

Hillsborough Avenue (US 92/SR 600)

**Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
From 50th Street to Interstate 4 (I-4),
Hillsborough County, Florida**

FINAL

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report

WPI Segment No.: 430054-1
FAP Number: Not Applicable
ETDM Project No.: 13312

Prepared for the:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

Prepared by:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

In association with:

American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC

Manuel Santos, EI
FDOT Project Manager

March 2012 (Approved by the SHPO April 30, 2012)



Florida Department of Transportation

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RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

ANANTH PRASAD, P.E.
SECRETARY

April 30, 2012

Mr. Robert F. Bendus
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Attention: Transportation Compliance Review Program

RE: Work Program Item Segment No.: 430054-1
SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) from 50th Street to Interstate 4
Hillsborough County

Dear Mr. Bendus:

Enclosed you will find one copy of the Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) (March 2012), 18 original Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms, a CD with the FMSF photographs, and a Survey Log Sheet for the above referenced state funded project.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Seven, is currently conducting a state funded Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate improvements to approximately 2 miles of SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue). SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) is currently a four-lane divided roadway from 50th Street to Interstate 4 (I-4). The purpose of the proposed improvement project is to widen SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) from a four- to six-lane divided facility from 50th Street to I-4. The widening will provide additional roadway capacity along SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) to meet future travel demands and to safely accommodate future vehicle traffic as well as non-motorized users. The widening is proposed to take place within the existing 200 feet of right of way (ROW).

In accordance with Chapter 267 Florida Statute and FDOT procedures, the purpose of the current CRAS was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The project APE for the

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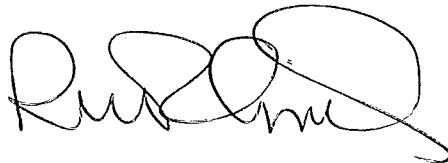
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Work Program Item Segment No.: 430054-1
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archaeological survey was defined as the existing 200-ft ROW. The project APE for the historical survey includes the existing ROW and immediately adjacent properties. Work included background research, archaeological survey, and historical/architectural field survey. The preliminary background research indicated that no National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed or eligible archaeological or historic resources are located within the SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) project APE.

The archaeological field survey identified no archaeological sites. As a result of historical/architectural field survey, 18 historic resources, including 14 historic buildings (8HI11668-11681), one historic bridge (8HI11687), one historic railroad segment (8HI11686), and two resource groups (8HI11684-11685), were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. These include Masonry Vernacular, Industrial Vernacular, Modern style warehouses and other commercial buildings constructed between ca. 1947 and 1962. None is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district, due to their commonality of style and lack of significant historical associations.

If you concur with the finding that this project will have no effect on significant cultural resources, please sign the concurrence block below. If you have any questions or if I may be of further assistance, please contact me at (813) 975-6496 or via e-mail at Robin.Rhinesmith@dot.myflorida.com, or Rebecca Spain Schwarz at (813) 281-8308 or via e-mail at rebecca.spain-schwarz@atkinsglobal.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robin Rhinesmith', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Robin Rhinesmith
Environmental Administrator

Enclosures

cc: Manny Santos (FDOT)
Roy Jackson (FDOT CEMO)
Jeff Novotny (American)
Rebecca Spain Schwarz (Atkins)

Mr. Robert F. Bendus
Work Program Item Segment No.: 430054-1
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The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2012-1966.

*except for - HI 11668-
HI 11681*


for See attached Memo
Robert F. Bendus
State Historic Preservation Officer
Director, Florida Division of Historical Resources

7-13-2012
Date

Laura A. Kammeyer, Deputy SHPO

MEMORANDUM**Florida Department of State**

TO: Robin Rhinesmith
Florida Department of Transportation
District 7 Office
11201 N. McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

FROM: Laura Kammerer 
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

DATE: July 13, 2012

RE: DHR Project File #: 2012-1966
Received by DHR: May 2, 2012
ETDM No.: 13312

Project: SR 600 (US 92/Hillsborough Avenue) from 50th Street to Interstate 4, Hillsborough County

The proposed project involves the widening of SR 600 (US92/East Hillsborough Avenue) from four lanes to six. Since the project's undertakings will occur within the current right of way, the historic properties recorded within the project's area of potential effect are unlikely to be adversely affected. However, at this time, it is the opinion of this office that there is insufficient information to determine eligibility for the structures identified, known as HI11668-HI11681.

If you have any questions, please contact Alyssa McManus, Architectural Historian, Transportation Compliance Review Program, via email alyssa.mcmanus@dos.myflorida.com, or at 850.245.6333.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC, conducted a cultural resources assessment survey (CRAS) of Hillsborough Avenue from 50th Street to west of Interstate 4 (I-4) as a part of the Hillsborough Avenue Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study. The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study is being conducted by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Seven, to evaluate the widening of Hillsborough Avenue from a four-lane divided to a six-lane divided roadway (FDOT 2011). The corridor is approximately two miles in length and the right-of-way (ROW) is 200 feet (ft) wide. The archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as the existing ROW; the historical APE includes the existing ROW as well as immediately adjacent properties. A corridor analysis was conducted prior to the archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys (ACI 2011). The purpose of this preliminary work was to identify known archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to determine the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE.

This project was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT *PD&E Manual* and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 1999). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and NRHP indicated that seven previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the study corridor; none is located within the project APE. The background research suggested a moderate potential for archaeological sites on the better-drained and/or elevated soils proximate to a water source. No archaeological sites were discovered as the result of field survey.

The preliminary background research, including a review of the FMSF and NRHP, revealed an absence of previously recorded historic structures, cemeteries, bridges, or resource groups within the historical APE. As the result of field survey, 18 historic resources, including 14 historic buildings (8HI11668-11681), one historic bridge (8HI11687), one historic railroad segment (8HI11686), and two resource groups (8HI11684 and 8HI11685) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. The historic buildings are primarily Masonry Vernacular, Industrial Vernacular, and Modern style warehouses and other commercial buildings constructed between ca. 1947 and 1962. None is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district, due to their commonality of style, and lack of significant historical associations. The concrete girder bridge which carries Hillsborough Avenue over the CSX Railroad (FDOT No. 100021; 8HI11687) was built in 1936 and reconstructed in 1955. It is a typical example of its type found throughout Hillsborough County, with no significant historical associations nor distinguishing engineering or architectural features. Therefore, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The segment of the CSX Railroad (8HI11686), originally the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad, as contained within the project APE, also is considered ineligible for listing in

the NRHP. Only a short portion of the original 13.3-mile railroad line was evaluated; assessment of the entire railroad corridor was beyond the scope of the CRAS. The Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) is comprised of one office building (8HI11669) and three warehouses (8HI11670, 8HI11671, and 8HI11672) constructed ca. 1953 in the Industrial Vernacular and Modern styles. The four buildings within the resource group generally are undistinguished examples of their respective types and styles, and do not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The Builders Insulation, Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) is comprised of three ca. 1950 Industrial Vernacular and Modern style buildings (8HI11674, 8HI11675, and 8HI11676). This is a typical example of an industrial complex commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. All three contributing buildings lack known significant historical associations and architectural design features. Therefore, 8HI11685 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP .

In conclusion, given the results of background research and archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, no archaeological sites or historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value, are located within the Hillsborough Avenue (US 92/SR 600) PD&E Study project APE. Therefore, project development will have no effect on significant cultural resources. No further work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate the widening of 2 miles along Hillsborough Avenue (US 92/SR 600) from 50th Street to Interstate 4 (I-4). Hillsborough Avenue is a major east-west arterial in central Hillsborough County that connects US 301 and I-4 and provides access to many commercial, industrial and residential areas within central Hillsborough County. The roadway is to be improved from an existing 4-lane divided to a 6-lane divided roadway. The study location is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

The purpose of the PD&E Study is to document the engineering and environmental analysis performed to support decisions related to project alternatives. In addition, it summarizes existing conditions, documents the purpose of and need for the project, and documents other data related to preliminary design concepts. These preliminary design concepts establish the functional or conceptual requirements that will be the starting point for the final design phase.

1.2 Project Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for the proposed project includes the following items:

- To provide **additional highway capacity** along Hillsborough Avenue to meet future travel demands.
- To **safely accommodate** future vehicle traffic as well as non-motorized users.
- To provide improved **hurricane/emergency evacuation** for portions of Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties.
- To provide improvements **consistent with local transportation plans** while obtaining **community support** and **minimizing community impacts**.
- To develop a transportation solution that is **financially feasible** for FDOT to build, operate, and maintain.

Additional factors are discussed below.

The Regional Network and FIHS/SIS Requirements

The Hillsborough Avenue project would provide an important link in the regional transportation network. Hillsborough Avenue is a major east-west facility within Hillsborough County that connects I-4 and US 301. With this improvement there will be 6-lanes of capacity along Hillsborough Avenue from US 19 in Pinellas County to I-4 in Hillsborough County. East of I-4, this roadway is a 2-lane facility that connects to eastern Hillsborough County and into Polk County.

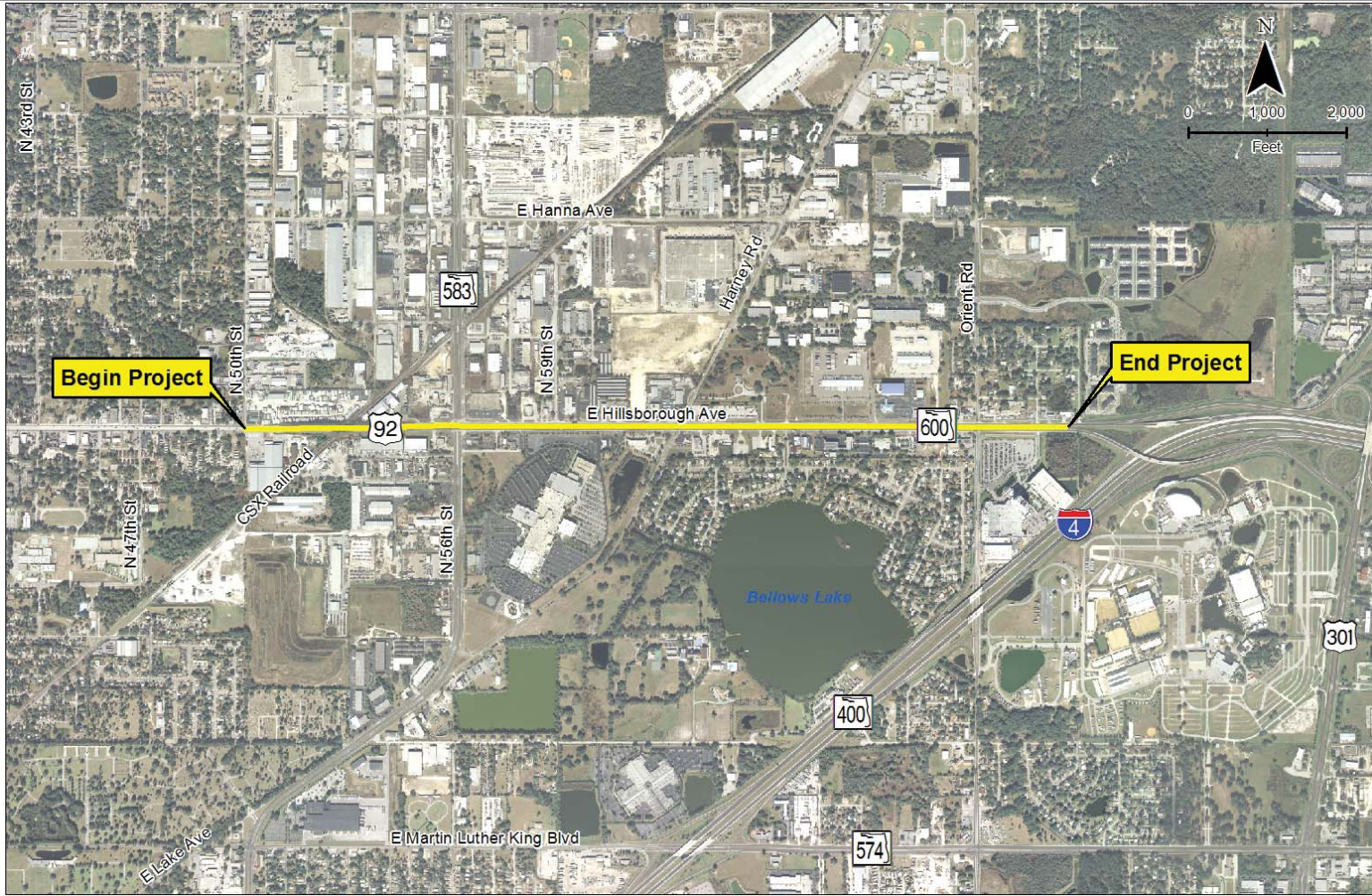


Figure 1.1. Location of the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor.

CRAS
HILLSBOROUGH AVENUE
PD&E STUDY FROM 50TH STREET TO
WEST OF INTERSTATE 4
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
WPI Segment No.: 430054-1

Hillsborough Avenue is functionally classified as an “urban principal arterial – other”. While Hillsborough Avenue is not on the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), it terminates east of Orient Road with a direct connection to I-4 which connects to I-75 and I-275, both of which are SIS facilities. The SIS is a statewide network of highways, railways, waterways and transportation hubs that handle the bulk of Florida’s passenger and freight traffic.

Transportation Demand and Levels of Service

There are five signalized intersections located within the study limits, all of which have at least one approach operating at Level of Service (LOS) E or F during the design hour. In 2010, Hillsborough Avenue, from 50th Street to west of I-4, carried between 36,200 and 41,900 vehicles per day (vpd). This segment of Hillsborough Avenue is projected to carry volumes between 67,600 and 79,600 vpd by 2040, which would yield a failing LOS. Without this proposed project, the traffic congestion is expected to become more severe and could hinder economic growth in the areas served by this corridor.

Emergency Evacuation

Hillsborough Avenue is designated as an emergency evacuation route by Hillsborough County Emergency Management. This roadway connects to major highways including I-4, US 301, and I-275. As Hillsborough County’s population grows, this existing route’s capability to provide a satisfactory LOS for emergency evacuation will continue to decrease.

Multi-Modal Service

Currently, there are no designated bicycle facilities located within the study limits; however, there are existing paved shoulders that bicyclists can use. Bicycle and pedestrian facilities are planned for the proposed project and will be evaluated as part of this PD&E Study. The Hillsborough Area Regional Transit (HART) currently has four bus routes that run along Hillsborough Avenue and three bus routes that intersect Hillsborough Avenue within the study limits. There is an existing bus transfer facility at the Netpark Transfer Center located approximately 0.5 mile south of Hillsborough Avenue along 56th Street near Harney Road. HART is presently studying a potential East-West Metro Rapid Line (enhanced bus and operations), a portion of which is planned to run along Hillsborough Avenue from I-275 (west of the project) to 56th Street.

1.3 Report Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical components of the survey were conducted in January and February 2012 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project APE, as well as a basis for evaluating

any newly discovered sites. For the purpose of this analysis, the archaeological APE was defined as the existing 200 feet (ft) wide right-of-way (ROW); the historical APE includes the existing ROW as well as immediately adjacent properties. A corridor analysis was conducted prior to the archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys (ACI 2011). The purpose of this preliminary work was to identify known archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and to determine the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE.

This project was conducted in accordance with requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual* and the standards contained in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 1999). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Setting

The Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor is located in Sections 34, 35, and 36 of Township 28 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1982a,1982c) (**Figure 2.1**). Mostly industrial/commercial buildings and utilities, ditches, and culverts front the corridor and in places, sidewalks are located on both sides of the roadway.



Photo 2.1. General view of Hillsborough Avenue, looking west.



Photo 2.2. Hillsborough Avenue near its intersection with Harney Road, looking east.

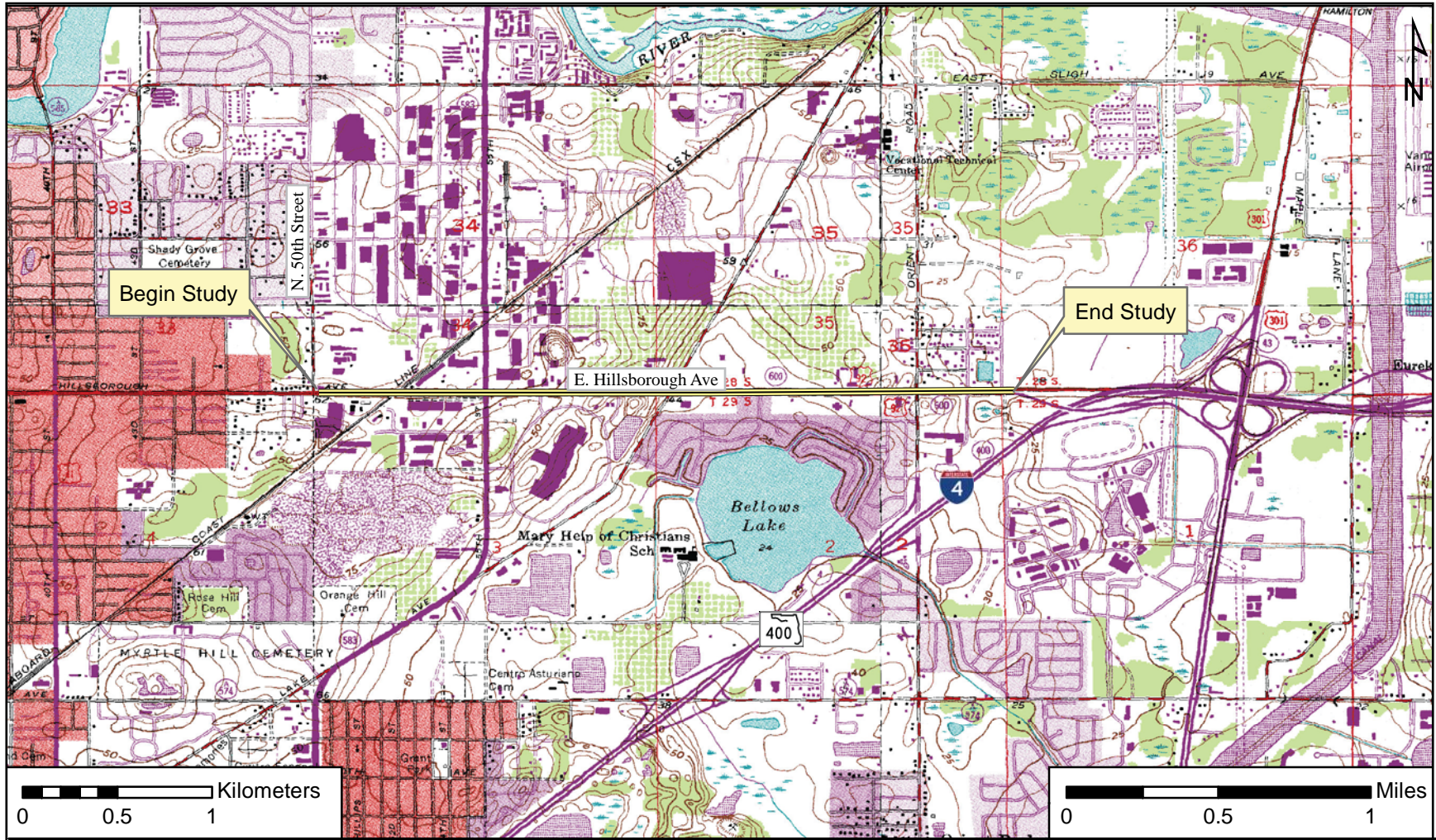


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor, Sections 34, 35, and 36 of Township 28 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East (USGS Sulphur Springs - mrg3320.tif; Thonotosassa - 3319.tif; Tampa - mrg3220.tif; and Brandon - mrg3219.tif).

CRAS
 HILLSBOROUGH AVENUE
 PD&E STUDY FROM 50TH STREET TO
 WEST OF INTERSTATE 4
 HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
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2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project corridor is located within the Central or Mid-peninsula physiographic zone (White 1970). The topography is gently rolling with a series of low hills and valleys paralleling the coast. The corridor ranges in elevation from 20 to 70 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The corridor is situated within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands, which are characterized by surficial streams with little to no down cutting. Low sand ridges, formed by ocean waters during the Pleistocene, form slight, rolling hills. The lack of elevation in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands creates the near surficial to exposed water table throughout the region. This high water table results in the poor natural drainage and abundance of wetlands in the region (Davis 1943; McNab and Avers 1996). Bellows Lake is located a short distance south of the corridor, and the Hillsborough River is about one mile to the north. Medium fine sands and silts underlie the area over limestone from the Hawthorn Group, Arcadia Formation, Tampa Member, as well as undifferentiated sediments from the Pleistocene/Holocene (Campbell and Arthur 1993; Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

Soils of the Urban land-Candler and Urban land-Myakka-Sellers associations characterize the general project area (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1989). The Urban land-Candler soils are nearly level to strongly sloping, excessively drained, and occur on uplands and low ridges. They support bluejack, live, and turkey oaks with an understory of chalky bluestem, indiagrass, panicums, and pineland threeawn. Urban land-Myakka-Sellers soils are nearly level and poorly drained, and support a natural vegetation of longleaf and slash pines with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, gallberry, and running oak. Table 2.1 provides a list of the specific soil types along the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E study corridor and their associated environmental setting (USDA 1989, 2010).

Table 2.1. Soil types, drainage, and environmental setting along the study corridor.

Soil Type and Slope	Drainage	Setting
Arents		Reworked land around I-4
Basinger, Holopaw and Samsula soils, depressional	Very Poor	Swamps and depressions on the flatwoods
Candler-Urban land, 0-5%	Excessive	Uplands
Candler fine sand, 0-5% and 5-12%	Excessive	Uplands
Chobee muck	Very Poor	Broad depressions
Malabar fine sand	Poor	Low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods
Myakka-Urban land	Poor	Broad plains on the flatwoods
Myakka fine sand	Poor	Broad plains on the flatwoods
St. Johns fine sand	Poor	Low-lying plains on the flatwoods
Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately Well	Low-lying areas on the uplands and on low ridges on the flatwoods
Zolfo fine sand	Somewhat Poor	Broad, low ridges on the flatwoods
Urban land		Covered by concrete, asphalt

Prior to modern development, the general Hillsborough Avenue study corridor area was vegetated with native stands of longleaf pine and xerophytic oak (Davis 1980). The natural vegetation associated with Basinger, Holopaw and Samsula soils consists of cypress with an understory of bluestem, maidencane, panicum, Jamaica sawgrass, and cutgrass. The Candler sands support bluejack oak, Chapman oak, scrub live oak, and turkey oak with an understory of indiagrass, hairy panicum, panicum, and running oak. The natural vegetation associated with Chobee muck consists of cypress, sweetgum, and Coastal Plain willow with an understory of buttonbush, maidencane, and Jamaica sawgrass. Malabar fine sand occurs on low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, longleaf pine, and slash pine with an understory of broomsedge, bluestem, inkberry, maidencane, saw palmetto, and waxmyrtle. The Myakka and St. Johns sands support longleaf and slash pine with an understory of gallberry, running oak, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and waxmyrtle. Tavares-Millhopper soils support bluejack, turkey, and live oak; longleaf pine; and an understory of creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, panicum, and pineland threeawn. The natural vegetation associated with Zolfo fine sand includes live oak, turkey oak, longleaf pine, and slash pine. The understory consists of broomsedge, bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, saw palmetto, and pineland threeawn. Urban land is defined as areas covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, and/or other impervious services such that the actual soil types cannot be discerned (USDA 1989).

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River some 8500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 years ago the river probably began flowing due to spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer (Dunbar 1981:99).

Around 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed

in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to approximately five feet above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

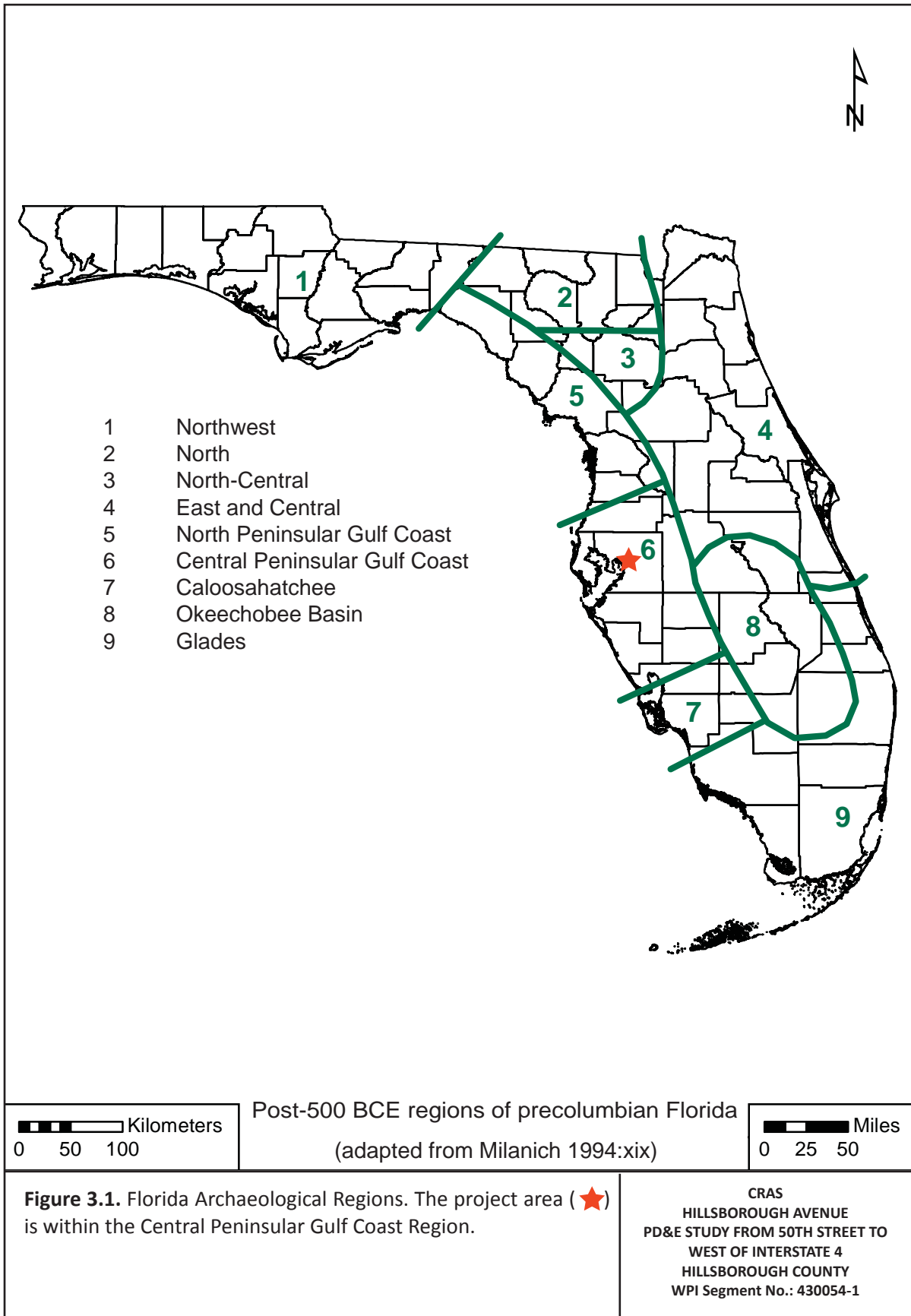
A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological and historical records can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the general area.

In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (**Figure 3.1**). Within this zone, the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture periods.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period includes the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes sub-periods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130 to 200 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).



The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined by the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are more common in north Florida. However, recent work may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991).

The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23). Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and may not date to this time at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleo-Indian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tethered to water sources, most of the Paleo-Indian sites are close to good quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleo-Indian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. Two major theories as to why most Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from inundated sites have been posited. The Oasis theory suggests that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleo-Indians and their associated game resources clustered around the few available water-filled sinkholes (Neill 1964). Alternatively, Ben Waller postulated that the Paleo-Indians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970), implying periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at a given time (Dunbar 2006b). During the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed since water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal

changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleo-Indian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

Climatic changes occurred, resulting in the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna and the demise of the Paleo-Indian culture. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the herd animals were replaced by the white-tailed deer, a more solitary, woodland browser (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

Due to a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of organic materials from upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

Marked environmental changes, which occurred some 6500 years ago, had a profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices. Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps. Humans adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008).

The Middle Archaic archaeological record is better understood than the Early Archaic. The material culture inventory included several stemmed, broad blade projectile point types including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Site types included large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which were most likely used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites aboriginal population mined

stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Base camps are identified by their larger artifact assemblages and wider variety of tool forms.

During the Late Archaic, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad-bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. Around 4000 years ago, evidence of fired clay pottery appears in Florida. The first ceramics types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. Initially, it was thought that the ceramics lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE, when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. However, research has called this ceramic chronology into question; AMS dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the St. Johns River valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely that the change in settlement patterns was related to the environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species that preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce water resources dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase population size.

The Transitional stage of the Late Archaic refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this time, the movements of small groups resulted in the diffusion of cultural traits (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions, and the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE [Common Era]). Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). The subsistence economy focused on the coastal exploitation of maritime resources, supplemented by the hunting and gathering of inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brook Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Austin 1995;

Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shores with smaller sites being located up to 12 to 18 miles inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to a source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may actually be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as a well-developed shell and bone tool technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with burials being placed within sand burial mounds located near the villages and middens. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds.

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500 BCE to 400 CE) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarce along the coast especially in the more southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Influences from the Weeden Island "heartland," located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. However, there is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215). Weeden Island-related sites included villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctuation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies

(Milanich 1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites.

3.4 Mississippian

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood (900-1000 CE) and Pinellas (1000-1500 CE) and two colonial phases: Tatham (1500-1567 CE) and Bayview (1567-1725 CE) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

Influences from the north led to the incorporation of many features of the Mississippian culture by the late Weeden Island-related peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island deposits. South of Tampa Bay there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore with many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1982). The Portavant Mound complex is an excellent example of long-term occupation (Weisman et al. 1994).

Large towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Research supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources (Luer and Almy 1981). Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949).

3.5 Colonialism

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. In the Tampa Bay area they are referred to as the Tocobaga, extending from roughly Tarpon Springs southward to the Sarasota area (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of a number of small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Hann 2003).

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida; Narvaéz is thought to have made

shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg and de Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all the soldiers and when a Spanish supply ship arrived, the Tocobaga left and the Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamasee, and Oconee Native American populations moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the decimation of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focused on the cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. The material culture of the Seminoles remained similar to the Creeks, the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common. Their settlement pattern included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands.

Their early history can be divided into two basic periods: *colonization* (1716-1767) when the Creek towns first moved into Florida occurred and *enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under the British and Spanish rule prior to American rule (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The Seminoles crossed back and forth into Georgia and Alabama conducting raids and welcoming escaped slaves. This resulted in General Andrew Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida in 1818, which became known as the First Seminole War.

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

Florida became a United States territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819. Settlement was slow and scattered at that time. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, produced another conflict.

Gadsden County was created in 1823 from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all of the Tampa Bay area

and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie Treaty (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). The reservation contained a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Hillsborough County, established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida, reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. The county was named for the “river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed” (Robinson 1928:22). Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. The Tampa Bay post office was closed at this time and reestablished as “Tampa” on September 13, 1834 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). As settlement in the area increased, so did hostilities with Native Americans. The growing threat of Seminole invasion to the civilians near the fort propelled them to sign a petition asking for military protection. Only 25 men signed the petition showing the meager settlement in the area (Brown 1999:46).

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway, triggered by an attack on Major Francis Langhorne Dade as he led a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King (now Ocala). As part of the effort to subdue Indian hostilities in Florida, military patrols moved into the wilderness in search of any Seminole concentrations. As the Second Seminole War escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities became more common. To combat this, the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida attempting to seal off the southern portion of the Florida peninsula from the estimated 300 Seminoles remaining in the Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades (Covington 1958; Tebeau and Carson 1965).

Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars in 1837. It also served as a haven for settlers who left their farms to seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper and Piper 1982). Several other forts, including Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons were established during the Seminole War years (Bruton and Bailey 1984). Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings.

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for their occupation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980). The Armed Occupation Act of 1842 was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements being established along the Alafia River and South Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, becoming the first of several merchandising firms. The Tampa area had first been a military center and now was developing into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida (Robinson 1928).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. The land surrounding Fort Brooke continued to belong to the U.S. government until 1846; therefore, there were few permanent structures beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced from sixteen to four square miles, John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847 (Robinson 1928:26). By the early 1850s, the first public buildings in Tampa, the courthouse and the Masonic Lodge, were complete; also, the *Tampa Herald*, Tampa's first newspaper, began distribution in 1853 (Robinson 1928:34-35).

Although the majority of Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of Second Seminole War, a number of Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). A band of four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy, before looting and burning the store. This incident created the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b).

To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands. C.F. Hopkins described the lands along the corridor as high pine land and rolling country with some saw grass ponds and ponds (State of Florida 1852a:7-9). No 19th century forts or homesteads were depicted within or adjacent to the project APE, but an unnamed trail leading to Fort Brooke crossed through Sections 3, 34, and 35 (State of Florida 1852b, 1852c).

In December 1855, the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of the state legislature and the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started. The war began when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida.

Military action was not decisive during the war; in 1858, the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself and \$2,500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was

given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* sailed from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Covington 1982:78-80).

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida’s leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa (south of Ft. Myers) were major cattle shipping points.

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida’s 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the U.S. government or joined the Confederate cow cavalry. The cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supports and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the larger rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. Thus, little development occurred in the area. The war lasted until 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depression, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The act allowed freedmen and loyal U.S. citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under

the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement throughout the Reconstruction era.

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the South contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. Post-war cattle shipments to Cuba varied considerably with changes in Cuban demand and the institution of a duty. The net result of Reconstruction-period cattle shipping was the movement of ranges and cattlemen farther south, closer to Charlotte Harbor and the Caloosahatchee River (Brown 1991:199). An influx of poor farmers, coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches, made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:68). During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland areas.

The State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all "swamp and overflow land." Florida received approximately ten million acres. To manage that land and the five million acres the state had received on entering the Union, the state legislature created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in 1851. In 1855, the legislature set up the trust fund in which state lands were to be held. The Fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for someone to buy enough state land to pay off the Fund's debt to permit sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled.

By 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, had entered into agreement with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston's land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company. He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract established with the State. This contract provided one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation. The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). He sold half of this contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954) to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets were tied up in the drainage contract.

The first real influence on the growth of the area was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. This was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. This development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. The Florida Southern Railroad acquired the railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville, Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure the

land, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction started at Bartow in Polk County and continued southward to Punta Gorda (Pettengill 1952).

Between 1880 and 1890, Hillsborough County grew almost seven-fold. Lands along the project corridor were purchased by a number of individuals and corporations between 1879 and 1893: Edward Neve (1879), Andrew McKnight (1884), Plant Investment Company (1884), Edward Dishong (1885), James Horn (1885), Robert F. DeBell (1887), and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (1893) (State of Florida n.d.:217-218).

In 1881, W.P. Hazen bought 2000 acres of land along the shore of Lake Thonotosassa and planted 1700 orange trees in a 40-acre grove. He also erected a windmill and saw mill, and convinced many of his northern neighbors to migrate to its sunny shores. By 1900, 32 structures had been built, including a hotel, three citrus packing plants, over two dozen houses, and a store (Maio et al. 1998). In 1893, the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad was incorporated. Henry B. Plant agreed to construct the 13-mile long railroad between Tampa and Thonotosassa because W. P. Hazen donated the land for the Thonotosassa depot. In 1901, the railroad was acquired by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, which was the biggest component of the Plant system (Turner 2003). Sadly, the coming of the railroad was also the beginning of the end as people began relocating to Tampa. Soon, Thonotosassa was just a shadow of what it once was, with only two packing houses left, and the lake polluted from agricultural runoff and sedimentation. By 1978, even the rails had been pulled up between Thonotosassa and Sligh Avenue, just north of the project area.

With the railroad as a catalyst, there was a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement. During the 1880s, harvesting of the natural resources, timber and naval stores, fostered industry across the region. Along the rivers, the timber was first tapped for its rosin, and then later harvested for lumber. In the late 1880s, phosphate was discovered along the Alafia River; it was not until ca. 1894 that the Peruvian Mining Company was formed. In addition to the processing plant, the phosphate-boom led to the construction of a hotel and houses on the north bank of the river before the shallow deposit was depleted and mining proved too expensive (HT/HCPB 1980; Maio et al. 1998). Through the early part of the century, more settlements sprung up along the Peace River, and across Florida in areas through which the Peace River flowed. The industry radiated out across the into the deposit regions of the Alafia, Little Manatee, Manatee and Peace Rivers (HT/HCPB 1980).

Although the national financial panic of 1893 prompted a decline in capital and investment in the area, most people relied on seafood harvesting, cattle, and citrus cultivation for their livelihood. The Great Freeze of 1894 and 1895 ruined the crops, but did not destroy the trees, as had happened further north. From the late 1890s through the early 1940s, the production of naval stores including the harvesting of lumber for construction, and rosin for products such as glass, varnish, gunpowder, waxes, turpentine, and paints, was a major industry.

The Spanish American War, in 1898, brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the United States' nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba. Consequently, it was the designated departure point for the troops. Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became the headquarters of the Army (Evans 1972). Troops began arriving in April of 1898 and by May of that year, they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1985; Grismer 1950). By early June, an

estimated 20,000 troops had shipped out to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5th, and by the end of August, the troops were gone and Tampa returned to normal.

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement over growth and development. A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami significantly opened up the region. In 1915, a group of businesspersons met to discuss the feasibility of a cross-state highway from Tampa to Miami by way of Sarasota. A portion of this route, stretching from the Hillsborough County line to Sarasota, was constructed with the passage of a bond issue in 1911. This road, eventually designated as US 41 or the Tamiami Trail, was not completed until 1928 (Scupholm 1997). Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents.

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes.

Signs of growth were halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished and the investors could not sell lots (Curl 1986). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The 1928 hurricane created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. This included the cigar industry of Tampa, the area's economic backbone for a half century. Several cigar factories closed, eleven cigar firms moved, and three merged into one (Campbell 1939). Further compounding the desperate economic situation was the all-time record flood crest of the Alafia River on June 9, 1933.

In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Hillsborough County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). However, it was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal road and channel

building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought many Americans into the area.

As World War II ended, Hillsborough County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950 (U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

The late 1950s saw the end of the cigar industry in Tampa due to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco. Interstate 4, which runs from Tampa through Orlando and on to the east coast was begun in 1959 and completed in the late 1960s. Construction of I-75 in Florida began in the 1960s. These two interstates generated growth and development that has continued into the 21st century. Completion of Interstate 275 provided convenient access within the metropolitan Tampa area. Interstate 75, completed through eastern Hillsborough County in the early 1980s, provided access allowing continued growth. Throughout the last twenty years, commercial development, including tourist attractions such as Busch Gardens, restaurants, and hotels, have exploded along the interstate systems, keeping tourism as a primary revenue source in Florida.

With the population explosion in Hillsborough County, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2010, the population of Hillsborough County totaled 1,229,226, making the county the fourth most populous in the state (Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research 2011). The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Hillsborough County is designated, along with Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area. Most of the population is centered on Tampa Bay and the Gulf Coast.

History of the project area

The aerial photographs of the project area from 1938, 1957, and 1968, available from the Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), provided an overview history of development along the project corridor (PALMM 1938, 1957, 1968). In 1938 (**Figure 3.2**), Hillsborough Avenue was a two-lane road surrounded by citrus groves; there were no structures along the study corridor. A cluster of buildings was located just west of 50th Street. The Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad and Harney Road crossed the corridor in a northeasterly direction, while Orient Road ran north/south. The Tampa By-Pass Canal at that time was a channelized stream, significantly smaller in width than today's canal. By 1957 (**Figure 3.3**), some buildings stood along Hillsborough Avenue at the intersections with the railroad and with 56th Street, and a new housing development was under construction at the northeast corner of the Orient Rd/Hillsborough Ave. intersection. However, most of the area remained citrus groves. The most dramatic development occurred between the late 1950s and 1960s during which time most of the buildings recorded in this survey were constructed. By 1968 (**Figure 3.4**), 56th Street and Hillsborough Avenue had been widened to divided four-lane roads, and I-4 was constructed. A residential development occupied

the land directly north of Bellows Lake, and large commercial buildings occupied the roadway frontage from 50th Street to east of 56th Street. While the western end of the study corridor was heavily developed, much of the land near the eastern end remained agricultural.

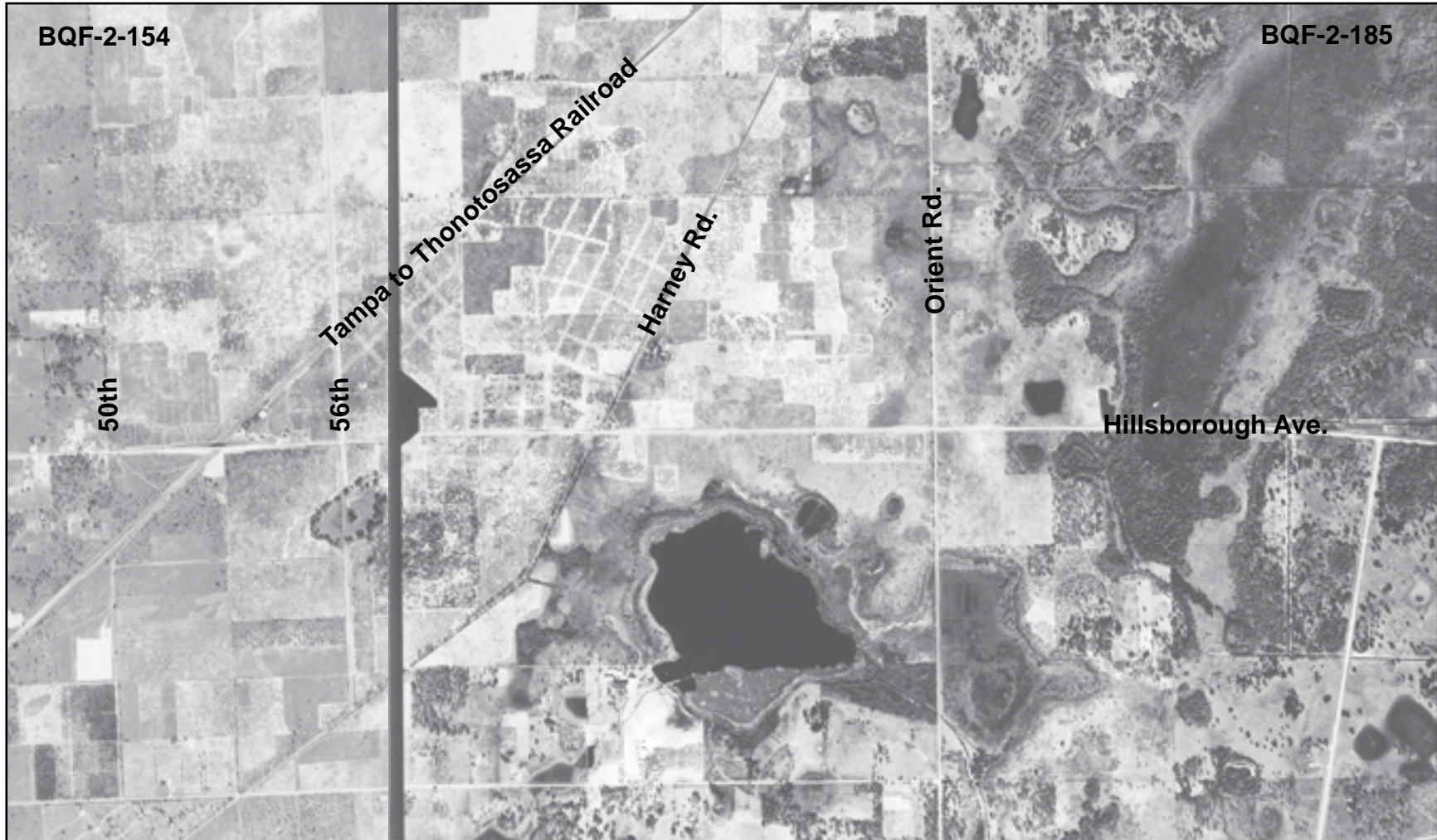


Figure 3.2. 1938 PALMM aerial showing existing conditions along Hillsborough Avenue. (PALMM 1938; Nov 28 1938, BQF-2-154, 185).

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Figure 3.3. 1957 PALMM aerial showing existing conditions along Hillsborough Avenue.
(PALMM 1957; 3-23-57, BQF-4T-149).

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Figure 3.4. 1968 PALMM aerial showing existing conditions along Hillsborough Avenue.
(PALMM 1968; 1-17-68, BQF-1JJ-82).

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4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study project corridor, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (January 2012 GIS update), published books and articles, and cultural resource survey reports. In addition to the FMSF, other data relative to the background research were obtained from the files of ACI. ACI Architectural Historian, Marielle Lumang, conducted a phone interview with Mark Naugle, CEO of Steward Mellon Company, property owner at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue, to determine the general history of the project area, as well as specific construction dates and changes in land usage in the area (Naugle 2012a).

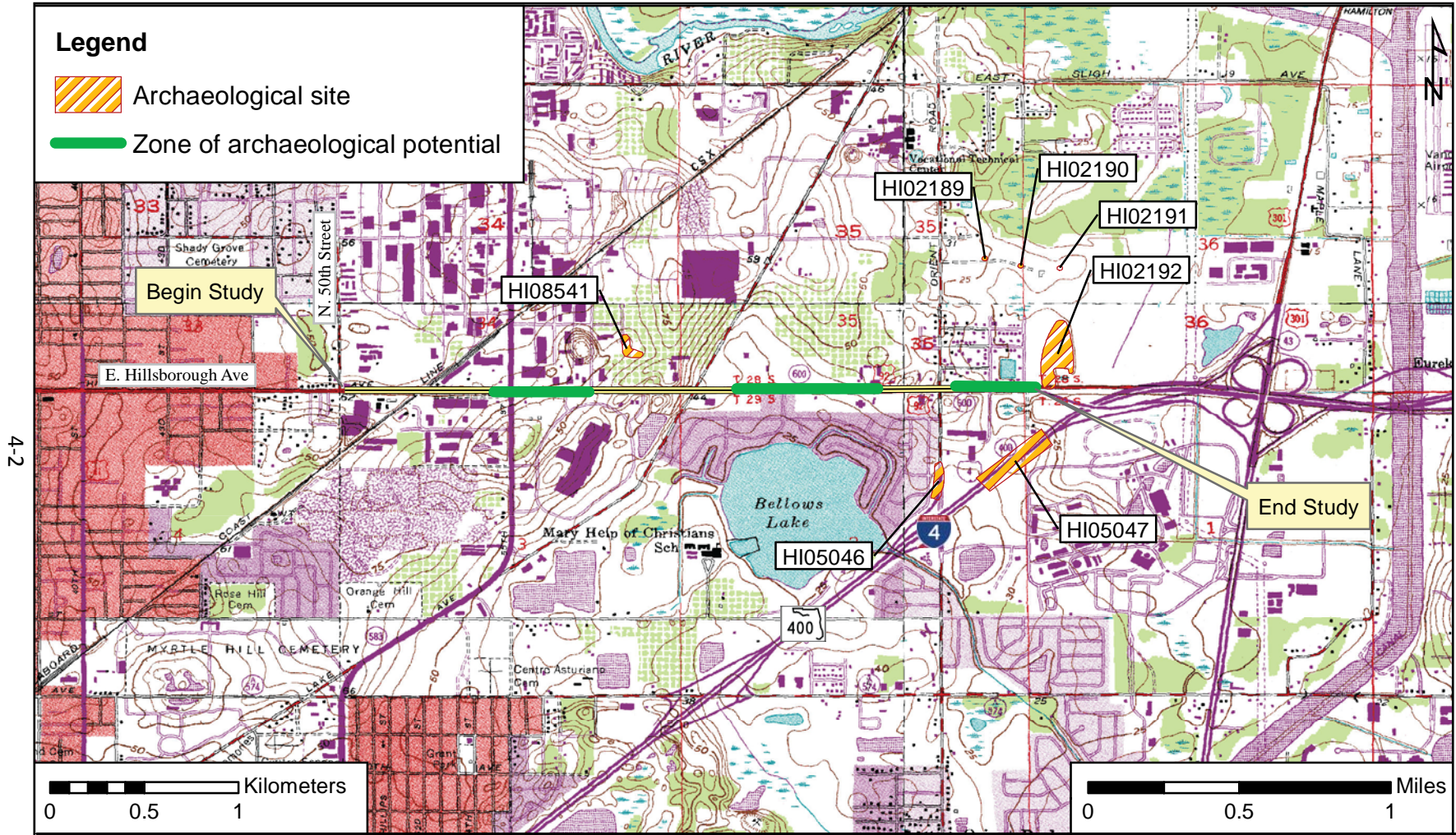
4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Typically, for CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Primarily, an attempt is made to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

Seven previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the study corridor (**Table 4.1, Figure 4.1**). All of the sites are classified as lithic scatters; none produced temporally diagnostic artifacts. Sites HI02189 through -02192 were recorded during the Breckenridge West development survey (Austin et al. 1986). Although the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) did not evaluate these sites, none was considered significant by the recorders. HI05046 and HI05047, discovered during a survey for I-4 improvements (Janus Research 1992b), yielded no culturally diagnostic materials. The SHPO evaluated both as ineligible for the NRHP (FMSF). HI08541, discovered during survey of a proposed borrow pit area along Harney Road (Janus Research 2002), was considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF).

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites proximate to the project area.

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE
HI02189	Breckenridge West 1	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI02190	Breckenridge West 2	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI02191	Breckenridge West 3	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI02192	Breckenridge West 4	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI05046	North Orient Park	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI05047	Fairground Hill	Lithic scatter/quarry	Aboriginal lacking pottery
HI08541	Harney Road Site	Raw material procurement	Aboriginal lacking pottery



4-2

Figure 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites proximate to the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor and zones of archaeological potential (USGS Sulphur Springs - mrg3320.tif; Thonotosassa - mrg3319.tif; Tampa - mrg3220.tif; and Brandon - mrg3219.tif).

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Other surveys conducted proximate to the project corridor included the Tampa-Hillsborough 201 facilities (Miller 1979), cell towers (ACI 2000; Pracht 2001), the Hard Rock Casino (Pepe 2005), and the Florida high speed rail corridor (ACI/Janus 2003). None of these recorded any archaeological sites proximate to the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor. In general, regional archaeological syntheses (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1992a, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004), indicate that the project APE and surrounding lands have been the scene of human activity for more than 8000 years.

As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, they are usually situated on better-drained soils, and at the better-drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. This settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources much more so than is evident during the later periods. The predictive model for Hillsborough County indicates that the project area has a moderate potential for archaeological site occurrence (Janus Research 2004). Figure 4.1 depicts the zones of highest archaeological potential.

Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century homesteads, forts, or Indian encampments were expected (State of Florida 1852b, 1852c). Based upon the review of aerial photos, there is a moderate potential for historic archaeological remains associated with the mid-twentieth century occupation of the area (PALMM 1938, 1957, 1968).

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A check of the NRHP and the FMSF indicated an absence of previously recorded historic structures, cemeteries, bridges, or resource groups along the study corridor. The aerial photographs provided an overview history of development along the project corridor (PALMM 1938, 1957, 1968), as summarized in Section 3.

An initial windshield survey of the project corridor, supported by an examination of the Hillsborough County property appraiser's web site (Turner 2011), indicated the potential for 18 historic resources (pre-1962) located within approximately 200 ft of the Hillsborough Avenue ROW. These include 16 historic buildings, a ca. 1955 concrete girder bridge (FDOT No. 100021) which carries Hillsborough Avenue over a segment of the historic Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad (currently CSX Railroad), and the historic railroad segment itself. The majority of the historic buildings are concentrated at the west end of the project, near the historic railroad. Several of these are part of industrial complexes which may comprise resource groups; a four building group at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue and a three building group at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue. The remaining historic buildings are scattered along the corridor. These are primarily Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings.

4.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field methods consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance survey, followed by judgmental subsurface shovel testing. The project APE has been extensively disturbed through prior road construction, ditch maintenance, and utility line installation. As a result, the number of excavated shovel tests was limited. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.50 m (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless impeded by dense fill deposits. All soil removed was screened through 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial map, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, they were refilled.

Historical field methodology consisted of a reconnaissance survey to determine the location of all properties believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any resources adjacent to the project corridor could be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, structures that would become 50 years old within the probable period of the project were also recorded. An in-depth study of each identified historic resource was conducted. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the FMSF, State Library of Florida, and the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office, via the internet, were examined. A phone interview with Mark Naugle, CEO of the Steward Mellon Company, property owner at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue, was conducted in order to determine specific building dates and the general history of the area.

4.3 Unexpected Discoveries

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor.

4.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No cultural resources were recovered, and therefore, no laboratory analysis was necessary. All project-related records, including field notes, maps, and photographs will be maintained by ACI in Sarasota, until arrangements can be made for curation by the FDOT.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Archaeological field survey included both surface reconnaissance and the excavation of five judgmentally placed shovel tests (**Figure 5.1**). Shovel tests excavation was limited by the presence of asphalt and concrete, ditches, and buried utility lines (**Photos 5.1 and 5.2**). The five shovel tests that were excavated revealed disturbed soils to a depth of a meter (3.3 ft). No archaeological resources were discovered.



Photo 5.1. Existing conditions along the south side of Hillsborough Avenue.
Note sidewalk, driveways, and drainage improvements.

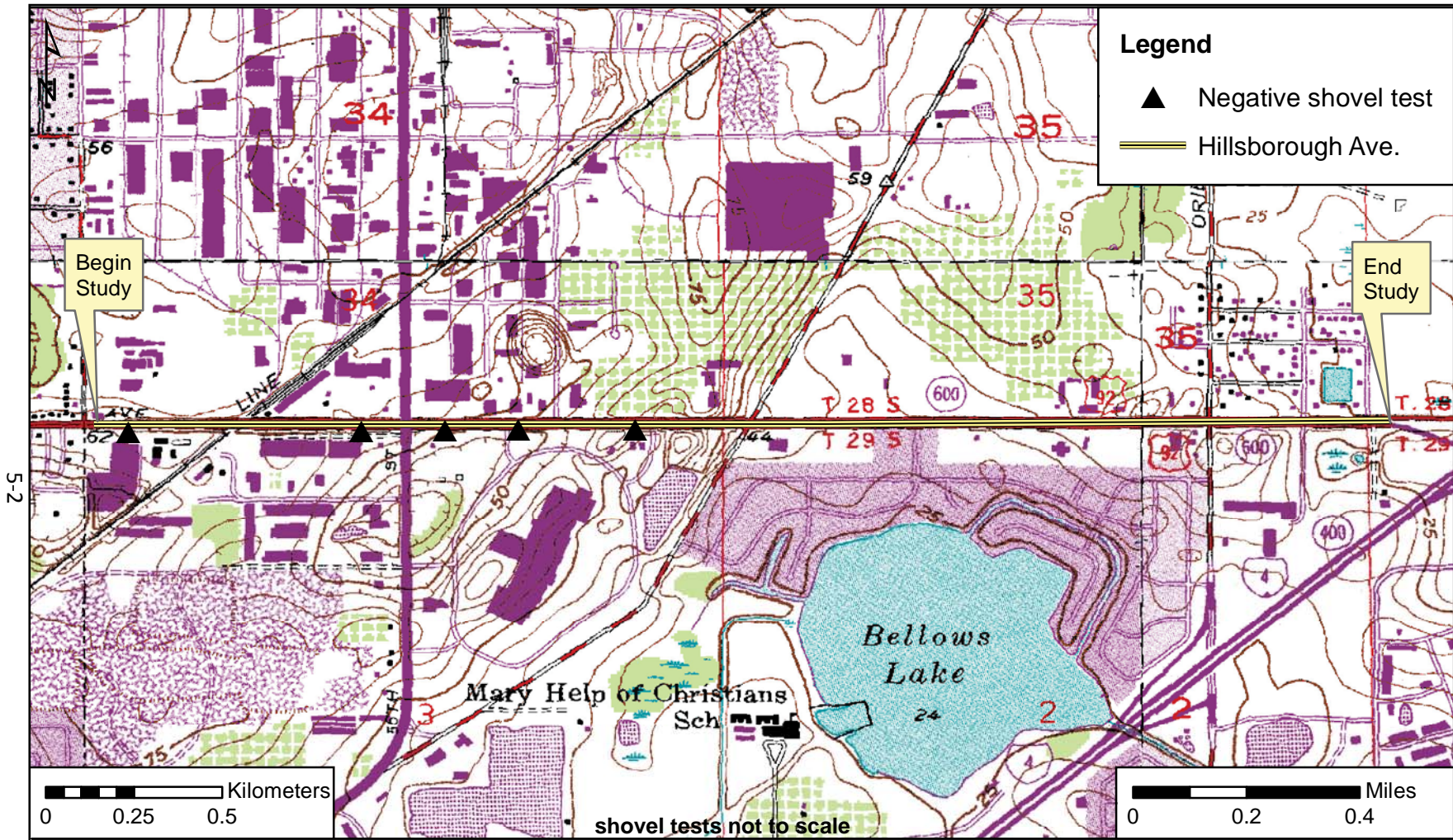


Figure 5.1. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor (USGS Sulphur Springs - mrg3320.tif; Thonotosassa - mrg3319.tif; Tampa - mrg3220.tif; and Brandon - mrg3219.tif).

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Photo 5.2. Existing conditions along the north side of Hillsborough Avenue.
Note placement of utility lines.

5.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

Eighteen historic resources, including 14 historic buildings (8HI11668-11681), one historic bridge (8HI11687), one historic railroad segment (8HI11686) and two resource groups (8HI11684 and 8HI11685) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study project APE (**Table 5.1; Figures 5.2 and 5.3**). Descriptions follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

In general, the newly identified resources are associated with the industrial and commercial development of Hillsborough County during the late 1950s and early 1960s. This generally coincides with the period of expressway construction. Most of the commercial buildings are Masonry and Industrial Vernacular styles, and are undistinguished by their architectural design. Although a number of industrial buildings are concentrated near the west terminus of the project APE where the segment of CSX railroad crosses Hillsborough Avenue, research and field survey did not indicate that the various properties share a similar historic context. Due to extensive modern infill, diminished integrity of the individual buildings, and lack of a cohesive historical context, there does not appear to be a potential for one or more historic districts along the project corridor.

Table 5.1. Historic resources identified within the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study project APE. Blue indicates the railroad; pink indicates the bridge; green indicates resource groups and the buildings within.

FMSF	Address	Date	Style	NRHP Eligibility
8HI11668	5015 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1962	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11684	Steward-Mellon Company 5101 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1953	Resource Group	Not eligible
8HI11669	5101 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 1	Ca. 1953	Modern	Not eligible
8HI11670	5101 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 2	Ca. 1953	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11671	5101 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 3	Ca. 1953	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11672	5101 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 4	Ca. 1953	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11673	5116 Shadow Lane	Ca. 1947	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11686	CSX Railroad	Ca. 1893	Railroad	Not eligible
8HI11687	FDOT Bridge No. 100021 Hillsborough Ave. / CSX RR	Ca. 1955	Beam and girder bridge	Not eligible
8HI11685	Builders Insulation Inc. 5226 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1950	Resource Group	Not eligible
8HI11674	5226 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 1	Ca. 1950	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11675	5226 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 2	Ca. 1950	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11676	5226 East Hillsborough Ave. Building 3	Ca. 1950	Modern	Not eligible
8HI11677	5636 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11678	5808 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1956	Masonry Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11679	5910 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1962	Industrial Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11680	6208 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Not eligible
8HI11681	7440 East Hillsborough Ave.	Ca. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Not eligible

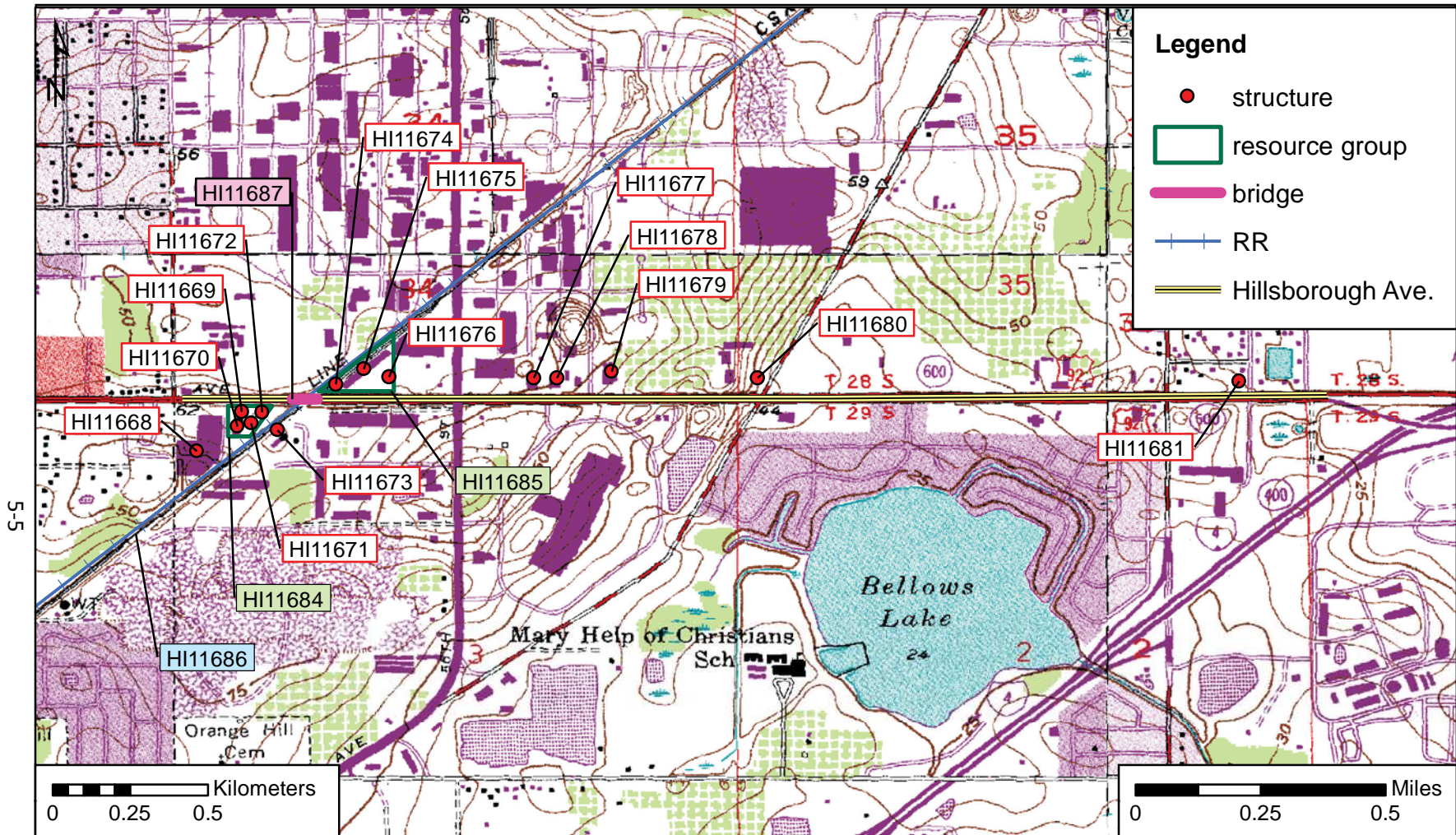


Figure 5.2. Location of the newly recorded historic structures, historic bridge (8HI11687), historic railroad grade (8HI11688), and resource groups (8HI11684, 8HI11685) along the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor (USGS Sulphur Springs - mrg3320.tif; Thonotosassa - mrg3319.tif; Tampa - mrg3220.tif; and Brandon - mrg3219.tif).

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Photo 5.3. West half of south elevation of 5015 East Hillsborough Avenue, 8HI11668.



Photo 5.4. East half of the south elevation of 5015 East Hillsborough Avenue, 8HI11668.

8HI11668: The large Industrial Vernacular style building at 5015 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1962 (**Photos 5.3 and 5.4**). The slab foundation supports the steel frame walls that are clad in sheet metal. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and the windows are one-light fixed. A loading bay and an office area are situated on the north elevation, and multiple garage bays are located on the north and west elevations. This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11668 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.5. General view of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group, 8HI11684, at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue, looking southwest.

8HI11684: The Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group, at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue (**Photo 5.5**), is comprised of four buildings constructed ca. 1953 in the Industrial Vernacular and Modern styles. The four buildings which occupy the approximate three-acre site include three steel frame and corrugated metal warehouses and one concrete block office. The Steward-Mellon Company, which specializes in terrazzo and stone, began in 1919 as a partnership between A.E. Mellon and E.G Steward. The original company warehouse was located in downtown Tampa on Morgan Street, where the Crosstown Expressway now stands. In 1945, the Naugle family gained an equity claim in the company, and currently is in its third generation of ownership. The company moved to its present location in 1953 because of its proximity to neighboring cities and for the increased space (Naugle 2012a). Among Steward-Mellon's notable projects are the terrazzo floor in the Central Security Checkpoint at Jacksonville International Airport, the terrazzo floor in the Baggage Claim at Tampa International Airport, and the restoration efforts of the Antonio Maceo monument in Ybor City (Naugle 2012b; Bay News 9 2009). While the Steward-Mellon Company has a long association with the industry of Tampa and Hillsborough County, the buildings within the resource group generally are undistinguished examples of their respective types and styles. Therefore, 8HI11684 does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. A description of each historic building within the resource group follows.



Photo 5.6. North and west elevations of Building 1 (8HI11669) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11669: Building 1 (**Photo 5.6**) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1953 as a Modern style office. According to Mark Naugle, it was designed by William Watson, who later helped design the Howard Frankland Bridge (Naugle 2012a). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are topped with a flat roof covered in built-up materials. A concrete block “tower” clad in marble tile is on the north elevation. A concrete block screen is on the west elevation. Some of the windows are painted over; visible windows are five-light awning and one-light fixed. Three associated warehouse buildings (8HI11670 to 8HI11672) are located to the south and west. This Modern style commercial building does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district. It is not distinguished by its association with events or persons significant to local history, nor is it among the best examples of a Modern style commercial building found in Hillsborough County.



Photo 5.7. North and west elevations of Building 2 (8HI11670) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11670: Building 2 (**Photo 5.7**) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1953 as an Industrial Vernacular style warehouse. The corrugated metal clad steel frame walls are supported by a continuous concrete block and slab foundation. The gable roof is covered with 5-V metal crimp and has a small clerestory with skylights throughout the roof slopes. The windows are one-light fixed. A loading bay is on the west elevation. This is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County, with no significant historical associations. Therefore 8HI11670 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district.



Photo 5.8. North and west elevations of Building 3 (8HI11671) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11671: Building 3 (**Photo 5.8**) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1953 as an Industrial Vernacular style warehouse. The continuous concrete block and slab foundation supports the steel frame walls that are clad with corrugated metal. The gable roof, covered with 5-V metal crimp, has a small clerestory. The windows are jalousie and one-light fixed. A garage bay is on the north elevation and above it is a faded company sign. This is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County, with no significant historical associations. Therefore 8HI11671 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district.



Photo 5.9. South and west elevations of Building 4 (8HI11672) of the Steward-Mellon Company (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11672: Building 4 (**Photo 5.9**) of the Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) at 5101 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1953 as an Industrial Vernacular style warehouse. The steel frame walls are clad in corrugated metal and supported by a slab foundation. The saltbox roof is covered with 5-V metal crimp. Some windows are obscured by plywood covering; visible windows are two-light sliding. There are garage bays on the north elevation. This is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County, with no significant historical associations. Therefore 8HI11672 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a potential historic district.



Photo 5.10. North and west elevations of 8HI11673 at 5116 Shadow Lane.

8HI11673: The Industrial Vernacular style warehouse at 5116 Shadow Lane (**Photo 5.10**) was constructed ca. 1947. According to informant Mark Naugle, this warehouse was once used for building caskets. The current function is unknown (Naugle 2012a). The concrete block walls are supported by a slab foundation, and the building is topped with a flat roof covered with built-up materials. A garage bay is on the north elevation, and a decorative concrete frieze is near the roofline. A ca. 1965 addition is located on the south elevation. It features a gable roof covered with composition roll, a gable vent, and corrugated metal. A non-historic warehouse is to the south. This is a typical example of an Industrial Vernacular style commercial building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11673 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.11. General view of the CSX Railroad (8HI11686), looking south.

8HI11686: A segment of the CSX Railroad (**Photo 5.11**), measuring approximately 120 feet in length, crosses the project APE in a northeasterly direction approximately 0.25 miles east of 50th Street. The double standard gauge track constructed on a stone ballast originally was laid ca. 1893 as part of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad that connected Tampa to Thonotosassa, a distance of roughly 13 miles. This railroad began operations in 1898.

Today's CSX Railroad is the result of a series of mergers. The Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad became part of Henry Plant's South Florida Railroad to connect to the rest of central Florida in Bartow and onward to Sanford. The railroad eventually merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), formed ca. 1900, which in turn merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railroads in 1967 to form the Seaboard Coast Line. By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the "Chessie System" railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system. By this time, ca. 1980, the Thonotosassa depot was gone, and the tracks to the north of Sligh Avenue removed. According to informant interview, the tracks recently were refurbished, and one track remains in active use (Naugle 2012a). This southern portion of the original railroad line "remains as a busy industrial spur, joining with the CSX mainline" at the wye at Tampa's Union Station (Wikipedia 2012). No railroad-related structures are associated with this small segment of railroad line located within the project APE.

This railroad system was historically important in the commercial development of the region. It appears to retain its historic function and association. However, this small segment is typical of railroad construction and function in the area. In addition, background research revealed no associations with any significant historical event or persons. The original Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad system has been diminished by the removal of track and depots along much of its length. As contained within the project APE, this short segment of the historic railroad,

8HI11686, is not representative of the system as a whole, and as such, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation of the entire line through Hillsborough County was outside the scope of this project.



Photo 5.12. South elevation of the SR 600/US 92/Hillsborough Avenue over CSX Railroad Bridge (FDOT No. 100021), 8HI11687.

8HI11687: The four-lane Hillsborough Avenue over CSX Railroad Bridge (FDOT No. 100021) is a beam and girder type bridge originally constructed in 1936 and reconstructed in 1955 (**Photo 5.12**). It is likely that the bridge was widened to four lanes at the time of reconstruction. The bridge is approximately 167 feet in length and has three spans of varying lengths. The substructure consists of concrete retaining wall abutments and a pair of supports with six piers and a cap. This is a common beam and girder style bridge with no unique engineering or architectural features or significant historical associations. Thus, 8HI11687 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.13. General view of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue, looking northeast.

8HI11685: The Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group (**Photo 5.13**) at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue is comprised of three contributing buildings constructed ca. 1950 in the Industrial Vernacular and Modern styles. Two of the buildings are steel frame and concrete block warehouses, and the third building is a concrete block office. This group of buildings was once used in the manufacture of fertilizer (Naugle 2012a). Builders Insulation Inc. purchased the property ca. 2004. This is a typical example of an industrial complex commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. In addition, none of the buildings within the resource group exhibit any unique features or design, and there are no known significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11685 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.14. East elevation of Building 1 (8HI11674) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11674: Building 1 (**Photo 5.14**) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1950 as a Industrial Vernacular style warehouse. The concrete block and steel frame walls are supported by a slab foundation and topped with a gable roof (ca. 1970 replacement) that is covered with corrugated metal and a ridge cap. There are roof vents under the overhang of the roof, corrugated metal in the gables, and a wide canopy on the east elevation. The main entrance, a pair of metal swing doors, is on the east elevation and is accessed via the canopy. A warehouse is to the north (8HI11675) and an office is to the east (8HI11676). This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11674 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.15. North half of the southeast elevation of Building 2 of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue (8HI11675).



Photo 5.16. South half of the southeast elevation of Building 2 (8HI11675) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11675: Building 2 (**Photos 5.15 and 5.16**) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1950 as an Industrial Vernacular style warehouse. Originally two separate buildings, a ca. 1970 annex connects the two. The steel frame walls are clad in corrugated metal and 5-V metal crimp (ca. 2000) and supported by a slab foundation. The gable roof is covered with 5-V metal crimp and there are monitors on the ridge. Other features include multiple skylights throughout the roof and eight garage bays. A water tower that appears to be historic is located to the east. An office is to the east (8HI11676) and a small warehouse is to the south (8HI11674). This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style

found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11675 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.17. South and west elevations of Building 3 (8HI11676) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11676: Building 3 (**Photo 5.17**) of the Builders Insulation Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) at 5226 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1950 in the Modern style. It appears to be an office. The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco. The building features a flat roof covered with built-up materials, and a decorative “frieze” located at the roofline. A ribbon of one-light fixed windows is on the west elevation. Two associated warehouse buildings (8HI11674 and 8HI11675) are located to the north and west. This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11676 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.18. South and west elevations of 8HI11677 at 5636 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11677: The Masonry Vernacular style vacant commercial building at 5636 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1957 (**Photo 5.18**). A slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are partially clad in stucco and fieldstone veneer (ca. 1990). The flat roof, covered in built-up materials, has a ca. 1990 mansard style parapet. Some of the windows are obscured but those that are visible are glass block panels. A pair of one-light metal swing doors is situated on the south elevation. This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style commercial building and alterations diminish its integrity. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11677 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.19. South and east elevations of 8HI11678 at 5808 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11678: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 5808 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1956 (**Photo 5.19**). It is currently used as a house of worship. A slab foundation supports the brick walls topped with a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The building features a mansard style parapet and canopy over the main entrance, and a pair of one-light metal swing doors. The ca. 1990 windows are one-light fixed. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11678 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.20. South and east elevations of 8HI11679 at 5910 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11679: The Industrial Vernacular style building at 5910 East Hillsborough Avenue, currently used as an auto shop, was constructed ca. 1962 (**Photo 5.20**). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are partially clad in stucco. The building is topped with a flat roof covered with built-up materials and the windows are three-light awning and one-light fixed. Other architectural features include stucco pilasters and a corrugated metal “frieze.” The entrance is a pair of one-light metal swing doors on the east elevation. This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11679 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NHRP.



Photo 5.21. North and east elevations of 8HI11680 at 6208 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11680: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 6208 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.21**). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco (ca. 2000). The building is topped with a flat roof with built-up materials and has a ca. 2000 sign near the roof edge. The windows are ca. 2000 one-light fixed. The main entrance is a pair of one-light metal swing doors on the southeast elevation with a one-light transom. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Furthermore, alterations have compromised its integrity. Therefore, 8HI11680 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.22. North and east elevations of 8HI11681 at 7440 East Hillsborough Avenue.

8HI11681: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 7440 East Hillsborough Avenue was constructed ca. 1959 (**Photo 5.22**). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco and brick veneer (ca. 2000). The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has gable vents. The replacement windows are one-light fixed and 2/2 SHS (ca. 2000) with sills. Some of the windows have security bars. An addition was constructed on the north elevations ca. 1990. An incised porch with an inset roof is on the east elevation and contains the main entrance, a one-light metal swing door. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style and alterations diminish its integrity. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11681 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

All cultural resources identified as a result of this CRAS were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Background research and field survey indicated an absence of archaeological sites.

Historical/architectural survey of the Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 18 historic resources, including 14 historic buildings (8HI11668-11681), one historic bridge (8HI11687), one historic railroad segment (8HI11686) and two resource groups (8HI11684 and 8HI11685). None of the historic buildings is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their commonality of style, and lack of significant historical associations. In addition, the historic bridge, 8HI11686, is a common beam and girder type structure

lacking engineering or architectural distinction, and with no known significant historical associations. As contained within the project APE, the short historic railroad segment, 8HI11686, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. There is insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of the larger railroad line through Hillsborough County, which was beyond the scope of this project. The Steward-Mellon Company Resource Group (8HI11684) is comprised of one office building (8HI11669) and three warehouses (8HI11670, 8HI11671, and 8HI11672) constructed ca. 1953 in the Industrial Vernacular and Modern styles. The four buildings within the resource group generally are undistinguished examples of their respective types and styles, and do not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The Builders Insulation, Inc. Resource Group (8HI11685) is comprised of three ca. 1950 Industrial Vernacular and Modern style buildings (8HI11674, 8HI11675, and 8HI11676). This is a typical example of an industrial complex commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. All three contributing buildings lack known significant historical associations and architectural design features. Therefore, 8HI11685 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP .

Thus, project development will have no effect on any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File forms

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11668**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 1

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) 5015 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5015 E Hillsborough Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 2 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44220.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362248 Northing 3097470
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 Storage building From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use Storage building From (year): unk To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Leslie Thompson Trustee (2003-current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. sheet metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) loading bay on north elevation; multiple garage bays

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

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. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) obscured

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource Many features were obscured due to limited access

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, 8HI11668 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



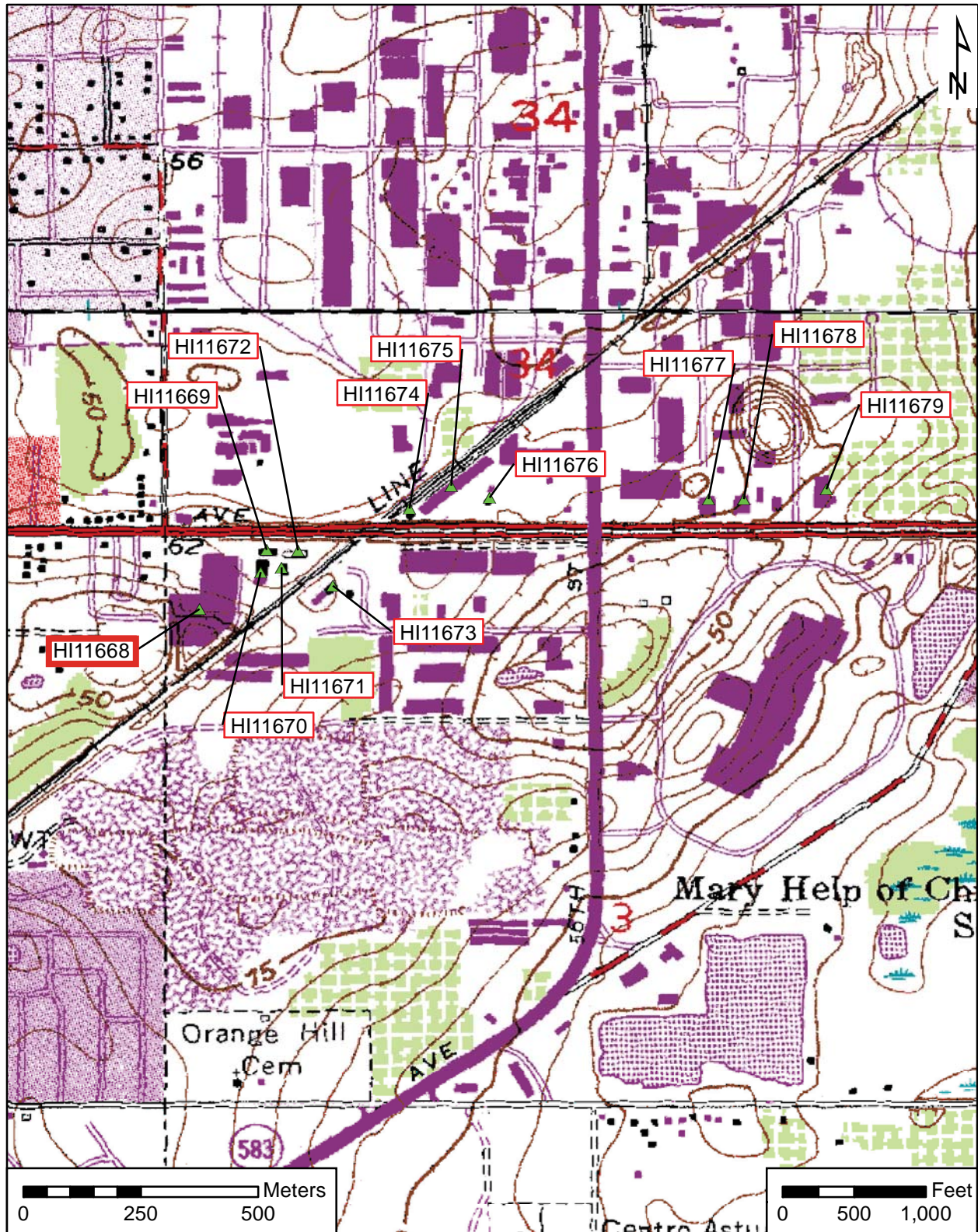
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11668

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11669**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5101 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5101 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362384 Northing 3097486
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Office building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Office building From (year): - To (year): curr
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): Watson, William Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Steward Mellon Co. (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Moderne Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. concrete block tower
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 5-light awning, metal, paired; 1-light fixed, metal, independent, paired, ribbon (3); some windows obscured
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) concrete block screen on west elevation; concrete block tower clad in marble tile on north elevation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 3 warehouse buildings to the south and west

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing door on west elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) 8HI11669 is not considered eligible for the NRHP. It is not distinguished by its association with events or persons significant to local history, nor is it among the best examples of its type in Hillsborough County.

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

1. Industry 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Commerce 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



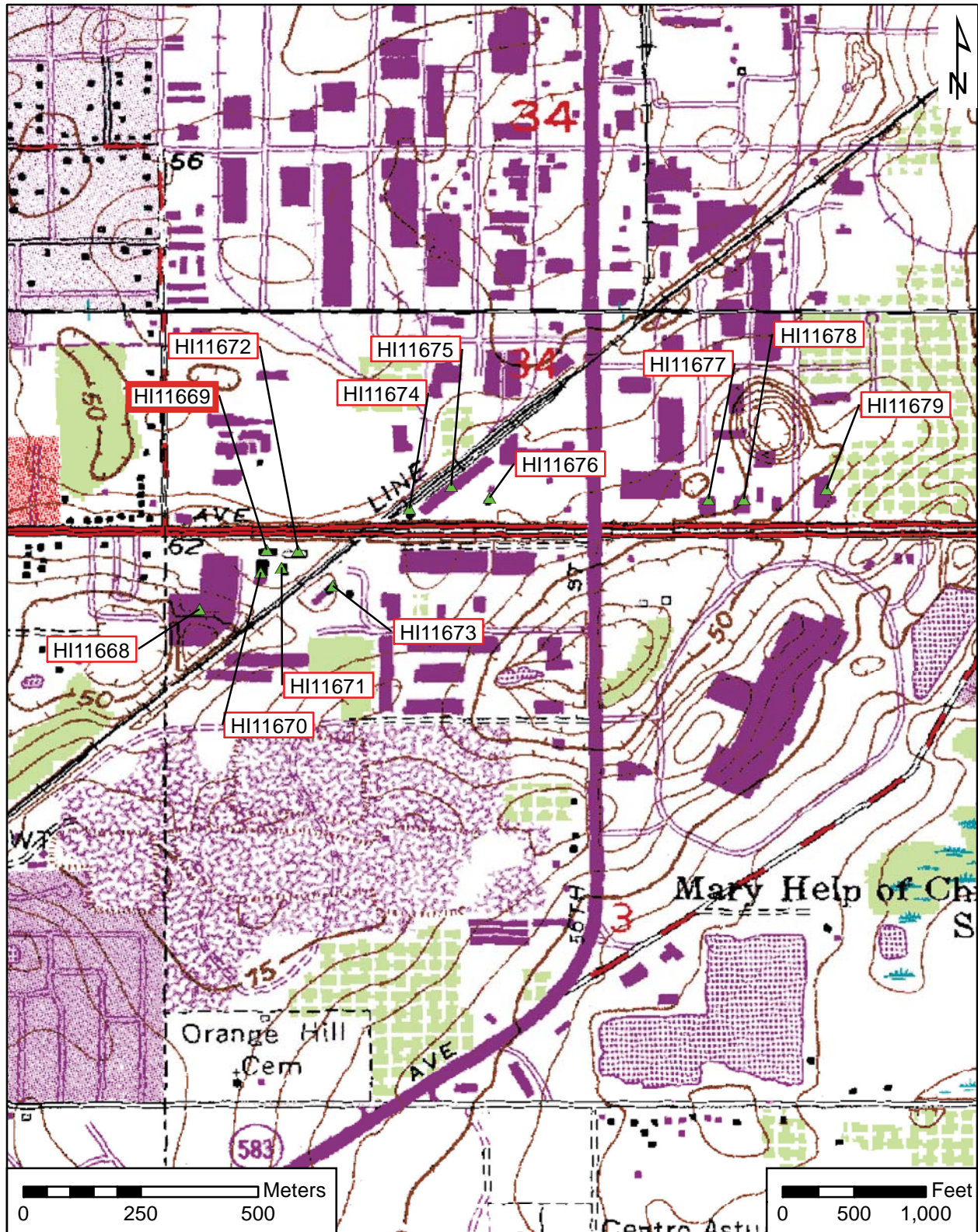
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11669

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11670**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 5

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) 5101 E. Hillsborough Ave., #2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5101 Street Number E Direction Hillsborough Street Name Avenue Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362349 Northing 3097514
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Steward Mellon Co. (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. corrugated metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. clerestory
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) loading bay on west elevation; skylights

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

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. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Slab
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Poured Concrete Footing
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) obscured

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) 8HI11670 is not considered eligible for the NRHP. It is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse with no significant historical associations.

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

1. Commerce 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



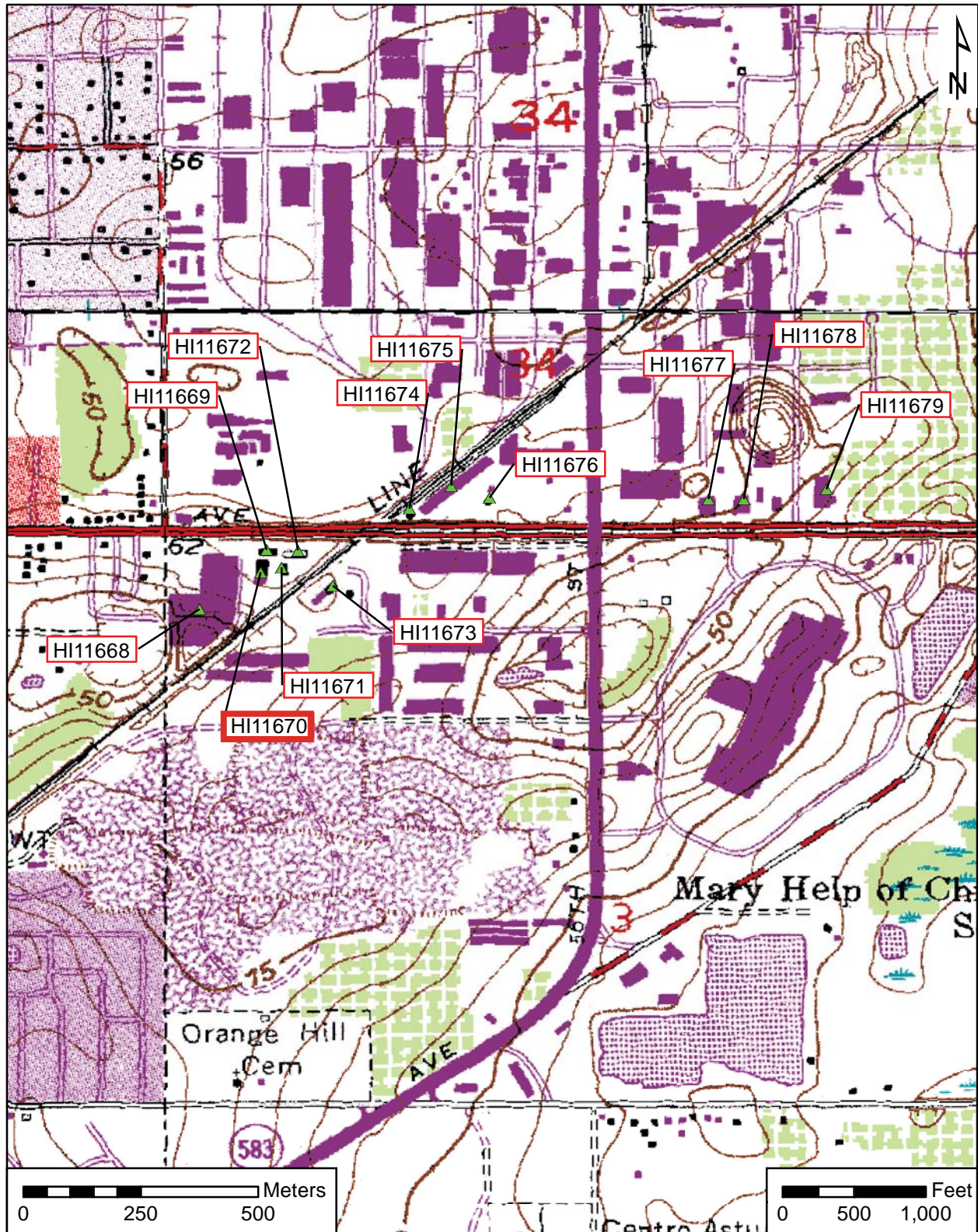
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11670

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11671**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5101 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 3 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5101 E Hillsborough Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362412 Northing 3097515
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Steward Mellon Co. (current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. corrugated metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Other 2. clerestory
Windows (types, materials, etc.) jalousie, metal, independent; 1-light fixed, metal independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) garage bay opening; faded company sign

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

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. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Continuous
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. Concrete Block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) 8HI11671 is not considered eligible for the
NRHP. It is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse, with no significant
historical associations.

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

1. Commerce 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



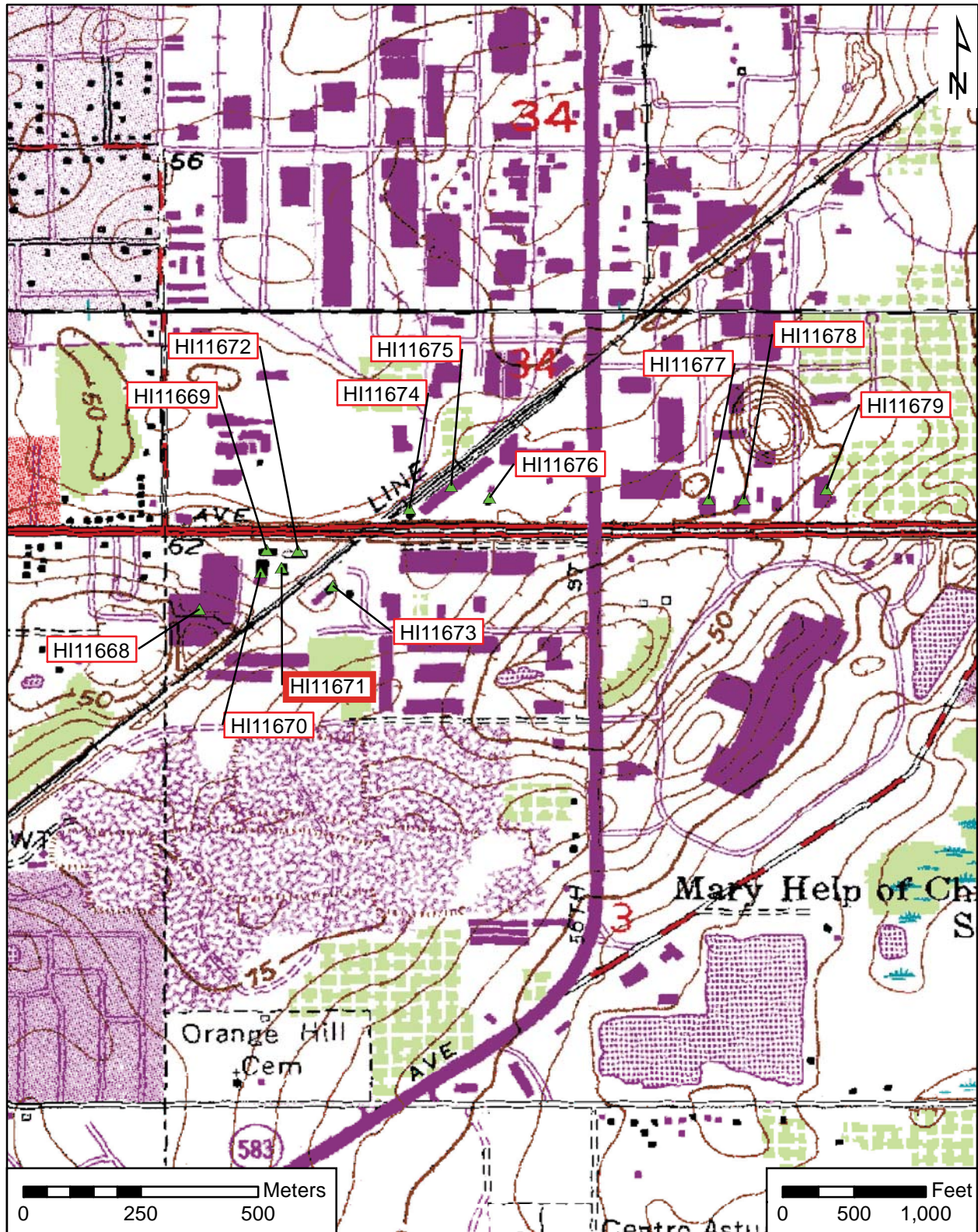
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11671

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11672**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 2-87

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) 5101 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 4 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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 5101 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362340 Northing 3097473
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Steward Mellon Co. (curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. corrugated metal
Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. saltbox
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2-light siding, metal, independent, some covered with plywood
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) garage bays on north elevation

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

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. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) 8HI11672 is not considered eligible for the
NRHP. It is a typical example of a 1950s Industrial Vernacular style warehouse, with no significant
historical associations.

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

1. Industry 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Commerce 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



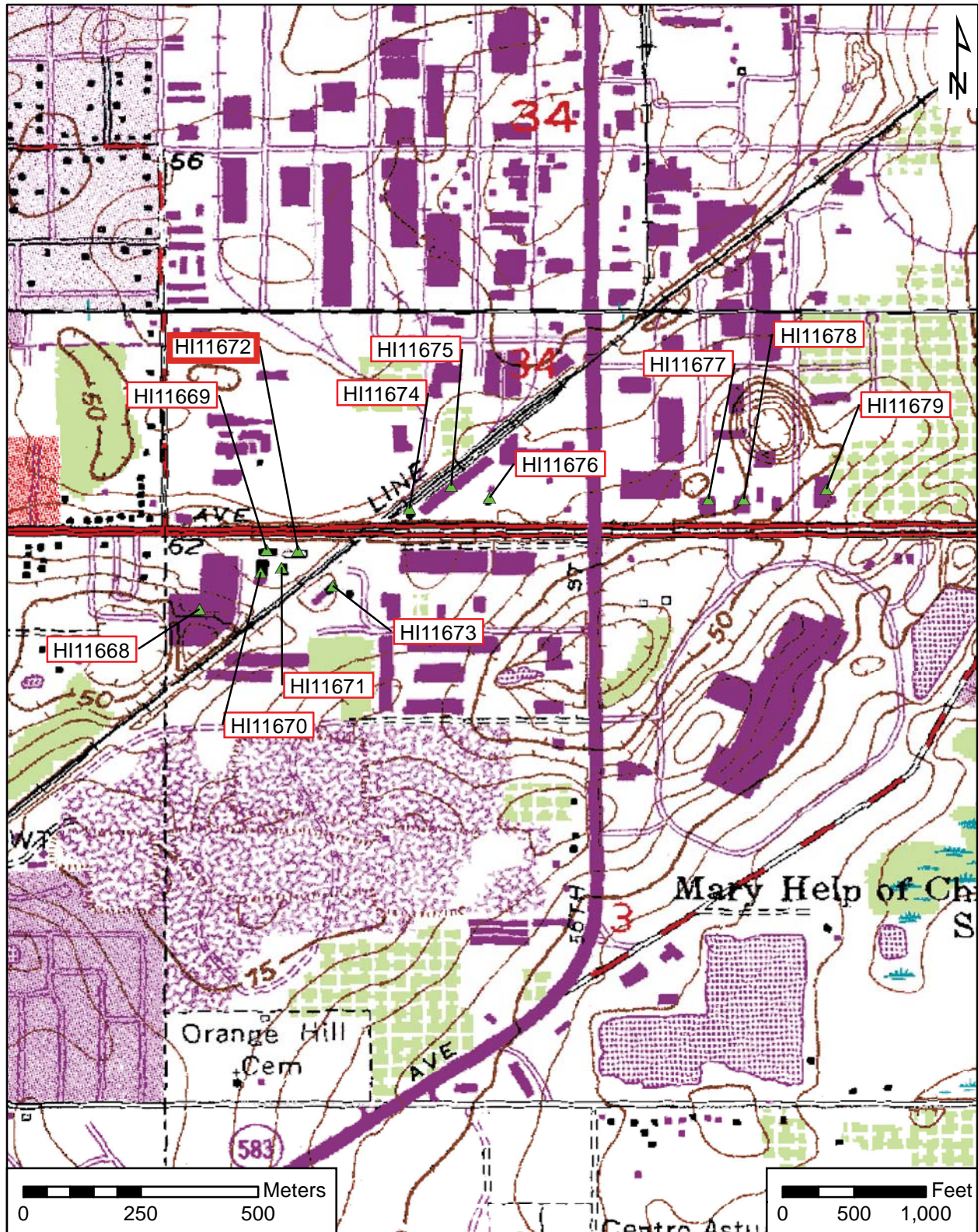
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11672

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11673**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 11

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) 5116 Shadow Lane Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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 5116 Direction _____ Street Name Shadow Street Type Lane Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362470 Northing 3097469
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1947 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1965 Nature south addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Steward Mellon Co. (curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. corrugated metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition roll 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) garage bay on north elevation; decorative frieze, gable vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) non-historic warehouse to the south

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource some features obscured due to limited access. Was once used for building caskets. It is not known what the current use or product built is currently.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11673 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Industry 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Commerce 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



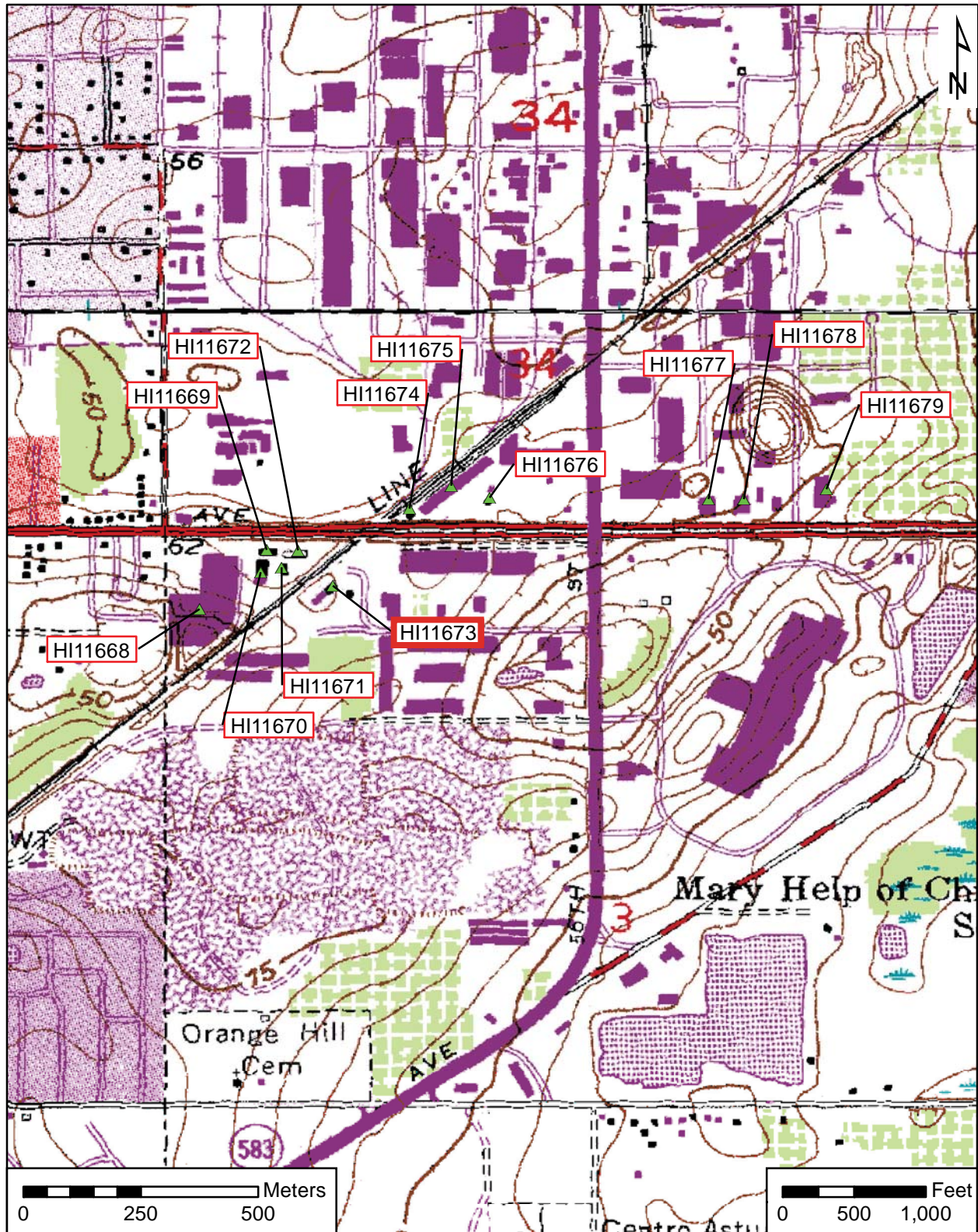
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11673

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11674**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 30

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) 5226 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5226 E Hillsborough Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-28-19-IMS-000005-00024.2 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362627 Northing 3097601
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature replaced roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Hillsborough and 56th Street, LLC (2004-curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1.5
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) roof vents under overhang of roof; corrugated metal in gables; canopy on east elevation; ridge cap

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) warehouse to north; office to east

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. Steel skeleton 2. Concrete block 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) pair of metal swing doors on east elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11674 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



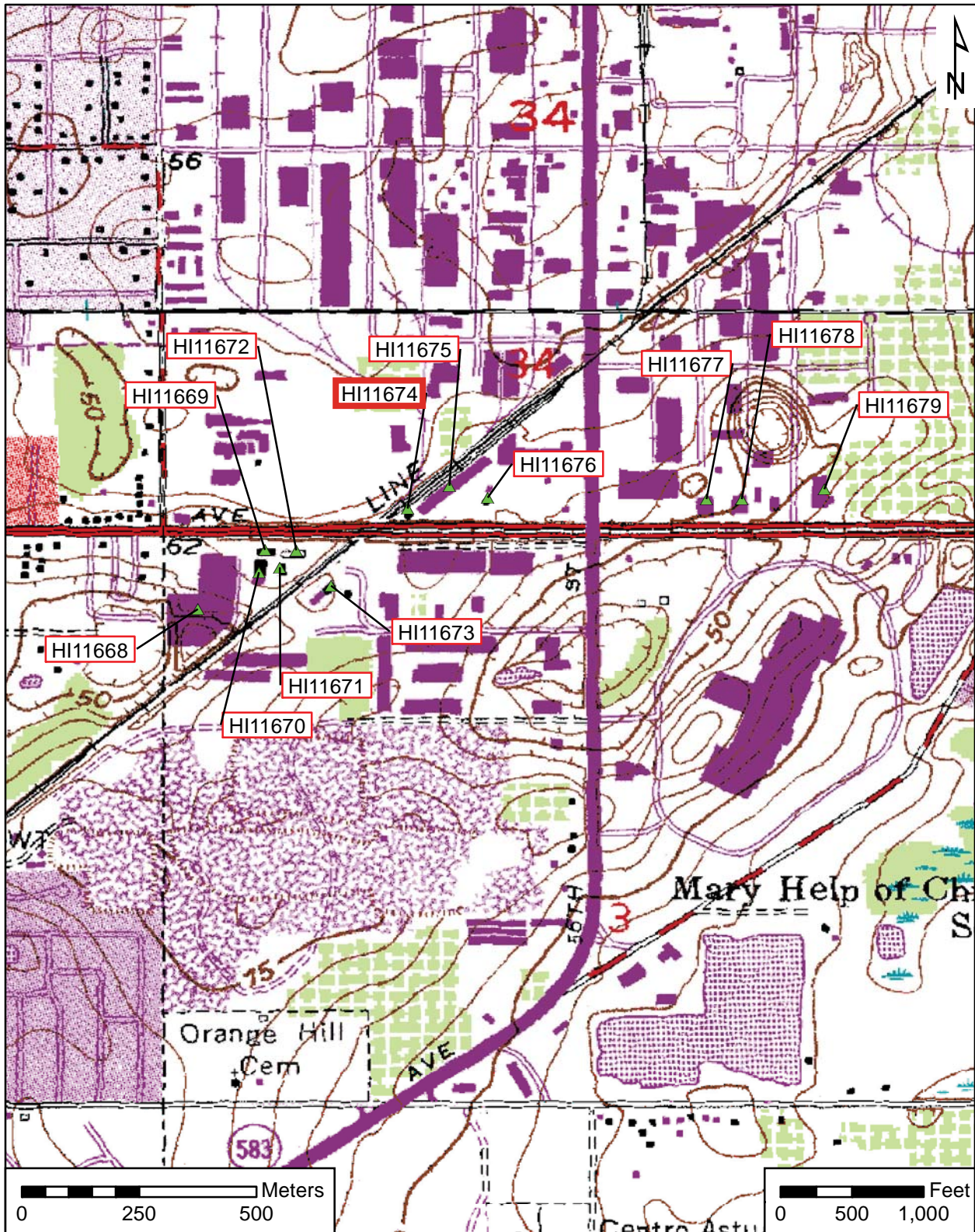
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11674

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11675**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 28,29

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) 5226 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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 5226 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-28-19-IMS-000005-00024.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362770 Northing 3097626
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Storage building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Storage building From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature corrugated metal
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature Annex connection
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Hillsborough and 56th Street, LLC (2004-curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1.5
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. corrugated metal
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. ridge monitors
Windows (types, materials, etc.) _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) multiple skylights throughout roof; 8 garage bays

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

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. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11675 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





PHOTOGRAPHS





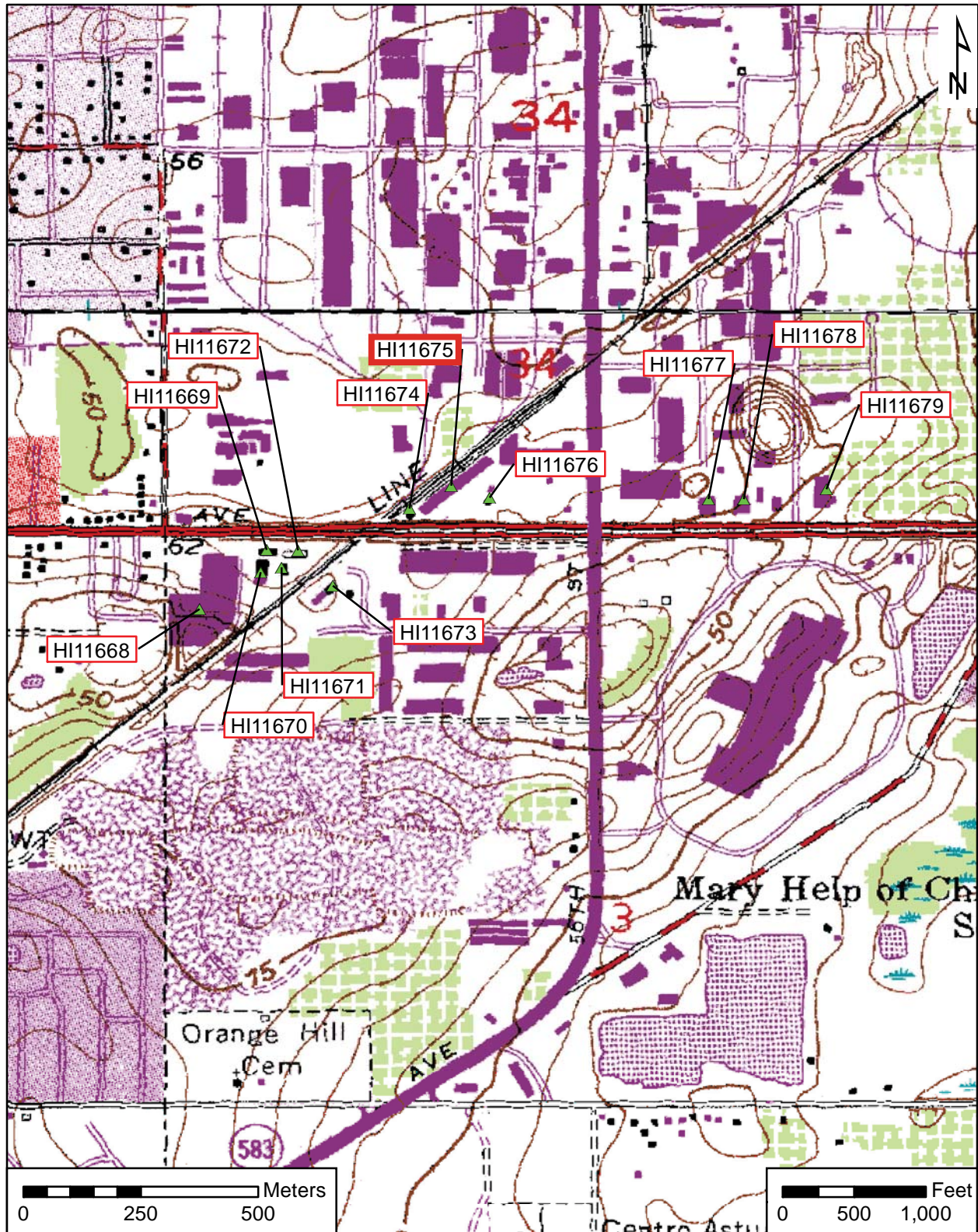
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11675

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11676**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 38

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) 5226 E. Hillsborough Ave., Bldg 3 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5226 E Hillsborough Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-28-19-IM5-000005-00024.2 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362709 Northing 3097642
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Office building From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Office building From (year): - To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Hillsborough and 56th Street, LLC (2004-curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Moderne Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. decorative frieze

Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed, metal, ribbon (16)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) two warehouse buildings to north and west

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing door on south elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Moderne style found through Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations.

Therefore, 8HI11676 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 3. Commerce 5. _____
 2. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



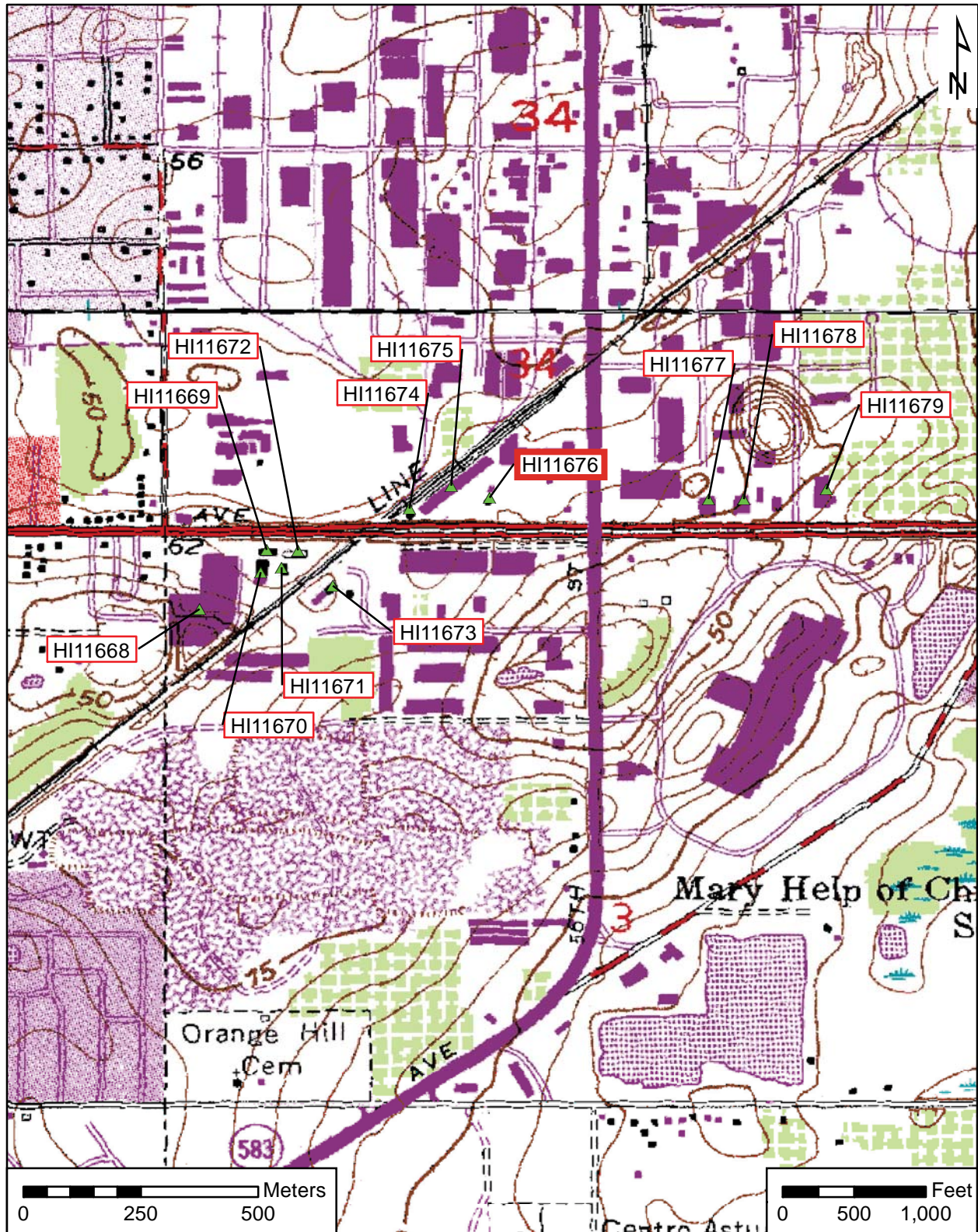
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11676

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11677**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 39

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) 5636 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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: 5636 E Hillsborough Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-19-IMS-000005-00031.2 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 363189 Northing 3097614
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature stucco, veneer
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature parapet
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Sim-N-I Investments (1996-curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. Fieldstone veneer
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. mansard parapet
Windows (types, materials, etc.) some obscured; glass block

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing on south elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11677 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



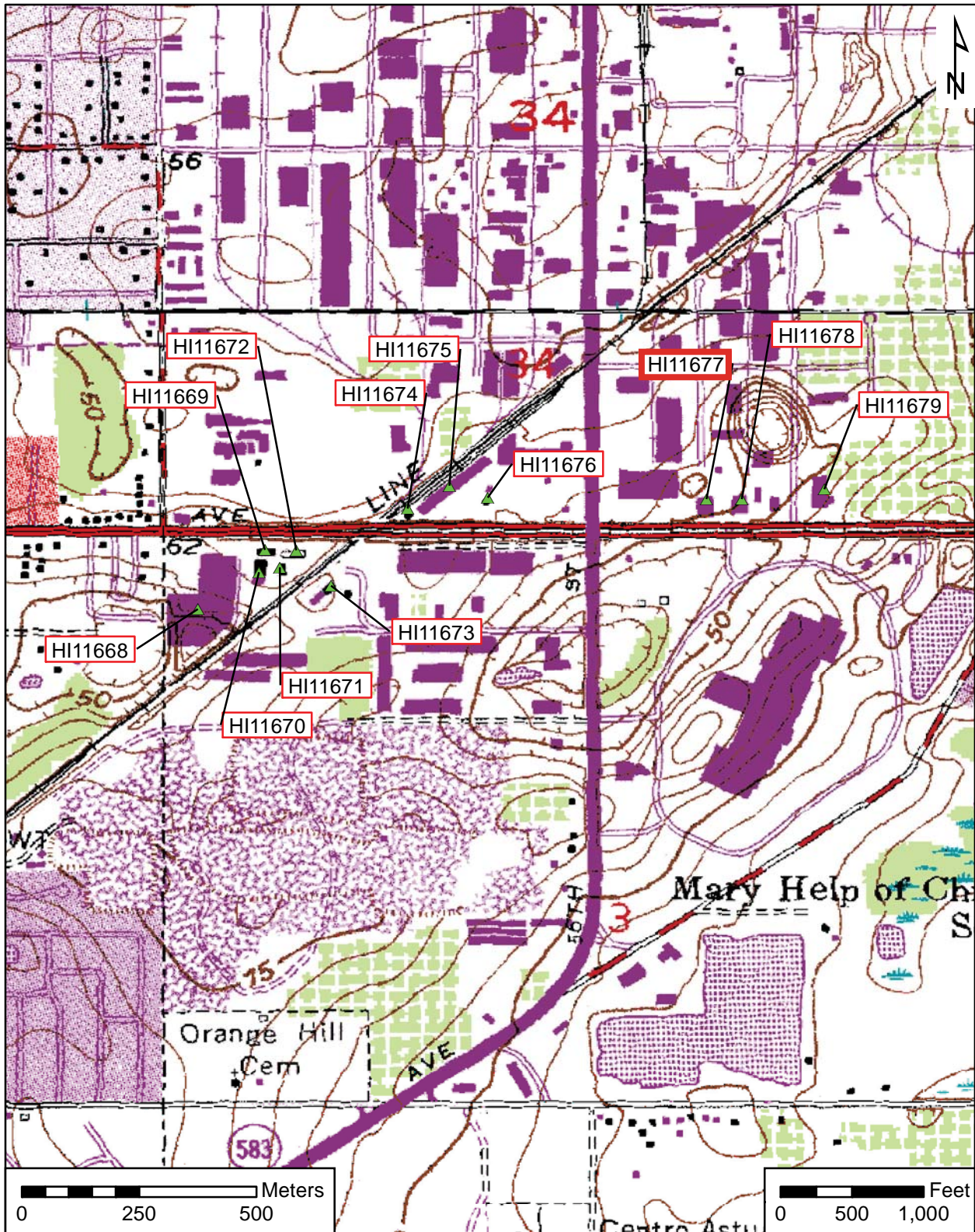
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11677

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11678**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 24

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) 5808 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5808 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-28-19-IM5-000005-00031.3 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 363252 Northing 3097610
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 Unknown From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature replaced windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Christian Catholic Center, Inc. (2011-current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. mansard style parpet

Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed, metal, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) mansard canopy over door

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

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. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) pair of 1-light metal swing doors on south elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11678 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



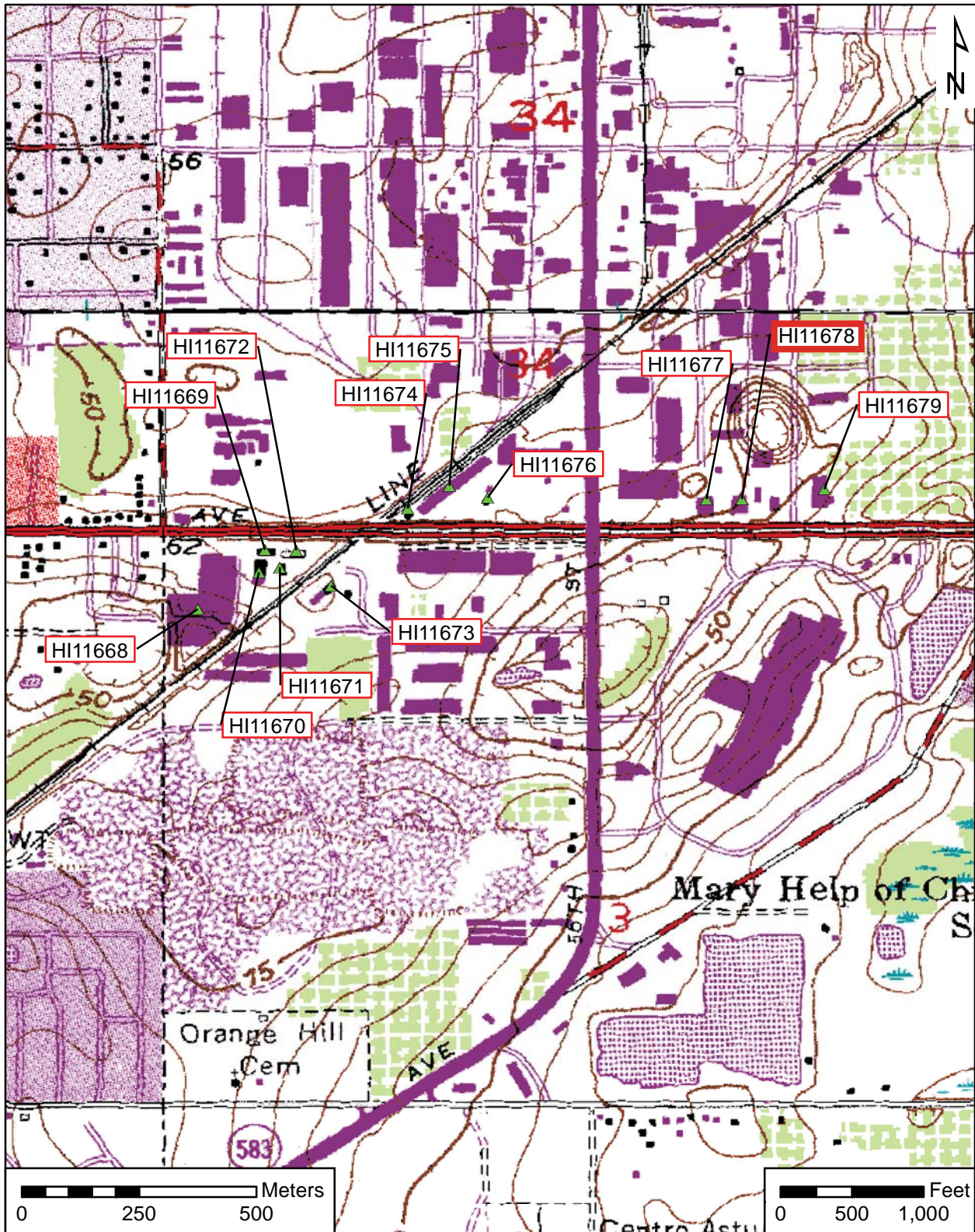
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11678

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11679**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 21

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) 5910 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 5910 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-28-19-IMS-000005-00035.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 363410 Northing 3097631
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 Shop From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Shop From (year): - To (year): curr
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): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) D and M Stohler (2004-curr)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 3-light awning, metal, ribbon (3); 1-light fixed, metal, paired, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) stucco pilasters; corrugated metal frieze

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

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) pair 1-light metal swing doors on east elevation

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11679 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Industry 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



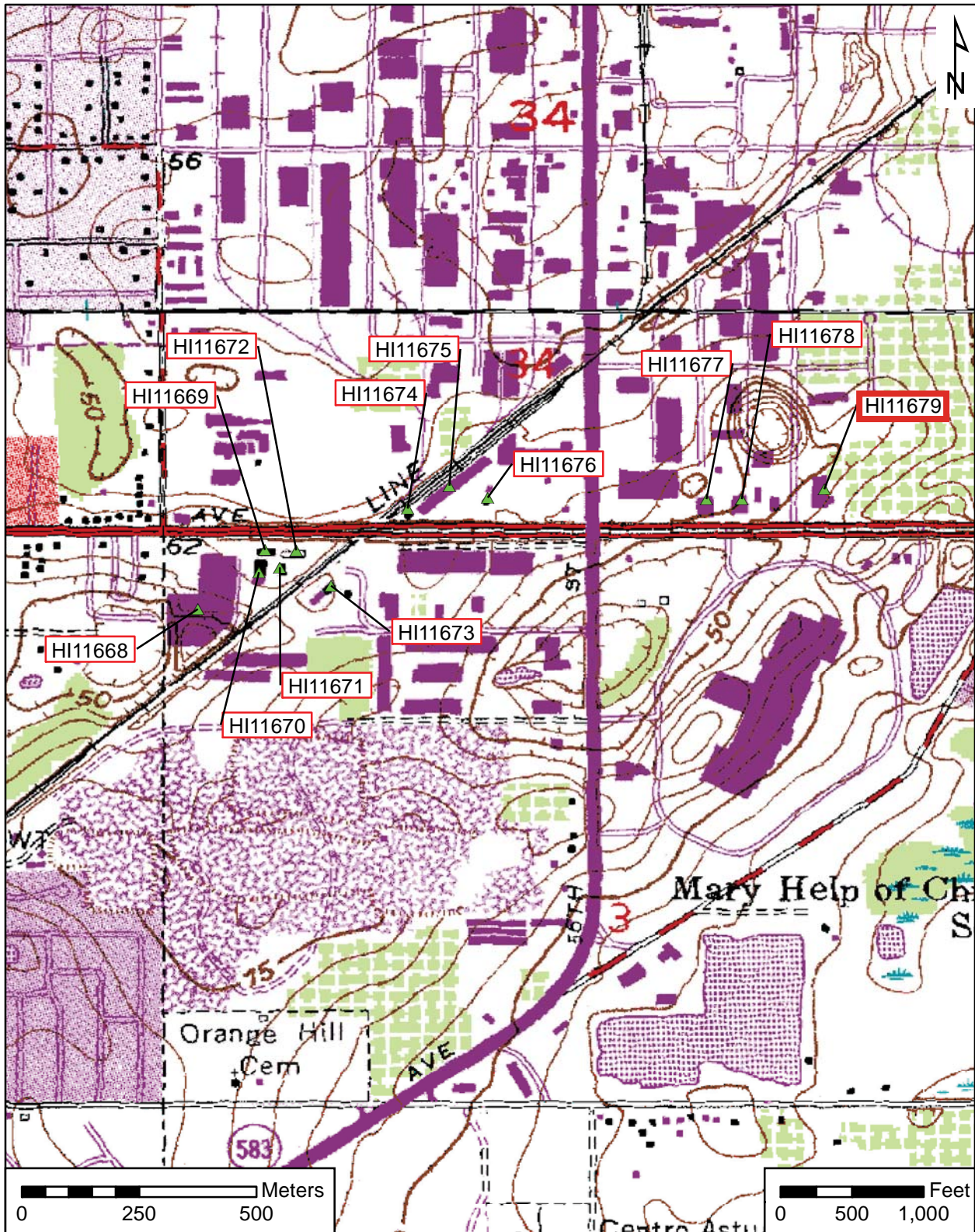
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11679

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11680**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 20

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) 6208 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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 6208 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-35-28-19-IM5-000005-00036.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 363825 Northing 3097603
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): orig To (year): -
Current Use Commercial From (year): - To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature stucco, replaced windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature sign cornice
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Uncle Willys Sandwich Shop, Inc. (2003-current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed, metal, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) sign

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

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) pair of 1-light metal swing doors on southeast elevation with a 1-light transom

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11680 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



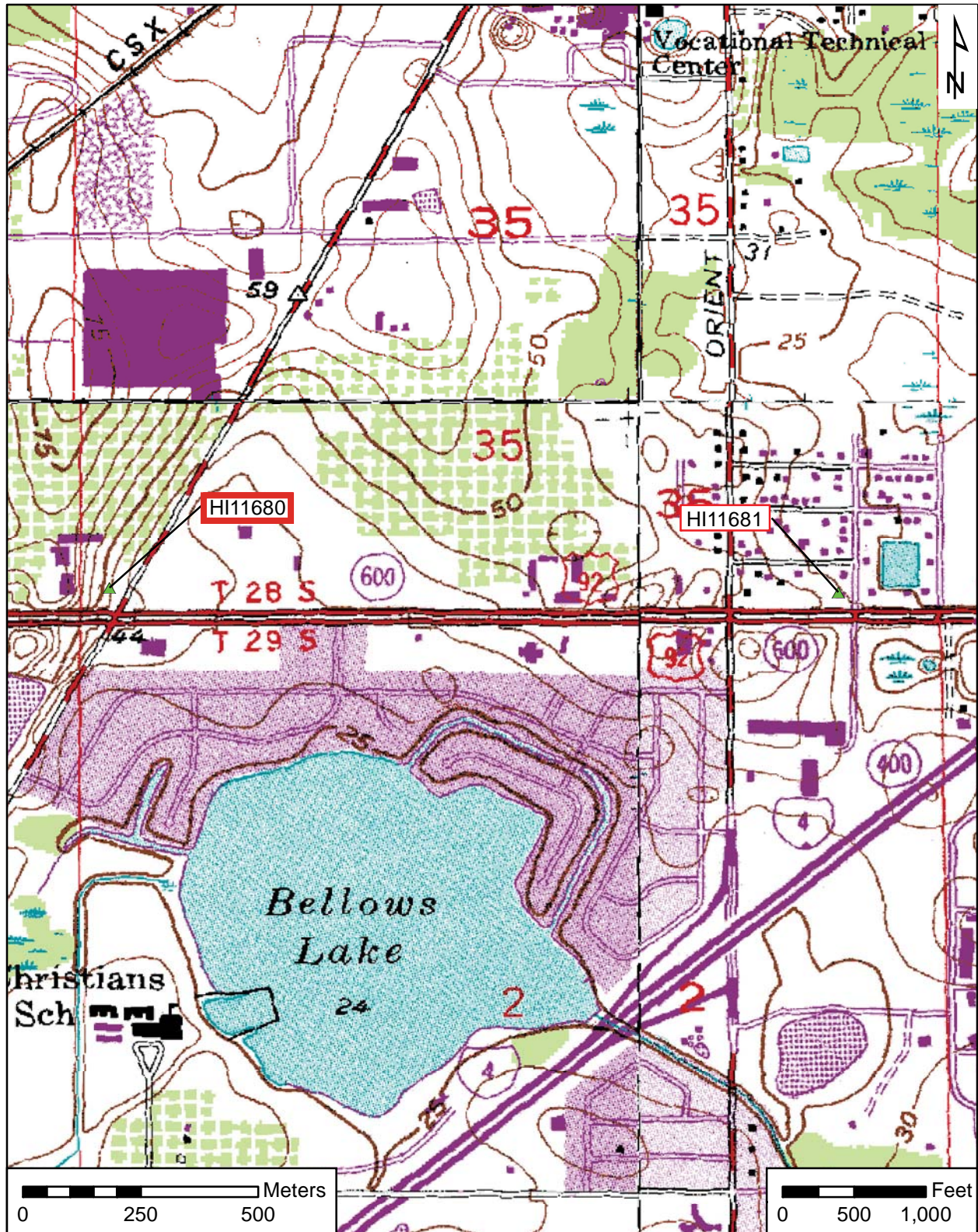
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11680

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 35



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HI11681**
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 18

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) 7440 E. Hillsborough Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 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 7440 Direction E Street Name Hillsborough Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 35 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-35-28-19-IMA-000007-00024.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 365194 Northing 3097584
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use Commercial From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature replaced windows, brick veneer
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature north addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Barry Siewart and Terrence Cronin (1993-curr)

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. _____ 2. Stucco 3. brick veneer
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.) 1-light fixed, metal, independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) security bars over windows, window sills, gable vents

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

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing doors on east

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) incised, east, inset

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and limited research revealed no historical significance. Therefore, it appears that 8HI11681 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Community planning & development 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



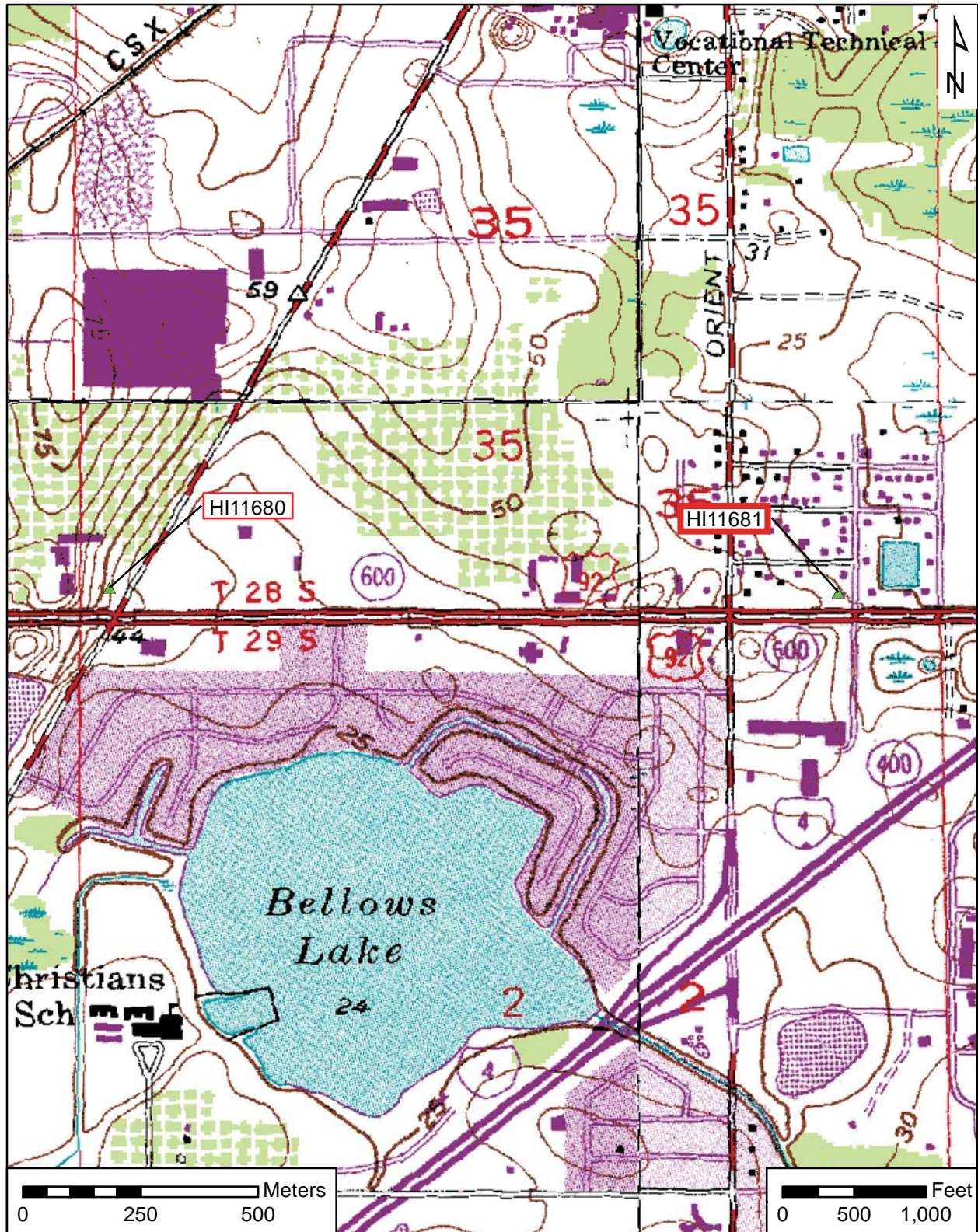
Historic Structure Form

Site # 8HI11681

USGS MAP

Brandon - mrg3219.tif

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 35





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11684
Field Date 1-25-12
Form Date 1-25-12
Recorder# 3

[X] Original
[] Update

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
[X] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Steward Mellon Co. Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal []railway []road []other (describe):
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 5101 E Hillsborough Avenue
City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits? []yes []no [X]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 1/4 section: [X]NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes the property within parcel U-03-29-19-ZZZ-000001-44190.0

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and Evaluation criteria (a, b, c, d).

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1953 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 4 # 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. 2. 3. 4. 1953

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The company began in Tampa in 1919 specializing in terrazzo and stone; moved to current site in 1953 due to space and location. Notable projects include baggage claim in TIA airport, security checkpoint at JAX airport, & restoring Maceo bust in Ybor City.

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 [X]occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[X]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []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 [X]no []insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) While the Steward-Mellon Co. has a long assoc. with the industry of Tampa and Hillsborough Co., the buildings within the resource group generally are undistinguished exps. of their respective types and styles, and are considered ineligible for the NRHP.

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

- 1. Industry 3. 5.
2. Commerce 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P6156D

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

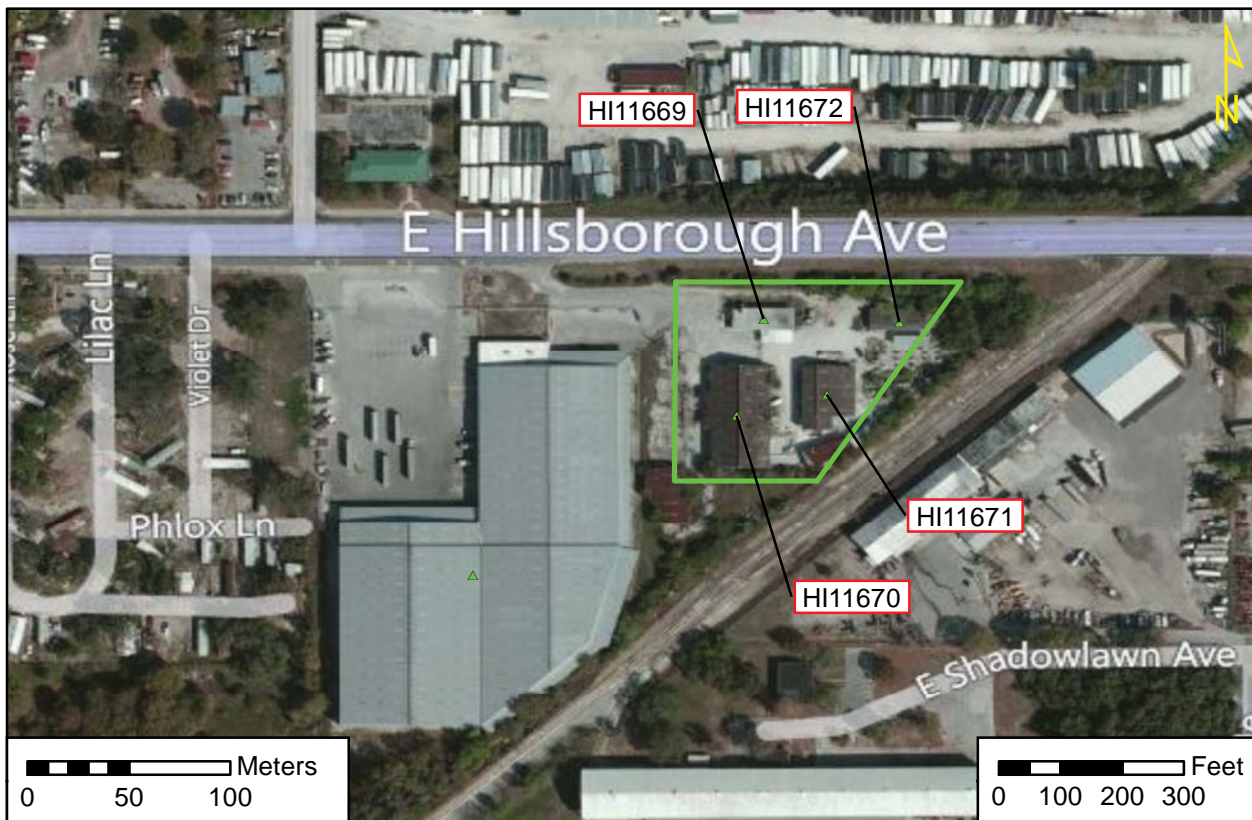
Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid

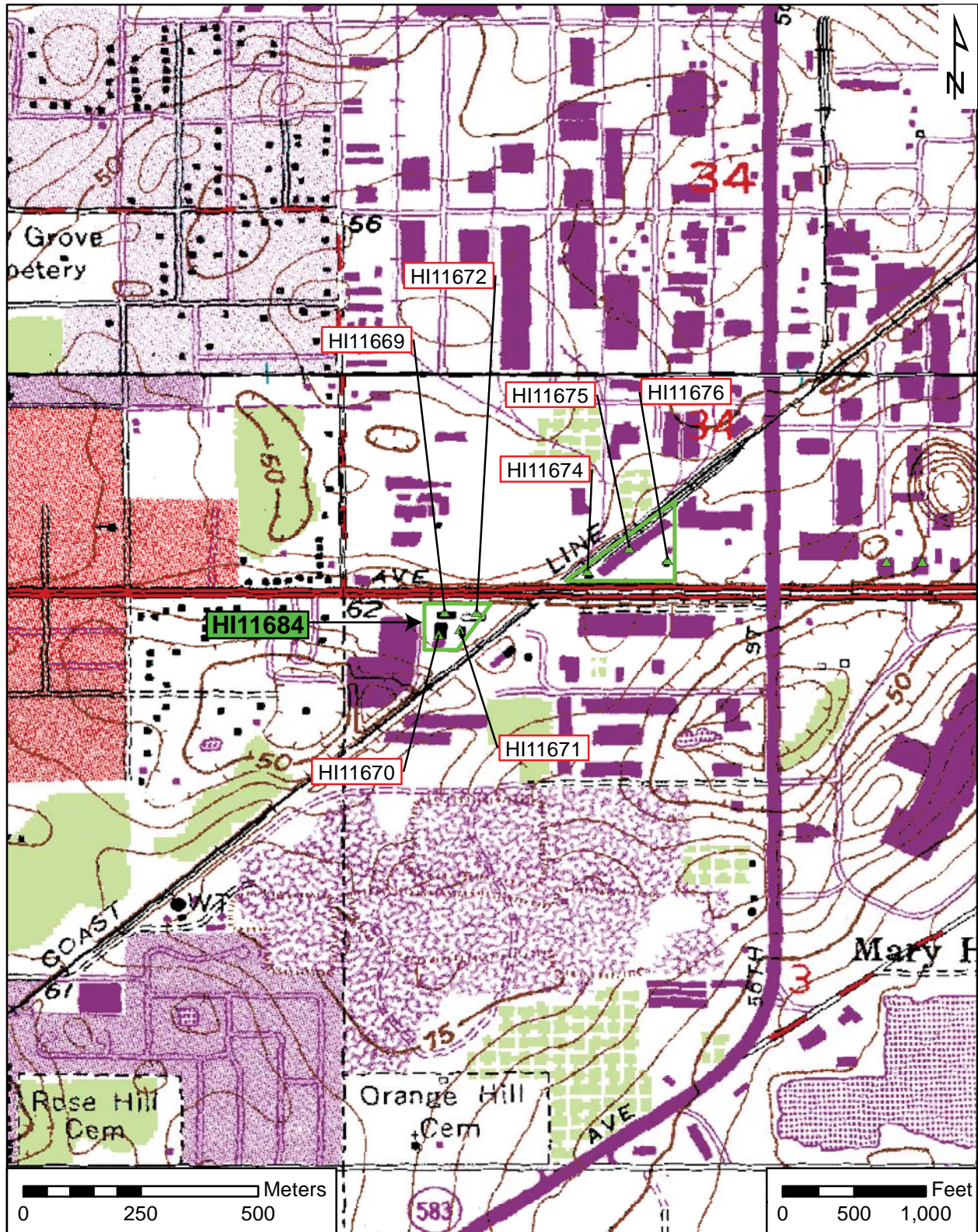


Resource Group Form

Site # 8HI11684

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif
Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11685
Field Date 1-25-12
Form Date 1-25-12
Recorder# 37

[X] Original
[] Update

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
[X] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Builders Insulation Inc. Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal []railway []road []other (describe):
Ownership: [X]private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 5226 E Hillsborough Avenue
City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits? []yes []no [X]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: []NW [X]SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name TAMPA USGS Date 1950
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes the property within parcel
U-34-28-19-1M5-000005-00024.2

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1950 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 3 # 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. 2. 3. 4. 1950

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) According to informant interview, was once used to manufacture fertilizer.

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 []newspaper files [X]neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []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 [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This is a typical example of a resource group used for industry with no unique building styles or historic significance.

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

- 1. Industry 3. 5.
2. Commerce 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P6156D
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid

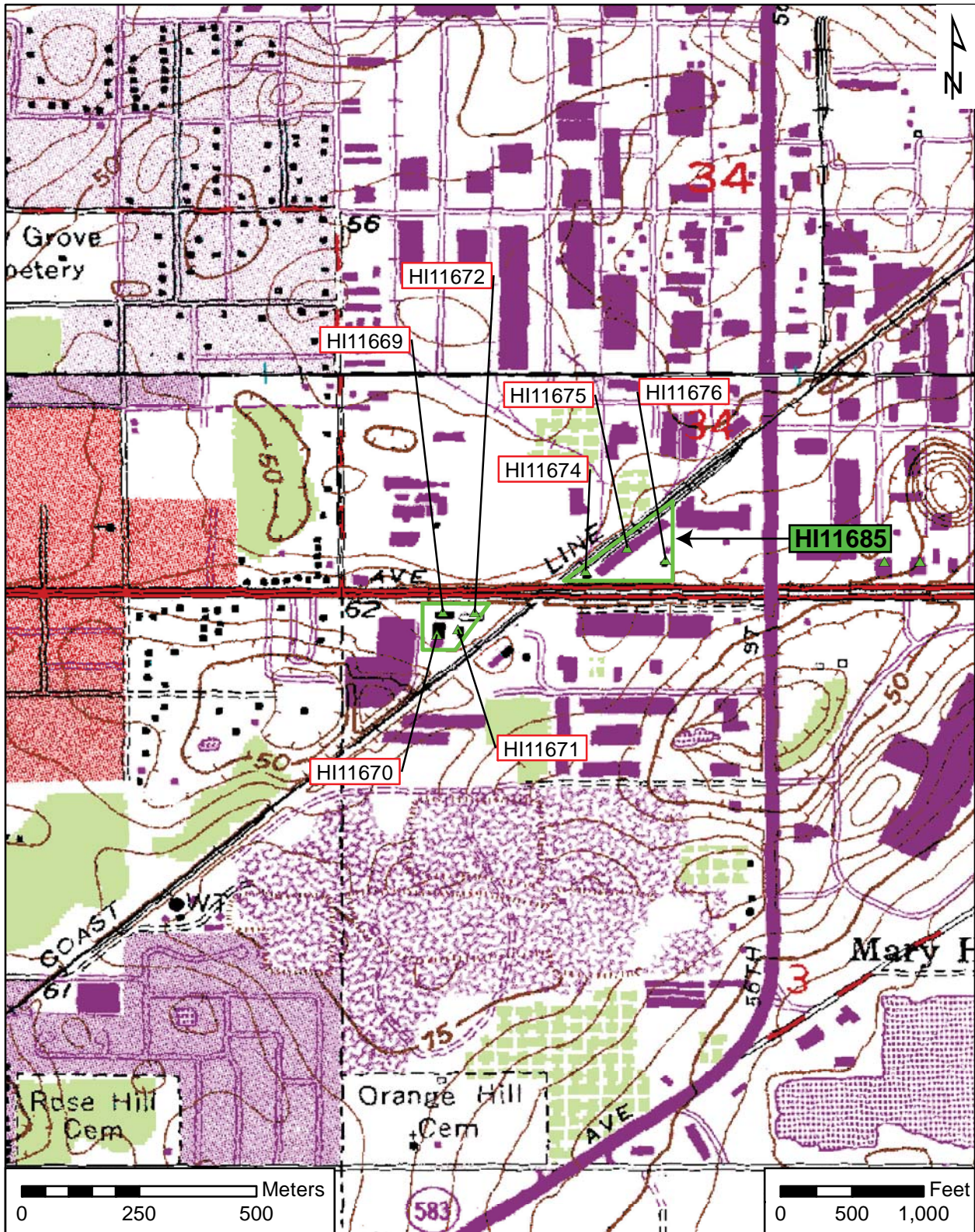


Resource Group Form

Site # 8HI11685

USGS MAP

Tampa - mrg3220.tif
Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
 Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11686
 Field Date 1-25-2012
 Form Date 1-25-2012
 Recorder# 9

Original
 Update

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).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name CSX Railroad Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction

Address: _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 29S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Includes that portion of the CSX Railroad within the project APE, approximately 120 feet

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)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1893 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

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. 2. 3. 4. 1893

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Once part of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad, later became part of Plant's South Florida Railroad. Eventually became part of CSX ca. 1980. According to informant interview, was recently modified and one of the double tracks remains in use.

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 []newspaper files []neighbor interview [X]Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[X]cultural resource survey []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 [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) It does not appear that this segment of the CSX Railroad is NRHP-eligible due to its small segment within the APE. However, evaluation of the railroad in its entirety was beyond the scope.

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

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. Transportation 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s P6156D
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



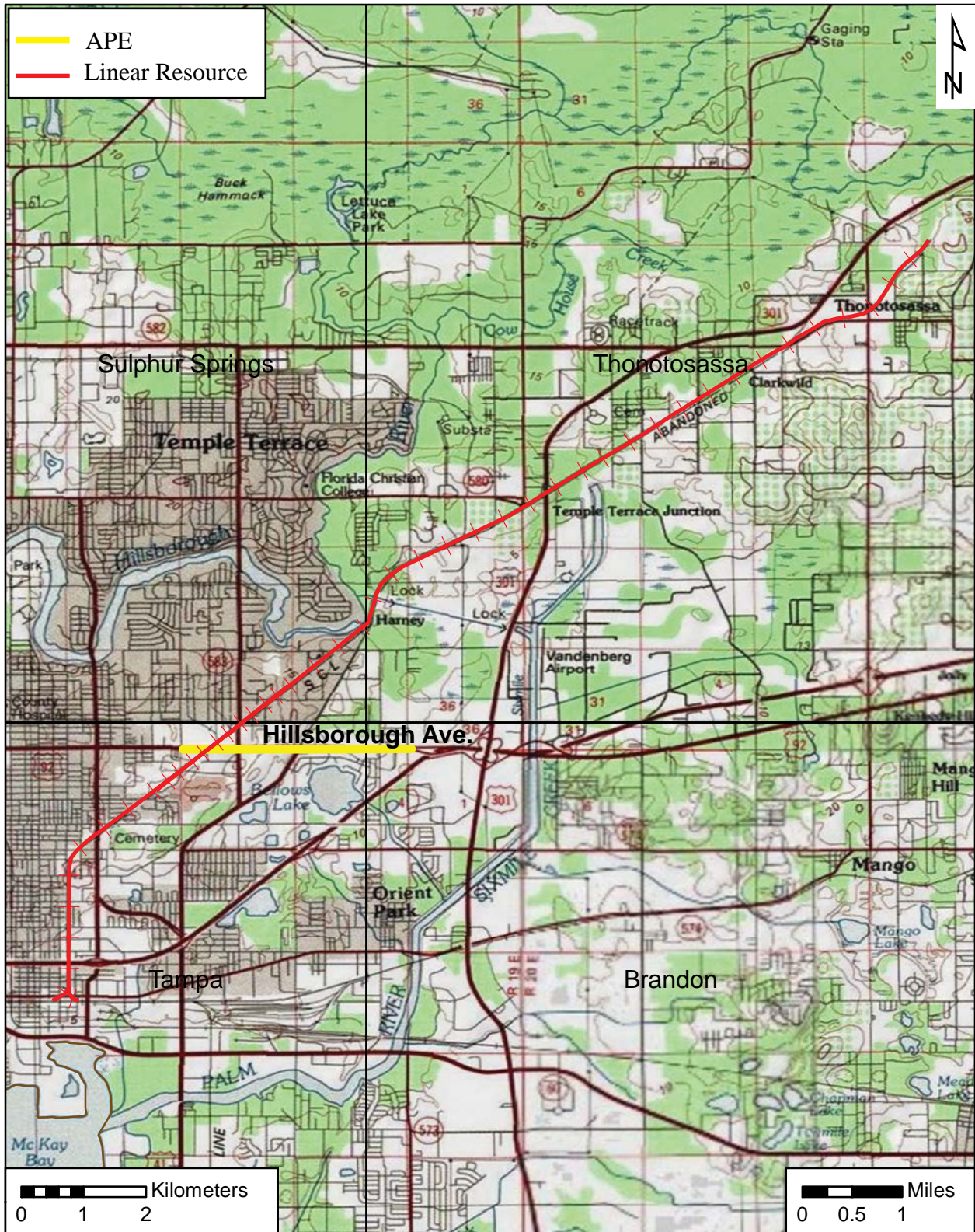
PHOTOGRAPHS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid



Tampa, Sulphur Springs, and Thonotosassa
(National Geographic Society 2011 - USA Topo Maps)





HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11687
Field Date 1-25-2012
Form Date 1-25-2012
Recorder # 10
FDOT Bridge # 100021

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) SR 600/US 92 over CSX Railroad Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Hillsborough Ave. from 50th St. to I-4 Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed SR 600/US 92/Hillsborough Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1956 Plat or Other Map _____
City/TOWN (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 19E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362524 Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) _____
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location yes, this is a 1955 reconstruction of the original ca. 1936 bridge

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned) auto, pedestrian

Ownership history FDOT (Current)

Designers/Engineers unknown

Builders/Contractors unknown

Text of Plaque or Inscription n/a

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.) The four-lane bridge was reconstructed ca. 1955

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Beam & Girder 2. _____

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details cast concrete sub- and superstructure with concrete and metal guardrails

Tender Station Description n/a

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions _____

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)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Number 3 Total Length(ft) 167

Main Spans: Number 3 Length(ft) 59 Width(ft) 63 Roadway width(ft) 56

Main Span Design Beam & Girder

Main Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number _____ Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) _____

Approach Span Design _____

Approach Span Materials 1. _____ 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. _____ 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Abutment Description concrete retaining wall

Pier Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Pier Description six piers and a cap

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FDOT database search
- Fla. Archives / photo collection
- newspaper files
- informal archaeological inspection
- HABS/HAER record search
- property appraiser / tax records
- city directory
- formal archaeological survey
- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- library research
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- cultural resource survey
- Other methods (specify) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical multi-beam/girder design with no unique features or significant historical associations. Thus, it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- 1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
- 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s P6156D
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Marielle Lumang Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240; 941-379-6206; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION MARKED
- 2 PHOTO OF BRIDGE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOS





PHOTOS



Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid

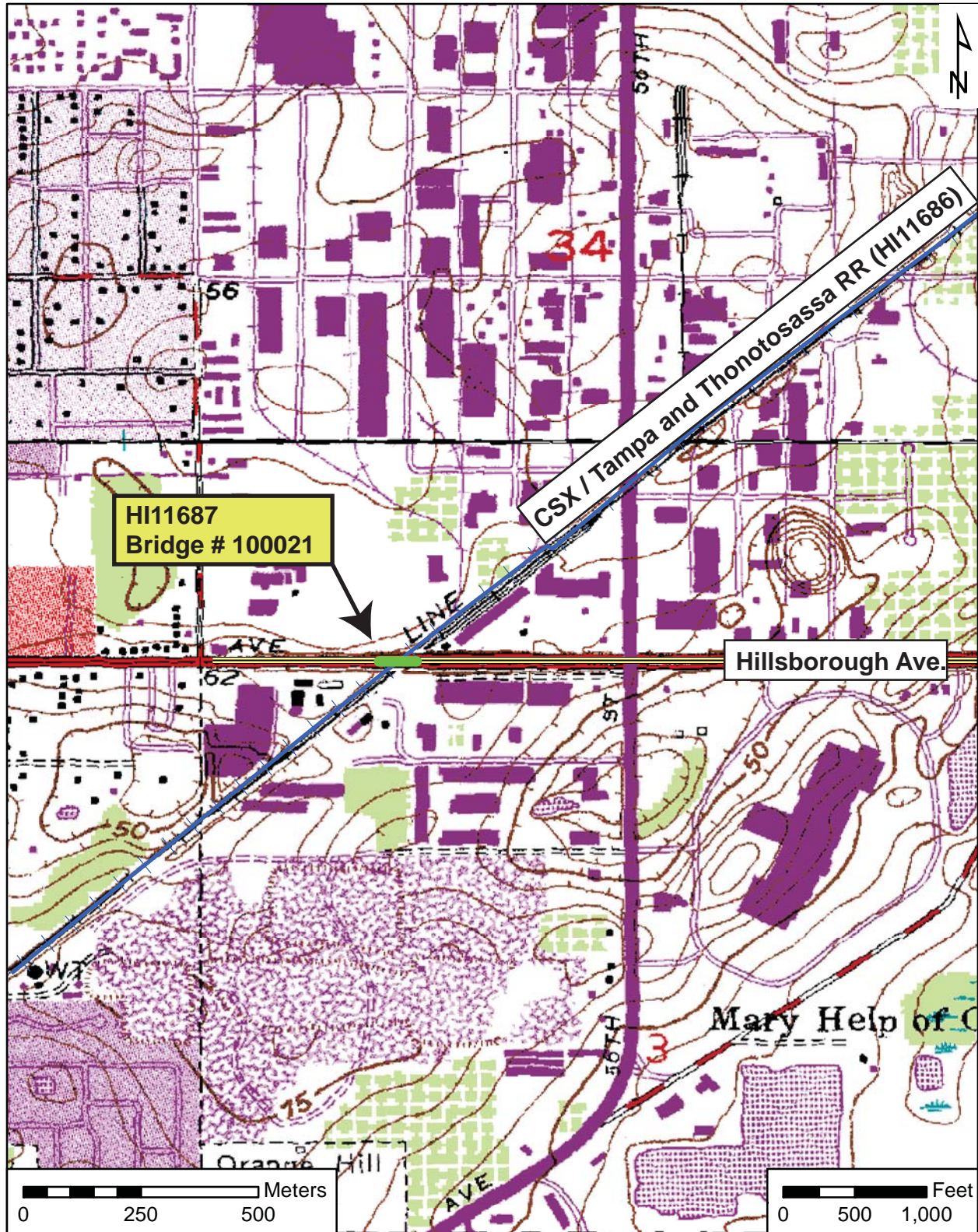


USGS

Tampa

Township 28 South, Range 19 East, Section 34

Township 29 South, Range 19 East, Section 3



Appendix B: Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Hillsborough Avenue

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, Hillsborough Avenue (US 92/SR 600) from 50th Street to West of I-4, Hillsborough County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2012 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 74

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

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Deming, Joan

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. Hillsborough Ave. 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name FDOT District Seven Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 North McKinley Dr. Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

Recorder of Log Sheet Lumang, Marielle Date Log Sheet Completed 2-1-2012

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name BRANDON Year 1956 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name TAMPA Year 1956 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 1-25-2012 End 1-31-2012 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 100 feet Length: _____ kilometers 2.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, test pits dug judgmentally where possible, photos taken, historic resources recorded, report prepared

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

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

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

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
surface collection, controlled shovel test-other screen size block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites _____ Count of Newly Recorded Sites 18

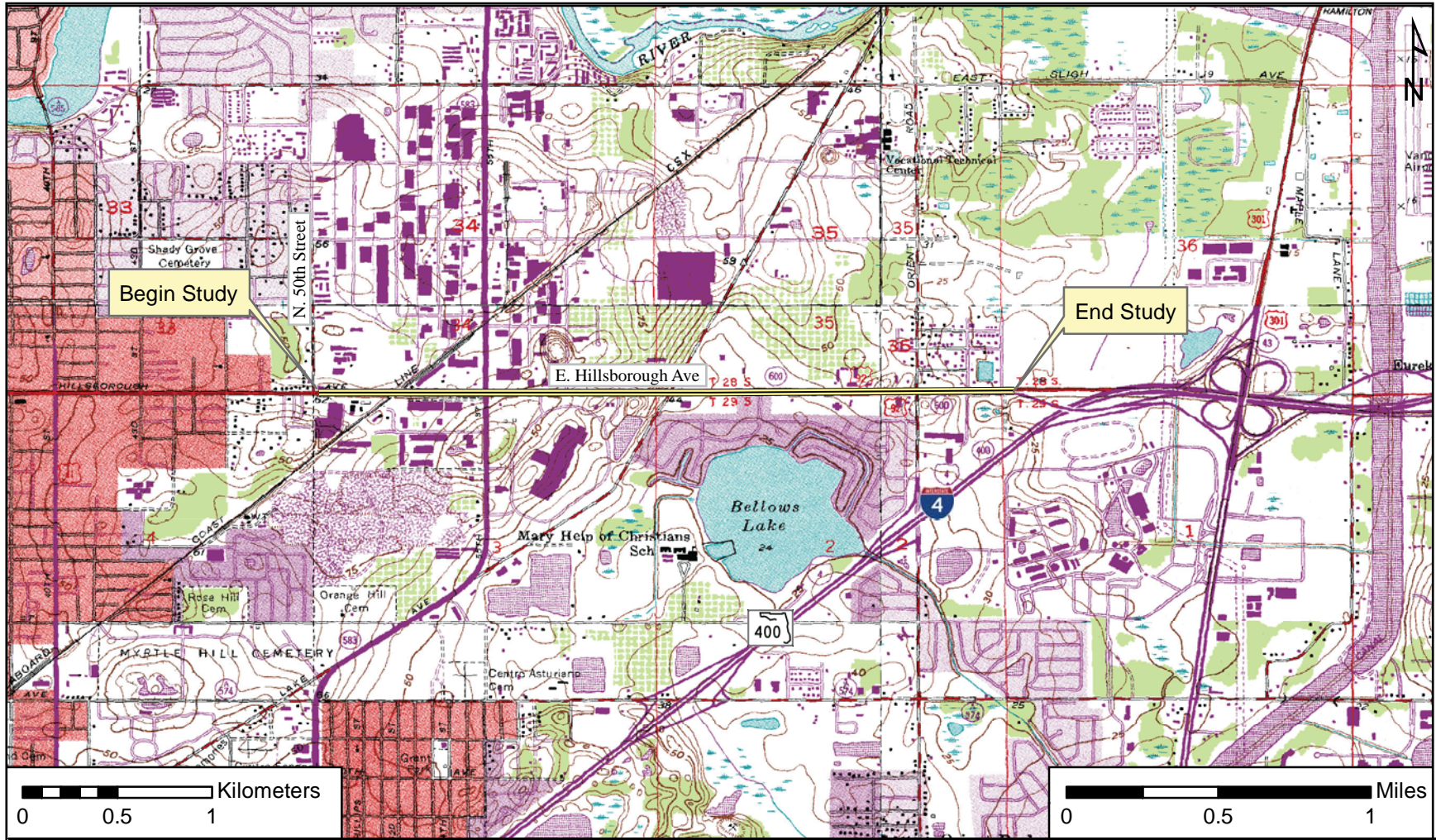
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) HI11668-11681; 11684-11687

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL 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
MPS MRA TG Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____



Hillsborough Avenue PD&E Study corridor
 Sections 34, 35, and 36 of Township 28 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 1, 2, and 3 of T29S, R19E
 USGS Sulphur Springs, Thonotosassa, Tampa, and Brandon
 Hillsborough County

CRAS
 HILLSBOROUGH AVENUE
 PD&E STUDY FROM 50TH STREET TO
 WEST OF INTERSTATE 4
 HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
 WPI Segment No.: 430054-1