

**Gibsonton Drive
From Fern Hill Drive to US 301
Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study**

***Cultural Resource Assessment Survey,
Gibsonton Drive from Fern Hill Drive to US 301 PD&E Study,
Hillsborough County, Florida***

Work Program Item Segment No. 450438-1
ETDM Project No. 14493
Hillsborough County, Florida



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

In cooperation with



Hillsborough County, Public Works Department

December 2023

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

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Prepared for:



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December 2023

**Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gibsonton Drive from Fern Hill Drive to US 301
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Work Program Item Segment No. 450438-1

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District 7 (District), in cooperation with Hillsborough County, Public Works, conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) in support of the Gibsonton Drive from Fern Hill Drive to US 301 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Hillsborough County, Florida. The project length is 0.879 miles (mi) (1.414 kilometers [km]). The proposed undertaking includes widening Gibsonton Drive from four to six lanes from Fern Hill Drive to US 301. Improvements will also include construction of two stormwater management facilities (SMFs) and providing bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The project is in Sections 19 and 20 of Township (T) 30 South (S), Range (R) 20 East (E) on the Riverview, Florida (1982) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed undertaking is seeking to use federal funds for construction under Work Program Item (WPI) Segment Number (No.) 450438-1.

The archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW), including the selected pond parcels. The historic APE includes the archaeological APE and adjacent parcels along the mainline for up to 200 feet (ft) (61 meters [m]) from the centerline of the road, and a 100-ft (30.5-m) visual buffer around the pond parcels. The survey aims to identify and locate any historic resources within the APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS Report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the FDOT, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (effective September 27, 2023). The survey methods and report were designed to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes, Rule 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, FDOT's PD&E Manual, FDOT's Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Handbook, and the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHRs') Module 3 Guidelines.

A background search was conducted and identified one historic structure (8HI11301) and one historic resource group (8HI12137) within the APE. Field survey methods included pedestrian survey and subsurface testing throughout the APE in the form of shovel test pits (STPs) plotted at 25-meter (m), 50-m, and 100-m (82-ft, 164-ft, and 328-ft) intervals within the archaeological APE. A total of 32 STPs were pre-plotted, eight of which were safely excavated. No archaeological materials were encountered during field survey of the APE.

The survey of the historic built environment resulted in the documentation of 11 historic resources, including 9 newly recorded structures (8HI15551-8HI15559), 1 previously recorded

resource group (8HI12137), and 1 newly recorded resource group (8HI15513). Resource 8HI11301 (a previously recorded historic structure at 10010 Gibsonton Drive) has been demolished, and the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) will be updated with this information. All the newly recorded structures are Masonry Vernacular or Frame Vernacular buildings constructed between circa 1956 and circa 1979. The District recommends that all of the structures are individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The structures were assessed as a group to determine their eligibility as a historic district; however, the District recommends the structures in the context of a group do not meet the eligibility criteria for nomination of a historic district.

US 301 (8HI12137) resource group is a previously recorded linear resource built circa 1870. This segment was recently recorded and the SHPO determined there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183). As the resource cannot be fully documented outside of the APE, the District maintains that there is **insufficient information** to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP. The scope of work within the boundary of 8HI12137 includes widening to accommodate additional through and right-turn lanes, construction of traffic islands and concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These proposed activities will not diminish the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP, and as such, will have **no adverse effect on 8HI12137**.

Gibsonton Drive (8HI15513) is a newly recorded linear resource built circa 1921. As the resource cannot be fully documented outside the APE, the District possesses **insufficient information** to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP. The scope of work within the boundary of 8HI15513 includes widening the road to accommodate additional through lanes, adding turn lanes and turn lane adjustments, construction of concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, turnout reconstructions, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These proposed activities will not diminish the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP, and as such, will have **no adverse effect on 8HI15513**.

The District recommends that the proposed undertaking should have **no adverse effect** on resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and **no additional investigation** within the APE is necessary.

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PROJECT LOCATION AND PURPOSE

PD&E STUDY PURPOSE

The objective of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study is to assist the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Office of Environmental Management (OEM) in reaching a decision on the type, location, and conceptual design of the proposed improvements for the widening of Gibsonton Drive, including stormwater management facility (SMF) and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites. This study documents the need for the improvements as well as the procedures utilized to develop and evaluate various improvements, including elements such as proposed typical sections, preliminary horizontal alignments, and intersection enhancements.

The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way [ROW] acquisition, and construction). This project was screened through the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as ETDM Project Number (No.) 14493. The ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report was published on October 27, 2022, containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) on the project's effects on various natural, physical, and social resources. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (CE) is the class of action for this PD&E study.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of widening Gibsonton Drive from Fern Hill Drive to US 301 in Hillsborough County, a distance of less than one mile. Improvements will also include bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The project traverses the unincorporated census designated place of Riverview and provides access to Interstate (I)-75 for the communities of Riverview, Boyette, Fish Hawk, and Lithia. Within the project limits, Gibsonton Drive is a four-lane, divided roadway with paved shoulders and 5-foot (ft) sidewalks along both sides of the road. There are some gaps in the sidewalk on the south side (eastbound direction) of the road. Gibsonton Drive is functionally classified by Hillsborough County as an arterial with an existing posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour (mph). A project location map is provided in Figure 1.

The purpose of this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify historic resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess the significance of such properties with respect to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The CRAS project length is 0.879 miles (mi) (1.414 kilometers [km]), and it is in Sections 19 and 20 of Township (T) 30 South (S), Range (R) 20 (E) on the Riverview, Florida (1982) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed undertaking is seeking to use federal funds for construction under Work Program Item (WPI) Segment No. 450438-1.

The archaeological APE includes the existing and proposed ROW, including the selected pond parcels. The historic APE includes the archaeological APE and adjacent parcels along the mainline for up to 200 ft (61 meters [m]) from the centerline of the road, and a 100-ft (30.5-m) visual buffer around the pond parcels (Figure 2). All engineering plans are georeferenced for the project to trace and digitize the APE.

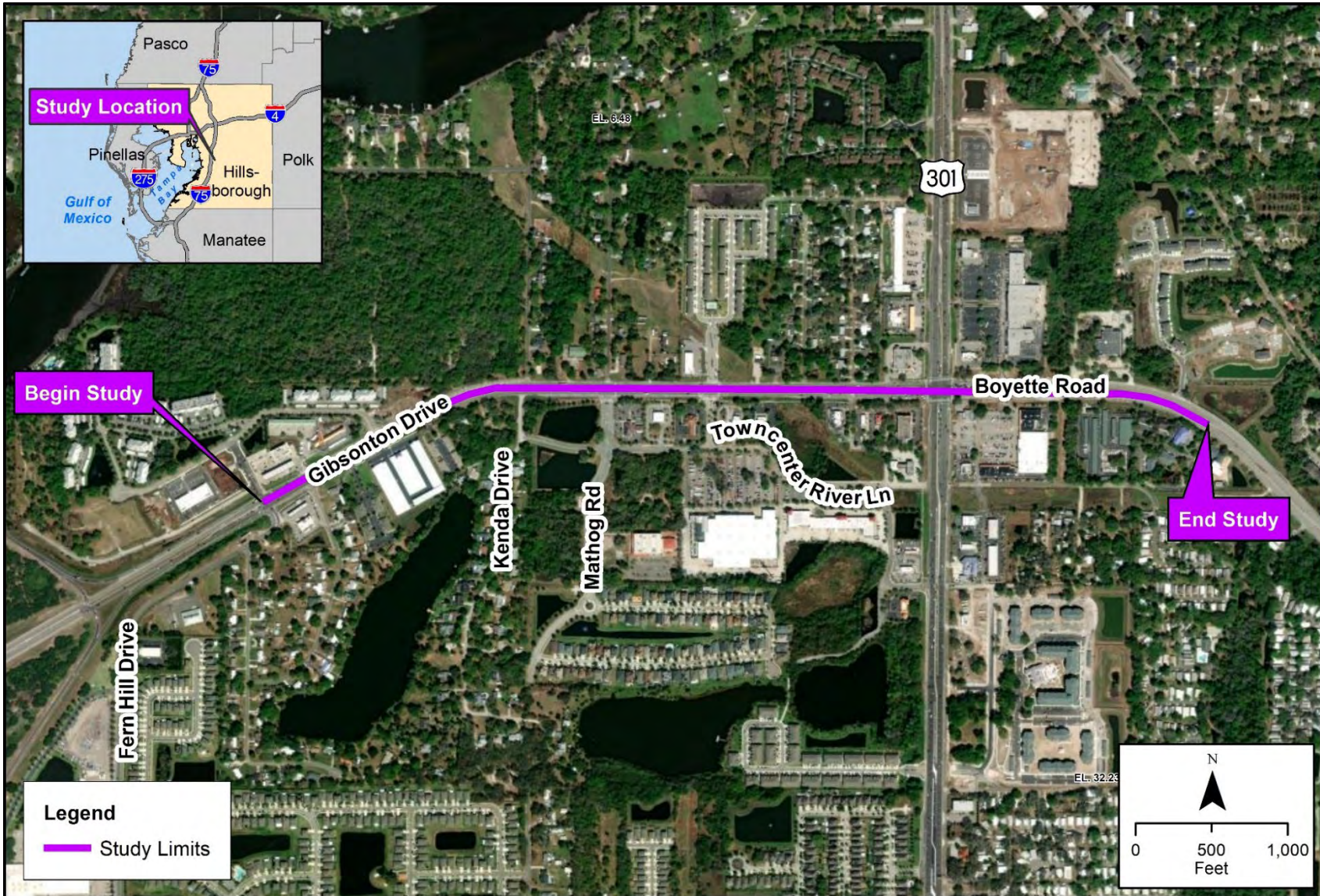


Figure 1. Project location map for the PD&E Study.

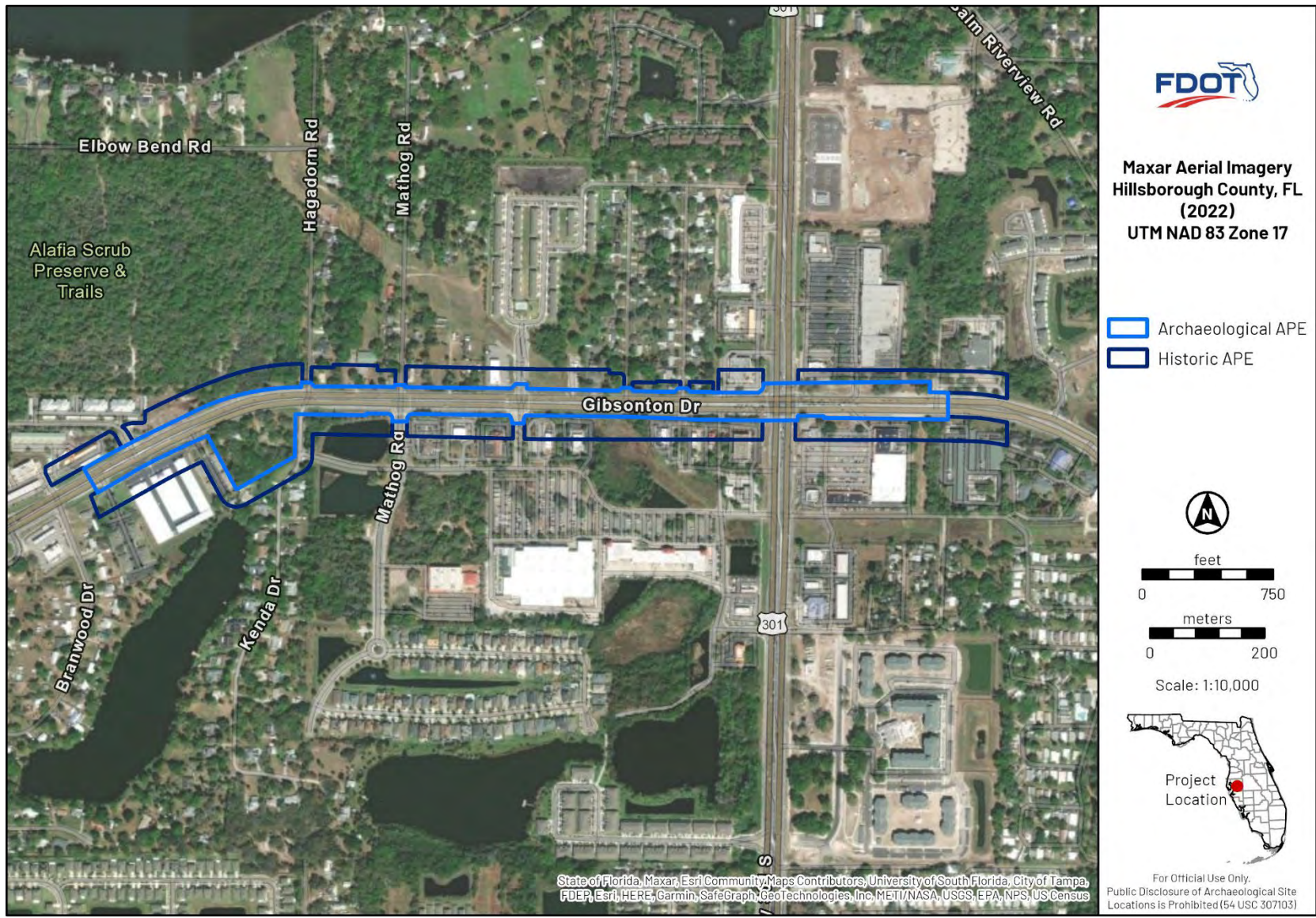


Figure 2. The archaeological and historic APE on modern aerial imagery.

This CRAS Report was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the FDOT, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (effective September 27, 2023). The CRAS survey is compliant with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Section 106 of the NHPA. It was conducted in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of FDOT's PD&E Manual, FDOT's Cultural Resources Management (CRM) Handbook, and the methods outlined in Module 3 by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) (FDHR 2003). This report was prepared in accordance with Rule 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the De Soto Slope subdistrict of the Southwestern Flatwoods physiographic district. The Southwestern Flatwoods physiographic district is formed primarily from sedimentary rocks and sediments that date to the Miocene and Pliocene geological epochs. The De Soto Slope subdistrict constitutes a terraced area of wet prairies and flatwoods with drainages that flow into swamps, which are typically underlain with clay (Brooks 1981). Elevations range from 30–90 ft (9.14–27.43 m) above mean sea level (AMSL).

Paleoenvironmental reconstructions for this physiographic zone have shown that the vegetation of the region during the last glacial maximum (around 20,000 years before present [B.P.]) was dominated by southern Diploxylon pine (*Pinus*) (20–40 percent), oaks (*Quercus*) (20 percent), and hickory (*Carya*) (20 percent) (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987a). The glacial conditions, and the expansion of the Laurentide ice sheet, drove some cold-hearty species like poplar (*Populus*) and ash (*Fraxinus*) into the region, but these remained minor components (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b). As the climate began to warm, the more northerly vegetation components began to recede (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987b).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines the ecoregion present in the APE as the Southwestern Florida Flatwoods within the Southern Coastal Plain (Griffith and Omernik 2008). The Southern Coastal Plain covers a large portion of the state from the panhandle through the peninsula. As such, it contains a wide variety of environments. In general, swampy lowlands are located near the coasts and discontinuous areas of higher elevation towards the interior contain many lakes. Some of the forested areas contain beech, sweetgum, magnolia, pine, and oak, while others are dominated by oak, tupelo, and bald cypress (Griffith and Omernik 2008). The Southwestern Florida Flatwoods contain barrier islands, peninsulas, lowlands and valleys, and some elevated areas. Urbanization is spreading into natural flatwoods and swamps. Other changes to the environment include the creation of pastureland, phosphate mine excavation, and planting citrus groves. The southern boundary of this region has been noted to be somewhat nebulous. The southern portion of this region contains a larger proportion of marshes, swamps, and flooded depressions (Griffith and Omernik 2008).

The Alafia River lies about 0.53 km (0.33 mi) north of the APE at its closest point, and Rice Creek—a tributary of the Alafia River—lies 0.3 km (0.19 mi) east of the APE (Figure 3). Gibsonton Drive is owned and maintained by Hillsborough County, and within the APE, it is a four-lane divided facility with a 22-ft median and turn lanes at many locations along the corridor. The shoulders are approximately 10-ft wide (4-ft paved) on the south side and 6.5-ft minimum width (4-ft paved) on the north side throughout the corridor with no dedicated bicycle lanes. There is a 5-ft sidewalk on both sides of the road with a few gaps in the sidewalk on the south side, west of Kendra Drive. Approximately 230 linear feet of the sidewalk on the south side, east of Kendra Drive, is a wooden boardwalk. The existing ROW width varies along the corridor but is a minimum of 125 ft. Within the APE, Gibsonton Drive passes primarily along commercial land uses, with a few private residences between Hagadorn Road and US 301 (Figure 4). The corridor has been cleared of natural vegetation (Figure 5).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has classified the soils within the archaeological APE primarily as Myakka fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Candler fine sand (0 to 5 percent slopes), Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional, and Pomello fine sand (0 to 5 percent slopes) (Figure 6 and Table 1; Soil Survey Staff 2023). Myakka fine sand, found on drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains, covers 46.5 percent of the archaeological APE. This poorly drained soil has a depth to water table of about 6–18 inches (in) and a typical profile of fine sand (A horizon, 0–6 in; E horizon, 6–20 in; Bh horizon, 20–36 in;

C horizon, 36-80 in). Candler fine sand, found on ridges and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, covers 29.5 percent of the archaeological APE. This excessively drained soil has a depth to water table of more than 80 in and a typical profile of fine sand (A horizon, 0–4 in; E horizon, 4–72 in; E and Bt horizon, 72–80 in). Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional, found on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains, covers 12.0 percent of the APE. This very poorly drained soil has a depth to water table of about 0 in and a typical profile of fine sand (A horizon, 0–7 in; E horizon, 7–28 in; B/E horizon, 28–42 in; C horizon, 42–80 in). Pomello fine sand, found on ridges and knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, covers 11.9 percent of the APE. This moderately well drained soil has a depth to water table of 24 to 42 in and a typical profile of fine sand (A horizon, 0–4 in; E horizon, 4–47 in; Bh horizon, 47–58 in; Bw horizon, 58–65 in; C horizon, 65–80 in).

Collectively, the soils are better drained in the eastern part of the archaeological APE. This which would suggest a higher probability of precontact archaeological sites in this part of the APE; however, the archaeological APE has been significantly disturbed through construction and maintenance of the transportation corridor, installation of subsurface utilities, and adjacent residential and commercial development. The presence of some natural sources of freshwater near the APE also indicated high archaeological potential. As such, the archaeological APE was considered to have low, medium, and high probability for unrecorded archaeological resources according to soil characteristics and proximity to water.



Figure 4. Overview of the APE at STP 28 facing west showing adjacent residential properties. Note visible and marked subsurface and overhead utilities.



Figure 5. Overview from the western end of the APE facing northeast along Gibsonton Drive.

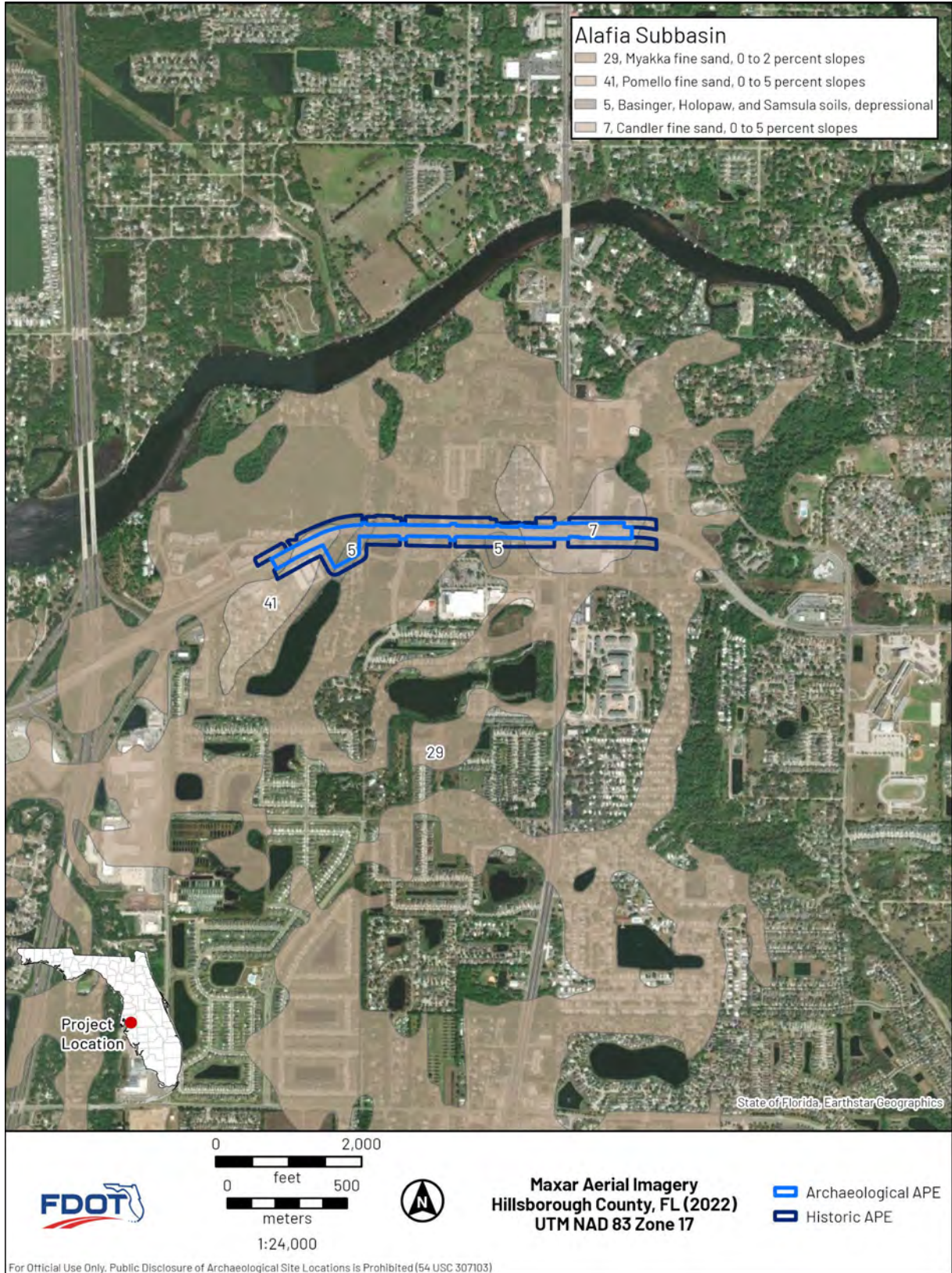


Figure 6. Map of the APE and soil types as defined by the USDA (Soil Survey Staff 2023).

Table 1. Soils within the APE

Soil Name	Map Code	Drainage	Landform	Slope (%)	Percentage of APE (%)
Myakka fine sand	29	Poorly drained	drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains	0-2	46.5
Candler fine sand	7	Excessively drained	ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains	0-5	29.5
Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional	5	Very poorly drained	depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains	N/A	12.0
Pomello fine sand	41	Moderately well drained	ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains	0-5	11.9

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A review of historic contexts is a prerequisite to archaeological survey, providing perspectives for fieldwork, analysis, and interpretation. The overview that follows provides background and temporal framework for the results and conclusions sections of this report (Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of central Florida cultural periods with associated dates and diagnostic artifacts

Time Period or Culture	Date	Diagnostic Artifacts
Paleoindian	13,000–11,500 B.C.	Fluted lanceolate points, worked Pleistocene mammal bone, or worked ivory
Early Archaic	11,500–8900 B.C.	Corner-notched and side-notched projectile points/knives
Middle Archaic	8,900–5,800 B.C.	Stemmed projectile points/knives
Late Archaic	5,800–3,200 B.C.	Fiber-tempered pottery
Deptford	500 B.C.–A.D. 200	Pasco Plain and Sand-Tempered Plain pottery
Weeden Island	A.D. 200–900	Weeden Island Incised, Punctated, and Plain, with Swift Creek complicated-stamped (early); Wakulla Check Stamped (late)
Safety Harbor	A.D. 800– 1725	Pinellas projectile points, combination platform and burial mounds, Safety Harbor and Englewood Incised wares
Colonial	A.D. 1500–1700	Glazed or unglazed earthenwares (olive jar, majolica), metal weaponry, glass beads. Creamware and Pearlware in some contexts
Eighteenth–Nineteenth Century	A.D. 1700–1900	Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware; blown and molded glass; wrought and cut nails
Twentieth Century	A.D. 1900–1970	Wire nails, molded glass, solarized glass

PALEOINDIAN

Paleoindians were the first inhabitants of Florida, arriving by at least 12,000 years ago at the end of the Pleistocene. Recent research has provided evidence of Paleoindian occupation of northern Florida as early as approximately 12550 B.C. (14550 cal B.P.) (Halligan et al. 2016). This is based on the presence of a partial biface and lithic debitage recovered from undisturbed contexts at the Page-Ladson (8JE00591) site in the Aucilla River (Halligan et al. 2016).

Compared with current climactic conditions, average temperatures were cooler with warmer winters, though the climate was beginning a gradual warming trend that would level off by around 3000 B.C. (Miller 1998:45). With lower global temperatures, more water worldwide was locked up in glaciers, making sea level and surface waters tied into the Floridian aquifer several hundred meters lower than today. Lower sea levels on the order of 80 m below present resulted in a coastline much farther from the present-day coast (Miller 1998:45). If Paleoindians were living near the ocean, material evidence of their coastal lifeways would now be submerged and inaccessible through terrestrial survey.

Paleoindian Florida would have lacked well defined rivers, Lake Okeechobee, and the Everglades, making any available spring vital for survival. Much of our knowledge of

Paleoindian Florida comes from materials recovered from within ancient springs located in tertiary karst formations such as Warm Mineral Springs, Little Salt Springs, Wakulla Springs, and sinkholes within the Aucilla River. Many Paleoindian sites such as Harney Flats (8HI00507), a large Paleoindian base camp near Tampa, are now deeply buried beneath younger soils and may not be detectable by digging shallow shovel test pits (STPs) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

Paleoindian presence is often detected only by surface finds of their stone projectile points. As a result, archaeologists rely on diagnostic hafted stone tools to define the Paleoindian period. Paleoindians tipped their hunting spears with points made of stone, bone, and ivory (Milanich 1994:48). Lithic points were bifacial and lanceolate, with basal grinding, fluting, or both. The most abundant Paleoindian period points in Florida are the Suwannee and Clovis. The large blades generally are thin and expertly fashioned (Milanich 1994:48). With these hafted spears, hunters sought large Pleistocene megafauna and small animals, all of which contributed significantly to the Paleoindian general foraging strategy (Anderson et al. 1996; Hemmings 2004).

Although projectile points and debitage from their manufacture are the most prevalent and most studied aspect of Paleoindian technology, evidence exists that Paleoindians used many other tools, including unifacial scrapers, endscrapers, adzes, retouched flakes, spokeshaves, bifacial knives, denticulates, bola stones, and atlatls (Anderson et al. 1996; Milanich 1994:48). When preservation of organic material is good, as it can be at submerged sites, the more common Paleoindian points are accompanied by worked wood, ivory tools, beads, bone tools, and other perishable material (Hemmings 2004). Paleoindian groups were highly mobile, probably moving among different camps frequently and travelling to acquire resources; however, there is evidence that mobility decreased over time as regionalization increased (Milanich 1994:48). A study of Paleoindian projectile point traditions concludes that variation became more pronounced with time (Thulman 2006:219). This suggests either decreased mobility or decreased social interaction across broad regions.

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) is the largest repository of locational data for Paleoindian projectile points in the Americas (Anderson and Miller 2017). As of 2017, 68 confirmed Paleoindian projectile points have been recorded in Hillsborough County. They consist of 10 Clovis points, 53 Suwannee points, 4 Simpson points, and 1 Santa Fe point. Clovis points are found throughout the Paleoindian period while Suwannee, Simpson, and Santa Fe points date to the Late Paleoindian/Late Dalton period. There is some ambiguity about the temporal affiliation of Santa Fe points, with some research indicating they are associated with the Late Archaic to the Woodland periods rather than the Late Dalton period (Mikell 1996).

ARCHAIC

Following the Paleoindian period, the Archaic period in Florida spans approximately from 9,500 to roughly 3,000 years ago. The Archaic period in Florida encompasses large-scale cultural changes, including an increasingly settled lifestyle, population growth, and the invention of pottery.

Early Archaic

The first few thousand years, termed the Early Archaic period, show many similarities with the late Paleoindian period, and many Paleoindian sites are overlaid by Early Archaic deposits. Continuing settlement patterns well established in Paleoindian times, groups lived in bands and targeted areas near freshwater sources to locate their campsites—some used only briefly, and some used for extended periods of time; however, the increase in available water sources due

to an overall change from arid to more mesic conditions, the retreatment of coastlines due to sea level rise, and the extinction of some Pleistocene species would initiate a major cultural shift as represented by changes in toolkits, regional diversification, and an overall reduction in mobility (Milanich 1994). Evidence of seasonal mobility with a repeated return to established settlements in the Early Archaic is seen in the isotopic record from the Windover Pond site near Titusville. Through subannual tooth sampling, it is shown that the population emphasized marine and inland resources at different times throughout the year (Tucker 2009).

Like Paleoindians, Archaic period groups subsisted through gathering plants and hunting a variety of small and large animals; however, Terminal Pleistocene extinctions and changes in climatic conditions altered the availability of some resources (Hemmings 2004; Milanich 1994). The excellent preservation at Windover Pond has provided insight into Early Archaic diet through the analysis of preserved stomach contents and food items recovered from peat interments, which show the consumption of a variety of terrestrial flora including prickly pear (Doran and Dickel 1988). In addition, stable isotope analysis of bone collagen from the site indicates a diet that combined terrestrial flora with river-dwelling fauna and did not heavily emphasize marine mammals or terrestrial mammals such as deer (Tuross et al. 1994). However, the presence of deer remains, some modified, does indicate that larger terrestrial mammals were exploited to some degree (Hamlin 2005).

In addition to lanceolate corner- and side-notched projectile points, tools from the Early Archaic include unifacial and bifacial scrapers, unifacial and bifacial knives, end scrapers, flake tools, choppers, and drills (Milanich 1994:66–67). Although lithic artifacts dominate the archaeological interpretation of Early Archaic sites due to their more common preservation and recovery, most material culture would have comprised perishables such as bone, antler, wood, and plant fibers. This is evident in the preservation offered at the Windover Pond Site, from where not only the remains of 168 individuals were found carefully interred, but thousands of artifacts from which only a fraction were lithics were recovered (Milanich 1994:74–75). Early Archaic perishables include nets, woven matting, and baskets (Adovasio et al. 2001; Doran 2002). Because organics are usually not preserved, Early Archaic period sites are frequently identified by scatters of debris associated with stone tool manufacture or notched projectile points (Adovasio et al. 2001; Doran 2002).

Social organization in the Early Archaic is not well understood; however, the large skeletal population at Windover Pond has provided some insight into gender role differentiation. Analysis of artifact types associated with burials has caused Hamlin (2005) to conclude that small game hunting and fishing were activities likely shared by both males and females, while the location of stone implements only in male burials and shell ornaments only in female burials indicates that gender-specific tasks and/or ornamentation occurred (Hamlin 2005).

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period, roughly 5900 B.C. to 3800 B.C., coincides with continued gradual sea level rise and the establishment of large estuarine systems in Florida (Schuldenrein 1996). The changing environment influenced Middle Archaic subsistence strategies. As sea level rose and river channels infilled, “critical resource zones emerged” (Schuldenrein 1996:3). New estuaries, inlets, and other rich biotic communities offered an abundance of marine resources. Large piles of shells and other refuse demonstrate the increased use of shellfish in the Middle Archaic. Trends in the greater Southeast show that Middle Archaic populations ate more fish than in the Early Archaic (Styles and Klippel 1996:132–133). Middle Archaic period groups were fishers, hunters, and gatherers with seasonal patterns of shellfishing and camp relocation (Russo 1991).

Between the Early Archaic and the Middle Archaic, technological organization and mobility strategies changed. Residential mobility—moving camp to exploit new resources rather than sending out task groups—increased (Amick and Carr 1996:53). This is evidenced at the Harris Creek site in the St. John's River drainage, where oxygen and strontium isotope analysis suggest that some of the individuals interred at the site spent their earliest years in non-local environments with different environmental isotopic signatures, with possible origins as far south as the Lake Okeechobee area (Quinn et al. 2008; Tucker 2009).

Projectile points in the Middle Archaic are largely characterized by having a broad-bladed, stemmed base, the most common of which is named Newnan (Milanich 1994:77). A Middle Archaic advancement in the stone toolkit is the widespread use of heat-treatment. Heating stone makes it easier to work, thus improving the quality of poor lithic material (Amick and Carr 1996:45; Crabtree and Butler 1964). Prior to the Middle Archaic, only around 30 percent of diagnostic projectile point types were thermally altered. During the Middle Archaic, the frequency is more than 70 percent, which is higher than any other time period (Ste. Claire 1987). Some researchers interpret the results of Ste. Claire's study as evidence that heat-treated flakes are diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period, but this is not always a safe assumption. Indeed, the belief that heat-treated flakes are diagnostic to this period probably has inflated the number of sites recorded as Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic toolkit expanded to include ground stone tools such as ground stone mortars and pestles, ground nutting stones, ground stone vessels, grooved axes, and stone atlatl weights (Sassaman 1996:57).

Late Archaic

By approximately 5000 years ago sea level rise abated, and the climate became much like it is today. Like their Middle Archaic predecessors, Late Archaic groups continued to make large shell middens, often in ring or horseshoe shapes (Milanich 1994:97; Russo and Heide 2001). These large monuments became places of feasting and ritual and had a clean, midden-free plaza. Archaic period shell rings indicate that communities settled permanent villages (Russo 1991, 2006). Shell mounds continued to be places of burial for Late Archaic period groups, while some groups buried their ancestors in cemeteries adjacent to water features (Russo 1994).

The most significant technological change dating to the Late Archaic in Florida is the invention of pottery. Late Archaic peoples developed ceramic technology by about 2500 B.C., and it spread rapidly across the Southeast after its advent (Sassaman 2002). This first pottery was fiber-tempered and of a chalky paste called Norwood on the Gulf Coast and Orange in eastern and peninsular Florida.

Late Archaic changes in other technological materials were more subtle. Populations returned to a reliance on formal hafted bifaces and expedient flake tools. In addition, Late Archaic stone tools are more often made of nonlocal material. The increase in extra local material has been interpreted as a Late Archaic return to logistic mobility (Amick and Carr 1996:53). This trend can also be observed in the practice of including exotic goods in burials, such as those found at the Republic Grove site in west peninsular Florida (Thompson and Pluckhahn 2014). Bone remained an important material, with assemblages featuring bone pins and awls. Some bone tools were decorated with motifs also found on pottery (Milanich 1994:93).

An increase in the number, area, and density of sites provides evidence toward the overall trend toward larger and more sedentary populations in the Late Archaic (Milanich 1994:86–87). Late Archaic coastal midden sites may have been common along all coastal Florida but are now inundated. However, most Late Archaic sites are found near or in wetland environments (Milanich 1994:85–86). Regionalization increased in the Late Archaic, with the formation of

regional cultural adaptations that would appear to persist for the next several thousand years (Milanich 1994:85).

WOODLAND

The Woodland period spans 1200 B.C. to A.D. 200 (Milanich 1994). During this period, regional cultures diversified, and distinctive traditions emerged in different regions. The earliest of these archaeological cultures is Deptford, a tradition seen across Florida and into the greater Southeast. Deptford is followed by Weeden Island cultures in this part of Florida.

Deptford

The Deptford culture dates from 500 B.C. to A.D. 200 (Milanich 1994:114). A transition from fiber-tempered pottery to sand-tempered pottery with check-stamping is the most apparent material cultural difference between Deptford and the Late Archaic (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:65). Deptford sites are frequently located on the coast between salt marshes and forests, and they span from Tampa to South Carolina. Hypothesizing that the high tide line has eroded or inundated sites, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:68–69) posited that the coastal location of Deptford sites and subsequent sea level rise and subsidence may explain the small amount of Deptford material. Inland Deptford sites are typically small and can be found underneath later occupation layers. These sites may represent special-use sites, such as hunting camps or resource extraction sites. The relationship between the coastal and inland Deptford sites is poorly understood, but a connection is inferred based on physical proximity. In the Gulf region, inland sites are typically found no more than 60 miles from the coast (Milanich 1994:114).

Oysters and other shellfish were important as food sources, indicated by large middens with oyster shells, broken tools, animal bones, and other refuse. Sometimes shell middens are circular in shape, reflecting the circular organization of the village around which people dumped trash. Two types of structures are present at Deptford sites and have been interpreted as summer/coastal houses and winter/inland houses. Summer villages contained five or more individual households with about five or six persons living in each house. Winter houses are large, oval structures with substantial posts placed in trenches. Mobility was probably seasonal, with residential movement from coastal locations in the summer to inland sites during the winter (Milanich 1994:120–128).

Manasota and Weeden Island

By A.D. 650, Weeden Island peoples occupied the panhandle of Florida (Willey 1949). Weeden Island culture takes its name from the type site, 8PI00001, located in Pinellas County. Although the type site for this culture is on Tampa Bay, Weeden Island culture has its origins in southern Georgia. Kolomoki (9ER1), a mound complex located in Early County, Georgia, is one of the largest and most significant sites associated with Weeden Island culture and is within what has been referred to as the Weeden Island “heartland.” Weeden Island sites are found along the Gulf Coast as far south as Manatee and Sarasota counties and all the way to the northwest as far as Mobile Bay in Alabama. Weeden Island sites are also found from southern Georgia south through northern peninsular Florida (Milanich 1994:155).

Defining traits of Weeden Island culture include their mortuary practices, including the use of charnel houses and burial of kin groups within mounds, and the observed differences between ceramic assemblages found within mounds and village environments, which Sears (1973) would describe as the sacred-secular dichotomy. Weeden Island ceramic types include incised, punctated, red-slipped, and plain wares. Some vessels, particularly those recovered from

mounds, were shaped into animal effigies, or were decorated with animal effigy adornos (Milanich 1994:159).

A number of differences in temporal and geographical distribution of Weeden Island ceramics have been observed, which researchers have used to delineate separate Weeden Island periods and cultural zones. The Weeden Island ceramic assemblage was first seriated and associated with a chronological progression by Gordon Willey and Richard Woodbury (1942). This seriation resulted in the separation of Weeden Island culture into two time periods, Weeden Island I and II. Assemblages containing complicated-stamp Swift Creek and Weeden Island Punctated, Incised, and Plain ceramics are associated with the earlier Weeden Island I period, while a decrease in complicated-stamp pottery and the emergence of Wakulla Check Stamped ceramics are associated with the later Weeden Island II period (Milanich 1994, 2002).

There appears to have been regional adaptations of Weeden Island cultural practices to fit different environmental conditions. Archaeologists have recognized these differences in cultural expression and divided Weeden Island culture into several geographic regions, including: the Northwest (Aucilla River through the Florida Panhandle), Cades Pond (in north-central Florida), McKeithen (in northernmost inland Florida), North Peninsular Gulf Coast (Pasco County to the Aucilla River), and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast (also known as Manasota; Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, Sarasota, and northern Charlotte counties) (Milanich 1994).

The current APE is within the Central Gulf Coast Peninsular region, which extends from Charlotte Harbor to just north of the Tampa Bay area. Sand-tempered pottery was predominantly made in this region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Weeden Island-period sites near the coast consist of shell middens where oyster is the most abundant species represented. Coastal villages are usually associated with burial mounds, although the mounds themselves are usually located apart from the living areas. Weeden Island-period sites located around river valleys such as the Withlacoochee tend to be located adjacent to the river and backswamps. Harvesting freshwater fish, snails, and mussels provided abundant food resources (Milanich 1994:213).

Milanich recognized the Manasota culture as a Weeden-Island related culture; however, Luer and Almy studied several sites that were attributed to the Perico Island culture and refined the definition of the Manasota culture, named after two of the nearby counties, "Manatee" and "Sarasota" (Luer and Almy 1982; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). From the archaeological record, they determined that the Manasota Culture was a distinct culture that specifically dated from 500 B.C. to A.D. 800, predating the Weeden Island period, and consisted of major villages along shorelines and satellite camps in the interior, thereby being able to use both the marine and terrestrial environment for their food and their materials (Luer and Almy 1979:41, 1982:37).

Safety Harbor

The Safety Harbor culture, which ranged from the Withlacoochee River to Charlotte Harbor, was an outgrowth of late Weeden Island-period cultures after A.D. 900. and exhibits many similar traits. Although most of the sites associated with this culture, including shell middens and mounds, are located along the coast, inland sites are known. The ceramic assemblage associated with Safety Harbor sites is overwhelmingly undecorated, which can make defining these sites difficult. The range of the Safety Harbor culture is therefore defined by a diagnostic trait, the presence of decorated wares (e.g., Safety Harbor and Englewood Incised) in mound contexts (Milanich 1994:390). Another artifact found through the entirety of the Safety Harbor cultural region is the Pinellas Point, a small, triangular projectile point thought to be used with arrows, suggesting that Safety Harbor hunters utilized bows. Safety Harbor culture has been

provisionally divided into four temporal phases: Englewood (A.D. 800–1000), Pinellas (A.D. 1000–1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500–1567), and Bayview (A.D. 1567–1725) (Mitchem 1988).

Safety Harbor culture is also associated with charnel houses, structures where the remains of the dead are stored in advance of group burials, and burial mounds. It appears that in several instances, Safety Harbor platform mounds formed the bases for charnel house structures and became burial mounds after the collected remains were buried within the platform mound (Milanich 1994:402). The resulting platform mound with burials, in some instances, was then buried under another burial mound deposit. It has been observed that another platform mound was in some instances built atop this structure and then once again covered by new burial mound construction, creating a sort of nested series of mounds reflecting different periods of platform mound construction, charnel house use, and interment, followed by new burial mound construction in a repeating cycle (Milanich 1994:403). Tatham Mound (8CI00203), located around the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County, contained exotic grave goods which are rarely observed at Safety Harbor sites, including crushed galena over several burials as well as four copper artifacts associated with individual burials. The presence of these exotic goods suggests trade between Safety Harbor peoples and groups across the greater Mississippian Southeast (Milanich 1994:406).

Like the preceding Weeden Island culture, there are regional variations in expression of Safety Harbor culture across its relatively broad geographic range. Safety Harbor has been divided into the following regions: Northern (Citrus, Hernando, and northern Pasco counties), Circum-Tampa Bay (Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties), Manasota (Manatee, Sarasota, and Charlotte counties), Inland (Polk, Hardee, eastern DeSoto, and Highlands counties), and South Florida (Lee, Collier, Glades, and Hendry counties) (Milanich 1994:391–401; Mitchem 1988).

The current APE is within the Circum-Tampa Bay region, typically considered the heartland of this culture. Circum-Tampa Bay Safety Harbor sites are associated with Pinellas Plain ceramics. Sites in this region often exhibit similar plans, including a platform mound with an associated plaza (connected by a ramp on the mound) surrounded by midden deposits believed to be representative of a village (Milanich 1994). These sites also tend to have one or more burial mounds. Interior sites are known but appear to be less abundant than those near the coasts. Spanish artifacts have been recovered from Safety Harbor sites, clearly indicating that this cultural period overlaps European contact and the Colonial period in Florida (Milanich 1994).

SIXTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

After the initial arrival of Europeans in Florida in the early sixteenth century, European colonial powers laid claim to the lands of what is now Florida over three different periods: the Spanish from 1565 to 1763, the British from 1763 to 1783, and again the Spanish from 1783 to 1821. Interactions between native groups and early Europeans were often complicated as cultural contact created variable degrees of challenges, and sometimes changes, to life in Florida.

Cultural Contact

During the sixteenth century, Spanish and French explorers arrived in what is now Florida. In 1513, Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León reached present-day Florida and named it “la Florida” after the Spanish “feast of the flowers,” or “Pascua Florida,” encountering the Calusa on the Gulf Coast (FDHR 2013; Worth 2006). Eight years later, Ponce de León returned to Florida with 200 people, but did not successfully colonize the land due to resistance from the large native population. Two more Spanish conquistadors tried and failed to colonize Florida—Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón in 1526 and Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528 (FDHR 2013). A survivor of the Narváez expedition, Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, described encountering Native American

groups now believed to be associated with Safety Harbor populations in the vicinity of Tampa Bay (FDHR 2013).

In 1539, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto mounted a large expedition with more than 600 people and sufficient stores to fend off the starvation that had defeated Ayllón and Narváez (Ewen and Hann 1998:2–9). Soto landed on the western coast of Florida, somewhere south of Tampa Bay, and headed north, eventually traveling throughout the southeastern part of North America. Although Soto died in 1542 near the Mississippi River, his expedition eventually reached Mexico (Ewen and Hann 1998; Milanich and Hudson 1993).

By the end of the sixteenth century, indigenous groups occupying northern Florida had interacted extensively with Europeans who had arrived earlier in the century. Mississippian peoples experienced cultural changes during this period, including some who adopted Catholicism. Certain elements of cultural change—such as decentralization of power—may have preceded rather than followed European contact and contributed to the drastic changes in settlement patterns and material culture present by around 1600 A.D. (Tesar 1980:196–199). Groups completely ceased to use earlier mounds for burials or ceremonies. Ancestors were buried in cemeteries and even avoided the preceding mound sites their ancestors had used for rituals (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:227). In the millennia preceding the colonial period, Native American populations had grown over time, but populations shrank because of disease and other negative effects of European contact.

Settlement and Political Alliances

French explorers had also arrived in sixteenth-century Florida, including Jean Ribault in 1562 and René Goulaine de Laudonnière in 1564, who established Fort Caroline in northeast Florida. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established the first permanent European settlement in the present-day continental U.S. at St. Augustine. Menéndez attacked Laudonnière's Fort Caroline, expelled the French, and claimed the fort for Spain. The two centuries following the 1565 establishment of St. Augustine are called the First Spanish Period (Bushnell 1996; FDHR 2013).

Soon after establishing St. Augustine, Menéndez attempted an alliance of sorts with the Calusa, who still controlled a significant portion of Central and South Florida, by wedding the sister of Chief Calus (also referred to as Chief Carlos). A Jesuit mission and fort were established in the Calusa capital at Mound Key, and hostilities soon ensued between the Spanish and the Calusa that ended in the death of Chief Calus and other prominent Calusa figures in 1569; the fort was subsequently abandoned by the Spanish (MacMahon and Marquardt 2004).

By about 100 years after the initial arrival of the Spanish, much of the native population had been wiped out by the effects of European contact including hostilities and, to a large extent, the introduction of novel diseases (Deagan 1985:290–291). In the early eighteenth century, the remaining native people of South Florida experienced additional population decline at the hands of British-allied slave raiders who invaded from the north, taking as many as 10,000 captives into slavery. Although a small number of refugees escaped to Cuba, the vast majority died soon after arriving from the effects of disease (Deagan 1985:290–291).

At the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763, Great Britain exchanged Havana, Cuba, to gain control of Florida (Fabel 1996; FDHR 2013). The new British leaders divided the territory into West Florida and East Florida and began to develop the Floridas as English colonies by surveying the land. British governors set up a program of land grants through which land could be sold cheaply if it was bought for the purpose of agricultural development. This resulted in the establishment of plantations during the British period, the success of which continued into the Second Spanish and U.S. Territorial periods, spanning from 1763 to 1845. The primary crops were indigo, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and citrus (FDHR 2013).

British rule lasted only two decades before Spain regained control of Florida in 1784 at the end of the American Revolution. Land grants by the Spanish ceded territory to the U.S. The Second Spanish period lasted only a few decades before Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, and U.S. Army General Andrew Jackson was the first Territorial Governor of East and West Florida. In 1824, the two Floridas merged, and Tallahassee was chosen as the new capital based on its location between the existing capitals of St. Augustine and Pensacola.

In 1835, the Second Seminole War began as the Seminole in Florida resisted the relocation west to Oklahoma that was dictated by the Treaty of Payne's Landing (Masson et al. 1987). On December 25, 1837, the largest battle of the Second Seminole War took place on the shore of Lake Okeechobee. The Battle of Okeechobee was costly to both sides and was followed by several years of persistent smaller skirmishes in the region. In 1842, the U.S. withdrew its troops and declared an end to the Second Seminole war, although no treaty was signed (Masson et al. 1987).

In 1845, Florida became the 27th state in the United States. Between 1840 and 1850, Florida's population grew from less than 55,000 people to more than 85,000 people, approximately half of whom were enslaved African Americans.

The remaining Seminole, while facing increasing pressure to relocate west, were being pushed further south by expanding U.S. settlement and military presence. In 1855, the Third Seminole War began (Covington 1993). By 1858, the war was declared over, at which point only a few hundred Seminoles remained in Florida; they began a period of relative isolation from U.S. settlers deep in the Everglades that lasted until the major drainage projects of the early twentieth century transformed the region and its resources (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2023).

During the Civil War, Florida joined other states in the South to form the Confederacy, ultimately losing the war to Union forces. Few major battles were fought in Florida, and Tallahassee was not captured like the other southern capitals (Schafer 1996). South Florida cattle ranchers supplied a significant food supply to confederate troops further north, and militia groups formed to protect the cattle ranches from raids (University of South Florida 2009).

The Brooksville Raid was an attempt by Union forces to disrupt supply lines in what is now Hernando County. In July of 1864, Union soldiers disembarked at Anclote Key in what is now north Pinellas County. They made their way up the Anclote River towards Brooksville, encountering Confederate pickets as they advanced. Fighting was sporadic as the Union effort was focused on disrupting supply lines and the Confederate forces were significantly outnumbered. Rather than invading Brooksville, the Union troops turned to reach their scheduled rendezvous point at Bayport, Florida (Cannon 2011).

LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

After the Civil War and Reconstruction, Florida's economy grew and refocused on large-scale agriculture and farming. Henry Flagler and Henry B. Plant constructed railroads throughout the state, stimulated by the Internal Improvement Act of 1855. Developments in transportation directly influenced the rise of industries in Florida such as tourism, citrus, phosphate mining, timbering, and agriculture—industries still very relevant to Florida's modern economy (FDHR

2013; Proctor 1996; Schofner 1996). Cattle remained important in South Florida, with Cuba as the major export market for this commodity (State Library and Archives of Florida 2023).

In 1898, the port of Tampa became the main U.S. troop staging area for the Spanish-American war in Cuba (State Library and Archives of Florida 2023). Wartime hostilities lasted under 4 months, and the resulting Treaty of Paris ceded the Spanish control of Cuba to temporary U.S. occupation (State of Library and Archives of Florida 2023).

LOCAL HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The District reviewed historic newspapers, records of the State Library and Archives of Florida, and other sources to evaluate past land use in and immediately surrounding the APE.

The Tampa Bay area remained mostly a sparsely populated cattle ranching region that made regular shipments to North Florida and Georgia during the early nineteenth century, although a small number of settlers began to establish homesteads within the vicinity of Fort Brooke. As the number of settlers continued to grow, a post office was established in the area by July 1831 (Grismer 1950; Hillsborough County Planning and Growth Management [HCPGM] 1998). Augustus Steele began lobbying for the creation of a new county shortly after his arrival, and two years later, the state legislature created Hillsborough County from sections of Mosquito (no longer extant) and Alachua counties on January 25, 1834, appointing Steele as its first municipal judge. Encompassing lands spread throughout present-day Hillsborough, Polk, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota, Manatee, Hardee, Hernando, Citrus, Sumter, Marion, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Okeechobee, Glades, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Highlands counties. Tampa was assigned as Hillsborough's county seat just as Florida gained statehood in 1845 (Grismer 1950:105, 313; HCPGM 1998).

Riverview was established on the north shore of the Alafia River in response to how difficult it was to ferry south across the river to the town of Peru. Riverview was platted on July 14, 1891, and received its first post office later that year in November (Figure 7; Hillsborough Community College [HCC] Digital Library 2023a). The town's population inflated rapidly as more companies arrived to mine phosphate from the Alafia River, and Riverview ultimately absorbed the community of Peru (HCPGM 1998). From 1900–1902, the Riverview Bridge was constructed over the Alafia River, connecting the Tampa Road, which ended at the south end of the bridge, to a sandy road that led to Parrish. The Riverview Bridge was built from sections of Tampa's old Lafayette Street Bridge, which was torn down in the late 1880s–early 1890s (HCC Digital Library 2023b).

In 1918, truck farming and citrus production dominated the agricultural industry in Riverview. By 1927, Riverview subsumed its southern neighbor, Peru, and in 1930, Riverview's population was 882 (Figure 8; Rand 1895). The Adams Lumber Company fostered further growth, and in the urban sprawl following the end of World War II, Riverview became a suburb of the Tampa metroplex (HCPGM 1998).

US 301 was originally the first shell road built in Hillsborough County during the 1870s, which passed through Riverview and brought a continuous demand for services. The road was hardened with bricks in 1914 by the Edwards Construction Company, was paved in 1922, and then rebuilt in 1926 (Figure 9; HCPGM 1998; USACE 1921). The road was part of the Tamiami Trail, a cross-state route that began in Miami and ended in Tampa.



Figure 7. Riverview post office (HCC Digital Library 2023a).



Figure 8. Riverview appears on maps with Peru, FL to the south (Rand 1895).

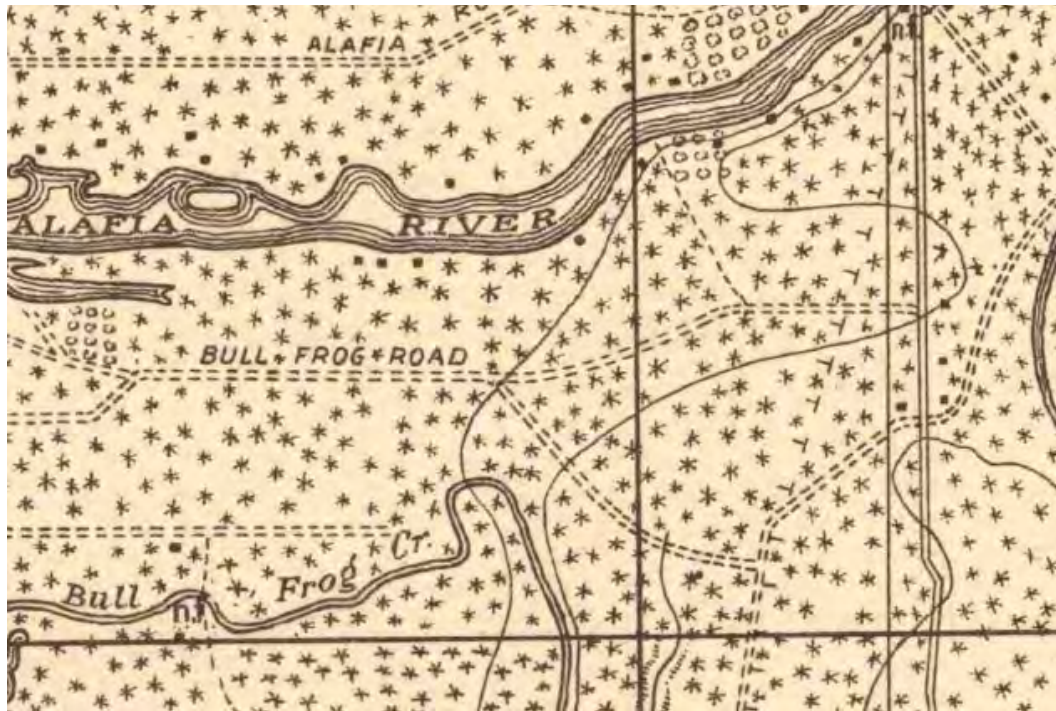


Figure 9. Roadway appears in alignment of modern US 301 (USACE 1921)

The idea for the Tamiami Trail was conceived by Captain James F. Jaudin and would create a loop with the Dixie Highway allowing motorists to come to Miami by one route and return via the other (The Miami News 24 February 1917:9). The construction of the trail entailed a massive drainage project through the Everglades that Jaudin envisioned would transform the area into “cattle ranches, excellent truck farms and magnificent groves...” (The Miami News 24 February 1917:9). Construction began in 1923 and was completed by 1928 (The Orlando Sentinel 2 December 1928:30).

West of US 301, Gibsonton Drive originally appeared as unimproved Bull Frog Road in 1921 (USACE 1921) and connected to the Tamiami Trail at its eastern terminus. By 1944, Gibsonton Drive was hardened (USACE 1944). The two-lane roadway was expanded to four lanes divided by a grass and concrete median by 1995. The same year, US 301 was expanded to four-lanes with Boyette Road added to the intersection east of Gibsonton Drive (NETROnline 2023). The roadway does not appear as Gibsonton Drive until 2012 (USGS 2012).

Southeast of Riverview, Boyette was established in 1902 as an agricultural area named for Thomas Boyette (The Tampa Bay Times 12 September 2003:64). Spurred by the turpentine and lumber industry, by 1925, the town had 100 residents as well as a general store, sawmill, and a railroad depot (The Tampa Tribune 25 September 1903:8). At its peak, Boyette boasted 8,000 acres of citrus crops and twelve daily train services (The Tampa Times 14 March 1925:3). Boyette was serviced by the Florida West Shore Railway in connection with the Seaboard Air Lines Railway (Figure 10; The Tampa Tribune 17 February 1904:7; Reynolds 1917) and served as a shipping point for various other produce including tomatoes, potatoes, and beans (The Miami Herald 9 August 1925:113). By 1944, the railway was no longer extant, and the community began to flounder and eventually ceased to exist (USACE 1944).

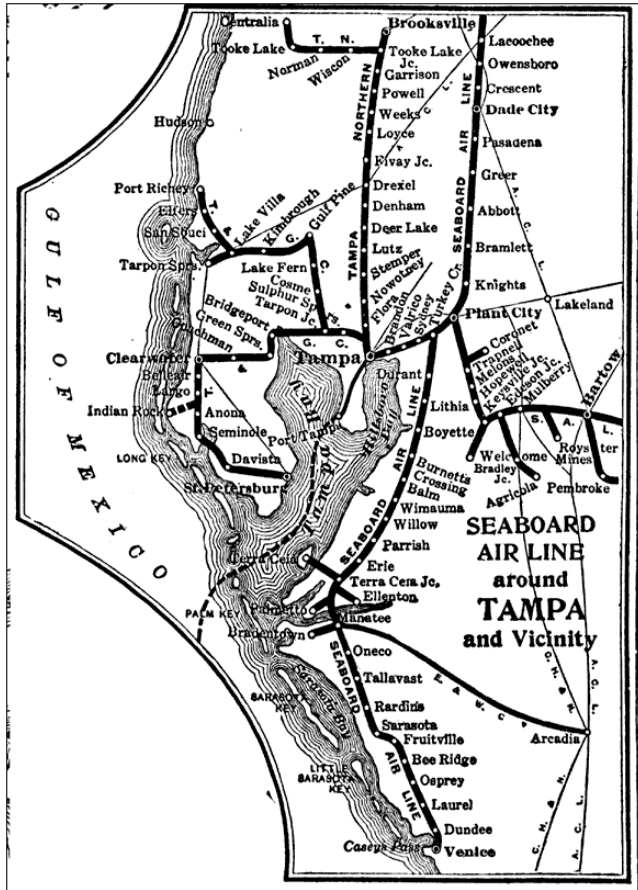


Figure 10. Map of Seaboard Air Lines Railway service line (Reynolds 1917).

LOCAL LAND USE

The District reviewed the original land survey records, historic quadrangles, and aerial photographs to determine recent and past land use changes within the APE and its vicinity. A review of the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser records, aerial photography, and historic quadrangles indicates that parcels within and adjacent to the proposed project locations contain unrecorded structures of historic age (built in or prior to 1979).

The Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM GLO) original land survey shows no structures were present in or adjacent to the APE prior to 1852 (Figure 11; BLM GLO 1852). The Alafia River is coarsely mapped, and Rice Creek is shown along with wetlands north, south, and east of the APE.

The 1956 (photorevised 1957) Riverview 7.5-minute topographic map confirms the presence of structures within and in the vicinity of the APE (Figure 12). A segment of Gibsonton Drive west of US 301 is shown in its current alignment (unlabeled); the segment east of US 301 had not yet been constructed. The historic Samford Cemetery (8H111588) is also depicted approximately 0.57 km (0.36 mi) south of the APE. These same elements are also visible on aerial photography from 1968 (Figure 13).

The 1987 Riverview 7.5-minute topographic map depicts the increased development in the Riverview area, both within and adjacent to the APE (Figure 14). I-75 is shown as under construction, and the segment of Gibsonton Drive east of US 301 had still not been constructed. However, residential and commercial properties within and adjacent to the APE increased in frequency.



Figure 11. The APE shown on the Original Land Survey (BLM GLO 1852).

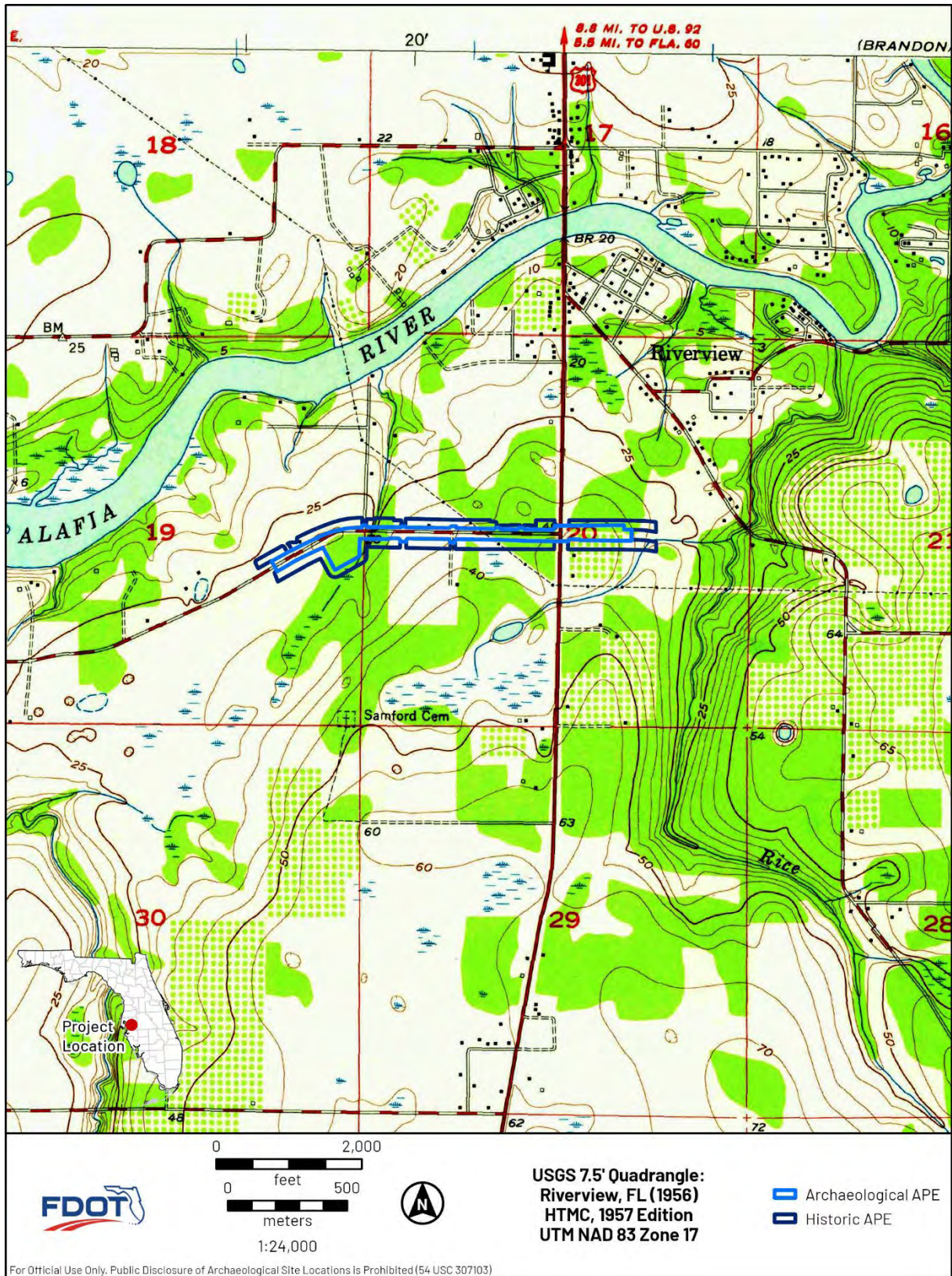


Figure 12. The APE shown on the Riverview, Florida 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956 [photorevised 1957]).

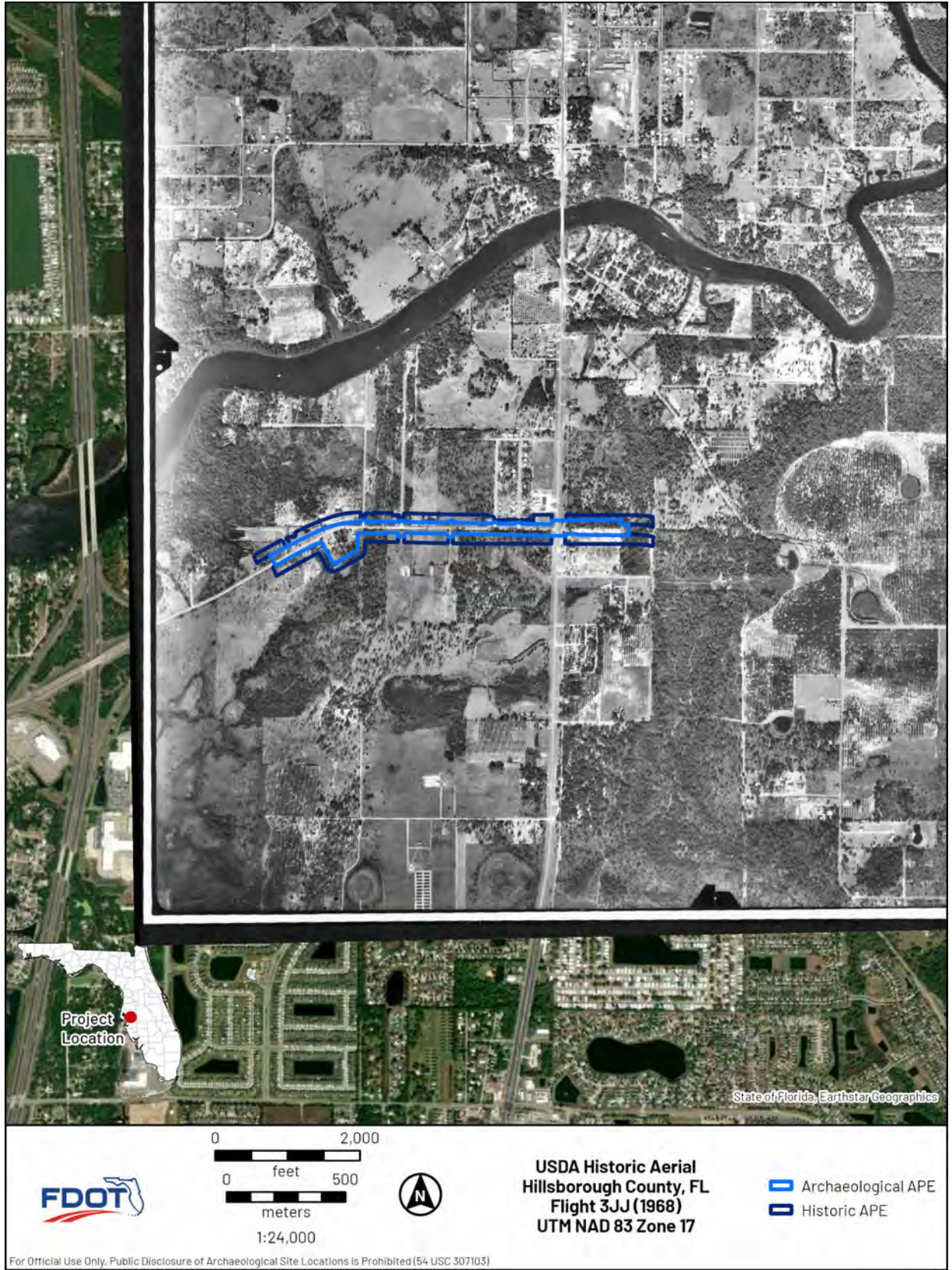


Figure 13. The APE shown on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1968).

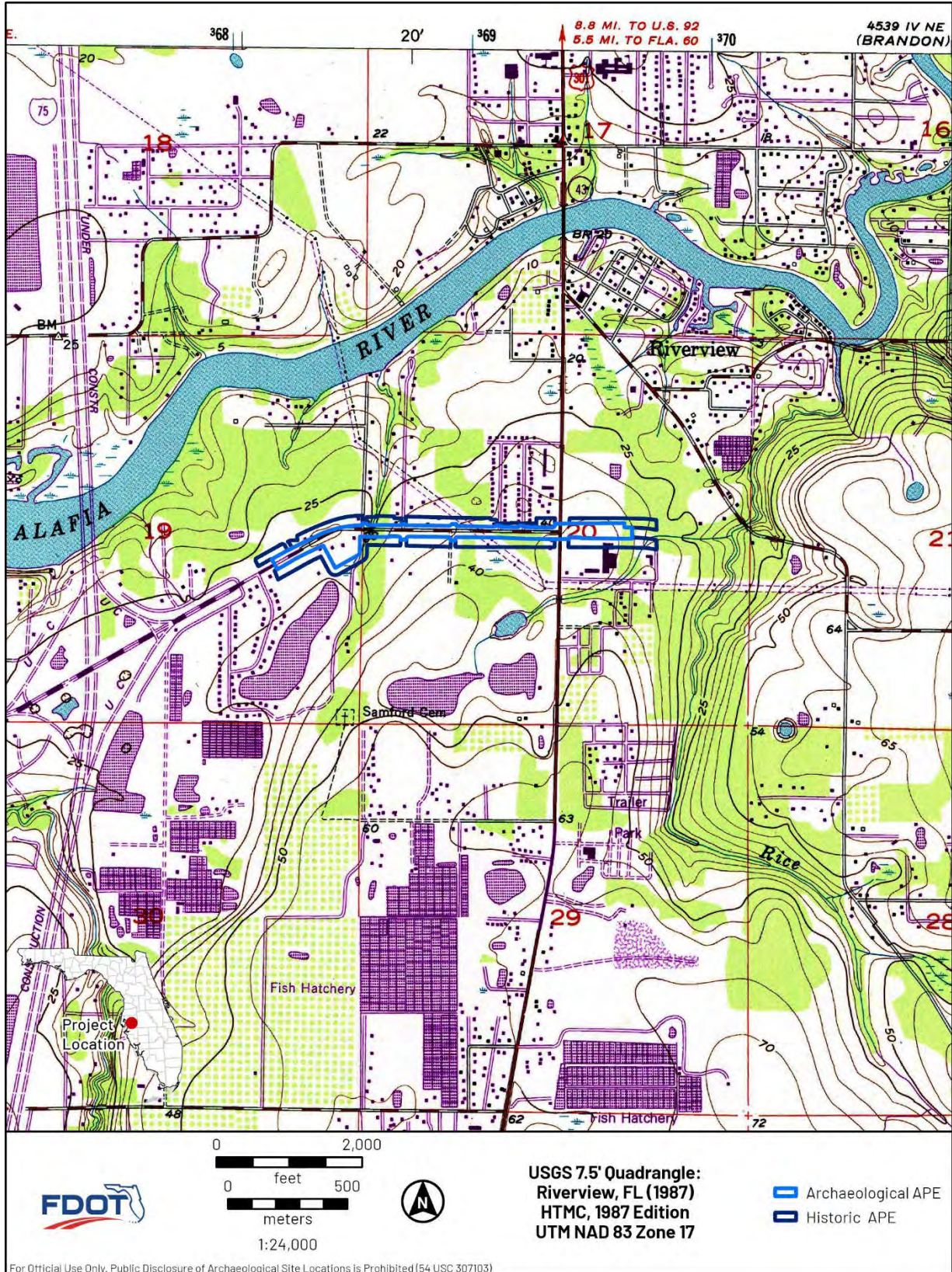


Figure 14. The APE shown on the Riverview, Florida 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1987).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The District examined records in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) to determine the location of any previously conducted cultural resource surveys or previously recorded historic resources within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the APE (Figure 15). A review of the FMSF revealed that 18 previously conducted cultural resource surveys fall within the FMSF search area and 10 of these overlap portions of the APE (Table 3). There are eight archaeological sites, one historic structure, one historic resource group, and one historic cemetery recorded within the FMSF search area (Table 4 and Figure 15). Of these resources, one historic structure and one historic resource group overlap the APE.

Ten previous surveys intersect the APE; however, the APE has not been comprehensively surveyed for cultural resources. FMSF Survey No. 816 was a preliminary archaeological and historic survey conducted in 1979 in support of a proposed wastewater treatment facility project. This survey intersects the APE along Gibsonton Drive, and field methods included pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing in the vicinity of known sites and in areas of high probability for unrecorded sites. As a result of the survey, 27 previously recorded resources were revisited, including 8HI00478, which falls within the FMSF search area, and four newly recorded resources were identified. None of the newly recorded resources fall within the FMSF search area.

FMSF Survey No. 11974 was conducted in 2002 in support of the Boyette Road from US 301 to Bell Shoals Road PD&E Study on behalf of the Hillsborough County Board of County Commissioners. Field methods included historic structure survey, pedestrian survey, and excavation of 69 STPs at 25-m and 50-m intervals based on archaeological probability. As a result of the survey, two new archaeological sites and one historic structure were documented, but none fall within the FMSF search area.

FMSF Survey No. 28112 was conducted in 2021 in support of intersection improvements on Gibsonton Drive at Fern Hill Drive on behalf of the FDOT District 7 (District). Field methods included historic structure survey, pedestrian survey, and excavation of 15 STPs at 50-m intervals based on archaeological probability. As a result of the survey, no archaeological sites or historic structures were documented.

In addition, a CRAS was recently conducted in support of a resurfacing project along US 301/State Road (SR) 43 on behalf of the District (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183). Field methods included pedestrian survey throughout the APE. As a result of the survey, the portion of the US 301 (8HI12137) linear resource group within the current APE was documented and evaluated by the SHPO to have insufficient information for a determination of NRHP eligibility.

FMSF Survey No. 27061 was an historic resources survey update (HRSU) to the I-75 from Moccasin Wallow Road to South of US 301 PD&E Study, conducted on behalf of the District. As a result of this effort, six newly recorded historic structures were documented, but none of these fall within the FMSF search area.

There are eight archaeological sites within the FMSF search area, but none of these fall within the APE. Six of the sites are precontact artifact scatters or campsites, and two are historic refuse piles. Christina's Trash Pile (8HI11605) and the Boyette Road (8HI03696) archaeological sites have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The remaining sites have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

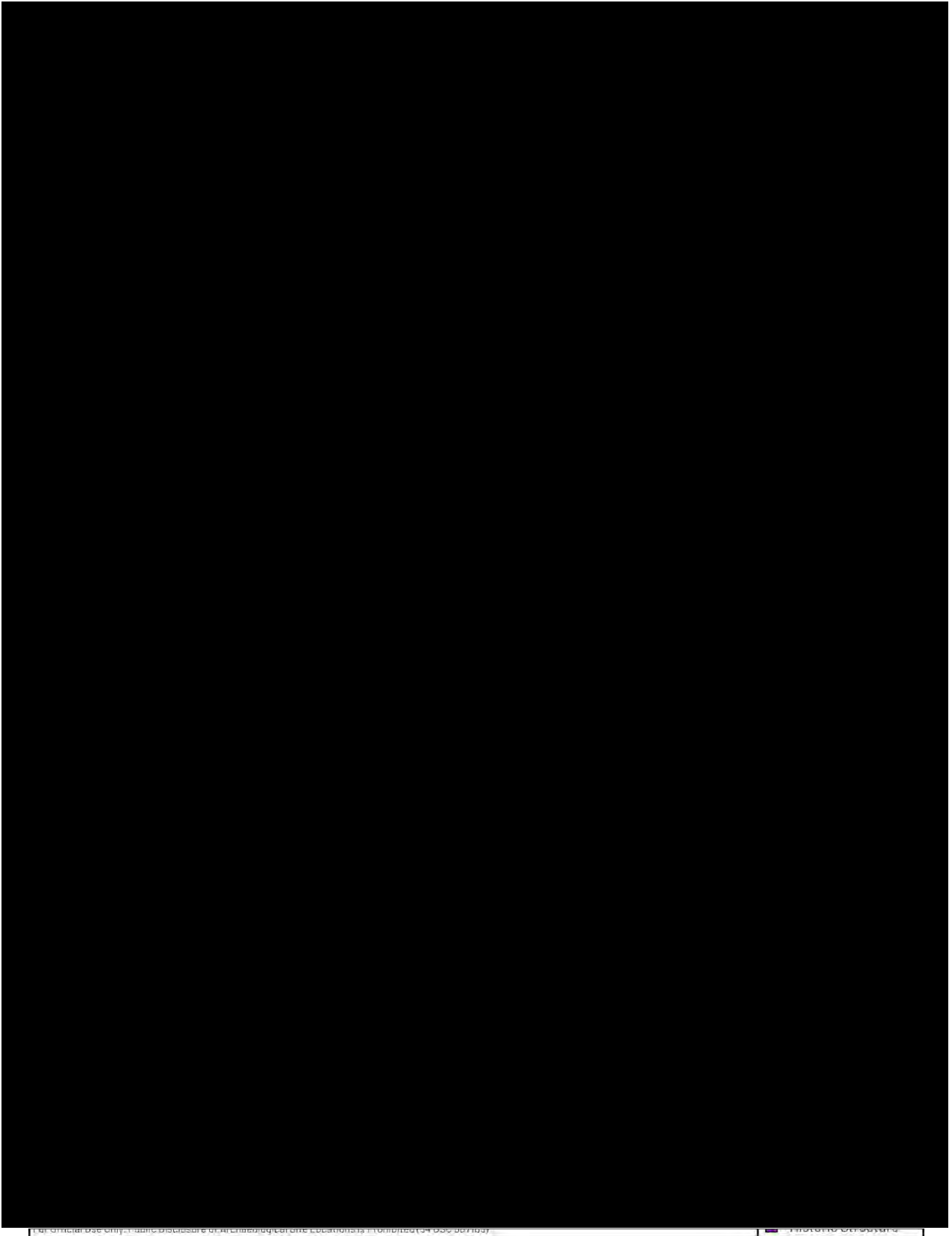


Figure 15. Results of the FMSF Search for cultural resources within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the APE.

Table 3. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the APE

FMSF No.	Title	Date
527	One 80 Acre Borrow pit in T30S-R20E, sec. 19 and S 1/2 of NE 1/4, Hillsborough County	1981
816	A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Tampa-Hillsborough 201 Plan	1979
2940	Multilaning of State Road 43 (U.S. 301) from Bishop Road North to Gibsonton Drive, Hillsborough County, Florida	1984
3014	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Southwest Florida Pipeline Company Corridor, Hillsborough, Polk, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Lee Counties, Florida	1991
5867	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Tampa Bay Water Pipeline from the Tampa Bypass Canal at Six Mile Creek to Bell Shoals Road, Hillsborough County, Florida	1999
6973	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Alafia Cove Project in Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
10759	A GIS Archaeological Modeling and Testing of Nine ELAPP Preserves, Hillsborough County, Florida	2004
11223	Cultural Resource Assessment of the 301 Commercial Property, Hillsborough County, Florida	2005
11974	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Boyette Road Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study from US 301 to Bell Shoals Road, Hillsborough County, Florida	2002
16427	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Preserve at Alafia Project Area in Hillsborough County Florida	2009
17457	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Research Design: Interstate 75 (I-75) Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Manatee and Hillsborough Counties, Florida	2008
17586	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update Technical Memorandum of US 301 Corridor and Ponds, US 301 from SR 674 to Balm Road and US 301 from Balm Road to Gibsonton Drive, Hillsborough County, Florida FPID Nos: 415489-3-52-01 and 415489-2-52-01	2009
18022	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study I-75 (SR 93A) from Moccasin Wallow Road (CR 6) to South of US Highway 301 (SR 43), Manatee and Hillsborough Counties, Florida	2009
18050	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment Cristina Woods, Hillsborough County, Florida	2010
21381	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bailey Property/Fern Hill Tract, Hillsborough County, Florida	2014
27061	Historic Resources Survey Update Technical Memorandum I-75 (SR 93A) from Moccasin Wallow Road to South of US 301 Hillsborough and Manatee Counties, Florida	2019
27062	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Stormwater Management Facilities (SMF) & Floodplain Compensation (FPC) Sites I-75 (SR 93A) from Moccasin Wallow Road to South of US 301 Hillsborough and Manatee Counties, Florida	2019
28112	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Gibsonton Drive at Fern Hill Drive, Hillsborough County, Florida, FPID No. 43972-1-58-01; County Capital Improvement Project No. 69600.311	2021
N/A	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 301/State Road 43 from South of Whitt Road to North of Rivercrest Drive, Hillsborough County, Florida	2023

*Note: Shaded entries intersect the APE.

Table 4. Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the APE

Archaeological Sites				
Site ID	Name	Period	SHPO Evaluation	
8HI00478	ALAFIA SOUTH	Archaic, 8500 B.C.–1000 B.C.	Ineligible	
8HI03696	BOYETTE ROAD	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	
8HI04547	THREE HORSE	Deptford, 700 B.C. –300 B.C.	Ineligible	
8HI04548	SWFPL SITE V	Manasota, 700 B.C. –A.D. 700	Ineligible	
8HI04549	LA PETITE	Twentieth century American, 1900–present	Ineligible	
8HI11537	Clamato	Prehistoric with pottery	Ineligible	
8HI11562	US 301 Pond 33B	Weeden Island, A.D. 450–1000	Ineligible	
8HI11605	Cristina’s Trash Pile	Twentieth century American, 1900–present	Not Evaluated	
Historic Structures				
Site ID	Name	Year Built	Use	SHPO Evaluation
8HI11301	10010 Gibsonton Drive	ca. 1960	Private Residence	Ineligible
Historic Resource Groups				
Site ID	Name	Year Built	Use	SHPO Evaluation
8HI12137	US 301	ca. 1870	Road	Insufficient Information
Historic Cemeteries				
Site ID	Name	Type	Date Established	SHPO Evaluation
8HI11588	Samford Cemetery	Community	ca. 1880	Not Evaluated

*Note: Shaded entries intersect the APE.

Historic structure 8HI11301 is a Masonry Vernacular style private residence located at 10010 Gibsonton Drive. During its documentation, surveyors described it as vacant. The SHPO determined the structure was ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The US 301 (8HI12137) resource group is a previously recorded linear resource built circa 1870. This segment was recently recorded, and while a FMSF Survey No. has not yet been assigned to the project, the SHPO determined there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183).

Based on this information, there is a likelihood of encountering historic resources during the course of a systematic archaeological and historic survey of the APE. While archaeological site potential ranges from low to high (based on environmental variables) the archaeological APE has been significantly disturbed through construction and maintenance of the transportation corridor, installation of subsurface utilities, and adjacent residential and commercial development. As such, encountering intact cultural artifacts within the archaeological APE appears unlikely.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the investigation was to locate, record, and assess cultural resources within the APE, and survey methods were designed to meet this goal. The District surveyed the APE according to guidelines outlined in FDHR's *Module 3: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* (FDHR 2003). All engineering plans were georeferenced in ArcGIS. Subsurface testing in the form of STPs was conducted where new ground disturbance is planned; pedestrian survey was performed throughout the APE.

Collectively, the soils are better drained in the eastern part of the archaeological APE. This would suggest a higher probability of precontact archaeological sites in this part of the APE; however, the archaeological APE has been significantly disturbed through construction and maintenance of the transportation corridor, installation of subsurface utilities, and adjacent residential and commercial development. The presence of some natural sources of freshwater near the APE also indicated high archaeological potential. As such, the archaeological APE was considered to have low, medium, and high probability for unrecorded archaeological resources according to soil characteristics and proximity to water.

Architectural history methods included reviewing individual property appraiser records on all parcels within the APE. Historical USGS quadrangle maps were also consulted. Structures built in or prior to 1979 within the APE were documented. The District reached out to the Hillsborough County Community & Infrastructure Planning department for information on potential historic resources; however, as of the submittal date of this CRAS, a response has not been received.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODOLOGY

Pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the APE. Subsurface testing was conducted within the archaeological APE; however, as addressed below, buried utilities limited where it was possible to safely excavate several STPs. Where possible, those STPs that could be excavated were investigated to a depth of no less than 100 centimeters (cm) (39.4 in) and measured approximately 50 cm (19.7 in) wide. In areas where subsoil or water was encountered at depths less than 100 cm below surface (cmbs) (39.4 in below surface [inbs]), STPs were terminated slightly beyond the depth of subsoil or standing water. In instances where 100 cm (39.4 in) was not reached, the maximum depth reached was noted. Field data were collected using a digital STP form designed to capture stratigraphy with soil descriptions, environmental variables, and the presence or absence of artifacts.

Each STP location was plotted with GPS and numbered sequentially (Appendix A). A commercially available GPS unit (1–2 m accuracy) was preloaded with STP locations at predefined intervals. During fieldwork, all locations were plotted with a newly recorded point to ensure the GPS points are as accurate as possible. Therefore, maps reflect actual test locations and may show slight deviations from target intervals based on pacing, environmental conditions, and GPS accuracy. STP forms were completed within the GPS, eliminating the possibility for transcription error after fieldwork.

The District screens all soil through 0.635 cm (0.25 in) wire mesh, collects and places the artifacts in plastic artifact bags labeled with provenience information. All artifacts greater than 50 years old are collected. The collection and curation strategy follows Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) collections guidelines, with artifacts curated and ecofacts and

undiagnostic artifact classes sampled. Artifacts are gently cleaned with a brush in the laboratory and transferred to clean 4 mil plastic bags for curation. Artifacts are cataloged according to BAR guidelines, using standard typologies for ceramic, lithic, and historical artifacts of Florida. All artifacts are counted, weighed, and entered into a catalog spreadsheet designed by BAR Collections. All GIS data, forms, and other digital project records are submitted to the FMSF.

All sites are recorded on FMSF forms and sites are delineated by placing STPs at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals in cardinal directions. Two consecutive negative STPs establish site boundaries within the APE. Single artifact occurrences are bounded at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals using one STP. These isolates are labeled Archaeological Occurrences (AOs) and numbered sequentially.

Architectural history documentation methods consist of photo documentation, FMSF form completion, and evaluation. The fieldwork inventories buildings, resource groups, and associated landscapes, cemeteries, and bridges. Photographs are taken of each resource and notes are compiled about features. Notes focus on distinguishing architectural elements and integrity. Local informants are interviewed when available. Structures are placed within the surrounding physical context and evaluated individually and, if applicable, considered with respect to a potential district.

SITE CRITERIA AND NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

FMSF guidelines define archaeological sites as places of past activity more significant than a single accidental event. Sites contain three precontact artifacts within a 30 m (98.4 ft) radius or six historic artifacts including one diagnostic within a 30 m (98.4 ft) radius. Archaeological sites require full documentation. District archaeologists recorded all sites encountered and documented isolated artifacts as AOs.

Four criteria are applied during the evaluation of a historic resource's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Normally, a resource must be at least 50 years of age and meet at least one of the following four criteria to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A)
- Be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B)
- Embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C)
- Yield, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D)

In addition to associations with one or more of the above criteria, a resource must possess sufficient historic integrity—the ability to convey its historic significance—to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The evaluation of integrity may sometimes be subjective, but it must “be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance” (National Park Service [NPS] 1997). The NRHP recognizes seven aspects of integrity, and eligible resources possess several, and usually most, of these aspects:

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship

- Feeling
- Association

Each type of resource depends on certain aspects of integrity more than others to express its historic significance. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features (NPS 1997).

The District used these criteria of significance and evaluations of integrity to provide recommendations concerning the NRHP-eligibility status of all historic properties located in the APE.

POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

If properties are discovered that may be historically significant, or if unanticipated effects on historic properties occur, FDOT shall implement the Post Review Discovery Plan established in Stipulation X of the PA among the FHWA, the FDOT, the ACHP, and the SHPO (effective September 27, 2023).

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area during construction, all work in that area must stop. The individual in charge of the activity that leads to the discovery must notify the Project Engineer and the District Cultural Resources Coordinator. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement and the appropriate medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Section 872.05, Florida Statutes, and Rule 1A-44.004, FAC.

SURVEY RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The District conducted subsurface testing within the archaeological APE with STPs located at 25-m (82-ft), 50-m (164-ft), and 100-m (328-ft) intervals on either side of Gibsonton Drive and within the footprint of the proposed pond parcels. In total, the District pre-plotted 32 STPs, of which 8 STPs could be safely excavated (Figure 16 and Figure 17). All STPs were negative. Pedestrian survey conducted throughout the APE identified no archaeological materials.

As previously addressed, the archaeological APE is a modern transportation corridor that passes along commercial and residential land uses. One of the 24 STPs pre-plotted along the Gibsonton Drive corridor was safely excavated to a depth of 30 cmbs; it was terminated prior to 100 cmbs due to encountering compact road fill. The soil profile in this area consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sand from 0-30 cmbs over compact gravelly clay road fill. The remaining STPs along Gibsonton Drive were unable to be excavated due to marked subsurface utilities (Figure 18).

The proposed pond location is a residential area bordered by commercial properties. Vegetation in this area consists of scattered hardwoods with an understory of some natural vegetation and cultivated landscape plants (Figure 19). Seven of the 8 pre-plotted STPs within the pond were safely excavated to an average depth of 73 cmbs. The typical soil profile within the proposed pond consisted of dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand from 0-15 cmbs, light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 15-40 cmbs, brown (10YR 4/3) sand from 40-50 cmbs, and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand from 50-100 cmbs (Figure 20).

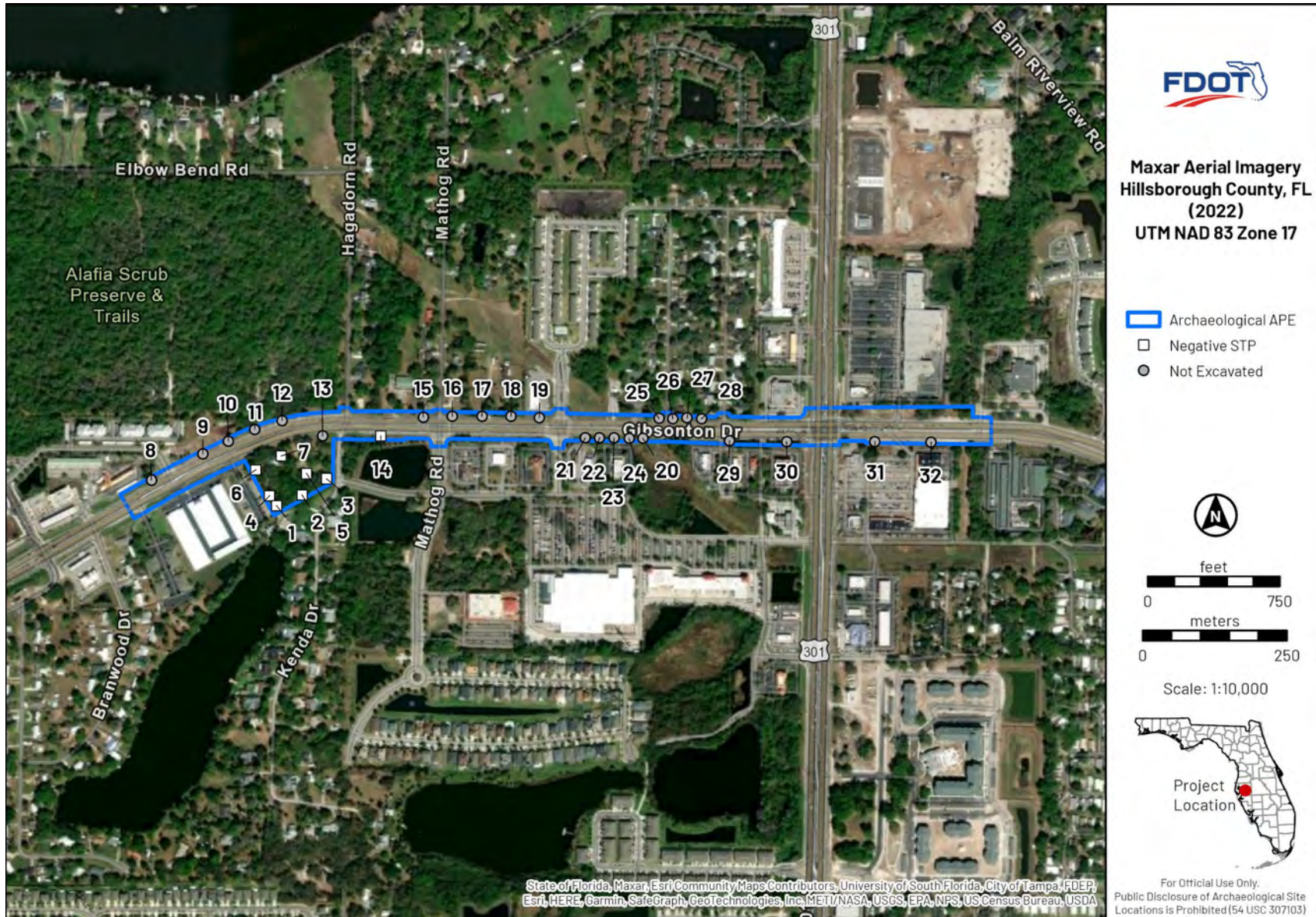


Figure 16. Results of the survey of the archaeological APE shown on a modern aerial photograph.



Figure 17. Results of the survey of the archaeological APE shown on the Riverview, Florida 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012).



Figure 18. Overview of the eastern end of the APE at STP 32 facing west showing commercial properties marked subsurface utilities that prevented STP excavation.



Figure 19. Overview of the proposed pond location facing west from STP 2.



Figure 20. Detail of the soil profile observed in STP 5.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

The survey of the historic APE resulted in the documentation of 11 historic resources, including nine newly recorded structures (8HI15551-8HI15559), one previously recorded resource group (8HI12137), and one newly recorded resource group (8HI15513) (Table 5; Figure 21 and Figure 22). One of the previously recorded resources, 8HI11301 (a previously recorded historic structure at 10010 Gibsonton Drive) has been demolished, and the FMSF will be updated with this information. All the newly recorded structures are Masonry Vernacular or Frame Vernacular residences built between circa 1956 and circa 1979. The District recommends that all of the structures are individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The District has insufficient information to provide a recommendation for 8HI15513. 8HI12137 within the APE was recently recorded and the SHPO determined there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183).

Eligibility for a historic district was considered when assessing these structures as a group; however, it is the District's recommendation that these structures in the context of a group do not meet the eligibility criteria for nomination of a historic district as there is no indication of fulfilling Criteria A or B. There is too much new infill, and many of these structures have been updated and altered to such an extent that they no longer retain the historic integrity necessary to fulfill Criterion C.

Table 5. Historic Resources Located within the Historic APE

Structures				
FMSF No	Name	Address	Construction Date	Eligibility
8HI15551	10119 Gibsonton Drive	10119 Gibsonton Drive	ca. 1956	Ineligible
8HI15552	10209 Gibsonton Drive	10209 Gibsonton Drive	ca. 1956	Ineligible
8HI15553	9622 Hagadorn Road	9622 Hagadorn Road	ca. 1979	Ineligible
8HI15554	9623 Mathog Road	9623 Mathog Road	ca. 1976	Ineligible
8HI15555	10508 Gibsonton Drive	10508 Gibsonton Drive	ca. 1975	Ineligible
8HI15556	9617 Oak Ridge Avenue	9617 Oak Ridge Avenue	ca. 1979	Ineligible
8HI15557	9618 Oakridge Avenue	9618 Oakridge Avenue	ca. 1962	Ineligible
8HI15558	9617 Pine Ridge Avenue	9617 Pine Ridge Avenue	ca. 1962	Ineligible
8HI15559	9618 Pine Ridge Avenue	9618 Pine Ridge Avenue	ca. 1962	Ineligible
Resource Groups				
FMSF No	Name	Resource Type	Construction Date	Eligibility
8HI12137	US 301	Linear Resource	ca. 1870	Insufficient Information
8HI15513	Gibsonton Drive	Linear Resource	ca. 1921	Insufficient Information

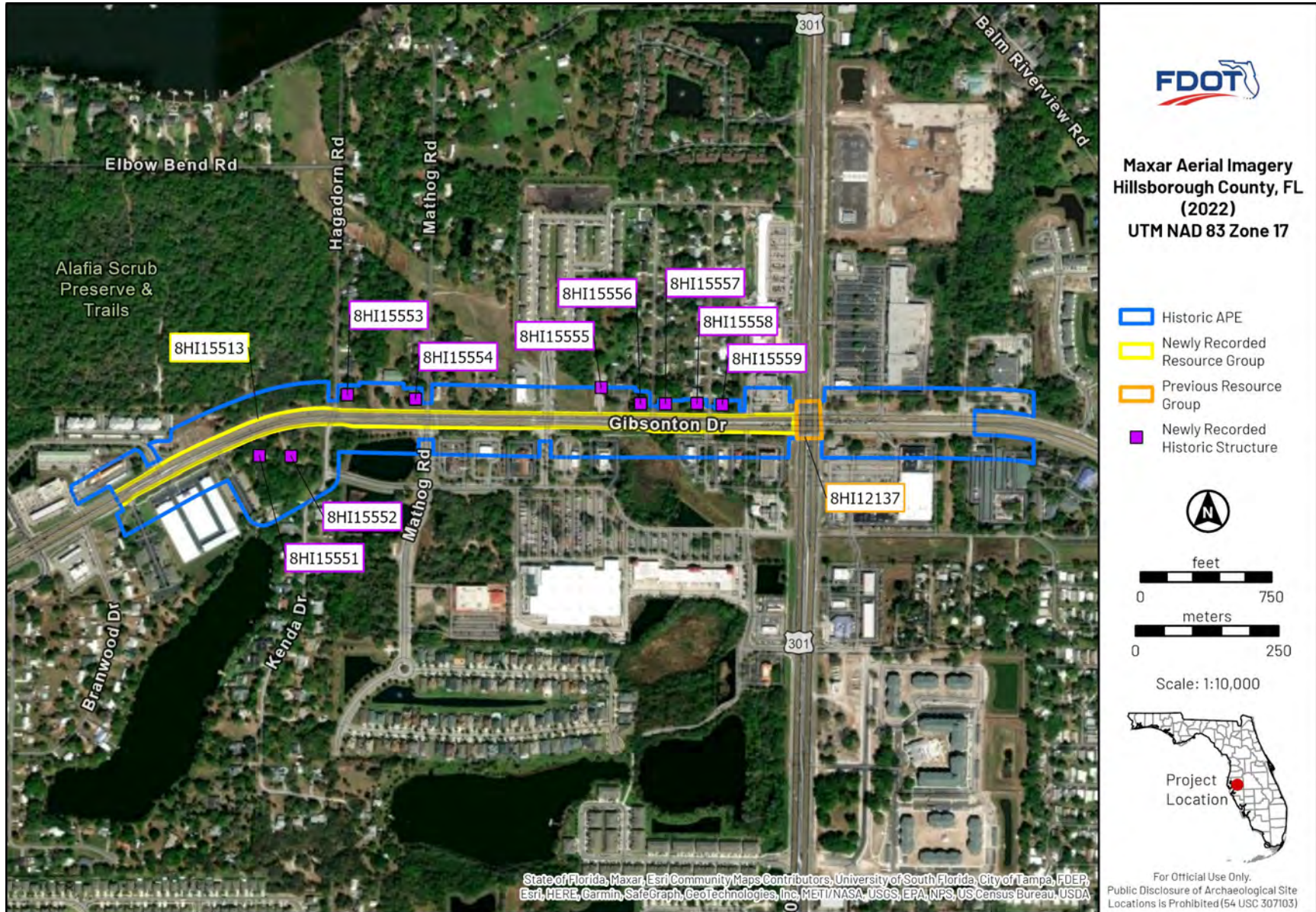


Figure 21. Results of the survey of the historic APE shown on a modern aerial photograph.



Figure 22. Results of the survey of the historic APE shown on the Riverview, Florida 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 2012).

8HI12137: US 301

Resource Type: Resource Group

Build Date: circa 1870

Length: approximately 211 ft (64 m)

Modifications: Widened to a four-lane paved road divided by a grassy median (circa 1995); widened to six lanes (circa 2012)

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Insufficient Information

Resource Description: 8HI12137 (US 301) is a previously recorded approximately 211-ft (64-m) segment of a linear resource in Hillsborough County, also known as US 41 and SR 43. Within the APE, the roadway is paved and oriented north–south with a six-lane typical section divided by medians and bounded by sidewalks, multi-use trails, a grassy shoulder, and overhead utilities (Figure 23). The roadway has sustained routine maintenance activities so as to remain viable for use.

SR 5 (modern-day US 301; 8HI12137) was originally the first shell road built in Hillsborough County during the 1870s, which passed through Riverview and brought a continuous demand for services. The road was hardened with bricks in 1914 by the Edwards Construction Company, was paved in 1922, and then rebuilt in 1926 (HCPGM 1998; USACE 1921). The road was part of the Tamiami Trail, a cross-state route that began in Miami and ended in Tampa. The idea for the Tamiami Trail was conceived by Captain James F. Jaudin and would create a loop with the Dixie Highway allowing motorists to come to Miami by one route and return via the other (The Miami News 24 February 1917:9). The construction of the trail entailed a massive drainage project through the Everglades that Jaudin envisioned would transform the area into “cattle ranches, excellent truck farms and magnificent groves...” (The Miami News 24 February 1917:9). Construction began in 1923 and was completed by 1928 (The Orlando Sentinel 2 December 1928:30).

During the 1940s, SR 5 was also known as US 41, although modern-day US 41 is farther west (USACE 1944). In an effort to clear up confusion about roadway names, the State Road Department (SRD) renumbered state highways in 1941 and SR 5 became SR 43 (FDOT n.d.). In 1952, the roadway was officially designated as US 301 (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. [ACI] 2013). By 1956, the roadway was redesignated as SR 43/US 301 (USGS 1956). By 1995, US 301 was expanded to four-lanes and divided by a grassy median with Boyette Road added to the intersection within the APE (NETROnline 2023). Today 8HI12137 within the APE consists of six travel lanes divided by a concrete and grassy median with intermittent turn lanes. The intersection with Gibsonton Drive/Boyette Road consists of pedestrian cross walks, modern signalization, and turn lanes. There are sidewalks, multi-use trails, and overhead utilities along the roadway shoulders.

Surveyors recorded a portion of 8HI12137 located approximately 6.72 mi (10.81 km) north of the APE. ACI recommended the segment of 8HI12137 was ineligible for listing in the NRHP during FMSF Survey No. 21764, and SHPO concurred with this recommendation on April 17, 2015 (Deming 2014). In July 2023, the current segment was recorded as part of the *CRAS US 301/State Road 43 from South of Whitt Road to North of Rivercrest Drive, Hillsborough County, Florida* and it was recommended that there was insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of 8HI12137 (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183). On August 14, 2023, the SHPO concurred with the findings of the CRAS. An FMSF form was not updated for 8HI12137 as the portion within the APE was recently evaluated.



Figure 23. Photograph of 8HI12137- 1, at Gibsonton Drive intersection, facing southwest.

Recommendation: 8HI12137 within the APE was recently recorded and the SHPO determined there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183). As the resource cannot be fully documented outside of the APE, the District maintains that there is **insufficient information to evaluate 8HI12137 for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI12137 does not appear eligible under Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations are known; however, more research would be required to determine any associations. Additionally, it does not appear eligible under Criterion C, as the resource is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style, design or construction methods, the roadway no longer retains historic materials, and it has been widened from two to six lanes. 8HI12137 does not appear eligible under Criterion D, as it does not possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance. Proposed project activities within the boundary of 8HI12137 include widening to accommodate additional through and right-turn lanes, construction of traffic islands and concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These activities will not alter the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, the District recommends the proposed undertaking will have **no adverse effect** on 8HI12137, and **no additional investigation** within the APE is necessary.

8HI15513: Gibsonton Drive

Resource Type: Resource Group

Build Date: circa 1921

Length: approximately 0.879 mi (1.414 km)

Modifications: Widened to a four-lane paved road divided by a grassy median and non-historic Boyette Road extension (circa 1995)

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Insufficient Information

Resource Description: 8HI15513 (Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded approximately 0.879-mi (1.414-km) segment of a linear resource in Hillsborough County. Within the APE, the roadway is paved and oriented west–east with a four-lane typical section divided by grass and

concrete medians with modern intersections and intermittent turn lanes and bounded by buffered sidewalks and overhead utilities (Figure 24–Figure 26).

8HI15513 originally appeared as unimproved Bull Frog Road in 1921 (USACE 1921) and connected to the Tamiami Trail at its eastern terminus. By 1944, 8HI15513 was hardened (USACE 1944). By 1995, the two-lane roadway was expanded to four lanes divided by a grass and concrete median. The same year, US 301 was expanded to four-lanes and divided by a grassy median with Boyette Road extended at the intersection east of Gibsonton Drive (NETROnline 2023). The roadway does not appear as Gibsonton Drive until 2012 (USGS 2012).



Figure 24. Photograph of 8HI15513- 1, at Water Works Lane, facing northeast.



Figure 25. Photograph of 8HI15513- 2, towards Mathog Road, facing east.



Figure 26. Photograph of 8HI15513- 3, from US 301, facing west.

Recommendation: Because the resource extends beyond the APE, the District possesses **insufficient information to evaluate 8HI15513 for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15513 does not appear eligible under Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations are known; however, more research would be required to determine any associations. Additionally, it is does not appear eligible under Criterion C, as the resource is not an exemplary or unique sample of its style, design or construction methods, the roadway no longer retains is historic materials, and has been widened from two to four lanes. 8HI15513 does not appear eligible under Criterion D, as it does not possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance, the roadway no longer retains is historic materials, and has been widened from two

to four lanes. Proposed project activities within the boundary of 8HI15513 includes widening the road to accommodate additional through lanes, adding turn lanes and turn lane adjustments, construction of concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, turnout reconstructions, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These activities will not alter the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, the District recommends the proposed undertaking will have **no adverse effect** on 8HI15513, and **no additional investigation** within the APE is necessary.

8HI15551: 10119 Gibsonton Drive

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1956

Dimensions/Area: 2,036 square (sq) ft

Modifications: Siding updated, and some windows replaced (date unknown)

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15551 (10119 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1956, 8HI15551 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The side-gable roof is clad in 5V crimp metal, and the walls are clad in stucco. The main entry is on the west façade through a hollow core panel door. Fenestration includes individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with a two-over-two configuration and paired metal-framed picture windows. Distinguishing features include attic vents in the gable ends and additional entrances on the north and south elevations. Select windows have been replaced and others are obscured by hurricane shutters. The siding does not appear to be original. A chain link fence encloses the overgrown parcel. A concrete sidewalk leads to the entryway (Figure 27–Figure 30).



Figure 27. Photograph of 8HI15551–1, facing southeast.



Figure 28. Photograph of 8HI15551-2, facing east.



Figure 29. Photograph of 8HI15551-3, facing northeast.



Figure 30. Photograph of 8HI15551-4, facing south.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 2,036 sq ft (Figure 31). This property is currently owned by My Green Space LLC and was purchased from Elizabeth Krosiak in July 2009. In 1989, the property was owned by Stefan Krosiak (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

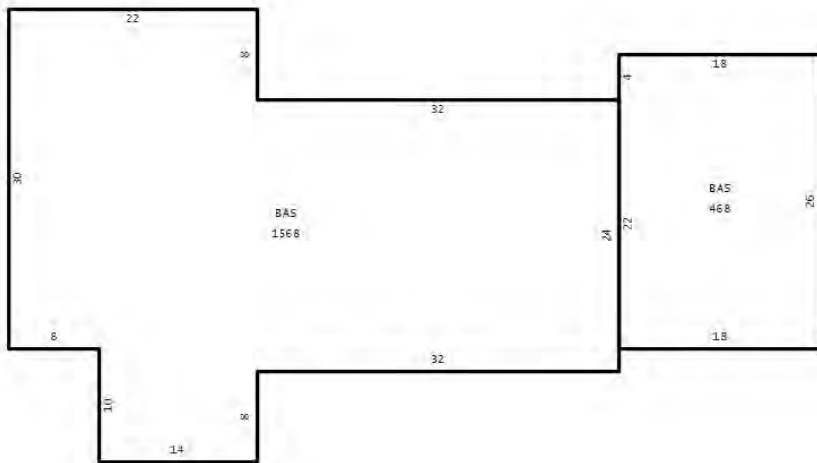


Figure 31. 8HI15551 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15551 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction and

alterations that diminish historical integrity. 8HI15551 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15552: 10209 Gibsonton Drive

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1979

Dimensions/Area: 2,630 sq ft

Modifications: Vinyl windows (date unknown)

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15552 (10209 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1979, 8HI15552 is a one-story, L-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are clad in stucco. The main entry is centrally located on the north façade through a door obscured by a glazed storm door and is within an attached partial width hip porch with an arcade. Fenestration includes individual metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two and one-over-one configuration and individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows with one-over-one configuration. Distinguishing features include inoperable shutters, a concrete block wall with an archway attached to the east and west elevations, turned eaves, and a rear entry on the south elevation. A gravel driveway is west of the building, and a concrete block outbuilding is south of the residence (Figure 32–Figure 35).



Figure 32. Photograph of 8HI15552–1, facing south.



Figure 33. Photograph of 8HI15552-2, facing southeast.



Figure 34. Photograph of 8HI15552-3, facing southwest.



Figure 35. Photograph of 8HI15552-4, facing northwest.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 2,630 sq ft, and the porch covers 90 sq ft (Figure 36). This property is currently owned by David and Mariann Bailey and was purchased from Virginia Farr in October 1989. In May 1978, the property was owned by James and Ramah Bailey (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

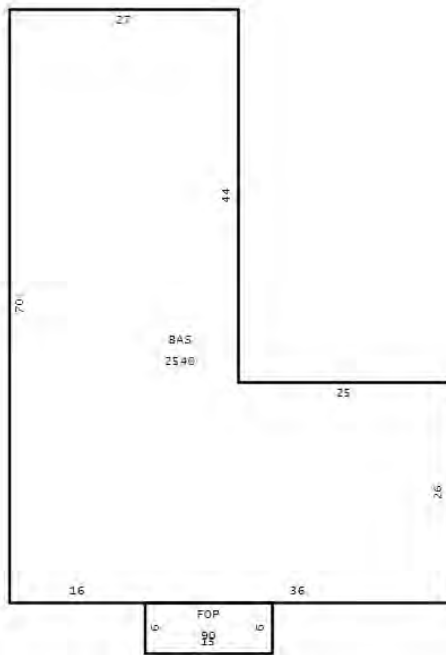


Figure 36. 8HI15552 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15552 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15552 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15553: 9622 Hagadorn Drive

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1976

Dimensions/Area: 1,311 sq ft

Modifications: None observed

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15553 (9622 Hagadorn Drive) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1976, 8HI15553 is a one-story, L-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The intersecting-gable roof is clad in 5V crimp metal, and the masonry walls are clad in brick veneer. The main entry is on the west façade through a hollow core panel door within an attached partial width shed porch supported by wood posts. Fenestration includes individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two configuration. Distinguishing features include wood siding in the gable ends and circular attic vents. A gravel driveway is north of the building, and a metal chain link fence encloses the lot (Figure 37–Figure 40).



Figure 37. Photograph of 8HI15553–1, facing east.



Figure 38. Photograph of 8HI15553-2, facing northeast.



Figure 39. Photograph of 8HI15553-3, facing southeast.



Figure 40. Photograph of 8HI15553-4, facing north.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,311 sq ft, and the porch covers 25 sq ft (Figure 41). This property is currently owned by Philip and Kuriakose Revocable Trust and was purchased from Lyladene Patterson in November 2021. In December 2012, the property was owned by Peggy Raiton and Kristy Restall. In July 1970, the property was owned by Dorothy and Edward Shafer (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

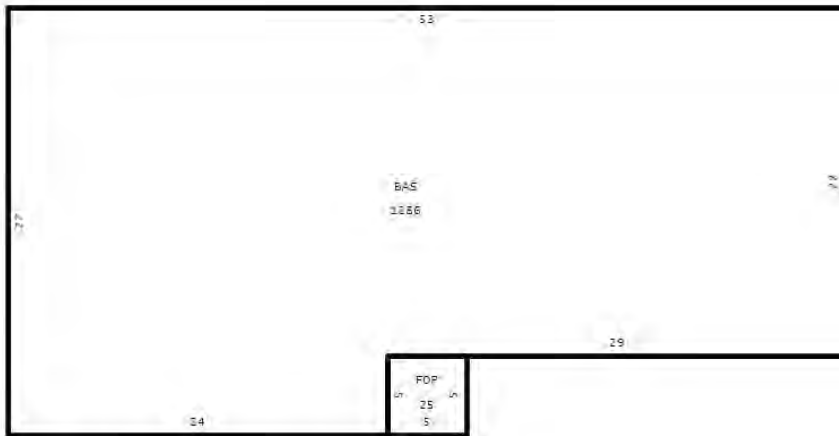


Figure 41. 8HI15553 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15553 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15553 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15554: 9623 Mathog Road

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1975

Dimensions/Area: 1,416 sq ft

Modifications: Garage enclosed (date unknown); vinyl siding (date unknown)

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15554 (9623 Mathog Road) is a newly recorded historic structure with Frame Vernacular style. Built in 1975, 8HI15554 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan former residence (current office) set on a concrete slab foundation. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The main entry is on the east façade through a wood frame door with divided light. The main entry door is beneath a cloth awning. Fenestration includes individual metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two configuration and individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows with one-over-one configuration. Distinguishing features include an enclosed garage and an additional entry on the south elevation. A concrete driveway is east of the building, and a wood panel fence encloses a portion of the lot (Figure 42–Figure 45).



Figure 42. Photograph of 8HI15554–1, facing west.



Figure 43. Photograph of 8HI15554-2, facing northwest.



Figure 44. Photograph of 8HI15554-3, facing north.



Figure 45. Photograph of 8HI15554-4, facing northeast.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,416 sq ft, and the back porch covers 216 sq ft (Figure 46). This property is currently owned by Janet and Joseph Kilgore and was purchased from Cornell and Mary Collins in April 2004. In December 1999, the property was owned by Angie Wheeler and Walkup Emeline. In July 1981, the property was owned by James and Patricia Wheeler (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

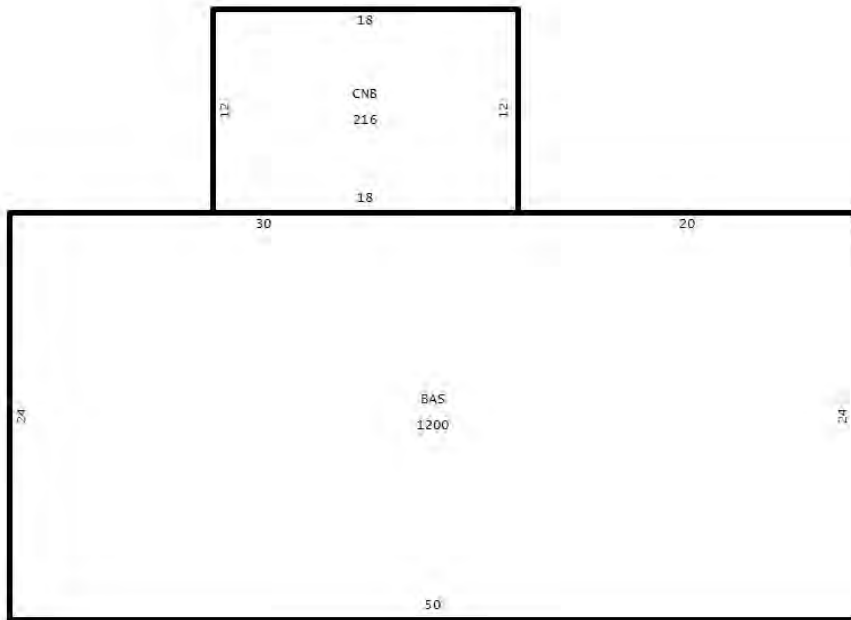


Figure 46. 8HI15554 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15554 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction and alterations that diminish historical integrity. 8HI15554 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15555: 10508 Gibsonton Drive

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1979

Dimensions/Area: 1,890 sq ft

Modifications: Flat addition on north (circa 2007)

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15555 (10508 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1979, 8HI15555 is a one-story, L-shaped plan former residence (current medical office) set on a concrete slab foundation. The hip roof is clad in clay barrel tiles, and the masonry walls are clad in stucco. The main entry is centrally located on the south façade through a wood frame door with a large light that is within an attached partial width hip porch with an arcade. Fenestration includes individual metal-framed fixed windows. Distinguishing features include a circa 2007 flat addition clad in vinyl on the north elevation and a concrete block wall with an archway attached to the east and west elevations. A brick paver driveway and parking area is south of the building (Figure 47–Figure 49).



Figure 47. Photograph of 8HI15555–1, facing north.



Figure 48. Photograph of 8HI15555-2, facing northeast.



Figure 49. Photograph of 8HI15555-3, facing northwest.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,890 sq ft, and the porch covers 90 sq ft (Figure 50). This property is currently owned by Jaffa-Godiva LLC and was purchased from Raul Ayala in June 2006. In August 2001, the property was owned by Betty and Elby Pence (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

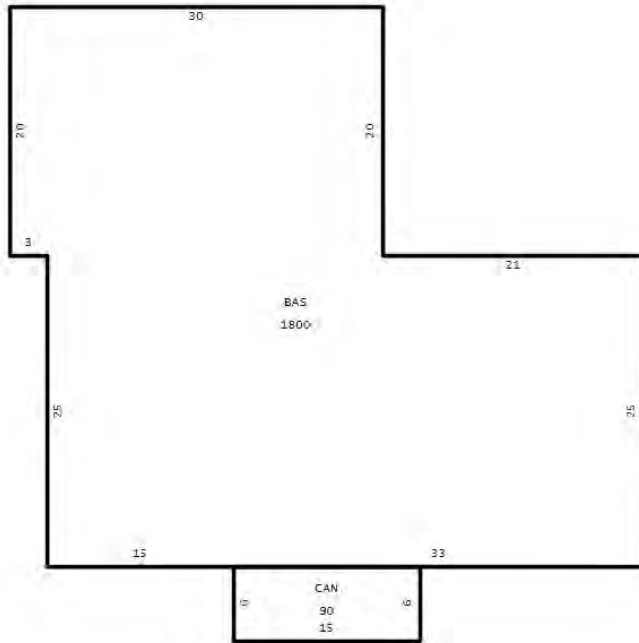


Figure 50. 8HI15555 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15555 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15555 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15556: 9617 Oak Ridge Avenue

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1962

Dimensions/Area: 1,481 sq ft

Modifications: Vinyl windows (date unknown)

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15556 (9617 Oak Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15556 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The intersecting-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are clad in stucco. The main entry is on the east façade through a hollow core panel door with a divided fanlight that is within an incised partial width shed porch supported by wood posts. Fenestration includes individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows with one-over-one configuration and a metal-framed tripartite window. Distinguishing features include inoperable shutters, stone veneer accents on corners, and an interior masonry chimney. An open carport is attached to the south elevation. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot (Figure 51–Figure 53).



Figure 51. Photograph of 8HI15556-1, facing southwest.



Figure 52. Photograph of 8HI15556-2, facing west.



Figure 53. Photograph of 8HI15556-3, facing northwest.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,481 sq ft, and the porch covers 24 sq ft (Figure 54). This property is currently owned by Amy Newton and was purchased from June Newton in June 2004. In January 1988, June and William Newton purchased the property from Georganne and Richard Casey. In October 1983, the property was owned by Oscar Kelly (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

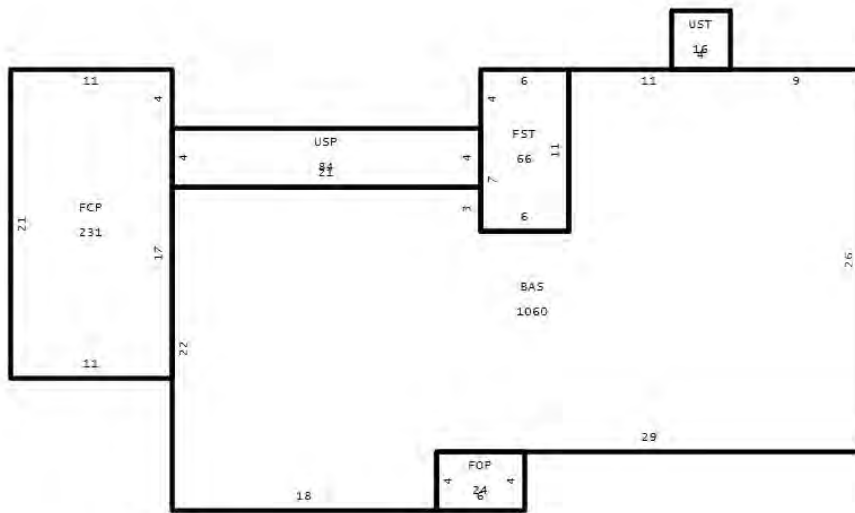


Figure 54. 8HI15556 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15556 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15556 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15557: 9618 Oak Ridge Avenue

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1962

Dimensions/Area: 1,588 sq ft

Modifications: None observed

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15557 (9618 Oak Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15557 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The intersecting-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are clad in brick veneer and board and vertical wood siding. The main entry is on the west façade within an incised partial width shed porch supported by wood posts. The main entry door is obscured from the ROW. Fenestration is obscured by metal hurricane shutters. Distinguishing features include brick faux shutters, vertical wood siding in the porch, and an exterior masonry chimney on the north elevation. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot (Figure 55–Figure 56).



Figure 55. Photograph of 8HI15557–1, facing east.



Figure 56. Photograph of 8HI15557-2, facing southeast.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,588 sq ft, and the porch covers 16 sq ft (Figure 57). This property is currently owned by Entrust of Tampa Bay LLC and was purchased from Dorothy and John Hunnell in July 2009 (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

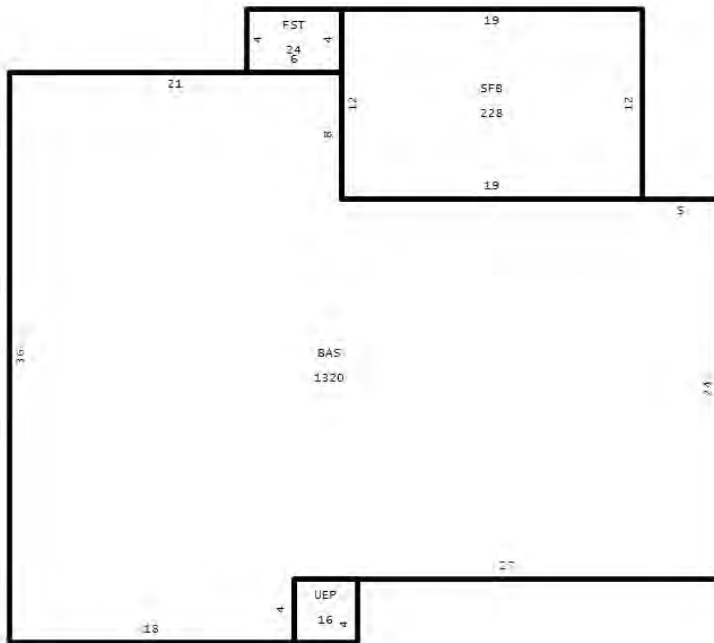


Figure 57. 8HI15557 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15557 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not

eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15557 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15558: 9617 Pine Ridge Avenue

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1962

Dimensions/Area: 1,140 sq ft

Modifications: None observed

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15558 (9617 Pine Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15558 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are painted and clad in brick veneer. The main entry is on the east façade through a hollow core panel door within an incised partial width shed porch with a concrete stoop. Fenestration includes individual and paired metal-framed awning windows. Distinguishing features brick veneer along the upper portion of the façade and a brick planter. An open carport is attached to the south elevation. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot (Figure 58–Figure 60).



Figure 58. Photograph of 8HI15558–1, facing west.



Figure 59. Photograph of 8HI15558-2, facing northwest.



Figure 60. Photograph of 8HI15558-3, facing southwest.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 1,140 sq ft, and the porch covers 16 sq ft (Figure 61). This property is currently owned by SRP Sub LLC and was purchased from Fetlar LLC in June 2017. In June 2013, West Florida Wholesale Properties LLC owned the property. In March 1999, Rebecca Gage purchased the property from Helena Bunn. In October 1995, Fobin Crowe purchased the property from Dennis Hornsby (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

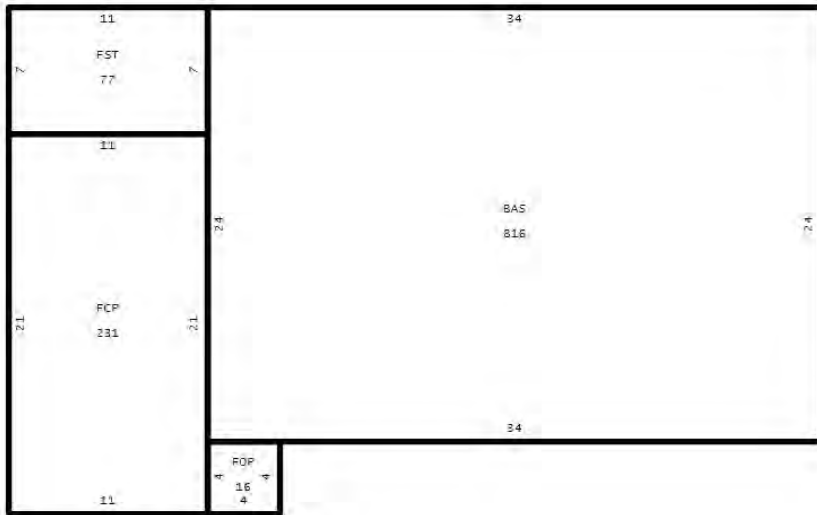


Figure 61. 8HI15558 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8HI15558 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15558 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

8HI15559: 9618 Pine Ridge Avenue

Resource Type: Structure

Build Date: circa 1961

Dimensions/Area: 2,005 sq ft

Modifications: None observed

NRHP Eligibility Status: Ineligible

Resource Description: 8HI15559 (9618 Pine Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historic structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1961, 8HI15559 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The combination roof is clad in asphalt shingles, and the masonry walls are painted and clad in brick veneer. The main entry is on the west façade through a wood panel door within an incised partial width shed porch with a concrete stoop. Fenestration includes individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows two-over-two and one-over-one configuration. Distinguishing features brick veneer along the lower portion of the façade, brick faux shutters, and metal clam shell awnings. A garage with metal roll door is on the west façade. A concrete driveway leads to the garage. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot (Figure 62–Figure 64).



Figure 62. Photograph of 8HI15559-1, facing southeast.



Figure 63. Photograph of 8HI15559-2, facing northeast.



Figure 64. Photograph of 8H115559-3, facing east.

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Records, the main building mass encompasses 2,005 sq ft, and the porch covers 24 sq ft (Figure 65). This property is currently owned by Barbara and Louis Treckey and was purchased from Norma and Nathaniel Wallace in September 1975 (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

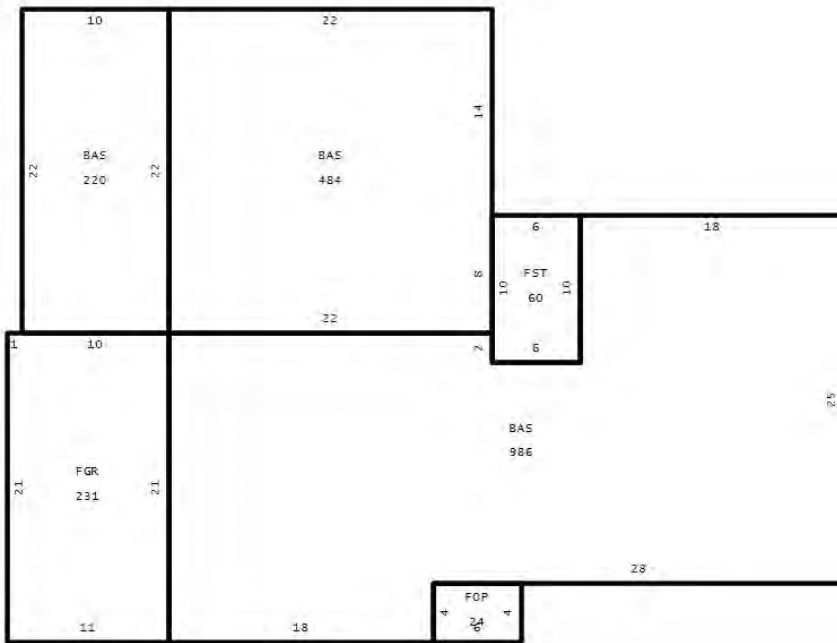


Figure 65. 8H115559 Base Area plan (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2023).

Eligibility Recommendation: The District recommends the resource is **ineligible for listing in the NRHP**. 8H115559 is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not

eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person significant in history. The resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. 8HI15559 is not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A background search was conducted and identified one historic structure (8HI11301) and one historic resource group (8HI12137) within the APE. Field survey methods included pedestrian survey and subsurface testing throughout the APE in the form of STPs plotted at 25-m, 50-m, and 100-m (82-ft, 164-ft, and 328-ft) intervals within the archaeological APE. A total of 32 STPs were pre-plotted, eight of which were safely excavated. No archaeological materials were encountered during field survey of the APE.

The survey of the historic built environment resulted in the documentation of 11 historic resources, including 9 newly recorded structures (8HI15551-8HI15559), 1 previously recorded resource group (8HI12137), and 1 newly recorded resource group (8HI15513). Resource 8HI11301 (a previously recorded historic structure at 10010 Gibsonton Drive) has been demolished, and the FMSF will be updated with this information. All the newly recorded structures are Masonry Vernacular or Frame Vernacular buildings constructed between circa 1956 and circa 1979. The District recommends that all of the structures are individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The structures were assessed as a group to determine their eligibility as a historic district; however, the District recommends the structures in the context of a group do not meet the eligibility criteria for nomination of a historic district.

US 301 (8HI12137) resource group is a previously recorded linear resource built circa 1870. This segment was recently recorded and the SHPO determined there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP (PaleoWest 2023; FDHR 2023-04183). As the resource cannot be fully documented outside of the APE, the District maintains that there is **insufficient information** to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP. The scope of work within the boundary of 8HI12137 includes widening to accommodate additional through and right-turn lanes, construction of traffic islands and concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These proposed activities will not diminish the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP, and as such, will have **no adverse effect on 8HI12137**.

Gibsonton Drive (8HI15513) is a newly recorded linear resource built circa 1921. As the resource cannot be fully documented outside the APE, the District possesses **insufficient information** to evaluate the resource for listing in the NRHP. The scope of work within the boundary of 8HI15513 includes widening the road to accommodate additional through lanes, adding turn lanes and turn lane adjustments, construction of concrete curb and gutter and sidewalks, turnout reconstructions, and providing additional bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The road has been previously widened and modernized. These proposed activities will not diminish the character-defining qualities that may qualify this linear resource for inclusion in the NRHP, and as such, will have **no adverse effect on 8HI15513**.

The District recommends that the proposed undertaking should have **no adverse effect** on resources listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and **no additional investigation** within the APE is necessary.

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Appendix A. STP Locations

UTM NAD 83, Zone 17

STP	Results	Easting	Northing
1	Negative	368435.9239	3081949.151
2	Negative	368479.9714	3081967.779
3	Negative	368522.4386	3081995.683
4	Negative	368423.5983	3081966.527
5	Negative	368487.6643	3082004.559
6	Negative	368399.9093	3082010.559
7	Negative	368443.7635	3082034.586
8	Not Excavated	368219.104	3081993.604
9	Not Excavated	368308.1918	3082038.376
10	Not Excavated	368352.4723	3082060.467
11	Not Excavated	368398.0448	3082080.828
12	Not Excavated	368445.35	3082095.95
13	Not Excavated	368515.4827	3082069.369
14	Negative	368616.1335	3082069.16
15	Not Excavated	368689.9382	3082102.096
16	Not Excavated	368740.1073	3082103.377
17	Not Excavated	368791.2895	3082103.471
18	Not Excavated	368841.8226	3082103.179
19	Not Excavated	368890.7786	3082101.01
20	Not Excavated	369070.0897	3082065.085
21	Not Excavated	368970.3344	3082065.953
22	Not Excavated	368995.2529	3082066.546
23	Not Excavated	369020.0718	3082066.076
24	Not Excavated	369046.2438	3082064.926
25	Not Excavated	369097.8774	3082099.732
26	Not Excavated	369121.9147	3082099.095
27	Not Excavated	369146.7376	3082100.531

STP	Results	Easting	Northing
28	Not Excavated	369171.7748	3082099.121
29	Not Excavated	369220.1133	3082061.314
30	Not Excavated	369318.8161	3082059.116
31	Not Excavated	369471.6964	3082059.595
32	Not Excavated	369569.2678	3082058.548

Appendix B.

Survey Log and FMSF Forms

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)

Gibsonton Dr from Fern Hill to US 301 CRAS Hillsborough County, FL

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Gibsonton Drive from Fern Hill Drive to US 301 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

- 1. Katie Fitzpatrick
- 2. Laura Hensel
- 3. Sean Norman
- 4. Sarah Guagnini

Publication Year 2023

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 88

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

PaleoWest Technical Report No. 23-492
FPID 450438-1-22-01

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Sean Norman

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization PaleoWest Archaeology City St. Petersburg

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

- 1. Gibsonton Drive
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

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

Name Lisa Quinn Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail (813) 975-6637 | lisa.quinn@dot.state.fl.us

Recorder of Log Sheet Sean Norman Date Log Sheet Completed 10-20-2023

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

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

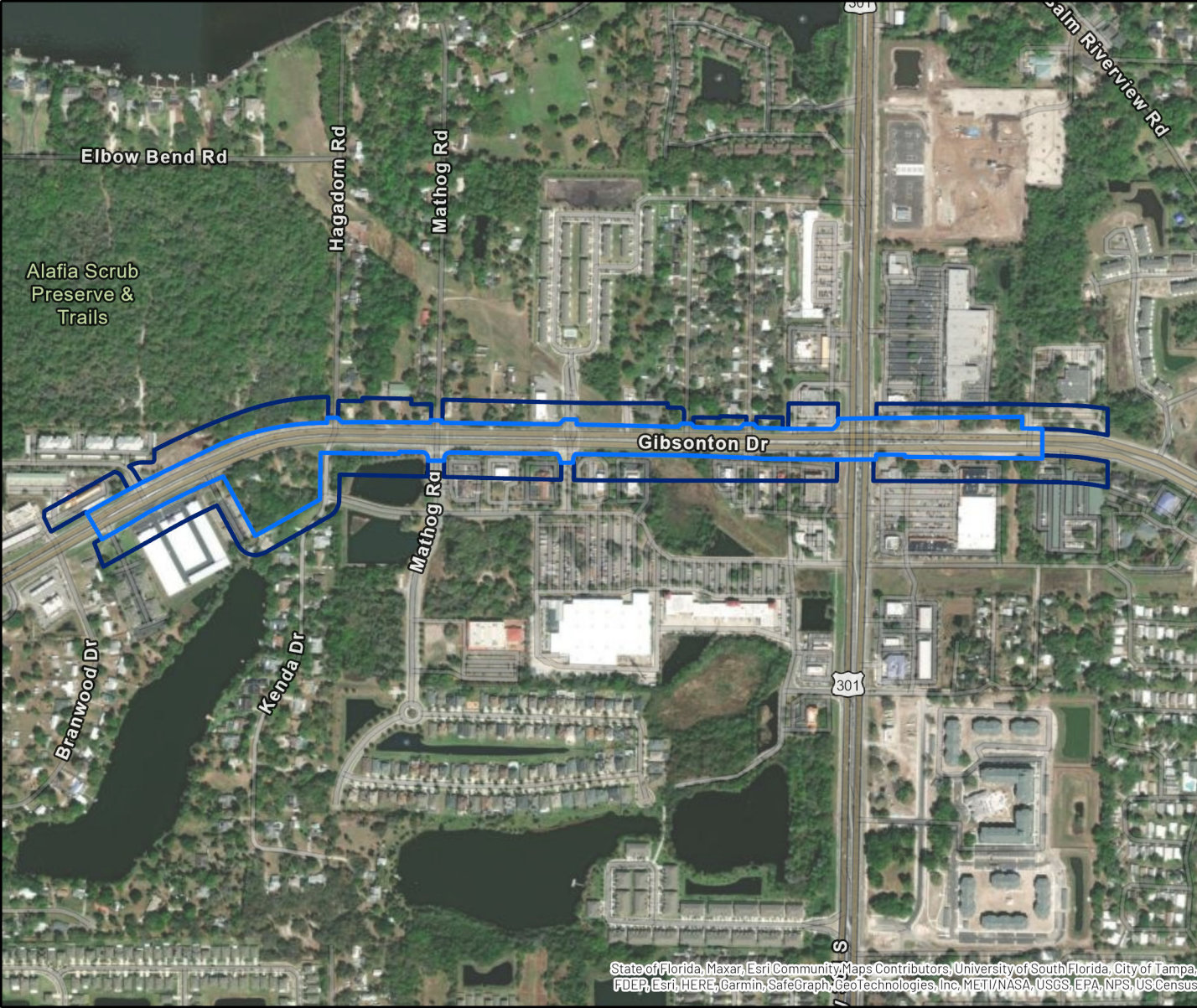
- 1. Name RIVERVIEW Year 2012
- 2. Name _____ Year _____
- 3. Name _____ Year _____
- 4. Name _____ Year _____
- 5. Name _____ Year _____
- 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description



Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-28-2023 End 9-29-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 49.80 acres

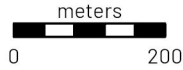
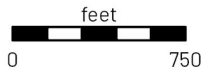
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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



**Maxar Aerial Imagery
Hillsborough County, FL
(2022)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17**

-  Archaeological APE
-  Historic APE



Scale: 1:10,000



Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

PD&E study and Ph I CRAS. Archaeological survey and historical survey.

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

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

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

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used. [X]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 [X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer []pedestrian survey []shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown []shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR) []shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR []other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used. []building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview []subdivision maps []commercial permits []windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records []interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown []other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 10

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

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary) 8HI15513, 8HI15551-8HI15559

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]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: _____



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HI15513
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-12-2023
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Gibsonton Drive
Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Gibsonton Drive
City/Town Riverview
County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 19
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021
Verbal Description of Boundaries 8HI15513 (Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded 0.76-mi (1.22-km) segment of a linear resource in Hillsborough County.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO, KEEPER, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1921 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing # of non-contributing
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
8HI15513 is paved and oriented west-east with a four-lane typical section divided by grass and concrete medians with modern intersections and intermittent turn lanes and bounded by buffered sidewalks and overhead utilities.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes []no [X]insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes []no [X]insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Does not meet Criteria A or B, no known significant associations. Not eligible under Criterion C, as the resource is not exemplary. Ineligible under Criterion D, as it does not possess further research potential. Resource extends beyond APE.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s


RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Resource Group



feet
0 500

meters
0 150

Scale: 1:7,000



For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



secureSpace
SELF STORAGE

PRESERVE







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

Site#8 HI15551
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-12-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 10119 Gibsonton Drive
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301
National Register Category (please check one) [] building [X] structure [] district [] site [] object
Ownership: [] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [X] private-individual [] private-nonspecific [] city [] county [] state [] federal [] Native American [] foreign [] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 10119 Direction Street Name Gibsonton Street Type Drive Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? [X] yes [] no [] unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 19 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 076349-0000 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: 1956 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1956 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1956 To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X] yes [] no [] unknown Date: Nature Siding updated and some windows replaced
Additions: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by My Green Space LLC and was purchased from Elizabeth Kroslak in July 2009.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [] yes [] no [X] unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 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.)
Individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two configuration and paired metal-framed picture windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Attic vents in the gable ends and an additional entry on the north and south elevations.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A chain link fence encloses the overgrown parcel. A concrete sidewalk leads to the entryway

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
West facade through a hollow core panel door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
There is no porch over the main entry.

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

Narrative Description of Resource
8HI15551 (10119 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1956, 8HI15551 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period.
Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

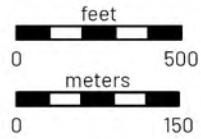
Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper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

Alafia River Country Meadows



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



Scale: 1:7,000



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Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)











HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15552**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-12-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 10209 Gibsonton Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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 10209 Direction _____ Street Name Gibsonton Street Type Drive Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 19 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076360-0000 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: 1979 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1979 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1979 To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Vinyl windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by David and Mariann Bailey and was purchased from Virginia Farr in October 1989.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 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.)
Individual metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two and one-over-one configuration and individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Inoperable shutters, a concrete block wall with an archway attached to the east and west elevations, turned eaves, and a rear entry on the S elevation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features: use continuation sheet if needed.)
A gravel driveway is west of the building, and a concrete block outbuilding is south of the residence

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

North facade through a door obscured by a glazed storm door.

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

The main entry is within an attached partial width hip porch with an arcade.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15552 (10209 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1979, 8HI15552 is a one-story, L-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period. Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 PaleoWest Archaeology Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(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

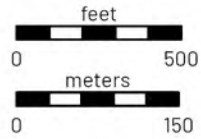
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

Alafia River Country Meadows



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



Scale: 1:7,000



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Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)











HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15553**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 9622 Hagadorn Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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 9622 Direction _____ Street Name Hagadorn Street Type Drive Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076501-0000 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: 1976 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1976 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1976 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.)
This property is currently owned by Philip and Kuriakose Revocable Trust and was purchased from Lyladene Patterson in November 2021.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 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.)
Individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows with two-over-two configuration

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Wood siding in the gable ends and circular attic vents.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A gravel driveway is north of the building, and a metal chain link fence encloses the lot

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) West facade through a hollow core panel door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The main entry is within an attached partial width shed porch supported by wood posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8HI15553 (9622 Hagadorn Drive) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1976, 8HI15553 is a one-story, L-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period. Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 PaleoWest Archaeology Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

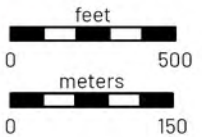
Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

■ Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



Scale: 1:7,000



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Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)











HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15554**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 9623 Mathog Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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: 9623 Mathog Road
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076491-0000 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: 1975 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1975 To (year): _____
Current Use Office From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Garage enclosed, vinyl siding (unknown)
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by Janet and Joseph Kilgore and was purchased from Cornell and Mary Collins in April 2004.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Individual metal-framed single-hung-sash windows w/ two-over-two configuration and individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows w/ one-over-one

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Enclosed garage and an additional entry on the south elevation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A concrete driveway is east of the building, and a wood panel fence encloses a portion of the lot

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

East facade through a wood frame door with divided light.

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

The main entry is within a cloth awning.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15554 (9623 Mathog Road) is a newly recorded historical structure with No Style. Built in 1975, 8HI15554 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan office set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period.
Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure

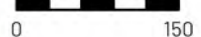
8HI15554



feet



meters



Scale: 1:7,000



Project
Location

For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



AUTO HOME BUSINESS
L&M
INSURANCE GROUP INC
672-4100

AUTO HOME BUSINESS
L&M
INSURANCE GROUP INC
672-4100

OPEN

PARKING

Welcome
RUSH
SERVICES
AVAILABLE



214
179

214
179



PARKING

AUTO
HOME
BUSINESS
L&M
INSURANCE
GROUP INC
672-4100

OPEN

214
179



2871 GROUPE INC

PROGRESSIVE



PROGR
AUTO
HOME
BUSINESS
L&M
INSURANCE
GROUP INC
672-4100



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15555**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 10508 Gibsonton Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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: 10508 Gibsonton Drive
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076438-0200 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: 1979 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1979 To (year): _____
Current Use Medical offices 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 Flat addition on north (circa 2007)
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by Jaffa-Godiva LLC and was purchased from Raul Ayala in June 2006.

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. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Barrel tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Individual metal-framed fixed windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Circa 2007 flat addition clad in vinyl on the north elevation and a concrete block wall with an archway attached to the east and west elevations.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A brick paver driveway and parking area is south of the building

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Centrally located on the south facade through a wood frame door with a large light.

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

The main entry is within an attached partial width hip porch with an arcade.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15555 (10508 Gibsonton Drive) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1979, 8HI15555 is a one-story, L-shaped plan medical office set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period.
Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

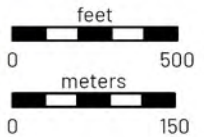
Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



Scale: 1:7,000



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Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)





10508

Canal Health

THE CROSSINGS
AT RIVERVIEW

ASSISTED LIVING & MEMORY CARE

813.441.1234
thecrossingsatriverview.com



10508

10508



health





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

Site#8 HI15556
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 9617 Oak Ridge Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [] building [X] structure [] district [] site [] object
Ownership: [] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [X] private-individual [] private-nonspecific [] city [] county [] state [] federal [] Native American [] foreign [] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 9617 Direction Street Name Oak Ridge Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? [X] yes [] no [] unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 076621-0000 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: 1962 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X] yes [] no [] unknown Date: Nature Vinyl windows (unknown)
Additions: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by Amy Newton and was purchased from June Newton in June 2004.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [] yes [] no [X] unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 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.)
Individual vinyl-framed single-hung-sash windows with one-over-one configuration and a metal-framed tri-part window.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Inoperable shutters, stone veneer accents on corners, and an interior masonry chimney.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
An open carport is attached to the south elevation with a concrete slab within. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

East facade through a hollow core panel door with a divided fanlight.

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

The main entry is within an incised partial width shed porch supported by wood posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15556 (9617 Oak Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15556 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period.
Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION


Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32303
(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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17



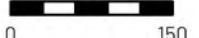
 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



feet



meters



Scale: 1:7,000



Project
Location









HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15557**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 9618 Oak Ridge Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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: 9618 Oak Ridge Avenue
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076587-0000 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: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 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.)
This property is currently owned by Entrust of Tampa Bay LLC and was purchased from Dorothy and John Hunnell in July 2009.

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. Brick 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.)
Obscured by metal hurricane shutters.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Brick faux shutters, vertical wood siding in the porch, and an exterior masonry chimney on the north elevation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A metal chain link fence encloses the lot

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

west facade and is obscured from the ROW.

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

The main entry is within an incised partial width shed porch supported by wood posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15557 (9618 Oak Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15557 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period.
Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(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.

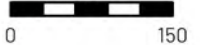


USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



feet


meters


Scale: 1:7,000



Project
Location

For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)





9618





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

Site#8 HI15558
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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) 9617 Pine Ridge Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [] building [X] structure [] district [] site [] object
Ownership: [] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [X] private-individual [] private-nonspecific [] city [] county [] state [] federal [] Native American [] foreign [] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 9617 Direction Street Name Pine Ridge Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? [X] yes [] no [] unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 076550-0000 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: 1962 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1962 To (year): 2023
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
This property is currently owned by SRP Sub LLC and was purchased from Fetlar LLC in June 2017.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [] yes [] no [X] unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 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.)
individual and paired metal-framed awning windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
brick veneer along the upper portion of the facade and a brick planter on the facade.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
An open carport is attached to the south elevation with a concrete slab within. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

East facade through a hollow core panel door.

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

The main entry is within an incised partial width shed porch with a concrete stoop.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8HI15558 (9617 Pine Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1962, 8HI15558 is a one-story, rectangular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

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

Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period. Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 PaleoWest Archaeology
Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology
Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32304
(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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



feet


0 500
meters


0 150

Scale: 1:7,000



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Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)



9617

69151 38344

9617



9617

JF-PK 36





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15559**
Field Date 10-5-2023
Form Date 10-13-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) 9618 Pine Ridge Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Gibsonton Drive Fern Hill Dr to US 301 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: 9618 Pine Ridge Avenue
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVERVIEW USGS Date 2021 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Riverview In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 30S Range 20E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 076585-0000 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: 1961 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1961 To (year): 2023
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1961 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.)
This property is currently owned by Barbara and Louis Treckey and was purchased from Norma and Nathaniel Wallace in September 1975.

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. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Individual and paired metal-framed single-hung-sash windows two-over-two and one-over-one configuration.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Brick veneer along the lower portion of the façade, brick faux shutters, and metal clam shell awnings. Garage with metal roll door is on the W facade

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
A concrete driveway leads to the garage. A metal chain link fence encloses the lot

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) West facade through a wood panel door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The main entry is within an incised partial width shed porch with a concrete stoop.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8HI15559 (9618 Pine Ridge Avenue) is a newly recorded historical structure with Masonry Vernacular style. Built in 1961, 8HI15559 is a one-story, irregular-shaped plan residence set on a concrete slab foundation.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [] insufficient information Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Criterion A: not indicative of a particular era/not associated with a significant period. Criterion B: no association with any significant person in history. Criterion C: lack of architectural distinction. Criterion D: lack of further research potential.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 PaleoWest Archaeology Document description File or accession #'s FPID No. 450438 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

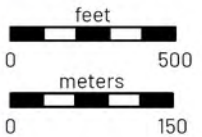
Recorder Name Katie Fitzpatrick Affiliation PaleoWest Archaeology Recorder Contact Information kfitzpatrick@paleowest.com | 770-337-7060 | 916 E Park Ave Tallahassee FL 32301 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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.



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Riverview, FL (2012)
UTM NAD 83 Zone 17

 Newly Recorded
Historic Structure



Scale: 1:7,000



For Official Use Only.
Public Disclosure of Archaeological Site
Locations is Prohibited (54 USC 307103)





