porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 sidewalk, c. 1990 unfinished detached metal utility building/shed, c. 1992 fireplace, c. 2006 chain link fence

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. ☒
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. ☒
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. ☒

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single residential door w flat roof extension supported by decorative metal beam

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

3-step brick porch covered by flat roof extension w brick planter

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,372 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 20 sq-ft finished open front porch, 703 sq-ft finished screened rear porch, 576 sq-ft finished enclosed porch/garage, & 128 sq-ft finished storage room.

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features, has alterations, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s
- 2) Document type ☒ Maintaining organization ☒
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 37108 Meridian Avenue (8PA03651), facing southeast.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

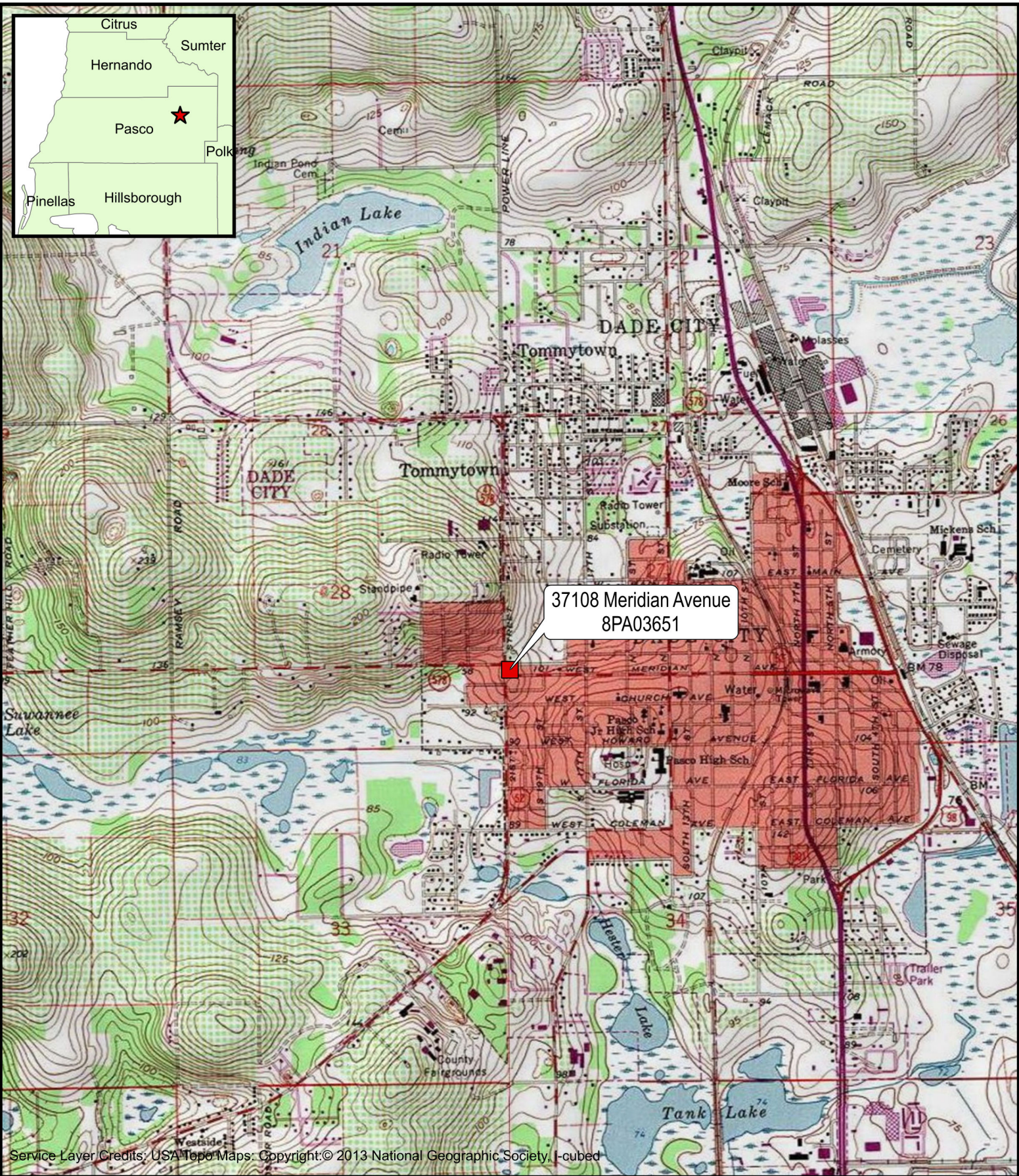
Aerial Map

37108 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03651)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps. Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City (1988 PR 1996)**

37108 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03651)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03681**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37051 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37051 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0190-00100-0030 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 1 Lot 3,4
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1964 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
 Sandra P & Stephen R Warrell (current); David & Bobbi Jo Mengerson (unknown-1999)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Wood frame

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Cornerboards

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

c. 1974 chain link fence & concrete patio, c. 1993 detached metal utility bldg/shed, c. 2000 sundeck, c. 2012 detached metal bldg/shed

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single residential door

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

No front or rear porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource

640 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon BruffettAffiliation ATKINS GlobalRecorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37051 Meridian Avenue (8PA03681), front elevation, facing north.



Figure 2: 37051 Meridian Avenue (8PA03681), facing northwest.



Figure 3: 37051 Meridian Avenue (8PA03681), facing northeast.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

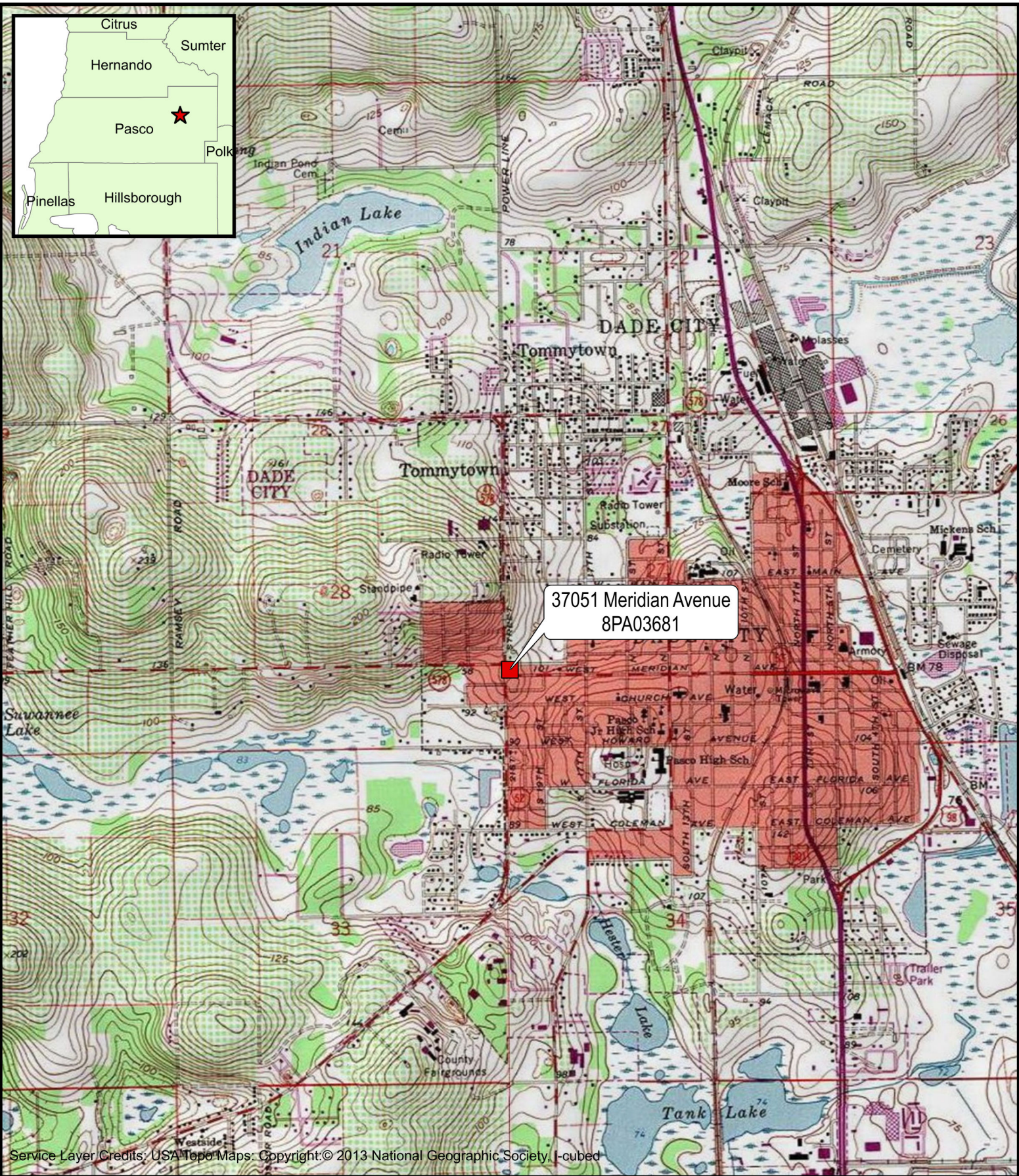
Aerial Map

37051 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03681)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)**

37051 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03681)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03682**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37041 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37041 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0190-00100-0050 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 1 Lot 5,6
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Dianne Trowbridge (current); H J Trowbridge (1973-1986)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Built-up 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Tar & gravel 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Aluminum awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Flat roof, open carport

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

c. 2012 unfinished detached metal utility building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Main entrance beneath carport

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

Concrete patio w flat roof extension

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,200 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family 288 sq-ft finished carport & 136 sq-ft unfinished screened porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682), front elevation, facing north.



Figure 2: 37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682), facing northwest.2



Figure 3: 37041 Meridian Avenue (8PA03682), facing northeast.



37041 Meridian Avenue
8PA03682

Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

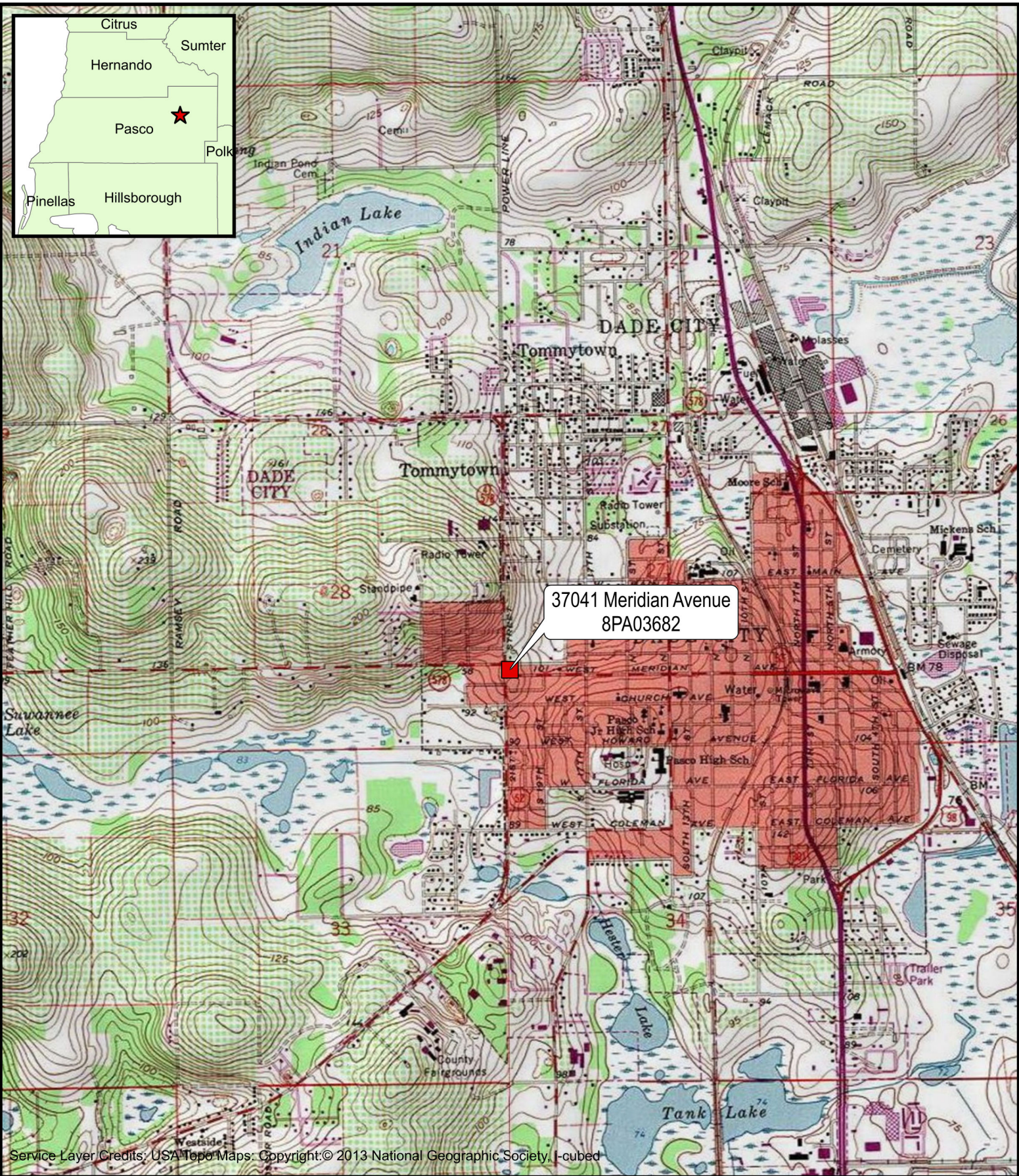
Aerial Map

37041 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03682)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)

37041 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03682)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03683**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37027 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37027 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0190-00100-0070 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 1 Lot 6, 7
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1948 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, aluminum siding
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Jason & Camille Austin Revocable Trust (current); Susan Lee Leanillo (1973-1990)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: 5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal frame replacement

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Open front porch

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

c. 1991 200 sq-ft patio & 1,200 sq-ft concrete driveway, c. 2001 decorative fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Open front porch w extended gable roof overhang

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

Extended gable roof w single residential door

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

Narrative Description of Resource

960 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family w 64 sq-ft finished open front porch & 80 sq-ft unfinished utility building.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features, has been altered, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683), front elevation, facing north.



Figure 2: 37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683), facing northwest.



Figure 3: 37027 Meridian Avenue (8PA03683), facing northeast.



Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

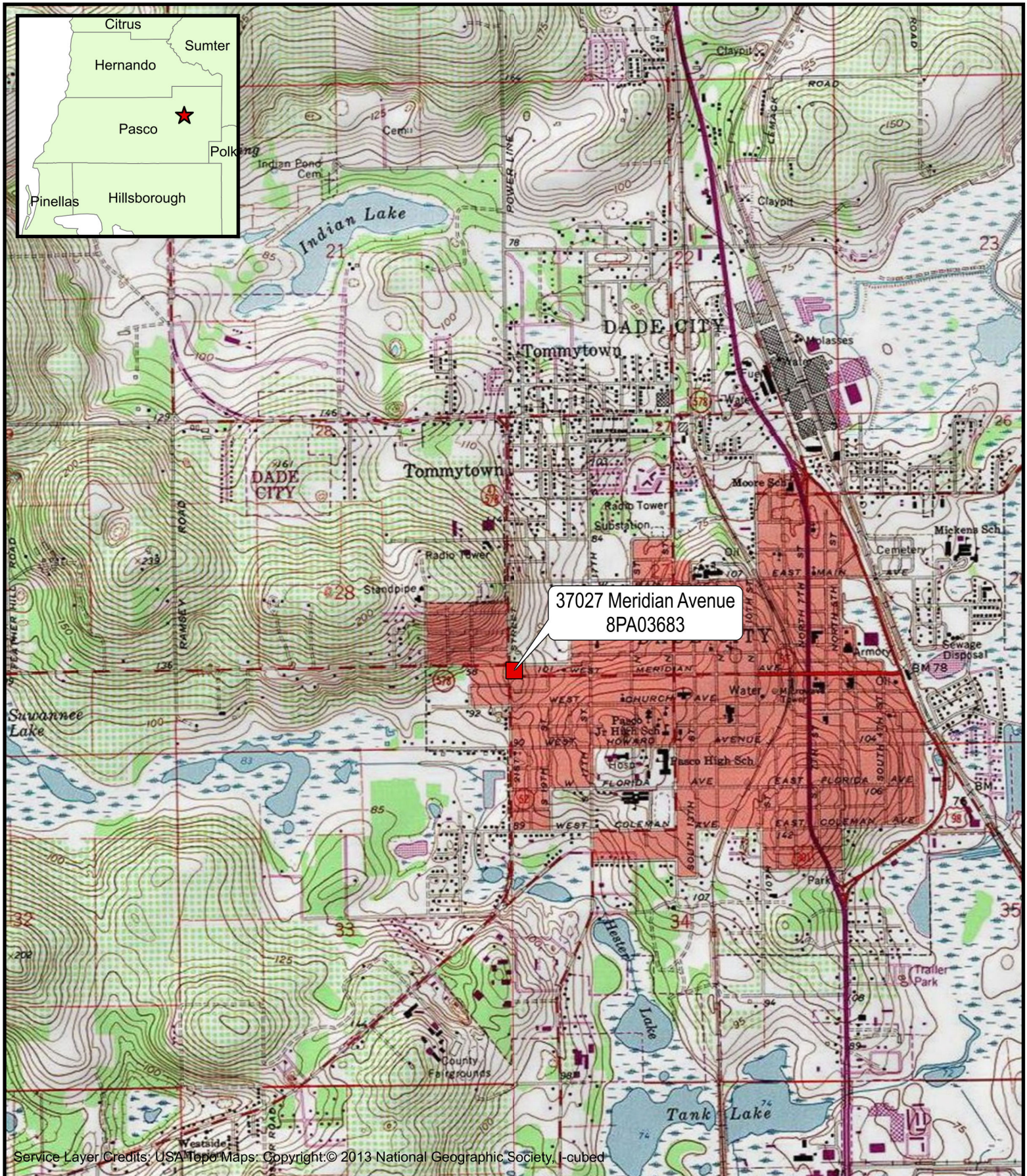
Aerial Map

37027 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03683)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map **Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)**

37027 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03683)

 Resource Location

 0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03684**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37017 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37017 Direction _____ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0190-00100-0090 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 1 Lot 11, 12
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Jason & Camille Austin Revocable Trust (current); Johnny E & Jane M Farr (unknown-1975)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan T-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Jalousie windows w faux wood shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Hip roof, open front porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 720 sq-ft concrete driveway/sidewalk, c. 1985 chain link fence, c. 2010 unfinished detached metal utility building

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Concrete sidewalk w single residential door and decorative metal support

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

Concrete sidewalk w single residential door & jalousie windows

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,300 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 386 sq-ft finished open carport, 80 sq-ft finished open front porch, 231 sq-ft finished enclosed rear porch, & 64 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684), front elevation, facing north.



Figure 2: 37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684), facing northeast.



Figure 3: 37017 Meridian Avenue (8PA03684), facing northwest.



37017 Meridian Avenue
8PA03684

Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

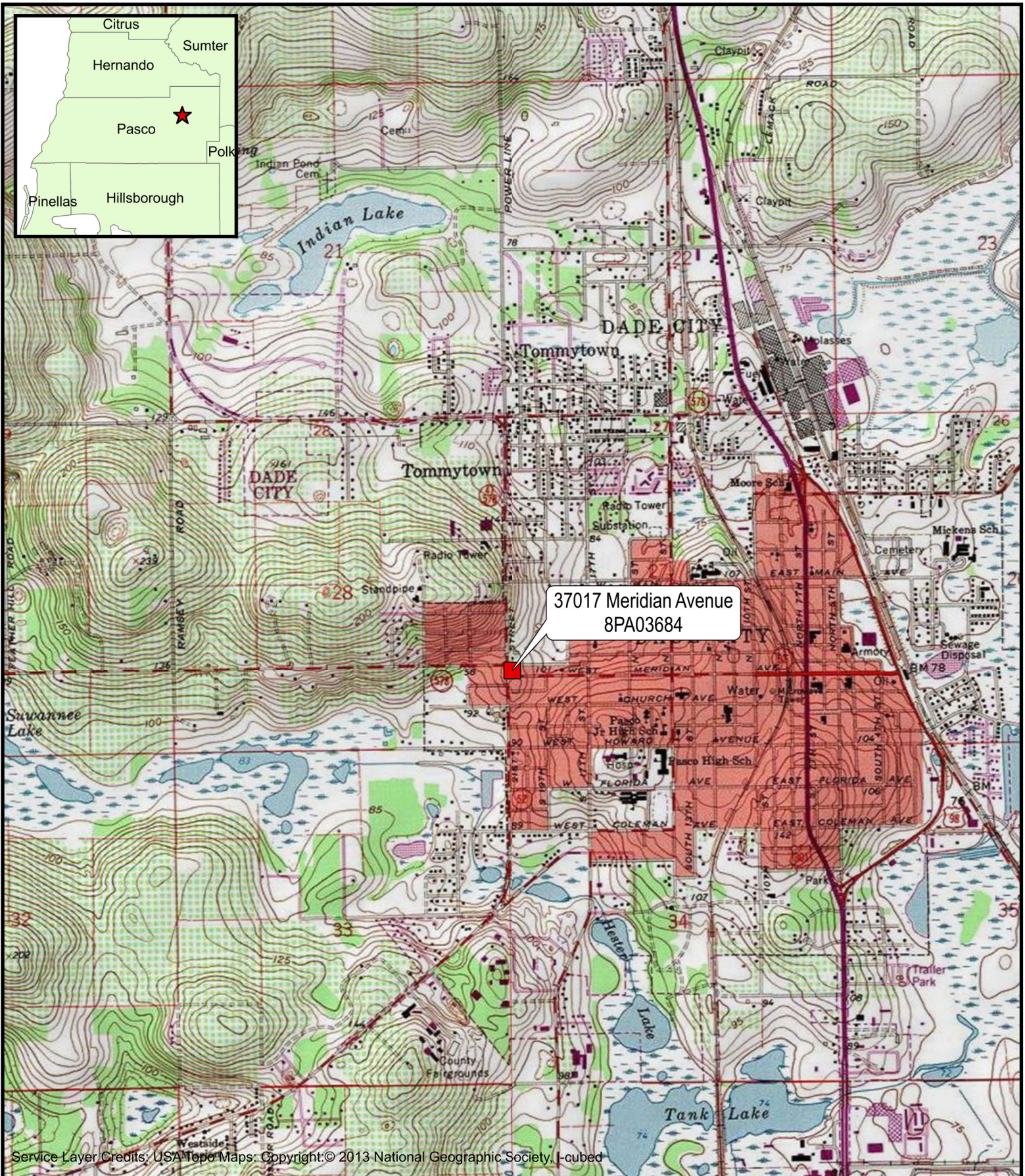
Aerial Map

37017 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03684)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27

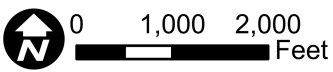


Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)

37017 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03684)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03685**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 37009 Meridian Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 37009 Direction ☒ Street Name Meridian Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Meridian Ave & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 27-24-21-0190-00100-0110 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 1 Lot 11, 12
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1956 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Decorative piers, metal roof
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Doris M Ingersoll & Paige Marie Ramsey-Hamacher (current); Tracy M McKay (unknown-1998)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artif masonry veneer 3. Stucco
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum 1 over 1 single-hung sash, fixed lite

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Built-in planters, recessed front entry

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 666 sq-ft concrete driveway/sidewalk & fireplace, c. 2017 vinyl fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Recessed front entry w stone veneer surround

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

Open front porch w gable roof, stone veneer, & single residential type door

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,199 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 484 sq-ft finished garage, 130 sq-ft finished open front porch, & 110 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features, has alterations, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685), front elevation, facing east.



Figure 2: 37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685), facing north.



Figure 3: 37009 Meridian Avenue (8PA03685), facing southeast.



37009 Meridian Avenue
8PA03685

Service Layer Credits: World Imagery: Maxar

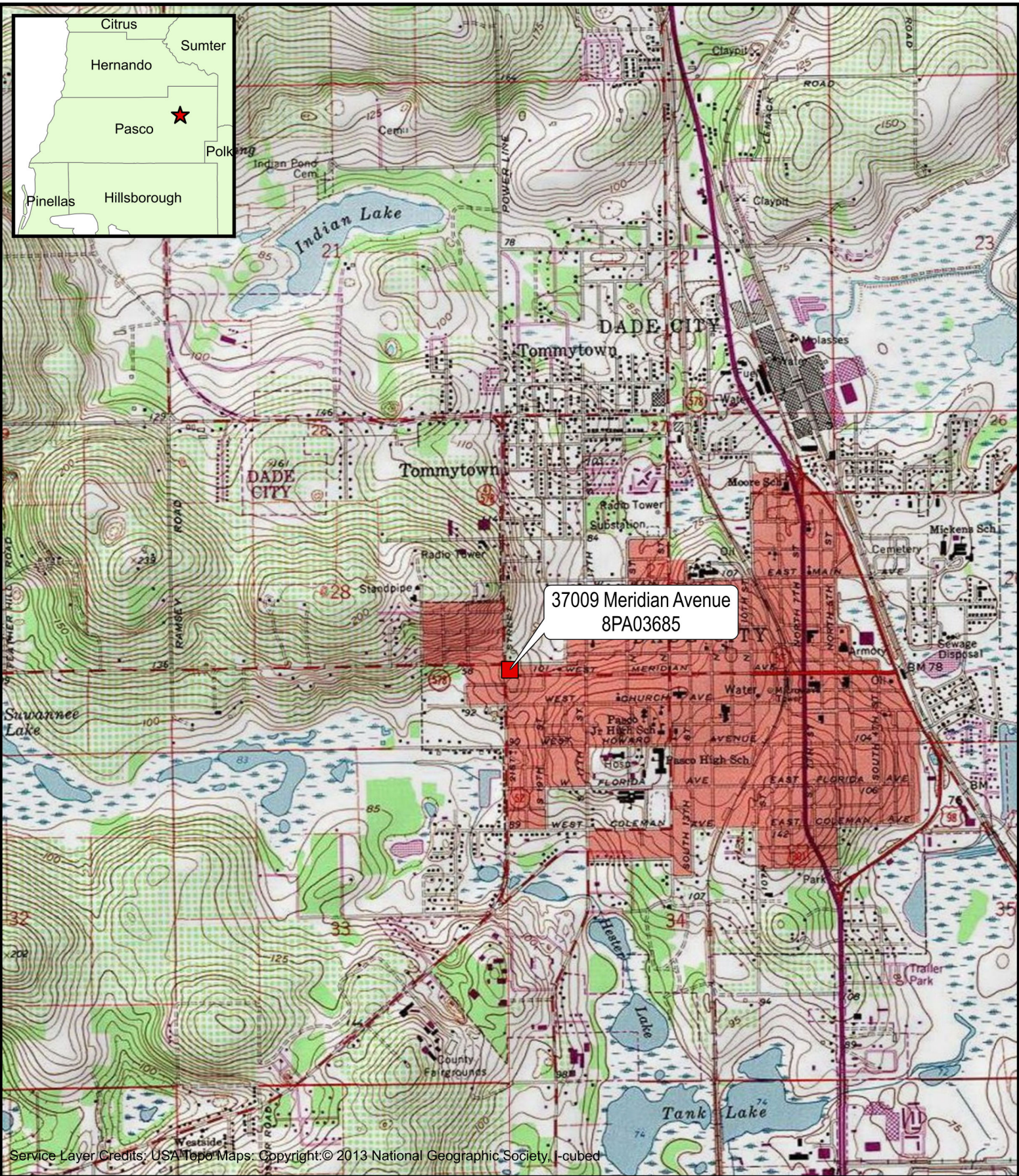
Aerial Map

37009 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03685)

 Resource Location



24S / 21E / 27



Service Layer Credits: USA Topo Maps: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed

USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1988, PR 1996)

37009 Meridian Avenue
(8PA03685)

■ Resource Location

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

24S / 21E / 27

Date: 4/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03688**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 14235 21st Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 14235 Direction _____ Street Name 21st Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
 Address: 14235 21st Street
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) 21st St & Virginia Ave
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0020-01100-0330 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Golf Course Estates Block _____ Lot 33-36
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Metal Roof, Replacement Windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Zachary Robert & Kari Anne Justis (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Block-concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Aluminum 8 over 8 and 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Intersecting gable roof

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

c. 2012 unfinished detached utility building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured

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

Obscured

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

1,472 sq-ft concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 112 sq-ft open front porch, 240 sq-ft unfinished enclosed aluminum porch, and 638 sq-ft attached garage

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features, has been altered and is not considered eligible for listing the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes/Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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



Figure 1: 14235 21st Street (8PA03688), front elevation, facing west.



Figure 2: 14235 21st Street (8PA03688), facing southeast.



Figure 3: 14235 21st Street (8PA03688), facing northwest.



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Aerial Map

14235 21st Street
(8PA03688)

 Resource Location



0

0.1

Miles

24S/ 21E/ 28

Date: 5/30/2024



Date: 5/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03689**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 36946 Suwanee Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 36946 Direction ☒ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00200-0020 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Block _____ Lot 1, 2, 3
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1946 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows,
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Dade City Hills LLC (current); Allison Bidwell Thompson (unknown-1976)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Wood frame, picture

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Open front porch

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

c. 1946 concrete sidewalk, c. 2004 chain link fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. ☐
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. ☐
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. ☐

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Gable extension w decorative metal support beams & concrete 3-step porch

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

3-step concrete porch w gable extension

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,247 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 484 sq-ft finished carport, 136 unfinished screened rear porch, & 176 sq-ft unfinished storage room.

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s
- 2) Document type Maintaining organization
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689 [Figure 1–Figure 3]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1946. The subdivision was platted in 1907 but not developed until after World War II. The structure's original owners were James W. Harris and his wife, Louise N. Harris (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024). James W. Harris served in the US Army and Marine Corps during World War II, while Louise N. Harris was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a Masonic organization that was formed in 1867 (Find a Grave 2024; Order of the Eastern Star 2024; *Tampa Tribune* 1995) The couple lived at 36946 Suwanee Way until moving to Homosassa in 1956, at which point they sold it to Allison Bidwell Thompson (Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

The structure now features replacement windows, a rear addition, and a gable extension over its front entrance. A State Road Department of Florida (SRD) right of way marker (8PA03067) is located at the northeastern corner of the structure. The structure has been altered, is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or architectural features and is not likely to yield any historical information. Therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.



Figure 1: 36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 36946 Suwanee Way (8PA03689). facing southeast.

References

Find a Grave. 2024. "James W. Harris." *Find a Grave*. Accessed April 2, 2024.
https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22707206/james_w_harris.

Order of the Eastern Star. 2024. "Our History." *General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star*. Accessed April 2, 2024. <https://easternstar.org/about-oes/our-history/>.

Pasco County Property Appraiser. 2024. *Mike Wells, Pinellas County Property Appraiser*.
February 12. Accessed February 2024. <https://maps.pascopa.com/?find>.

Tampa Tribune. 1995. "Funeral Notices: Louise N. Harris." *Tampa Tribune*, March 11: Citrus-3.



Aerial Map

36946 Suwanee Way
(8PA03689)

 Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28



Date: 5/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03690**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 36936 Suwanee Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 36936 Direction ☒ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00200-0040 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 2 Lot 4, 5
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1946 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows replaced
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Michelle C Akus (current); LC & Marguerite Smith (unknown-2004)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artif masonry veneer 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Classic porch columns

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 754 sq-ft concrete driveway/sidewalk 1,400 lf chain link fence, c. 1983 detached metal utility bldg, c. 1985 fireplace, c. 1993 storage bldg

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ ☐ 2. _____ ☐ 3. _____ ☐
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____ ☐
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____ ☐

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Gable roof extension supported by 4 Doric columns w brick front porch and single residential door

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

Brick patio w extended gable roof supported by 4 Doric columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,666 sq-ft 1-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family w 416 sq-ft finished garage, 210 sq-ft finished open front porch, & 320 sq-ft unfinished enclosed rear porch

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ ☐ Maintaining organization _____ ☐
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

36936 Suwannee Way (8PA03690 [Figure 1–Figure 3]) is a one-story concrete block Masonry Vernacular single-family residence constructed in the Highland Park subdivision of Dade City, c. 1946. The neighborhood was platted in 1907 although it was not developed until after World War II. The home was originally owned by J.C. Smith and his wife, Marguerite Smith. A review of historical newspapers and other sources yielded no information regarding the Smiths, but Pasco County Property Appraiser Records indicate that the couple sold the home Alfred L. Green-Lanus and his wife, Susan Dowling, in 2004 (Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

The structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinctive architectural features, is not likely to yield any historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. The structure may be locally significant.



Figure 1: 36936 Suwannee Way (8PA03690), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 36936 Suwanee Way (8PA03690), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 36936 Suwanee Way (8PA03690), facing southeast.

References

Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller. 2024. *Plats - Search by Book & Page*. March 25. Accessed March 25, 2024. https://app.pascoclerk.com/appdot-public-online-services-forms-plats-search.asp?_gl=1*1wb7gd6*_ga*MTQ1MzA2ODYyOC4xNzA1MzI1NjA1*_ga_XLBTZTNZKB*MTcwOTY1MDk2OS44LjEuMTcwOTY1MDk3NS4wLjAuMA.

Pasco County Property Appraiser. 2024. *Mike Wells, Pinellas County Property Appraiser*. February 12. Accessed February 2024. <https://maps.pascopa.com/?find>.



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreet Map contributors

Aerial Map

36936 Suwanee Way
(8PA03690)

 Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28



USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1960, PR 1988)

36936 Suwanee Way
(8PA03690)

 Resource Location

 0 0.2 Miles

24S/ 21E/ 28

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03691**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Davis Home Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 36926 Direction ☒ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 21st St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00200-0060 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 2 Lot 7, 8
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1956 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed garage, metal roof, windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Alfred Alan Smiley (current); Ray W & Treva E Davis (original)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Minimal Traditional ☒ Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. Gable-stepped 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Picture frame, replacement
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Metal awnings, brick planters and porch
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 concrete sidewalk/driveway

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

3-step open brick porch flanked by brick planters along front facade, gable roof extension w wooden support beam

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

Gable roof extended above 3-step brick porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,060 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Minimal Traditional single-family w 420 sq-ft unfinished garage, 208 sq-ft finished storage room, & 132 sq-ft finished open front porch

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

See continuation sheet.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

The Davis Home (8PA03691; **Figure 1–Figure 3**), located at 36926 Suwanee Way in the Highland Park Addition to Dade City neighborhood, consists of a one-story wood frame Minimal Traditional single-family residence and accessory structure/garage constructed c. 1956. The subdivision was first platted in 1907 but was not developed until after World War II. The home was originally owned by Ray Walter. Davis and his wife, Treva E. (Peggy) Blanton Davis, founders of Dade City Hardware (Jeffares 1984; Pasco County Clerk & Comptroller 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

A native of Boaz, Alabama, Ray Davis came to Florida during the Great Depression in 1931. He met his wife in Tampa in 1931 and the couple was married in 1934. They later moved to Alabama and Tennessee, where Ray Davis worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority before being called to serve in World War II. After the war, the couple returned to Tampa, where Davis worked at a wholesale hardware company. One of the company's salesmen suggested that the Davises visit Dade City to "investigate it," and they reportedly fell in love with the town at first sight (Jeffares 1984)

Ray Davis told the *Tampa Tribune* that Dade City was the only town in Florida that reminded him of his hometown, Sand Mountain, Alabama. He had dreamed of someday owning a hardware store like his grandfather, which was realized when the Davises moved to Dade City to establish Dade City Hardware (**Figure 4**) in 1946 (*Dade City Banner* 1946; Jeffares 1984). They rented a building at 422 North 7th Street before constructing their own red brick establishment at 312 North 7th Street downtown in 1950. Dade City already had two other hardware stores at the time, but through hard work and long hours, the Davises established Dade City Hardware as one of the city's most successful and iconic retail businesses before constructing a home along St. Joe Road (later Suwanee Way) in 1956 (Jeffares 1984)

The Davises sold Dade City Hardware to store employee John Newsome in 1962 but they continued to live in the Highland Park neighborhood for another thirty years. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1984, as friends gathered with them at the First United Methodist Church of Dade City to honor the event. Ray Davis died in 1992 and Peggy Davis died in 1995, at which time the couple's home was sold (Find a Grave 2024; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

Dade City Hardware remained one of Dade City's most iconic businesses under John Newsome's ownership (**Figure 5**) until its closure in 2017. Its building, constructed by the Davises in 1950 (the Davis Building), survives at 14320 7th Street in Dade City and is now featured as a stop along the Dade City Historical Self-Guided Walking Tour (Dade City Historical Walking Tour 2024; Jeffares 1984; Pasco County Property Appraiser 2024).

The Davis House (8PA03691) at 36926 Suwanee Way has been altered through the enclosure of its carport/garage, the addition of a second front entrance, and a metal roof. It is a common type of structure found throughout Florida with no distinctive architectural features, is not likely to yield any new historical information, and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district. Due to the structure's history as the residence of Ray W. Davis and Treva E. (Peggy) Davis, it may be locally significant.



Figure 1: Davis Home (8PA03691), 36926 Suwanee Way, front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: Davis Home (8PA03691), 36926 Suwanee Way, facing southwest.



Figure 3: Davis Home (8PA03691), 36926 Suwanee Way, facing southeast.

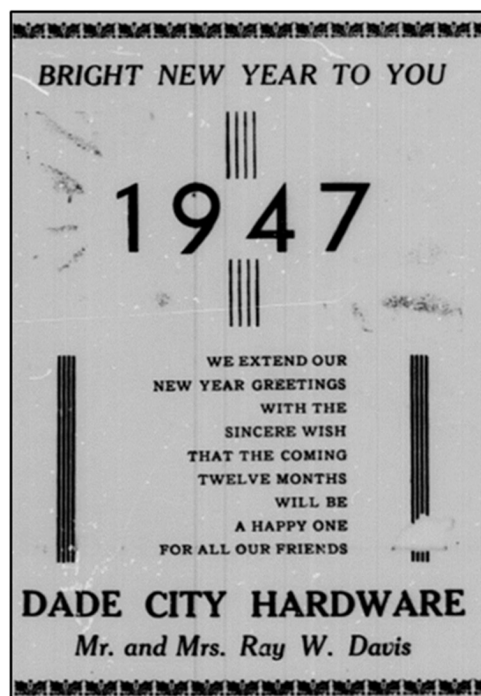


Figure 4: Newspaper clipping of Dade City Hardware advertisement from the December 27, 1946 *Dade City Banner* (Dade City Banner 1946).



Figure 5: Photograph of Dade City Hardware shortly before its closure (Miller 2017).

References

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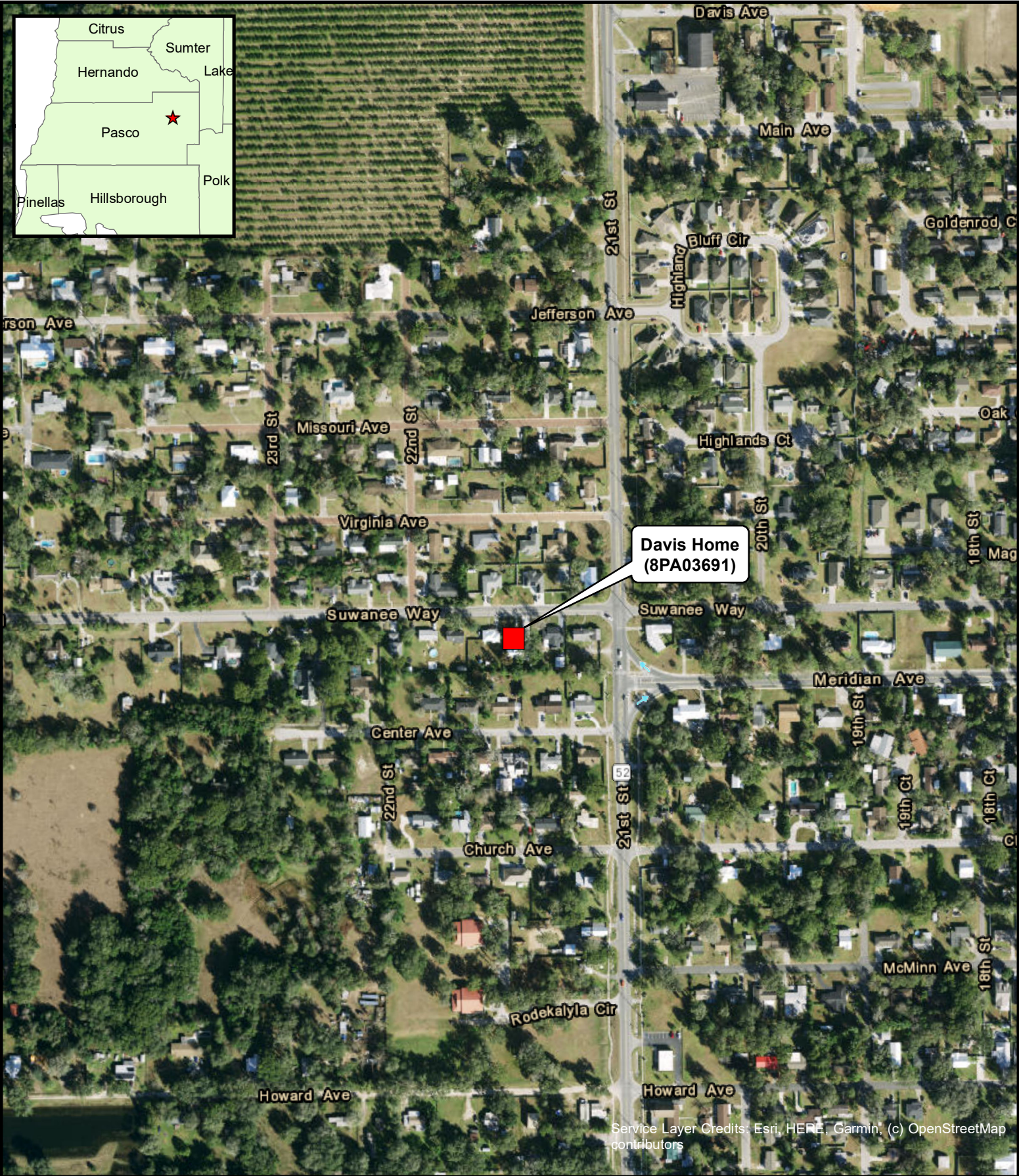
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Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Aerial Map

*Davis Home
(8PA03691)*

 Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28



Date: 5/30/2024

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PA03692**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) (address if none) 36918 Suwanee Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 36918 Direction ☒ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 22nd St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00200-0070 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 2 Lot 8,9
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Metal roof
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Erica L Pittman (current); Robert W & Helen Remsen, Arthur Robert & Frances Dezzany (unknown-1976)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing sea 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum 2 over 2 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Front screened porch, open carport

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1969 unfinished detached metal utility building, c. 1985 driveway, c. 2019 decorative fence

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ ☐ 2. _____ ☐ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Concrete sidewalk & steps, screened front door

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

Finished screen aluminum porch below flat metal roof extension

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,040 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family w 312 sq-ft finished aluminum carport & 102 sq-ft finished aluminum screened front porch

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



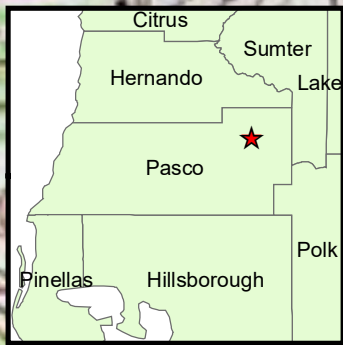
Figure 1: 36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 36918 Suwanee Way (8PA03692), facing southeast.



Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1960, PR 1988)**

36918 Suwanee Way
(8PA03692)



Resource Location

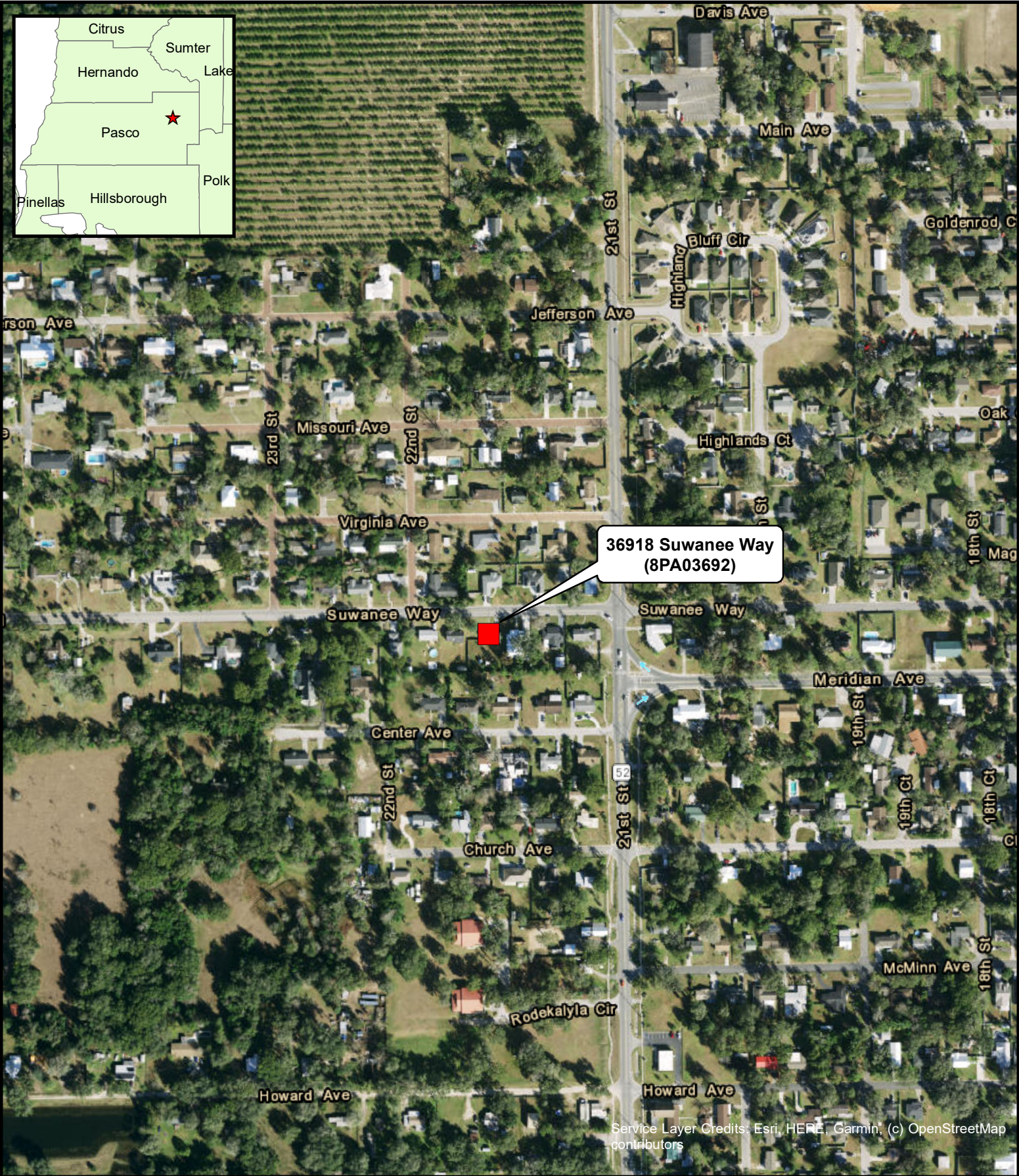


0

0.2

Miles

24S/ 21E/ 28



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Aerial Map

36918 Suwanee Way
(8PA03692)



Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03693**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 36910 Suwanee Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 36910 Direction ☒ Street Name Suwanee Street Type Way Suffix Direction ☒
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Suwanee Way & 22nd St
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0190-00200-0100 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Highland Park Addition Block 2 Lot 9,10
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed garage
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature c. 1987 brick chimney
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Nina Sue Sturwold (current); Arnold and Frieda Weitzenkorn (1972-79)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Bay window

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Exterior chimney, bay window

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

c. 1974 266 sq-ft concrete driveway, c. 1985 detached metal utility building & sundeck, c. 1987 fireplace

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. ☐
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. ☐
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. ☐

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Four-step tiled front porch w wooden handrails & residential door

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

Flat roof extension, four-step tiled porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource

1,171 sq-ft 1-story wood frame Frame Vernacular single-family w 18 sq-ft finished open front porch, enclosed garage, & fireplace addition.

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s
- 2) Document type ☐ Maintaining organization ☐
 Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693), front elevation, facing south.



Figure 2: 36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693), facing southwest.



Figure 3: 36910 Suwanee Way (8PA03693), facing southeast.



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Aerial Map

36910 Suwanee Way
(8PA03693)



Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28



36910 Suwanee Way
(8PA03693)

Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1960, PR 1988)**

36910 Suwanee Way
(8PA03693)

 Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03694**
 Field Date 4-4-2024
 Form Date 4-22-2024
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 14234 22nd Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CR 52/21st St Meridian Ave Suwanee Way St Joe Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 14234 Direction _____ Street Name 22nd Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) 22nd St & Suwanee Way
 USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Pasco
 Township 24S Range 21E Section 28 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 28-24-21-0020-01100-0150 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Golf Course Estates Block 11 Lot 15-19
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1970 To (year): _____
 Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: 1-1-1986 Nature Pool/Patio
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Patricia Covert (current); Elliott W Harlow Jr and Barbara E Harlow (original)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artif masonry veneer 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable-intersecting 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Aluminum 8 over 8 and 1 over 1 single-hung sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Intersecting gable roof, brick veneer

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1986 pool/patio at rear

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Single door front entrance with full length window

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

Extended gable roof above front entrance with adjacent window supported by decorative metal beam.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

2,355 sq-ft concrete block Ranch single-family residence w 437 sq-ft attached garage, 160 sq-ft aluminum open rear porch, 52 sq-ft open front porch, and 56 sq-ft unfinished storage/utility room

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Structure is of common type found throughout Florida with no significant associations or distinguishing architectural features and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as part of a district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization ATKINS Global
 Document description Field Notes, Photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Shannon Bruffett

Affiliation ATKINS Global

Recorder Contact Information 4030 W Boy Scout Blvd Ste 700 Tampa, FL 33607/813-281-7317/shannon.bruffett@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



Figure 1: 14234 22nd Street (8PA03694), front elevation, facing east.



Figure 2: 14234 22nd Street (8PA03694), facing northeast.



Figure 3: 14234 22nd Street (8PA03694, facing southeast.



USGS Quadrangle Map
Dade City, FL (1960, PR 1988)

14234 22nd Street
(8PA03694)

 Resource Location



24S/ 21E/ 28



Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors

Aerial Map

14234 22nd Street
(8PA03694)



Resource Location



0

0.1

Miles

24S/ 21E/ 28

Date: 5/30/2024

Appendix D: Notification of Consultation of Section 106 Process



Florida Department of Transportation

RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, FL 33612

JARED W. PERDUE, P.E.
SECRETARY

June 7, 2024

Pasco County Planning Department
8731 Citizens Drive
New Port Richey, FL 34654
(727) 847-8140
npittos@mypasco.net

Attn: Nectarios Pittos, Support Director

NOTIFICATION: Consultation of Section 106 Process for
FDOT Project: CR 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St Joe Road, Pasco
County, FL
FPID No.: 439832-5-32-01

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District 7 is in the beginning stages of project development for this proposed transportation project. The proposed project will consist of the construction of a four-legged intersection to replace the current T-Intersection at County Road (CR) 52/Meridian Avenue/21st Street/Suwanee Way/St. Joe Road, in Pasco County, Florida. This project spans along CR 52/21st Street, extending from north of Church Avenue (Mile Post [MP] 32.128) to east of 17th Street (MP 32.290). In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the proposed project has the potential to cause effects to the historic properties if any such properties exist due to the nature and the scope of this undertaking. As part of the proposed project, FDOT District 7 will identify historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The proposed project will be field surveyed for both historic resources and archaeological sites and a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) will be prepared for the project.

Please advise us of any historic or archaeological resources of which you are aware that may be located within the APE for FPID No. 439832-5-52-01 in Pasco County. Please refer to the Federal Project Identification Number (**FPID No.: 439832-5-52-01**) in your response. If you are aware of other organizations or individuals interested in cultural resources in the project area not already identified, please forward their names to the Department.

If you have any questions, or if I may be of assistance, please contact me at (813) 975-6637 or lisa.quinn@dot.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lisa N. Quinn".

Lisa N. Quinn, MA, RPA
Environmental Specialist IV
FDOT, District 7