CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

I-75 (SR 93) PD&E Study

From North of SR 52 to South of CR 476B
(Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties)
FAP No.: 0751-120I
WPI No.: 41101
June 2007

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
INTERSTATE 75 (I-75) (STATE ROAD [SR] 93)
FROM NORTH OF SR 52
TO SOUTH OF COUNTY ROAD (CR) 476B
IN PASCO, HERNANDO, AND SUMTER COUNTIES, FLORIDA

WPI Segment No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-1201

This project evaluates capacity improvements along the segment of Interstate 75 (State Road 93) that extends from just north of State Road 52 in Pasco County, through Hernando County, to just south of County Road 476B in Sumter County, Florida. The length of the project is approximately 20.8 miles.

Prepared for:

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

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11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

By:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240

Joan Deming – Project Manager
Lee Hutchinson and Elizabeth A. Horvath - Project Archaeologists
Nelson Rodriguez - Archaeologist
Aimee Ross – Architectural Historian

In Association with:

H.W. Lochner
13577 Feather Sound Drive, Suite 600
Clearwater, Florida 33762

June 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to document the preliminary engineering concept of Interstate 75 (I-75) from just north of State Road (SR) 52 in Pasco County to just south of County Road (CR) 476B in Sumter County. The total length of the corridor is approximately 20.8 miles. A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* (Public Law 91-190), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statues*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in "The Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual" (FDHR 2003).

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical/architectural components of the survey were conducted in October 2005 through January 2006. This report documents the results of the CRAS component of the PD&E Study. A Preliminary Pond Analysis of 99 proposed stormwater management facilities (SMF) also was prepared as part of this effort.

Findings

Archaeological: Background research and a review of data at the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP indicated that no archaeological sites have been recorded previously within the project APE. However, 26 sites were recorded previously within one mile, of which three sites, 8HE493, 8HE509 and 8SM366, are located adjacent or proximate to the I-75 APE. 8HE509 was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for NRHP listing; 8HE493 and 8SM366 have not been evaluated by the SHPO.

On the basis of prior archaeological surveys in the vicinity, as well as regional site location predictive models, several segments of the PD&E Study project APE were considered to have a high to moderate potential for the location of prehistoric period archaeological sites, largely in view of their relative elevation, better drained soils, and proximity to a freshwater source. In addition, examination of historical documents, including nineteenth century federal surveyor's plats and field notes, indicated the potential for historic period archaeological sites in some areas. Prehistoric sites were expected to be lithic or artifact scatters; historic period sites were anticipated to be mid to late nineteenth century refuse deposits associated with former trails, or early residential settlement and agricultural activity. Historical research also suggested the possibility for

homestead activity associated with the early community of Twin Lakes and/or the homestead of Nathaniel O'Neal. Historic period Seminole sites also were considered possible.

As a result of field survey, evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites, 8HE493 and 8HE509, both lithic scatters, was found within the I-75 project APE. In addition, two new lithic scatter type sites, 8PA2376 and 8SM468, as well as one archaeological occurrence were found. None of the total four sites appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historical/Architectural: Background research and a review of the FMSF and NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources were located within or adjacent to the project APE. The previously recorded Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34) is situated proximate to the I-75 right-of-way (ROW). As a result of field survey, five Frame Vernacular style historic residences, 8HE552-8HE556, constructed between ca. 1889 and ca. 1950, were identified and evaluated. Four of these resources, 8HE552, 8HE553, 8HE555, and 8HE556, are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. Similarly, the historic cemetery, 8SM34, is not believed to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. However, 8HE554, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence, is considered potentially NRHP eligible. This ca. 1889 Frame Vernacular style house, constructed by Nathaniel O'Neal, appears to be the oldest surviving residence associated with the pioneer community of Twin Lakes. In addition to its historical association with the development of this community, the structure is an early example of Florida vernacular architecture of which good examples are rare. Thus, 8HE554 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Preliminary Pond Analysis

A preliminary analysis of 99 proposed SMFs was conducted as part of this CRAS. The Preliminary CRAS for the ponds is included as Appendix C. Given the results of background research and windshield survey, no archaeological sites or historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to any proposed SMF.

Conclusions

Background research and field survey indicated that four archaeological sites (8PA2376, 8HE493, 8HE509, and 8SM463), and six historic resources, including five residences (8HE552-8HE556) and a cemetery (8SM34), are located within or proximate to the I-75 PD&E Study project APE. Of these cultural resources, one historic building, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level for Criteria A and C. However, the east boundary of this historic property lies approximately 350 feet from the I-75 right-of-way, well outside the proposed project ROW. No taking of land is proposed in the vicinity of the historic property. Therefore, project development will have no effect on any

archaeological sites or historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the historic Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34), which contains the marked graves of ten individuals, also is located well outside the proposed project ROW.

In a letter, dated April, 2006, the SHPO concurred with the findings presented in this document. Appendix E of this document provides a copy the letter.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate capacity improvements along the segment of Interstate 75 (I-75)-State Road (SR) 93- that extends from just north of SR 52 in Pasco County to just south of County Road (CR) 476B in Sumter County, Florida. The length of this segment is approximately 20.8 miles. The design year for the improvements is Year 2030. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location and limits of this project.

1.1 Purpose

The objective of the PD&E Study is to document the engineering and environmental analyses that were performed for this project so that the FDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) can reach a decision on the type, location, and conceptual design of the necessary improvements of I-75 to accommodate future traffic demand in a safe and efficient manner. This study documents the need for the improvements as well as the procedures utilized to develop and evaluate various improvement alternatives. Information related to the engineering and environmental characteristics, which are essential for the alternatives analysis, was collected. Design criteria were established and preliminary alternatives were developed. The comparison of alternatives was based on a variety of parameters utilizing a matrix format. This process identified the alternative that would have minimal impacts, while providing the necessary improvements.

The PD&E Study also satisfies all applicable requirements, including the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, in order for this project to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way acquisition, and construction).

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report is one in a series of reports prepared as part of this PD&E Study. This report documents the results of the archaeological and historical/architectural survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Improvement alternatives for I-75 will generally be contained within its existing 300-foot-wide right-of-way, although additional right-of-way may be required in some locations to accommodate stormwater management facilities. Therefore, the archaeological APE for the I-75 PD&E Study project was defined as the land within the existing right-of-way and any adjacent land that may be required for the proposed project. For the historical/architectural survey, the project APE was expanded to include the land within approximately 100 feet (ft) from the edge of the existing right-of-way to take into account potential viewshed issues.

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources located within the I-75 APE, and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the

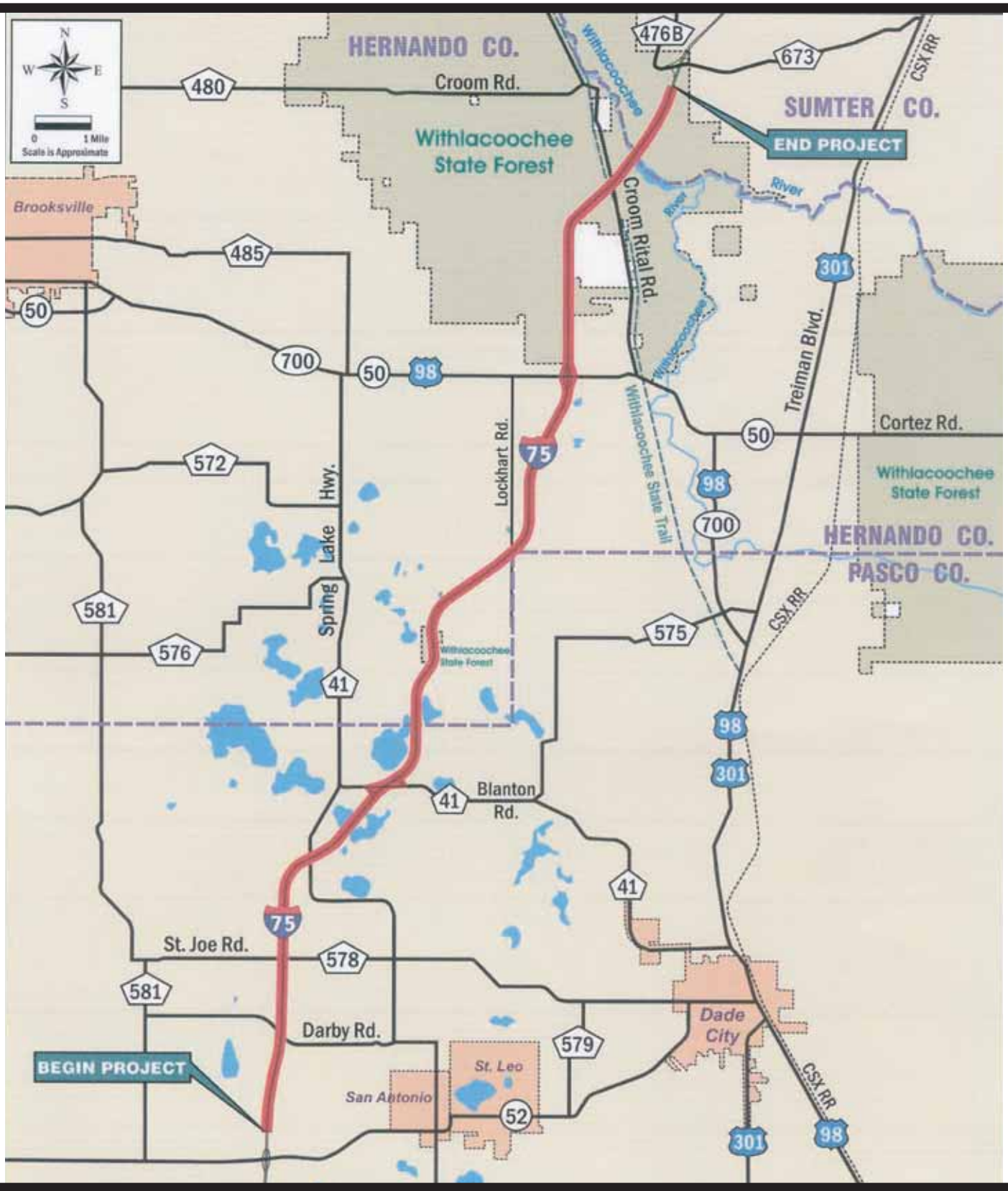

Figure 1.1. Project Location Map (Map provided by State of Florida Department of Transportation 2005).

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NRHP. The archaeological and historical/ architectural field surveys were conducted in October 2005 through January 2006. 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 area, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites.

The CRAS was undertaken to assist in complying with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, revised January 2001); the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* (Public Law 91-190); and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's *Project Development and Environment Manual* (FDOT 1999), and the *Standards and Operational Manual* of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (FDHR 2003).

The CRAS has been reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In a letter dated April 3, 2006, the SHPO concurred with the findings presented in this document. Appendix E provides a copy of the SHPO letter.

1.2 Project Description

1.2.1 Project Background

I-75 is an interstate, limited access, 1,786-mile-long freeway that travels in a generally north/south direction from a southern terminus at SR 826 (Palmetto Expressway) in Hialeah, Florida, to a northern terminus in Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, near the border with Canada.

In Florida, I-75 is included in the State Highway System (SHS), designated as SR 93, the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS), the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), and the Federal Aid Interstate System. I-75 also serves as a major evacuation route throughout the state. Within the limits of the project, I-75 is classified as "transitioning" which, according to FIHS standards, dictates that all of its components (mainline, ramps, merge/diverge areas) should provide adequate capacity to operate at level of service (LOS) "C" of better.

1.2.2 The Study Area

As noted before, the study area for this project extends from just north of SR 52 in Pasco County to just south of County Road (CR) 476B in Sumter County, Florida; a distance of approximately 20.8 miles. The study area encompasses the following Sections, Townships, and Ranges:

- Pasco County:
  Sections 5 and 8 of Township 25 S, Range 20 E
  Sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33 of Township 24 S, Range 20 E
- Hernando County:
  Sections 13, 23, 24, 26, 35 of Township 23 S, Range 20 E
  Sections 5, 6, 7, 18 of Township 23 S, Range 21 E
  Sections 16, 17, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 of Township 22 S, Range 21 E
- Sumter County:
  Sections 4, 9, 16 of Township 22 S, Range 21 E

Presently, within the project limits, I-75 is a four-lane, divided, limited access, rural highway that generally occupies 300 feet of right-of-way. No major improvements have been made to this segment of I-75 since its original construction in the 1960s.

The study area includes two interchanges and two rest areas (one in each direction). More specifically, a partial cloverleaf interchange is currently provided at Blanton Road (CR 41) approximately 6.3 miles north of SR 52 in Pasco County and a diamond interchange is present at Cortez Road (SR 50/US 98), approximately 9.3 miles north of CR 41 in Hernando County. The rest areas are located approximately 4.9 miles north of SR 50, in Sumter County.

From north of SR 50 to the northern terminus of the project, the Withlacoochee State Forest abuts the entire western border of I-75 and most of its eastern border. At the Hernando/Sumter county line, approximately 1.5 miles from the northern project terminus, I-75 crosses the Withlacoochee River.

1.2.3 Need for the Project

The need for improving I-75 within the project limits was established after consideration of the following factors:

- Evaluation of the existing and future quality of traffic operations in the study area, based on the assumption that the current geometric characteristics of the roadway network will be maintained through the design year (No-Build Alternative).
- Analyses of the traffic safety statistics.
- Evaluation of the current and future contribution of I-75 in accommodating local and regional travel and its importance in providing system-wide linkage within the overall roadway network.
- Review of the federal and state policies regarding I-75 and, where applicable, study of the comprehensive plans and the long-range transportation plans of the local governments involved in this project.
- Assessment of current and future social and economic demands.
- Study of the interrelationships of I-75 with other modes of transportation.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Physiography and Geology

The I-75 PD&E Study corridor in Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties is located within the Brooksville Ridge, which is part of Florida's Central Highlands physiographic province (White 1970). The Brooksville Ridge, which is parallel to the Gulf Coast, lies between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands and the Tsala Apopka Plain. Land within the general project area is rolling, and drops in elevation in the southern portion of Sumter County. Land elevations along the project corridor range from 95 to 200 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) in Pasco County, 75 to 200 ft in Hernando County, and 50 to 75 ft in Sumter County.

The basement geology of the study area is composed of Paleozoic granites, diorites, and rhyolites (continental crust assemblage). This underlies a pre-Cretaceous unconformity that is thought to reflect a Jurassic transform plate boundary. These strata are capped by the broad, ca. 1.2 miles thick, carbonate platform that forms the local topography (Klitgord et al. 1984). Post-rifting readjustments of Jurassic tectonics are thought to have continued into the Tertiary, thereby affecting the limestone cap. The post-depositional rupturing of the upper carbonates created vents for freshwater spring flow and promoted karstification of the surface. The karst topography strongly controls west-central Florida's geomorphology (Hine et al. 1985). The carbonate cap of the area consists of two formations, the low Ocala Limestone (a fossiliferous, shallow water limestone), and the upper Suwannee Limestone (a granular, shallow water, bioclastic limestone). Unconsolidated post-Suwannee sands and clays form a thin and discontinuous covering soil.

2.2 Lithic Resources

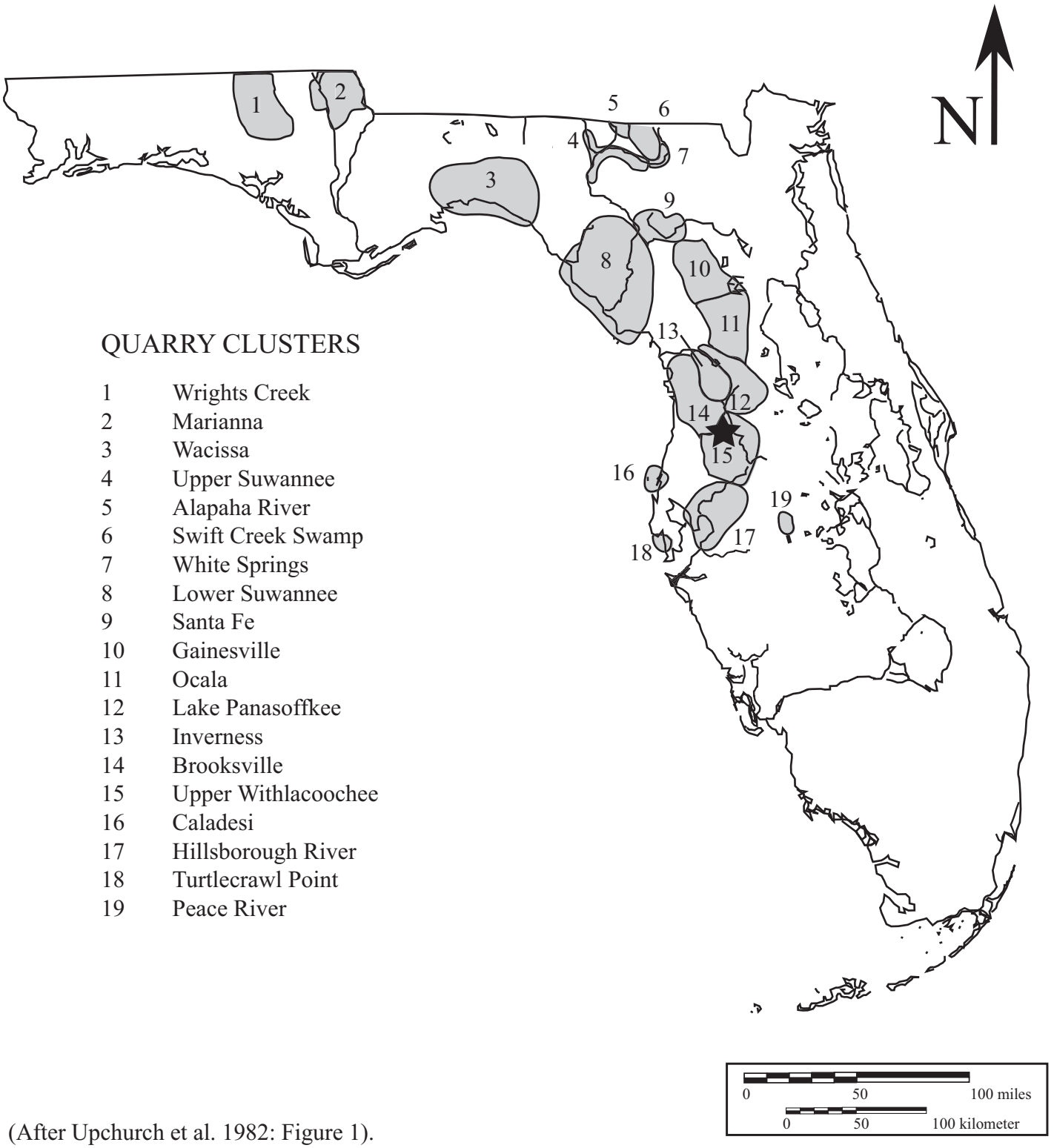
Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the aboriginal inhabitants of this part of Florida. Due to the highly acidic nature of the Florida soils, preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor. Thus, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most prevalent archaeological material present at inland prehistoric sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering, and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the

production of tools for working bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980). Two kinds of lithic raw material were utilized by prehistoric populations in west-central Florida, namely silicified limestone, known by geologists and archaeologists as chert, and silicified coral. Chert and silicified coral are the result of silicification of two host materials, i.e., Miocene limestones and coral, respectively (Upchurch et al. 1982).

A dominant structural feature, the Ocala Uplift, controls the outcrop patterns in this part of Florida (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). Chert is restricted to the flanks of areas of tectonic upheaval, in this case, the margins of the Ocala Uplift. Over the past several decades, researchers have attempted to isolate and identify the origins of specific types of chert based on physical properties, e.g., trace elements, chemical, mineralogical, and petrological properties (Purdy and Blanchard 1973; Upchurch et al. 1982). Upchurch and his students, whose work focused on the identification of quarry clusters, have produced the most successful efforts. Quarry clusters are defined as geographical areas containing outcrops of chert which are uniform in fabric, composition, and fossil content and which were visited and utilized by early humans (Upchurch et al. 1982). Nineteen quarry clusters have been identified in Florida, as well as several sub-areas within quarry clusters (Upchurch et al. 1982; Figure 2.1). This identification has allowed archaeologists to recognize variation in regional cherts and place them into a spatial framework with respect to location of archaeological sites.

The project area largely lies within the Upper Withlacoochee Quarry Cluster (QC) and the Brooksville QC is to the north (Figure 2.1). The Upper Withlacoochee QC cherts were formed when the Crystal River and SuwanneeLimestones were replaced with various silicates. They are grayish black, medium gray, very light gray, pale yellowish orange, and/or grayish orange in color. When heat treated, the chert becomes a moderate reddish brown (Upchurch et al. 1982:134). Miliolids are also common in these cherts. This QC also is a significant source of silicified coral. Brooksville QC chert is derived from the Oligocene Suwannee Formation limestone. The chert occurs “as residual boulders in the soil or as isolated, large nodules in the unweathered limestone” (Upchurch et al. 1982:129). Brooksville Quarry Cluster cherts are variable in color, including white, very light gray, medium gray, pale orange pink, pale grayish orange, and/or grayish orange pink. This chert was formed from grainstone or packstone. Miliolid foraminifera and the presence of quartz sand within the fabric distinguish this chert type (Upchurch et al. 1982:130). Numerous lithic procurement sites are associated with this cluster (Upchurch et al. 1982:100, 128). Chert quarry sites and/or exposures are often associated with collapsed sinks or other karst-related features. A few small sinkholes are located near the I-75 APE (USDA 1977).

Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive "star" pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant's axis. The fossil genus most common is *Siderastrea*, a fossil found in Miocene and Oligocene formations of Florida and southern Georgia (Upchurch et al. 1982). Silicified coral cannot as yet be identified as to source location though outcrops occur in the Green



(After Upchurch et al. 1982: Figure 1).

Figure 2.1. Florida Quarry Clusters.

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Swamp and along the Hillsborough River (Upchurch et al. 1982). Prehistoric peoples frequently thermally altered silicified coral in order to improve its workability. Silicified coral that has been thermally altered often appears deep pink/red in color, possesses a waxy luster, and occasionally exhibits spalling in the form of potlid fractures, as well as small fissures known as crazing.

2.3 Vegetation and Soils

The portion of the I-75 project area in Pasco County is characterized by soils of four associations: Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville, Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick, Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington Variant, and Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers. The first two soil associations are characterized by nearly level to sloping, well drained to moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that range from sandy to loamy (USDA 1982:9). The Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington Variant association contains nearly level to sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils that range from sandy to loamy or clayey (USDA 1982:11). The Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers association is also nearly level, ranges from poorly drained to very poorly drained, and is sandy throughout or sandy to loamy (USDA 1982:13). In Hernando County, three soil associations characterize the I-75 project area: Candler-Tavares-Paola, Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick, and Candler-Lake. These three associations contain excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to sloping soils of the upland ridges (USDA 1977:4-5). In Sumter County, the I-75 project is located within the Candler-Millhopper-Apopka soil association which is described as nearly level to strongly sloping, excessively drained to moderately well drained, and mostly sandy throughout (USDA 1988:9-10). A mosaic of individual soil types, listed in Table 2.1, characterize the project corridor.

The better drained soils correlate with the upland hardwood forest. The natural vegetation typically associated with these soils includes loblolly, slash, and longleaf pines; live, laurel, and water oaks; magnolia, hickory, dogwood, red cedar, and sweetgum. The understory contains bluestem, dwarf huckleberry, smilax, yellow jasmine, paspalum, pineland threeawn, hornbeam, hop hornbeam, American holly, American beautyberry, deertongue, indiangrass, hairy panicum, annual forbs, saw palmetto, inkberry, wax myrtle, and runner oak. The very poorly drained soils support a vegetative regime of cypress, cabbage palm, bay, blackgum, red maple, water oak, willow, and pond pine. The grasses and shrubs include maidencane, giant cutgrass, low panicums, sand cordgrass, fedder bush, waxmyrtle, and inkberry.

Table 2.1. Soil Types Characterizing the I-75 PD&E Study APE.

SOIL TYPE	DRAINAGE*	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING
Arredondo fine sand, 0-5% slopes	W	Uplands
Arredondo fine sand, 5-8% slopes	W	Uplands
Basinger fine sand	P	Depressions
Blichton fine sand, 0-2% slopes	P	Uplands
Blichton loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes	P	Uplands
Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes	E	Uplands
Candler fine sand, 5-8% slopes	E	Upland sandhills
EauGallie fine sand bouldery subsurface	P	Broad flatwoods
Flemington fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes	P	Uplands
Flemington variant fine sand, 2-5% slopes	P	Uplands
Floridana-Basinger Association, occasionally flooded	P to VP	Streams and rivers
Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes	W	Uplands
Lake fine sand, 0-5% slopes	E	Ridges, knolls, broad uplands
Lochloosa fine sand, 0-5% slopes	SWP	Uplands
Nittaw muck, frequently flooded	VP	Hardwood swamps, lake and river floodplains
Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes	SWP	Uplands
Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	P	Flatwoods
Pomona fine sand	P	Low ridges in flatwoods
Pomona fine sand	P	Broad, low flats
Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes	SWP	Seasonally wet uplands
Sparr fine sand, 5-8% slopes	SWP	Uplands
Sumterville fine sand, bouldery subsurface, 0-5% slopes	SWP	Broad ridges and knolls on the uplands
Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slopes	MW	Low ridges and knolls
Wauchula fine sand, 0-5% slopes	P	Broad, low areas in flatwoods
Williston Variant loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes	W	Ridges in uplands
Zephyr muck	VP	Depressions

* E=excessively, W=well, MW=moderately well, SWP=somewhat poorly, P=poorly, VP=very poorly

The faunal resources that would have been available for exploitation by the aboriginal inhabitants of this area are tied to the botanical resources. The soil types can be divided into three general habitat locales or areas suitable for openland wildlife, woodland wildlife, and wetland wildlife (USDA 1977). The openland habitat includes open areas, pastures, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, vines, and shrubs. The wildlife associated with these areas includes bobwhite quail, meadowlarks, doves, field sparrows, cottontail rabbit, and sandhill cranes. None of the soils is particularly well suited toward this habitat. The woodland habitat requires areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants associated with legumes, grasses and herbaceous plants. These areas support animals such as turkey, thrush, woodpecker, squirrel, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bobcat. Wetland habitats consist of open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife associated with these locales includes ducks, egrets, herons, shorebirds, otter, mink, and ibis. In addition, these standing water locales would have

provided drinking water for the animals living in those other habitats, as well as a variety of fish, amphibians, and reptiles.

2.4 Local Hydrology

In Pasco County, the Withlacoochee, Hillsborough, Pithlachascotee, and Anclote Rivers are the major waterways (USDA 1982:5). In addition, over 190 lakes are located throughout Pasco County, including Lake Iola, Moody Lake, and Mud Lake near the I-75 corridor. Stanley Branch, Bee Tree Branch, and Cypress Creek also cross the project corridor. Hernando County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (Cherry et al. 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Little Withlacoochee, and Weeki Wachee Rivers (USDA 1977). Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs also are common along the coast. Of the approximate 130 lakes scattered throughout Hernando County, those located proximate to the I-75 corridor include McClendon, Robinson, and Oriole Lakes. During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent. The Withlacoochee and Little Withlacoochee Rivers also flow through part of Sumter County. The former forms the line dividing Hernando and Sumter Counties. Several waterways, including the Dead River, Outlet River, and Jumper Creek discharge into the Withlacoochee River (USDA 1988:2). Wild Cow Prairie, another wetland feature near the project area, is situated at the northern end of the project area.

2.5 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

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

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

hydrological condition would have resulted in relatively isolated freshwater sources in a dry and windy environment.

Global warming began approximately 18,000 years ago and maintained a steady rate of deglaciation for roughly 4000 years. Subsequently, onshore winds were warmer and deglaciation was accelerated (Pielou 1991). The Florida/Georgia pollen from 14,000 to 12,000 years ago reflects a radically different forest composition from the prior assemblage. Pine was scarce and oak, hickory, beech, ash, hornbeam, and other mesic trees were abundant. This floral composition suggests a summer-warm climate with high precipitation (Watts and Hansen 1988). By 12,000 years ago, sea level is estimated to have been approximately 164 feet below its present level.

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

From 7,000 to 5,000 years ago, there was a transition in vegetation from oak scrub to the pine/swamp community that is characteristic of north Florida today (Watts and Hansen 1988). At this time, the final transgressive phase of sea level began. Rivers assumed their present courses and the current barrier island system was formed at this time (Schnable and Goodell 1968). By roughly 5000 years ago, major environmental changes resulted in the establishment of modern floral and climatic conditions (Watts 1975). Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs, and extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts. Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Florida aquifer rose to five feet above present levels. With the onset of modern environmental conditions, numerous microenvironments were available to the aboriginal inhabitants. By 4000 years ago, ground water had reached current levels, and the shift to warmer, moister conditions saw the appearance of hardwood forests, bayheads, cypress swamps, prairies, and marshlands.

3.0 ABORIGINAL CULTURE CHRONOLOGY

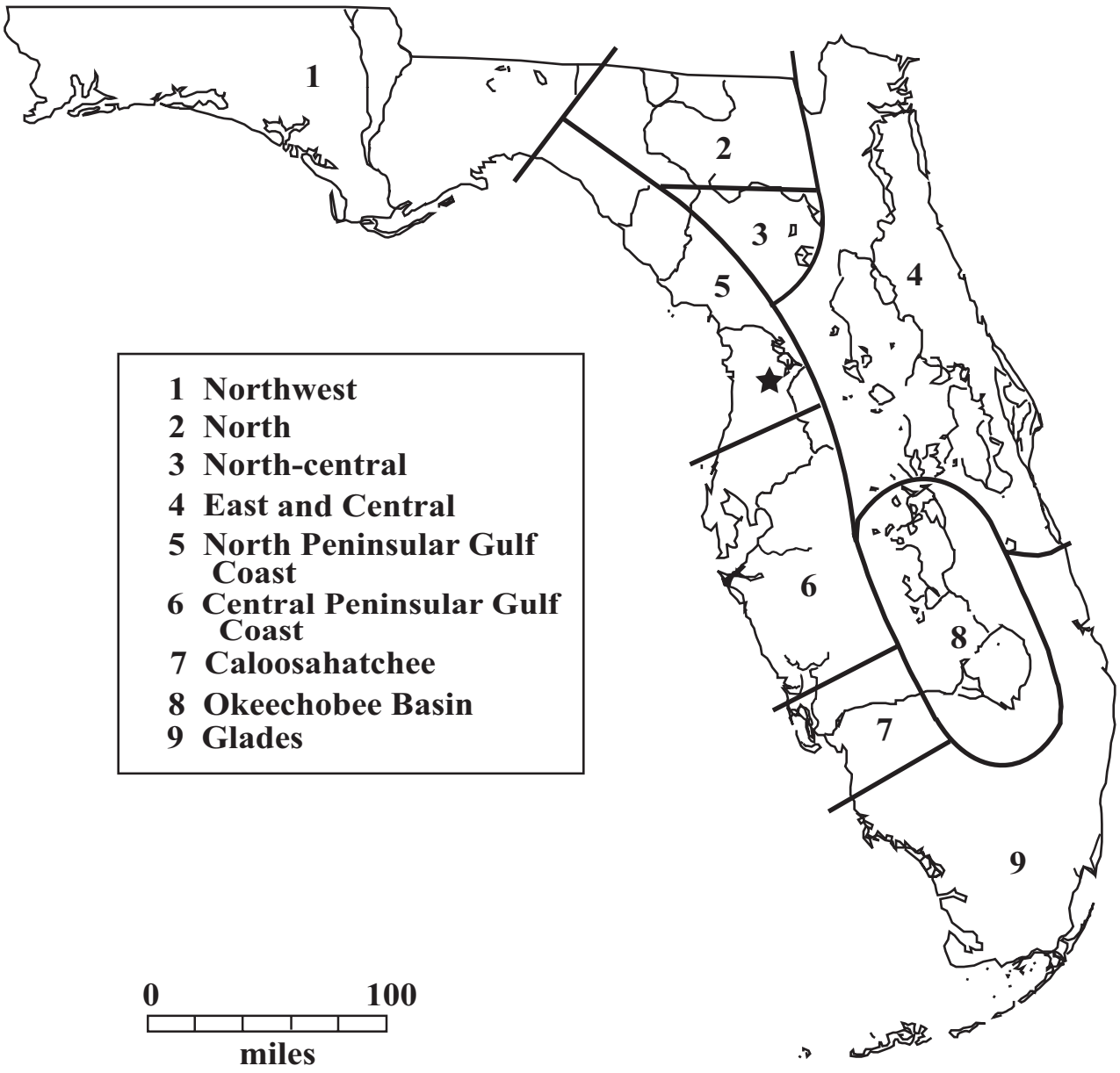
A discussion of the regional prehistory is presented here to provide a framework within which to examine the local archeological resources. Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are similar throughout the Southeast. Cultural regionalism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

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

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 B.C. (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was cooler and drier. Vegetation was typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 feet below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Greater exploration and better marine technologies are resulting in the documentation of these early sites (Dunbar et al. 1989, 1991; Faught 1996, 2004; Karklins 1970; Ruppé 1980).

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



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:xix). The project area is located (★) within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

Table 3.1. Cultural Chronology and Traits.

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

Excavations at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County (8HI507) have provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may "not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period," but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of "tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability or water," among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). During the late Paleo-Indian period, the large lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53). Austin (2001:27), however, has noted that most of these point

types have been recovered in stratigraphic contexts from late Archaic and/or early Woodland period components.

A few Paleo-Indian camp sites have been found in North Central Florida. These are concentrated along the Ocala Lime Rock Ridge (Dunbar and Waller 1983). River crossings, sink holes, spring caverns, or other karst features are the most common site locations. In Hernando County, Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from the Hospital Hole and Clay Sink Sites (FMSF) as well as from Bayport, Royal Highlands, and from the beds of the Weeki Wachee and Chassahowitzka Rivers (Robinson 1979:82, 100). Sites containing Paleo-Indian points and the bones of now-extinct mammals have been found at the bottom of the Withlacoochee River at the Marion/Citrus County line, Silver Springs, and Silver Glen Springs in Marion County (Hemmings 1975; Neill 1958; 1964). To the west of the project area, the Colorado Site (8HE241) along SR 50, has yielded Suwannee/Simpson preforms indicative of the Paleo-Indian period (ACI 1999). Paleo-Indian land sites are rare because they are often deeply buried and, thus, are not easily detected.

3.2 Archaic

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

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

Early Archaic sites are recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen points as well as the Kirk varieties. Milanich (1994:64) notes that there are no well-documented Early Archaic coastal or riverine shell midden sites. This may be due to sea level rise as opposed to avoidance of these areas. The lithic tool assemblage has a wider variety of tool types than during the previous period. Early Archaic populations continued to locate

their sites around available water sources. However, as water sources became more numerous, larger populations could be sustained. This resulted in larger sites that were occupied for longer periods.

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

Milanich (1994:84) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site, located near Titusville, contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Adovasio et al. 2002; Andrews et al. 2002; Dickel 2002; Penders 2002). The Gauthier cemetery was situated within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett. These burials were also primary and flexed (Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984). Underwater interments also have been recovered from the Middle Archaic Bay West Site near Naples and the Republic Groves Site in Hardee County (Beriault et al. 1981; Wharton et al. 1981). These burial sites, like Windover, have an adjacent land site evidenced by a midden. Burials within freshwater shell midden deposits have been identified at the Tick Island Site within the St. Johns River basin.

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

The Middle Archaic sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites that were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. Nut and fruit collecting stations would have been used seasonally. Aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools at quarry sites. They usually roughly shaped the item prior to transporting to another locale for finishing. Base camps are defined by the larger artifact assemblage and wider variety of tool forms present. 8SM366, the Silver Lake Hammock, located just on the Withlacoochee River, just north of the Sumter County line, is dated to the Middle Archaic (Dunbar and Glowacki 2003).

By about 2000 B.C., the firing of clay pottery made its appearance in Florida. The first ceramics had fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) as the tempering agents within the

clay. These wares are referred to as the Orange or Norwood series. The ceramics lacked decoration until about 1650 B.C. when they became decorated with geometric designs and punctations. The projectile points used by the Late Archaic populations were virtually the same as those utilized during the Middle Archaic period with the inclusion of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette stemmed and corner-notched varieties.

Milanich (1994:86-87) indicates that there is little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations except that there are more Late Archaic sites and the density of sites is higher. The Late Archaic settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements. This change in settlement patterns may be related to environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species that preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating sites located along the shore line (Ruppé 1988). The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer was site location tied to the proximity of scarce waterholes. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increased population size. The Johns Island Site, located at the mouth of the Chassahowitzka River, dates from this time period (Bullen and Bullen 1950) as does the Power Line Road Pond (8SM31) and Prairie Pond (8SM33) sites in Sumter County (Dickinson and Wayne 1982).

During the Transitional stage of the Late Archaic, regional differences in cultural adaptation developed. For example, along Florida's west coast, sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent, whereas the manufacture of a temperless paste (St. Johns ware) characterized the St. Johns region, and limestone-tempered ceramics (Pasco wares) dominated the Citrus/Hernando/Pasco County area. Nonetheless, because the same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed, Bullen (1959, 1965) suggests that there was a diffusion of cultural traits as a result of the movement of small groups. Among the sites that date to this period are the Battery Point (Bullen and Bullen 1953, 1954; Coates 1955) and Johns Island (Bullen and Bullen 1950) Sites in coastal Hernando County. The Blackwater Pond Site (8HE66) also dates to the Transitional (Whitney 1985). In addition, Transitional stage semi-fiber-semi-sand tempered pottery has been found at the Canyon Swallow Road Site (8HE247) identified along the North Suncoast Expressway (Wharton 1990:36).

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Deptford and Weeden Island-related periods, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 900. The Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) has been well-documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise has inundated some sites (Bullen 1975b) and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, also are known, but less well-understood. Deptford

subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on the coastal resources. Coastal sites, often located in saltwater marshes, are easily identified by the presence of shell middens. Archaeologists believe the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72).

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

Some archaeologists believe maize horticulture was probably introduced to the Deptford people by about 200 B.C. (Milanich 1971). The beginning of food production ushered in a more complex culture. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed. There is some evidence that around 200 A.D., soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations (Kohler 1991). The Crystal River Site in Citrus County (Bullen 1953) and the Battery Point and Johns Island Sites (Bullen and Bullen 1950, 1953, 1954; Coates 1955) have a component which dates from this time period.

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

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

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

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is Safety Harbor, named for the type site in Pinellas County. Archaeologists believe that, over time, the Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into another culture -- Safety Harbor (A.D. 900-1725). This period has been divided into four phases: Englewood (A.D. 900-1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100-1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500-1567), and Bayview (A.D. 1567-1725) (Mitchem 1989a). The first two phases are Precolumbian. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the Precolumbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The project area is within the Northern Safety Harbor region. Safety Harbor components have been identified at the Bayport (Moore 1903; Willey 1949) and Weeki Wachee (Mitchem 1989b; Mitchem et al. 1985) burial mounds in Hernando County. The Sea Pond Site (8HE511) located just west of I-75 dates to the Safety Harbor period. This site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2004a).

As with the preceding Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. Pasco Plain is the most common type recovered from village and camp sites (Milanich 1994:392). Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, and cord marked pottery also are recovered from these sites. It is, however, the decorated ceramics, recovered from burial mound contexts, which allow for easy dating of a site. The projectile points most commonly associated with this period are the Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa varieties. The other tool types are similar to those of the previous periods.

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

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

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. With the arrival of the Pánfilo de Narvaéz expedition in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539, the Native American cultures came into direct and indirect contact with European influences. The de Soto expedition headed north from Tampa Bay and passed through several towns on its way to Apalachee. These towns included one that was near Dade City (Plain of Guancozo), Luca that was near Lacoochee, Vicela was reported to be near Istachatta, and Tocaste was reported on Duval Island at the southern end of Lake Tsala Apopka (Milanich 1995:77). Spanish influence and contact are indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, at a number of different sites in this region. The presence of cut marks on bones that could only be the result of metal swords and knives also reflected the European presence. The introduction of European diseases, warfare, and the general disruption of their cultural system resulted in the demise of these aboriginal populations.

3.5 Seminole

By A.D. 1700, the indigenous populations were almost extinct, and Creek Indians, forced out of Alabama and Georgia by the British, moved into North Central Florida. The Indians became known as the Seminoles. A discussion of the Seminole occupation within the general project area is contained in the Historical Overview chapter that follows. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are identified primarily by the presence of brushed ceramics. The sites tend to be small, and have a low artifact density. Several Seminole sites have been identified within the Cove of the Withlacoochee area (Weisman 1989).

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview summarizes the historic development and land-use patterns in the general project area. It focuses on the salient events of local history, and addresses such issues as regional exploration, colonization, settlement, industry, and transportation. In addition to providing pertinent background information, the historical overview provides a basis for the analysis and evaluation (in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria) of historic period archaeological sites as well as historic structures and landscapes identified in the I-75 PD&E Study project APE.

4.1 Protohistoric and European Exploration

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

The following two centuries in Florida witnessed a power struggle between the English, Spanish, and French. Skirmishes, captures, and aggressions went back and forth between these colonial powers. During this period, the Native American populations of Florida were largely decimated by conquest and disease. Despite the ongoing warfare, the colonial holdings remained essentially the same until the 1763 Treaty of Paris in which England acquired Canada and Florida and Spain received France's Louisiana holdings. England governed Florida until the subsequent 1783 Treaty of Paris returned the territory to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership.

4.2 Early Freedom Seekers

During the late seventeenth century, the Spanish government which ruled Florida began to "unofficially" offer asylum to British slaves. By 1693, that same offer was officially made to any slave escaping to Spanish Florida who would convert to Catholicism. Fifty years later, in 1733, the Spanish Crown once again offered asylum to runaway slaves. This time, the slave had to agree to not only convert to Catholicism but also give four years of service to the Crown. These former slaves, recognized as free in the Florida territory, were assimilated into the Spanish militia. These men generally served at the Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose fort located north of St. Augustine.

Although numerous black militia members relocated to Cuba after Florida was ceded to the English in 1763, some decided to stay in the area (Landers and MacMahon 1995). Many former slaves who remained in Florida befriended Creek and Seminole Indians who lived in neighboring settlements and joined the Indian settlements.

By the late eighteenth century, Florida had been harboring runaway slaves for over 70 years. The Revolutionary War became an additional opportunity for many slaves to flee their captors. Countless former slaves found refuge with the Seminoles. At the start of the Revolutionary War, there were many established Black Seminole villages in proximity to major Seminole towns with approximately 430 inhabitants. By the end of the war, hundreds more escaped slaves had come to Florida, many of whom established Maroon villages (Carrier 2005).[1] The earliest Black Seminole villages appear in present-day Alachua, Hernando, Leon, and Levy counties.

4.3 The Chocochatti Seminole (1767-1836)

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

The Chocochatti Seminole (variously spelled Chukochati, Chucachate, Chocachatte, Chucochati, Chuckochatty, etc.), a group of Eufala Creeks from the Chattahoochee River area of Alabama, settled the Big Hammock region near Brooksville in 1767 (Mahon 1967:5). The Muscogee-speaking Chocochatti Seminoles lived in log houses and subsisted as farmers, pastoralists, and hunters. They resided in a central town and scattered satellite villages and homesteads where they grew corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and oranges, and raised cattle, pigs, horses, and chickens (HDR Engineering 1987:51). The impetus for Seminole prosperity and expansion was trade with British suppliers (Mahon and Weisman 1996:189). Between the 1770s and 1820, the Florida Seminole increased their numbers ten fold (Mahon and Weisman 1996:192). The prosperity of the Seminole was their undoing, however, and during the 1820s and 1830s, white encroachments culminated in war. The Chocochatti Seminole "struggled through a series of slave raiding and incursions and food shortages during the 1820s and 1830s" (Wharton 1990:19). In 1835, led by chief Black Dirt (Fuche Luste Hadjo), who favored removal over resistance, they left Florida and resettled, in April 1836, in a reservation in present-day Oklahoma. Some Chocochatti Seminole remained in the Big Hammock area to join other Seminole groups fighting against removal. The Second Seminole War, fought between 1835 and 1842, effectively destroyed the "cultural and economic vitality" of the Chocochatti Seminole (HDR Engineering 1987:54).

[1] Maroons were free blacks or fugitive slaves who had so assimilated into Seminole culture that they were considered part of the tribe (West 2005).

4.4 Peliklakaha

Also known as Abraham's Old Town, the Black Seminole village of Peliklakaha (also spelled Pilaklikaha) was founded ca. 1813 (Figure 4.1). This town, located in present-day Sumter County, was situated at the crossroads of several busy Indian trails which led from the upper peninsula to regions in south Florida. The centrally located village was associated with Chief Micanopy, a leader of the Seminole Indians. Although Micanopy's main settlement was in the town of Okihumky, it is believed that he preferred Peliklakaha. As a result, Micanopy kept several additional wives in Peliklakaha.

The Black Seminole chief of Peliklakaha was Abraham (Arbram) who is thought to have been born between 1787 and 1791. This important leader was a former slave of Dr. Sierra of Pensacola. Although various descriptions exist describing Abraham's demeanor, it is known that he was a powerful and respected leader and a "sense-bearer" or interpreter to Micanopy (Carrier 2005; West 2005). In fact, Abraham was so well respected that he accompanied Micanopy and several other important chiefs to Washington D.C. in order to meet with the President in 1826 (Brown 1995:431; Landers 1999:224).

4.5 The Seminole Wars

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

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

In 1824, Colonel George Mercer Brooke established Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now

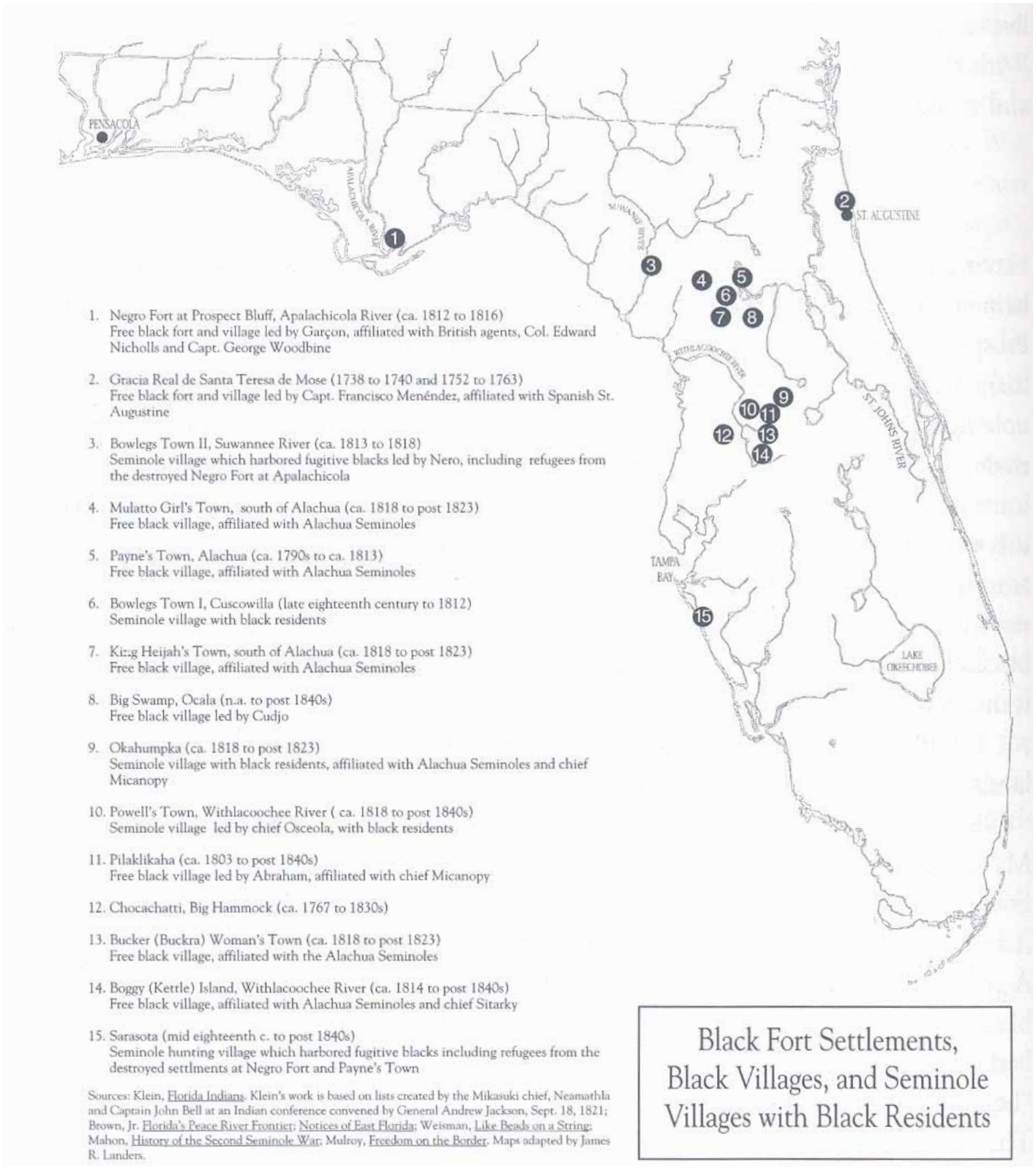


Figure 4.1. Location of Pilaklikaha (11) and other Black Fort Settlements, Black Villages, and Seminole Villages with Black Residents (From Jane Landers, 1999, Page 236).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

downtown Tampa to oversee the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and started settling the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie Agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation, there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

On December 28, 1835, Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road when Seminoles attacked them under the command of Chief Jumper. Micanopy, Abraham and their warriors were also involved with the attack (Brown 1995:441) Only five of the 111 soldiers survived the attack, which served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). These survivors reported that 50 Black Seminole horseman involved in the attack had come from Peliklakaha (West 2005). The following year, in 1836, General Eustis burned the village of Peliklakaha.

In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate Major Dade and his slain company, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96). Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site in present-day Dade City (Horgan et al. 1992:25). During the seven-year war, trails and military roads used by the American military included the road from Fort Clinch to Tampa Bay, located along the western edge of Annutteliga Hammock.

This same year, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research 1992:27-28). Several other forts were established around the area and used as military garrisons or supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian retaliations. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, Fort Simmons, and Fort De Soto (Bruton and Bailey 1984; Thacker 2001). Fort De Soto, located approximately 1.5 miles north of Brookville, sheltered some of the earliest settlers of Hernando County (e.g., the Rowe, Thrasher, Mills, Wiley, and Parish families), from Indian attacks (Stanaback 1975:12; Thacker 2001). The early civilian settlements of Fort De Soto, Melendez, and Pierceville were located along a three mile, north/south oriented, corridor centered on the modern community of Brooksville. Fort De Soto was eventually abandoned due to the lack of available fresh water, and the settlers established a town just south of present-day Brooksville named Melendezville. Melendezville, which later became Melendez, was renamed Pierceville and eventually became the community of Brooksville.

In addition to Fort Dade, two other military forts also were established in the Brooksville area during the Second Seminole War – Fort Cross (1837), and Fort Annutteliga (1840). Based upon the MacKay/Blake Map of 1839, Fort Cross was located near SR 50 approximately two miles east of the present-day Suncoast Parkway, and Fort Annutteliga was situated near Stafford Lake, eight miles northwest of Brooksville (Wharton 1990:20). Military camps were established between 1836 and 1837 at Camp Lindsay, Camp Allen (west of Brooksville), and Camp Broadnax (east of Brooksville). Civilian forts or blockhouses also were constructed to shelter the pioneer settlers (Covington 1957).

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

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the Federal Government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1967:321). Billy Bowlegs became the principal chief over the 300-400 Seminoles remaining in Florida (Mahon and Weisman 1996:199).

4.6 The Armed Occupation Act and Early Anglo-American Settlement

Upon conclusion of the war, the Armed Occupation Act was passed in 1842. It was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier; encouraged Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48). Of these permits, at least 180 claims were for lands within or adjacent to Annutteliga Hammock (Covington 1957:57). The claimants were attracted to the fertile lands of the hammock area, including old fields left by the Chocochatti Seminole.

The influx of people into South Florida created the need for smaller localized administrative bodies. As a result, Hernando County was carved from Alachua County in 1843 and included present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, in honor of the author of the Armed Occupation

Act, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 when it was discovered that Senator Benton was a leader in the anti-slavery movement. Between 1843 and 1846, the homestead claims increased 375 percent, representing the tremendous immigration into Florida during this period. By 1850, nearly 1,000 settlers occupied the general project area, which included the former communities of Melendez and Chocachatte, south of present-day Brooksville.

Within a year of the establishment of the county, federal surveys of public lands were conducted. At this time, Florida was a territory rather than a state. It was not until two years later, in 1845, that the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capital.

Although primitive roads were created by federal troops during the Seminole wars of the 1830s and 1840s, they did little to facilitate the transportation of goods. At this early point in the county's development, building materials, goods, and supplies were imported, and cotton, farm produce, and timber were exported, through the coastal village of Bayport. Bayport's vital role in Hernando County's economy led to its selection as the county seat in 1854. A post office was established here that same year. However, Bayport's remote location on the western margin of the county made it an inaccessible administrative hub. With growing dissatisfaction, the Bayport post office was discontinued and services transferred to Brooksville (then Pierceville) in 1855 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). The following year the county seat also was moved there. By 1857, Pierceville had begun to grow, now having its own school located at the First Baptist Church (McKethan 1989). It was not until January 10, 1871, that Pierceville was officially changed to Brooksville (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:11). The town was named for Preston Brooks, a South Carolina Congressman known for his heated debates over secession prior to the Civil War (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390).

4.7 Third Seminole War (1855-1858)

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

On May 14, 1856, a Seminole war party attacked the Hernando County home of Robert D. Bradley, a Captain in the Second Seminole War. The attack on the Bradley homestead was the last such attack east of the Mississippi River (McKethan 1989:32). Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5,000 for himself and $2,500 for his lost cattle. Each

warrior received $5,000, and $100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858 the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

4.8 The Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as $35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at $29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Despite the fact that Florida's coast was blockaded during the Civil War, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Hernando Wildcats, part of the Third Florida Infantry (McKethan 1989:35). An alternative to active service was the "Confederate cow cavalry" which supplied beef for the troops (Akerman 1976:93-95). In 1861, a militia was formed in Brooksville under the command of Captain LeRoy G. Lesley. His command was filled with veteran cowmen and other citizens committed to protecting blockade runners out of Bayport, the county's main port (Buker 1993). The militia also provided cow drivers to move cattle north to feed the armies of the Confederacy (Wharton 1990:23). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy. The war lasted until 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the Civil War, the South underwent a period of reconstruction to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U. S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868 Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971:251) During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, borne of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the reminder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company. The company purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971).

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

warmer climates (Shofner 1995:83). It is during this period that most of the land within and adjacent to the I-75 APE was first deeded to individuals and corporations, including Disston's Florida Land and Improvement Company (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Original Land Purchases within the I-75 Project Area.

*T/R/S	¼ SECTION	PURCHASER	DATE
T25S/R20E/8	E ½	Hamilton Disston	9/30/1881
T25S/R20E/5	SE ¼; NE ¼ of NE ¼	Orange Belt RR Co.	6/18/1888; 9/23/1889
T25S/R20E/5	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Franklin S. Tucker	12/16/1889
T24S/R20E/32	E ½ of SE ¼; E ½ of NE ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1881
T24S/R20E/33	W ½ of SW ¼	Walter R. Standley	10/17/1889
T24S/R20E/33	SW ¼ of NW ¼	Mary A. Moor	7/24/1889
T24S/R20E/33	NW ¼ of NW ¼	William D. Moor	1/29/1889
T24S/R20E/29	E ½ of SE ¼	Sidney Howard & Alex J. Dallas	4/16/1886
T24S/R20E/29	NE ¼	Orange Belt RR Co.	6/18/1888
T24S/R20E/28	NW ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1881
T24S/R20E/28	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Nancy Colding	7/13/1881
T24S/R20E/28	NW ¼ of SW ¼	James Colding	1/22/1883
T24S/R20E/20	S ½ of SE ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1881
T24S/R20E/20	NE ¼ of SE ¼ ; SE ¼ of NE ¼	Florida Land Improvement Co.	12/8/1883
T24S/R20E/20	N ½ of NE ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1883
T24S/R20E/21	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Joseph P. Ihinsen	7/1/1889
T24S/R20E/21	NW ¼ of SW ¼; SW ¼ of NW ¼	Orange Belt RR Co.	1/18/1888
T24S/R20E/21	NW ¼ of NW ¼	William L. Moor	1/29/1889
T24S/R20E/16	W ½ of SW ¼	William H. Dial	7/3/1883
T24S/R20E/16	NW ¼	Herman Roche	5/23/1883
T24S/R20E/16	W ½ of NE ¼	Isben S. Giddens	2/1/1882
T24S/R20E/16	E ½ of NE ¼	Martha Smith	2/1/1882
T24S/R20E/16	NW ¼ of NW ¼	Sheldon Stringer	2/10/1883
T24S/R20E/10	NW ¼ of SW ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1881
T24S/R20E/10	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Clayton Elijah	1/22/1882
T24S/R20E/10	SE ¼	Pleasant T. Tucker	11/8/1849
T24S/R20E/10	E ½ of NW ¼; SW ¼ of NE ¼	Nathaniel Moody	11/8/1849
T24S/R20E/10	NW ¼ of NE ¼	Thomas H. Hancock	1/27/1877
T24S/R20E/03	S ½ of SE ¼	Nevel Daniel Eiland	5/30/1882
T24S/R20E/02	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Nathan D. Eiland	10/24/1879
T24S/R20E/02	N ½ of SW ¼; W ½ of NW ¼	Hamilton Disston	10/6/1881
T24S/R20E/02	E ½ of NW ¼	John Tucker	5/19/1849
T23S/R20E/35	E ½ of SW ¼	John Tucker	5/19/1849
T23S/R20E/35	E ½ of NW ¼	Nathaniel O'Neal	2/15/1889
T23S/R20E/35	W ½ of NW ¼	Margaret O'Neal	9/9/1891
T23S/R20E/26	SE ¼	George W. Gant	6/30/1883
T23S/R20E/26	NW ¼ of NE ¼; SW ¼ of NE ¼	John L. Villalonga	8/15/1863
T23S/R20E/23	SW ¼ of SE ¼	John L. Villalonga	8/15/1863
T23S/R20E/23	E ½ of SE ¼	Samuel A. Seay	3/26/1881
T23S/R20E/24	W ½ of SW ¼	F.E. Saxon	1/24/1876
T23S/R20E/24	E ½ of SW ¼	Catherine J. Jones	6/20/1883

*T/R/S	¼ SECTION	PURCHASER	DATE
T23S/R20E/24	SE ¼ of NW ¼	James E. Younger & Robert Gamble Jr.	6/9/1881
T23S/R20E/24	E ½ of NE ¼	George W. Morris	10/5/1881
T23S/R20E/24	SW ¼ of NE ¼	E. H. Myers & E.M. Booker	10/15/1881
T23S/R21E/18	SW ¼ of SW ¼	John A. C. Bates	3/10/1883
T23S/R21E/18	NE ¼ of SW ¼	D.J. Crawley	6/20/1883
T23S/R21E/18	NW ¼ of SW ¼	George C. Harris	3/10/1883
T23S/R21E/18	SE ¼ of NW ¼	M.C. Brown & C. M. Ray	5/21/1884
T23S/R21E/18	NE ¼ of NW ¼	Francis Dauzenbaker	10/5/1883
T23S/R21E/07	All	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T23S/R21E/06	SW ¼ of SE ¼	J.H. Perffer	4/30/1883
T23S/R21E/06	NE ¼ of SE ¼	E.L. Etchel	4/30/1883
T23S/R21E/06	NW ¼ of SE ¼	Thomas Sherlock	4/30/1883
T23S/R21E/06	SE ¼ of NE ¼; NE ¼ of NE ¼	E.L. Getchel	4/30/1883
T22S/R21E/31	E ½	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/31	NW ¼	Terrel C. Hawthorn	8/20/1885
T22S/R21E/31	SW ¼	James M. Baker	10/5/1883
T22S/R21E/30	SE ¼ of SE ¼	Wilson R. Hunter	3/30/1886
T22S/R21E/30	NE ¼ of SE ¼; SE ¼ of NE ¼	Walter B. Clarkson	7/13/1884
T22S/R21E/30	NE ¼ of NE ¼	Eliza P. Hammett	6/3/1885
T22S/R21E/29	S ½ of SW ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	1/29/1885
T22S/R21E/29	NW ¼ of SW ¼; S ½ of NW ¼; NW ¼ of NW ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/19	SE ¼ of NE ¼; SE ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/20	NW ¼; N ½ of SW ¼	Walter B. Clarkson	10/5/1883
T22S/R21E/20	SW ¼ of SW ¼	John L. Howard	10/5/1883
T22S/R21E/17	SE ¼ of SW ¼; SW ¼ of SE ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	1/29/1895
T22S/R21E/17	N ½ of SE ¼; S ½ of NE ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/16	W ½ of NW ¼	John Vinzanti, Jr.	2/3/1881
T22S/R21E/09	E ½	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/09	W ½ of SW 1/4	Florida Land Improvement Co.	8/5/1885
T22S/R21E/09	NE ¼ of SW ¼	James T. Pemberton	6/1/1886
T22S/R21E/09	SE ¼ of SW ¼	Florida Central & Peninsula RR	8/28/1893
T22S/R21E/04	E ½ of SE ¼	John M. Hogan	10/21/1889

* T/R/S = Township, Range, and Section

4.9 Growth In the Region

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

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

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

Pasco County was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a United States Senator from Florida. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its creation; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county's creation (Hendley n.d.:4-5). Fort Dade (Dade City), Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the 1840s. Hopeville and Pleasant Plains originated in the 1850s, Sapling Woods (Elfers) and Cedar Tree (near Lake Iola) in the 1860s, and Macon (Trilby) and Hudson's Landing (Hudson) by the end of the 1870s (Horgan et al. 1992:40). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-Denham, Shingleton, Stemper and Tucker (Horgan et al. 1992:101). The Orange Belt Railway Company established Odessa around 1888.

In 1881, Judge Edmund Dunne founded San Antonio, located along today's SR 52, as the center of a Catholic Colony. His brother, John Dunne, was the vice president of Disston's Florida Land and Improvement Company, and Edmund Dunne handled the legal arrangements for Disston's purchase. As payment for handling the transaction, he was given 100,000 acres, with which he founded San Antonio. It was originally established as a central city surrounded by farming villages. Dunne donated land to the Benedictine Order and a mission of Benedictine brothers and priests was established to minister to the religious needs of the Catholics in the area.

Originally called Lemon and then Wesley, Wesley Chapel had a post office established in September of 1897. Wesley Chapel was named after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The community also boasted of the Double Branch Baptist Church, the Holton Cemetery founded in the 1880s, and a public school located on land donated by pioneer settler Jane Godwin (Horgan et al. 1992:179-181). The Wesley Chapel post office was discontinued in September 1902, with service continuing from Abbott Station (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:56, 87). Abbott Station became Zephyrhills in 1910.

Around 1884, the community of Twin Lakes was established approximately 20 miles southwest of Brooksville (Figure 4.2). Although, settled primarily as an African-American community, white families also lived in Twin Lakes. In August of 1884, a post office was established in the town with W.F. Jackson as postmaster (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:84, Stanaback 1976:52). Life in Twin Lakes centered on raising stock animals and growing fruit. Pioneer families from the area recall "… a color-blind community of families helping each other to establish homesteads and make their living" (Carrier 2004). By 1892 a small school and a cemetery had also been established.

Figure 4.2. 1893 Map by Cram Showing Location of Twin Lakes (from http://www.fivay.org/images/ghs283a.html).

Some of the principal growers in Twin Lakes were W.R. Nicks, Joshua Mizell, W.H. Haycock, M. D. Eiland, John O'Neal, and John St. Clair (Stanaback 1976:52). Both the O'Neal and St. Clair families were of Black Seminole descent and possibly moved into the area after Pelilakaha was burned (Mable Sims, personal communication 2005). These two families were joined in 1889 when Nathaniel O'Neal married Precious St. Clair. The newly married couple constructed a wood frame house (still extant) on land homesteaded that year by Nathaniel (United States of America, Homestead Certificate No. 5051). Two years later, in 1891, Margaret O'Neal (Nathaniel's sister) received a homestead to lands adjoining her brother's (United States of America, Homestead Certificate No. 5054). These properties are located adjacent to the project corridor. The O'Neal family used their land to grow citrus. In addition, they constructed a mill in order to grind sugar cane. The family also kept cows and chickens and maintained a vegetable garden (Sims 2005).

The post office at Twin Lakes was discontinued on January 29, 1895. At that time the mail was routed to the Jessamine Post Office. As the towns of Brooksville and Dade City began to grow around the turn of the century, small communities such as Twin Lakes disappeared from maps of the area.

4.10 Early Industrial and Commercial Development

Following Reconstruction through the 1890s, the citrus industry, lumber business, and phosphate mining fueled the economy of Pasco and Hernando County. The diversity of agricultural products produced in the county at this time is a testament to the natural bounty of the area: sugar, Sea Island cotton, corn, rice, oats, rye, peas, potatoes, tobacco, sisal hemp, agave, manilla, indigo, cassava, Japanese plums, grapes, pineapple, figs, guava, citrus, pecans, hickory nuts, tea and coffee.

The citrus industry developed and grew during the 1880s and 1890s. By 1885, Hernando County produced a variety of citrus products, including lemons, limes, citrons, and oranges (Stanaback 1976:273). Among the major growers were John Bell, Fred Springstead, John J. Hale, Howell T. Lykes, W. E. Law, and William S. Jennings (Stanaback 1976:274). Despite damages from the Big Freeze of 1894-95, citrus dominated agricultural productivity in the southern part of the Big Hammock area (Covington 1957; HDR Engineering 1987). With the groves in full production, some growers began experimenting with citrus grafts. John J. Hale, utilizing orange varieties, created the tangerine, thereby making Hernando County the home of the popular citrus fruit (McKethan 1989). He was also was instrumental in founding the Brooksville Citrus Growers Association in 1909. The association had its own modern packing plant which was able to process oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines at a rate of 700,000 boxes a year (McKethan 1989; Stanaback 1976:276).

Commercial lumbering, which first developed in the 1870s and 1880s, played a major role in the economy of the region. In the coastal area, red cedars were cut for pencil manufacture. Lumber, mill, crate, and turpentine companies operated in Hernando and Pasco Counties until the forests were depleted in the 1920s. L. B. Varn, along with his family, established an extensive turpentine business that employed hundreds of people. During the days of prosperity, circa 1900 to 1910, large mills were established at Enville (present-day Masaryktown) and Centralia, in the west central portion of Hernando County. Centralia was founded in 1910, and managed by the Tidewater Cypress Company until 1922 (Stanaback 1976:182). The mill boasted a double band saw and had an estimated daily cut capacity of one hundred thousand board feet (Jackson n.d.). The mill town also featured a large commissary that held the capacity of four freight car loads of merchandise; more stock than any retail store in metropolitan Tampa or Jacksonville. A post office was established in Centralia on June 10, 1910, and discontinued on December 11, 1922 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962), reflecting the general growth and decline of Hernando County's timber industry. Lacoochee in Pasco County, settled in 1888, became the home of the Cummer Cypress Company in 1922 and Odessa was the home of the Dowling Lumber Mill, Lyon Pine Saw Mill, and Mueller and Lutz Saw Mill. During the 1920s, however, several small sawmills continued to operate in Hernando County, as the Florida real estate boom created a need for lumber (Stanaback 1976:183). "Even after the boom collapsed in 1929, the Brooksville Hardwood Manufacturing Company opened a hardwood mill north of the Seaboard Railroad Crossing at Brooksville" (Stanaback 1976:184).

Limerock mining began in the Annutteliga Hammock area in 1913 with the construction of the region's first rock crushing plant by John J. Bell at the Florida Rock Products Company site near Brooksville (HDR Engineering 1987:60; Stanaback 1976:188). The industry enjoyed tremendous growth during the mid to late 1920s when the Florida land boom created a great demand for construction and road building materials. In 1925, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened its quarry east of Brooksville. The Florida Portland Cement Company purchased 1000 acres in Annutteliga Hammock, and three more mining companies were begun within five years. Despite a slowdown during the Depression years, construction by the State Road Department during the 1930s stimulated the industry. In 1939, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened a new rock mine four miles northwest of Brooksville (Stanaback 1976:190). Limerock mining continues today as a mainstay of Hernando County's economy (Stanaback 1976:193).

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

4.11 Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Developments

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

> Present population about 1,000; four churches, two white and two colored. Four hotels, two restaurants, seventeen mercantile business houses, three real estate agencies, two meat and vegetable markets, two millinery and mantua [mantle] makers, one shoe shop, two barber shops, two livery stables, and one weekly newspaper, the *Brooksville Register*. In the professions, eleven lawyers, one dentist and two physicians.
>
> The town is incorporated, with excellent officials, who will preserve peace and order at any hazard. The drainage of the place is excellent, with no local cause for sickness. The streets are firm and free from sand, with good hard-road drives for many miles around to points of interest.
>
> The great freezes of 1894 and 1895 had a less positive effect on the area. The town of Wiscon was abandoned and the post office was discontinued. Service was rerouted to Brooksville on May 10, 1895 (Stanaback 1976:208; Bradbury and Hallock 1962:90).

The first decades of 1900 saw exponential growth in the infrastructure and industry of Hernando County. The Brooksville to Hudson on the Gulf Coast railroad line and the Brooksville to Tampa railroad line were completed, and two banks were established (McKethan 1989). Early communities in Hernando County near the project area included Hammock Hills, which appears on a May 1901 county map, and Ringgold (McKethan 1989). Hammock Hills was the site of a "for whites only" school in 1900. It was one of 24 schools in the county at the time.

The 1920s real estate boom and improved transportation, along with land investment speculation, led to growth and development in the area. 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. Florida State Road 5 was Hernando County's first highway, constructed in the 1920s. Linking Brooksville with Tampa, it is now known as U.S. 41. In the midst of this land boom, Hernando County received its first golf course community and country club located at Hickory Hills in the vicinity of the I-75 project area. The community was developed by H. B. Schulte Realty from Daytona Beach.

By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986:84). 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, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation (Curl 1986:84). The economic collapse brought all plans for the development of the Hickory Hills Golf Course and Country Club to a halt (Stanaback 1976). In 1929 the club house burned to the ground and the venture was completely abandoned.

At about the same time, the agriculture industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly which endangered the future of the entire citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise, and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation.

The 1930s saw the closing of banks, mines, mills and citrus packing plants, followed by widespread unemployment. In 1933, the Seaboard Air Line discontinued passenger rail service to Brooksville. By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented under the Roosevelt administration began employing large numbers of construction

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

Pasco County benefited from several small Public Works Administration's (PWA) projects such as the construction of the Women's Clubhouse in Zephyrhills and the Old State Farmer's Market and City Hall in Dade City. One public works project, the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of Brooksville, Dade City, St. Leo, San Antonio, and Zephyrhills in 1939. Dade City, population 1,811, was described as the "seat of Pasco County and . . . the commercial center of a prosperous truck-farming and citrus-fruit district" (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537). The Benedictine Abbey and the Holy Name Academy were mentioned in the descriptions of St. Leo, population 158, and San Antonio, population 411. In 1939, Brooksville had a population of 1,405. At that time, limerock quarrying was the leading industry (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390).

By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association (later Lykes-Pasco), which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. In 1938, the company experimented with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of the association's output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the United States (Horgan et al. 1992:41, 67-70).

4.12 1940s to the Present

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the general region. Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner of war (POW) camp from 1942 until 1946. Known as Company 7, the compound could accommodate approximately 200 POWs, mostly from Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. They worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer Sons Cypress Company. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar

(Horgan et al. 1992:170-171). Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city's municipal airport (Horgan et al. 1992:203-204).

After the war, the population was more mobile and many who had served at Florida's military bases during the war 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 population of Florida dramatically increased and tourism boomed. The "vacationer" accounted for one-third of Florida's economy by 1948, generating $790 million.

Population growth patterns generally followed along the modern highway routes. In 1949, two major thoroughfares, S.R. 50 and U.S. 98 were constructed through Pasco and Hernando Counties (McKethan 1989:104). Road building in the late 1940s and 1950s resulted in the expansion of the mining industry.

Throughout this period of growth and development, the St Clair/O'Neal family managed to keep much of its property. Around 1950, a second house was constructed for Estella O'Neal Blackson, Precious' daughter (Sims 2005). This building was situated next door to the original residence so that Estella could help provide care for her aging mother. This house had electricity but was never plumbed for running water. At this time, alterations occurred at the main residence. These changes included the construction of a screened porch on the front elevation and a breezeway that connected the original house to the kitchen house behind it. This breezeway consisted of a hallway and a small bathroom with a sink, toilet, and bathtub. A wash house was built west of the preserve house.

Dade City and Zephyrhills continued to grow after World War II. In Saint Leo, Saint Leo College was reestablished in 1959, while the preparatory school functions were phased out in 1964. Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948 the Pasco Packing Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice.

Interstate 75 was constructed during the mid-1960s. This new highway increased access and visibility along its route, resulting in a real estate boom (Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce 2002). Its construction also divided the St. Clair/O'Neal homesteads into two sections. Also during this time, the community of Spring Hill was constructed by the Mackle Brothers. This community helped to make Hernando one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. By 1969, 500 homes and 14,000 home sites had been sold at Spring Hill (Stanaback 1976:235).

With the population explosion, the character of Pasco County changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway. By 1993, the population of Pasco County was 293,996,

ranking as the 13th largest county in Florida. Nearly 90% of the population lived in the unincorporated areas which had increased nearly four-fold between 1970 and 1987. In 1993, Hernando County had a population of 111,695 and ranked 28th among Florida's counties. Ninety-three percent of the County's population resided in unincorporated areas (Purdum 1994:54). Today, Hernando County is the second fasting growing county in Florida. Much of this growth is in the retirement communities, such as Spring Hill. Limerock mining and stone production is Hernando County's major industries, and 20% of the county's land is devoted to agriculture. Cattle and pigs are the leading agricultural products (Purdum 1994:54). From 1970 to 1998, the population of Hernando County increased seven-fold, from approximately 17,000 to 125,000 (Hernando County Board of County Commissioners 2001).

Descendants of the pioneer O'Neal and St. Clair families continue to live on a portion of their original property adjacent to the I-75 project study corridor. This land contains the original house, constructed ca. 1889, which was occupied by descendants into the mid-1980s, the original outhouse, and the ruins of the preserve house and wash house.

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and interviews. In addition to the FMSF at the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Hernando, Pasco, and Sumter County Property Appraiser's Offices, informant interviews (Mabel Lee Sims, Toni Carrier, and Brent Weisman), and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). It should be noted that the FMSF information in this report was obtained, most recently, in November 2005. However, according to the FMSF, input is several months behind receipt of reports and site files.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, specific research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, 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 thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. In keeping with standard archaeological conventions, the metric form of measurement, followed by the English equivalent, is used in this and the Results chapter of this CRAS Report.

A review of the NRHP and the digital database of the FMSF indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the I-75 PD&E Study project APE. However, 26 known sites (Table 5.1) are located within one mile of the I-75 APE, including three (8HE493, 8HE509 and 8SM366) which are adjacent or proximate. With the exception of the three Pasco County sites which are located south of the existing project corridor, the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites are depicted in Figures 5.2 and 5.3. The total 26 resources include nine artifact scatters, five lithic scatters, one log boat (canoe), a single artifact site, one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric habitation, a historic road segment, one cattle dip vat, and an historic golf and country club. The remaining five sites (8HE289, -291, -293, --314, and -315) are poorly defined historic period resources recorded by the Hernando County Department of Planning on the basis of archival research. Since these sites were not subjected to field survey, their exact locations are uncertain and unverified.

Table 5.1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the I-75 Project APE.

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	TYPE	CULTURE	SHPO EVALUATION	REFERENCE
8PA460	Ham Slam	Campsite	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ESI 1994
8PA620	Triple Sand Trap	Single Artifact	Prehistoric	Ineligible	ACI 1997
8PA2069	Old Pasco Road	Road Segment	Post-1930	Not evaluated	ACI 2003
8HE289	Croom	Town	Spanish Amer. War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated	Sutherland 1990
8HE291	Buttgenback Mine Town	Homestead/ Bldg. Remains	Spanish Amer. War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated	Sutherland 1990
8HE293	Oriole Mill Foundations	Homestead/ Bldg. Remains	Spanish Amer. War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated	Sutherland 1990
8HE314	Mt. Pleasant Church	Building remains	Unspecified	Not evaluated	Sutherland 1990
8HE315	School (Cedar Tree)	Village/Town	Spanish Amer. War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated	Sutherland 1990
8HE366	Cypress Glen Campground	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	McMillan 2003
8HE434	Silver Lake Canoe	Log boat	Unknown	Not evaluated	FMSF 2001
8HE493	Silver Lake Campground	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Clothier 2003a
8HE507	Hickory Hill Spring	Artifact Scatter	Archaic, 7500-3000 B.C.; Amer. 20th Century	Potentially Eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE508	MacDonald Cow Dip	Cattle Dip Vat	American 20th Century	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE509	Little Tony	Lithic Scatter	Archaic, 5000-3000 B.C.	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE510	Working Girl	Artifact Scatter	Manasota, Amer. 20th Century	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE511	Sea Pond	Artifact Scatter	Safety Harbor, A.D. 900-1100	Potentially Eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE512	Long Pond	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE513	Mr. Wayne	Artifact Scatter	Post-Archaic	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE515	Hickory Hills Golf and Country Club	Historic Golf and Country Club	Early 20th Century	Not eligible	ACI 2004a
8HE540	Sunrise	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated	Quinn 2005
8SM009	Silver Lake Mound and Village	Habitation	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	FMSF 1975
8SM031	Power Line Road Pond	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic, 3000-500 B.C.	Not evaluated	Dickinson and Wayne 1982
8SM033	Prairie Pond	Artifact scatter	Late Archaic, 3000-500 B.C.	Not evaluated	Dickinson and Wayne 1982
8SM173	Korn 1	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Ellis 1998
8SM352	Wild Cow Site	Lithic Scatter	Unknown	Not evaluated	FMSF 2002
8SM366	Silver Lake Hammock	Lithic Scatter	Middle Archaic, 5000-3000 B.C.	Not evaluated	Dunbar and Glowacki 2003

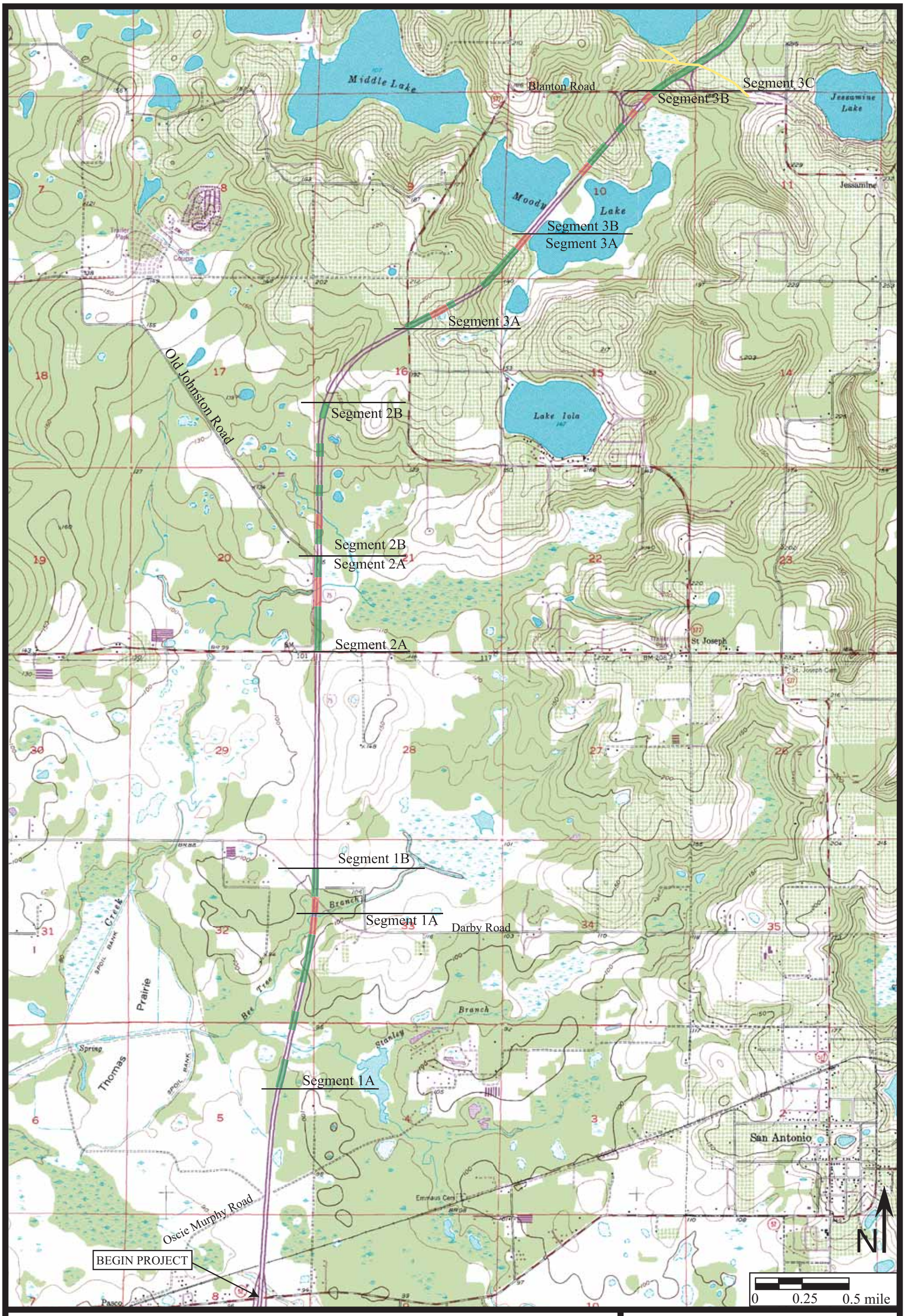


Figure 5.1 Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) Within Arbitrary Segments and Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Trails (yellow line) Within One Mile of the Project APE. Townships 24 and 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Spring Lake, Fla. 1988). Red denotes high ZAPs and green indicates moderate ZAPs; the remainder of the corridor is a low ZAP.

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

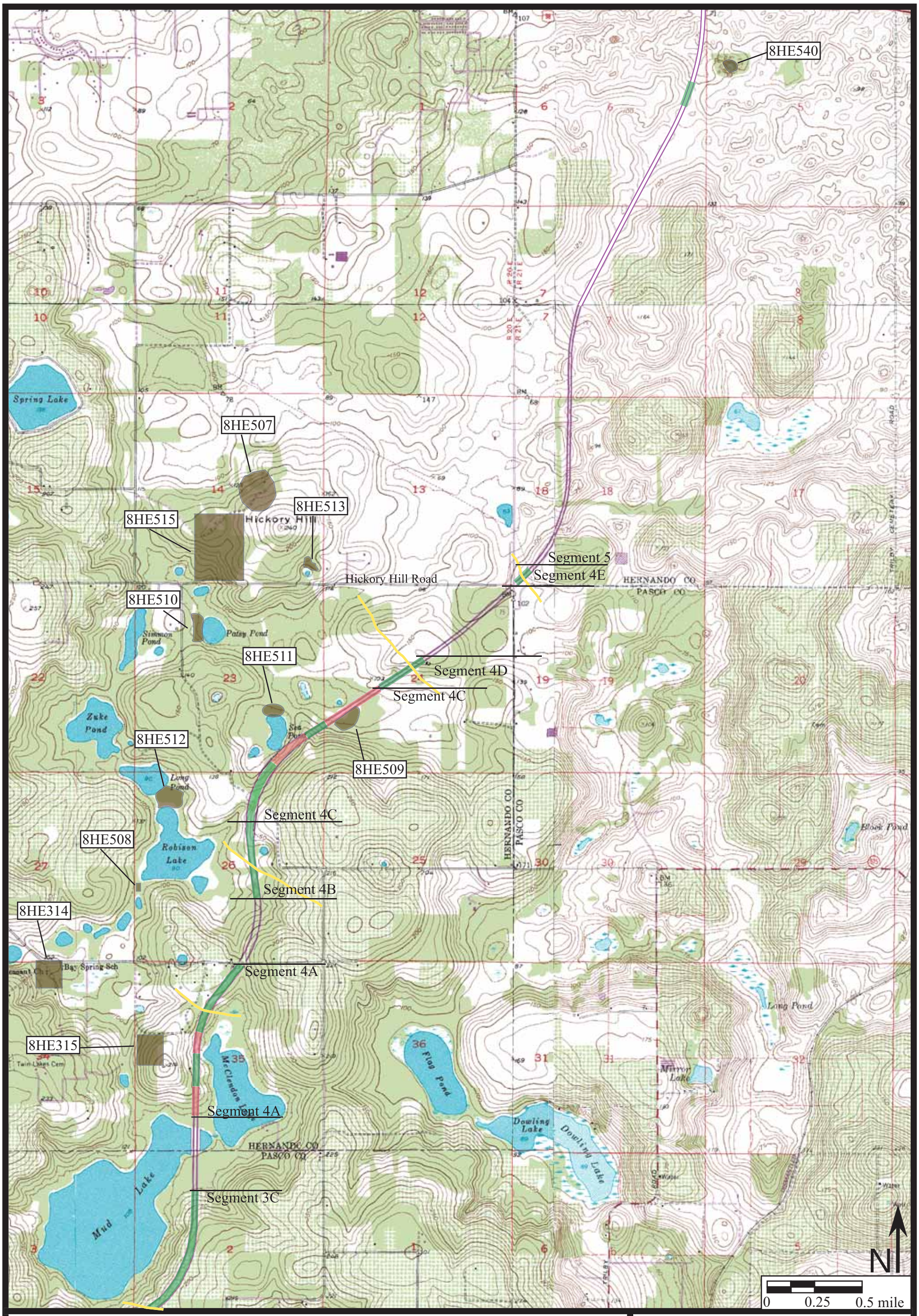


Figure 5.2 Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) Within Arbitrary Segments and Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Trails (yellow line) Within One Mile of the Project APE. Townships 23 and 24 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Lacoochee, Fla. 1960, PR 1988; Spring Lake, Fla. 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958). Red denotes high ZAPs and green indicates moderate ZAPs; the remainder of the corridor is a low ZAP.

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From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

END PROJECT
8SM352
Segment 7C
8SM31
8SM33
Segment 7C
8HE289
8SM173
8HE493
Segment 7B
Segment 7A
8SM366
8SM9
8HE434
Segment 6C
8HE366
8HE291
8HE293
Segment 6C
Segment 6B
Segment 6A
Segment 5
8HE540
Segment 6A
WITHLACOOCHEE
STATE FOREST
Oriole Lake
Rock Pond
Bird Prairie
Thomas Lake
Sancher Pond
Silver Lake
Duck RIVER
Slough
Little
Sand Hole
Wild Cow Prairie
Sand Pond
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
SUMTER CO
HERNANDO CO
Withlacoochee Island
N
0 0.25 0.5 mile

Figure 5.3 Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) Within Arbitrary Segments and Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Trails (yellow line) Within One Mile of the Project APE. Townships 22 and 23 South, Range 20 East (USGS Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Saint Catherine, Fla. 1988). Red denotes high ZAPs and green indicates moderate ZAPs; the remainder of the corridor is a low ZAP.

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

Since the 1970s, over a dozen cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted in the general area. These have been performed in association with road improvement projects, residential development, state forest land management, pipeline corridors, mining, and proposed National Cemetery sites.

Road improvement projects include a segment of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989) and proposed ponds along SR 50 (ACI 1995) in Hernando County, portions of SR 52 (Browning 1985) and I-75 (ACI 1997), and Old Pasco Road (ACI 2003) in Pasco County. During Ballo's survey of SR 50/50A, 21 archaeological sites were identified; however, none was located within a mile of I-75. In 1995, ACI surveyed 12 proposed pond sites on SR 50 between Rital Croom Road and SR 700 (ACI 1995). Although three archaeological sites were found, they are over a mile to the east of I-75. Browning's 1985 survey of SR 52 in Pasco County, from SR 55 (US 19) to SR 93 (I-75), did not result in the recording of any sites within a mile of the I-75 project corridor. 8PA620, a single artifact site (now considered an Archaeological Occurrence) was one of the 15 sites recorded during ACI's I-75 (ACI 1997) survey in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. This site is situated approximately .75 mile south of the southern project limits and is not considered NRHP eligible. During the survey of Old Pasco Road, situated less than one mile southwest of the I-75 corridor, three archaeological sites and an archaeological occurrence were recorded. Of these, only the Old Pasco Road Site (8PA2069) is within one mile of the I-75 project corridor. There was insufficient information to make an NRHP determination about 8PA2069.

Five cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted for proposed residential developments near the I-75 corridor. Survey of the Stagecoach Run property in Pasco County, situated just south of the Hernando/Pasco County line and west of I-75 (Horvath and Prentiss 1986), resulted in the recording of three lithic scatters and two artifact scatters. The Hillcrest Preserve property, located west of I-75 and immediately north of SR 52 also in Pasco County, resulted in the discovery of six archaeological sites and one archaeological occurrence (ACI 2001). However, none of the sites recorded during theses two surveys are within a mile of the project corridor. The approximately 2800-acre Hickory Hill DRI property, located adjacent to I-75 in Hernando County, resulted in the recording of eight archaeological sites (8HE507-8HE513 and 8HE515) and two archaeological occurrences. These sites include a cattle dip vat, remains associated with an historic golf and country club, a lithic scatter, and five artifact scatters. Two of the artifact scatters (8HE507 and 8HE511) were considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2004a). Also situated in Hernando County, west and adjacent to I-75, is the Kalman Pila property. This survey did not result in the discovery of any cultural resources (ACI 2004b). The most recent development survey occurred in February of 2005. An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Sunrise DRI project in Hernando County, located east of I-75 and south of SR 50, resulted in the discovery of two archeological sites. One of these, an artifact scatter (8HE540), is located within one mile of the I-75 APE; it is not considered significant.

Several projects have been conducted in the Withlacoochee State Forest in association with waterline installation, construction of restroom facilities, drill sites, and damage assessments (Ballo 1994; Clothier 2003a; 2003b; Davis 2002; 2003; Dunbar and Glowacki 2003; Lee 2000a; 2000b; Vojnovski and Newman 2002; Newman 2002). In addition, Gary Ellis compiled the site location information for sites within the Forest, provided a synopsis of this information, and produced a predictive model (Ellis et al. 1998). He summarized the 95 sites situated within the Withlacoochee State Forest and recorded seven new sites. Of the new sites, 8SM173 is the only one located within one mile of I-75; although not evaluated by the SHPO, the site was considered ineligible for the NRHP by the surveyor. Early in 2003, an area on the north shore of Silver Lake, east of I-75 within the Withlacoochee State Forest, was being vandalized by looters. This site, which was assigned site number 8SM366, contained projectile points, waste flakes, blade flakes, scrapers, and preforms (Dunbar and Glowacki 2003:13). All the artifacts were confiscated by park rangers. No evaluation of the site was made but more work was recommended. Also in 1993, during the excavation and monitoring of a trench being dug for a waterline at the Silver Lake Campground within the Withlacoochee State Forest, several pieces of lithic debris were encountered (Clothier 2003a). This site, assigned number 8HE493, was not evaluated by the recorder or SHPO. Other sites located within the State Forest include 8SM009 (FMSF 1975), 8HE366 (McMillan 2003), 8HE434 (FMSF 2001), and 8SM352 (FMSF 2002). None of these sites have been evaluated.

A Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the Sunshine Pipeline Regions 4 and 5 situated, for the most part, adjacent to I-75 in Pasco County, was conducted in 1994 by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI). Only one of the 11 archaeological sites found is located within one mile of the project corridor. This site, 8PA460, was described as a prehistoric campsite. It has not been evaluated for its NRHP eligibility (ESI 1994). There has been one survey conducted for proposed mine projects (Mayo and White 1998). This mining parcel, the Thomas Prairie mine, did not result in the recordation of any new archaeological sites. In the early 1980s, Dickinson and Wayne surveyed alternatives sites for the Veterans Administration National Cemetery in Marion and Sumter Counties. The surveyed area in Sumter County is situated adjacent to I-75 at the northern project limits. Three archaeological sites and one historic site were found in the Sumter County parcel and two of the archaeological sites (8SM31 and 8SM33) are within one mile of I-75. Both sites were recommended for further testing (Dickinson and Wayne 1982).

Based on these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the I-75 study area, as well as their likely environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special 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 including stone and clay. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus, more general regional studies (e.g., Horvath 1986; Marsh 1975), it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near permanent or semi-permanent sources of water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained margins of wetland

features such as swamps, sinkholes, wet prairies, lakes and ponds. In areas where the poorly drained soils dominate, sites tend to be located in those areas of slightly higher elevation or topographic placement.

In her assessment of the archaeological resources of Hernando County, for example, Horvath (1986) found that most sites generally are located within approximately 400 m (1300 ft) of a potable water source, are associated with relatively elevated terrain such as sand ridges, and are associated with better drained soils. Aboriginal quarries are associated with sinkholes. Roughly one-third of the sites in Hernando County are located within 10 m (33 ft) of a fresh water source, and 95% are within about 460 m (1500 ft) (Horvath 1986:105, 137). Lithic scatter type sites, which comprised 33% of the recorded sites in the county at the time of the study, tend to be located on sand ridges with an average distance to a fresh water source of 166 m (544 ft). Artifact scatters have similar environmental correlates. In an earlier study by Marsh (1975), it was found that " . . . it is the lack of water which best accounts for the absence of sites in the dry sandhills." As demonstrated by the results of archaeological survey of the proposed North Suncoast Expressway in Pasco and Hernando Counties, sites in the upland areas occupy slopes, knolls, and other elevated terrain adjacent to ponds or other wetlands (Wharton 1990:11). In the pine flatwoods, sites are associated with ridges and knolls. No sites are found in the broad flatwoods and sloughs (Wharton 1990:11).

It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. During those times, sites were associated with permanent water sources, such as deep sinkholes and springs, as well as sources of good quality lithic raw materials.

In applying these known site location predictive factors to the project area, locations along the right-of-way considered to have a high or moderate potential for prehistoric period site occurrence were identified (Figures 5.1-5.3). Specifically, these zones included the better drained, elevated lands proximate to Stanley Branch and Bee Tree Branch, Moody Lake, Mud Lake, McClendon Lake, Robinson Lake, Sea Pond, the Withlacoochee River/Silver Lake, and Wild Cow Prairie, as well as small wetlands and unnamed streams. The most common sites expected were lithic and artifact scatters.

Research to determine the potential for historic period archaeological sites along the I-75 project corridor focused on the use of federal surveyors' plats and field notes. Several historic roads were found to have crossed the present-day project corridor. The locations of these historic trails, considered to have a mostly moderate potential for historic period refuse deposits, are depicted in Figures 5.1-5.3. No other features such as homesteads or Indian mounds or fields were noted on the plats or in the field notes (State of Florida 1843a, b, c; 1844a, b; 1845a, b; 1846, 1847a). However, during initial reconnaissance of the project corridor, initial interviews with landowner Mabel Lee Sims, and subsequent conversations with University of South Florida scholars Toni Carrier and Brent Weisman, suggested the potential for late nineteenth century cultural deposits associated with the O'Neal and St. Clair family homesteads and/or the former settlement

of Twin Lakes. The likely location of such remains was to both the east and west of I-75, south of Church Street in Hernando County.

5.1.2 Historic Resource Considerations

In addition to the archaeological sites, seven historic structures and one historic cemetery (Table 5.2) were recorded previously within one-half mile of the existing I-75 right-of-way. All seven historic structures, located in Pasco County near the southern limits of the project, were recorded during survey of the historic resources of central Pasco County (Janus Research 2003). These are all Frame Vernacular style residences constructed between 1930 and 1954. None was evaluated by the Florida SHPO. The Wild Cow Cemetery (8SM34) was recorded in 1982 during survey of alternative sites for the U.S. Veterans Administration National Cemetery (Dickinson and Wayne 1982). It is located proximate to I-75 in Sumter County, just south of CR 476B. At the time of original survey, local informants indicated that the beginning date of the cemetery was not known since no formal records existed; the oldest marked burial dates to 1880. Also, it was suggested that unmarked burials may be present (Dickinson and Wayne 1982:B-52). This resource was never evaluated by the SHPO.

Table 5.2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Located Within One-half Mile of the I-75 Project Corridor.

SITE NO.	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	SHPO EVAL.
8PA1740	29928 Pasco Road	Frame Vernacular	1930	Not evaluated
8PA1741	11615 Fresco Lane	Frame Vernacular	1950	Not evaluated
8PA1743	29325 Levi Loop	Frame Vernacular	1954	Not evaluated
8PA1744	29348 Levi Loop	Frame Vernacular	1948	Not evaluated
8PA1942	30303 County Road 578	Frame Vernacular	1935	Not evaluated
8PA1964	30120 County Road 577	Frame Vernacular	1935	Not evaluated
8PA1969	18017 McCann Lane	Frame Vernacular	1930	Not evaluated
8SM34	Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery	n/a	1880+	Not evaluated

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial corridor analysis of the I-75 project APE followed by a visual reconnaissance in order to "ground truth" the moderate and high zones of archaeological probability. Field survey efforts were focused on all areas identified as having a moderate to high probability for site occurrence based on environmental data as well as the background research. The remainder of the corridor, deemed to have a low site potential, was archaeologically sampled.

Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the high and moderate probability zones, respectively. Additional shovel tests also were dug at 12.5 m (41 ft) and judgmentally around productive shovel tests in order

to determine site dimensions, as well as at 100 m (328 ft) intervals within selected areas of the low probability zones of the project APE. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.5 m (1.6 ft) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 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 maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historical/architectural field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the corridor to determine whether the potential historic structures depicted on the USGS quadrangle maps were still extant, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. An in-depth study of each identified historic resource was then conducted. Photographs of each historic resource were taken, and information needed for completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Property Appraiser's records were examined to help ascertain construction dates.

5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All the cultural materials recovered as the result of field survey were initially cleaned. Lithic artifacts were divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 10x hand lens for traces of edge damage. Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, preforms) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). The aboriginal ceramics were classified into commonly recognized types based on observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment (cf., Willey 1949. Standard references (e.g., Adams 2002; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Noël Hume 1969) were used to aide in the identification of historic period artifacts.

Artifacts and associated project-related records are being stored at the ACI office in Sarasota pending transfer to the client, if requested.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and precontact 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) were to be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Archaeological field survey entailed surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 548 shovel tests within the previously defined moderate and high probability areas (Table 6.1; Figures 6.1-6.3). Subsurface testing was conducted at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high probability zones and at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability zones. Of the 548 tests, 260 were excavated within the moderate probability zones, and 288 were in the high probability zones, including 14 placed at 12.5 m (41 ft) intervals around the positive shovel tests to delimit site boundaries. A breakdown of shovel test locations by arbitrary segment along the study segment is contained in Table 6.1. As a result of field survey, evidence for two previously recorded archaeological sites, 8HE509 and 8HE493, was found within the I-75 project APE, and two new archaeological sites, 8PA2376 and 8SM468, were discovered. In addition, one archaeological occurrence (AO) was found. Site descriptions follow, and completed FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

6.1.1 Previously Recorded Sites

8HE509: The Little Tony Site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 24 in Township 23 South, Range 20 East (USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Figure 6.2). The site occurs on Sparr fine sand, 5-8% slopes, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil (USDA 1977). The site stratigraphy consists of 0-100 cm (0-39 in) of light brown sand. Site elevation is 27 to 30 m (90-100 ft) AMSL. A small water filled sinkhole is located about 100 m (328 ft) north of the site on the opposite side of I-75. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed hardwoods and grasses (Photo 6.1).

The lithic scatter type site was originally recorded during the Hickory Hill DRI project (ACI 2004a). Systematic subsurface testing within the I-75 project APE indicated that the site extended west into the highway right-of-way. Of the total 10 shovel tests excavated at 12.5, 25, and 50 m (41, 82, and 164 ft) intervals in the general site vicinity, three (Figure 6.2) produced several pieces of lithic debitage between 50 and 100 cmbs (20-39 in). The total artifact assemblage consists of nine pieces of lithic debitage, including six coral non-decortication flakes, mostly medium and large in size; two large coral secondary decortication flakes; and one medium-sized thermally altered chert non-decortication flake. Two of the coral flakes had been thermally altered. This limited assemblage suggests that the later stages of lithic reduction, probably representing the final stages of tool manufacture or tool maintenance, were occurring.

Table 6.1. Results of Archaeological Testing Within the I-75 APE.

Segment	Location	*ZAPs and # of Shovel Tests	Results/Comments
Seg. 1: Oscie Murphy Road to north of Darby Road (Figure 6.1)	Area A: south of Bee Tree Branch	MPZ: 26 HPZ: 4	Negative results
	Area B: north of Bee Tree Branch	MPZ: 6 HPZ: 4	
Seg. 2: North of Darby Road to CR 577/ Lake Ida Road (Figure 6.1)	Area A: north and south of Cypress creek	MPZ: 20 HPZ: 10	Negative results
	Area B: Old Johnston Road, north for ¾ mile	MPZ: 16 HPZ: 10	
Seg. 3: CR 577 to Pasco/Hernando Co. line (Figures 6.1 and 6.2)	Area A: from CR 577 to south of Moody Lake	MPZ: 18 HPZ: 33	Negative results
	Area B: north of Moody Lake to US 41	MPZ: 9 HPZ: 20	Negative results
	Area C: US 41 (east of Mud Lake) to Pasco/Hernando Co. line	MPZ: 41 HPZ: 15	New site 8PA2376 found; also, AO #1
Seg. 4: Pasco/Hernando Co. line north to Powerline Corridor (vicinity of Lockhart Road) (Figure 6.2)	Area A: north of Mud Lake, west of McClendon Lake; to south of Church Street	MPZ: 10 HPZ: 77	Negative results
	Area B: east of Robinson Lake	MPZ: 18	Negative results
	Area C: east of Sea Pond	MPZ: 21 HPZ: 52	Previously recorded 8HE509 located within APE
	Area D: southeast of Hickory Hill	MPZ: 14	Negative results
	Area E: between Powerline Corridor and Lockhart Road	MPZ: 10	Negative results
Seg. 5: Powerline Corridor north to SR 50 (US 98) (Figure 6.2 and 6.3)	Area A: south of SR 50 (US 98)	MPZ: 8	Negative results
Seg. 6: SR 50 (US 98) north to Atlantic Coastline RR (Withlacoochee State Trail) (Figure 6.3)	Area A: ¾ mile north of SR 50	MPZ: 10	Negative results
	Area B: southwest of Oriole Lake	MPZ: 16	
	Area C: northwest of Oriole Lake	MPZ: 0	
Seg. 7: Atlantic Coastline RR (Withlacoochee State Trail) north to end of project, Sumter Co. (Figure 6.3)	Area A: south of the Withlacoochee River	MPZ: 7 HPZ: 7	Previously recorded HE493 located within APE
	Area B: north of the Withlacoochee River	HPZ: 34	8SM366 is adjacent to the east
	Area C: west of Wild Cow Prairie	MPZ: 10 HPZ: 22	New site 8SM468 found

* ZAPs: MPZ = Moderate; HPZ: High

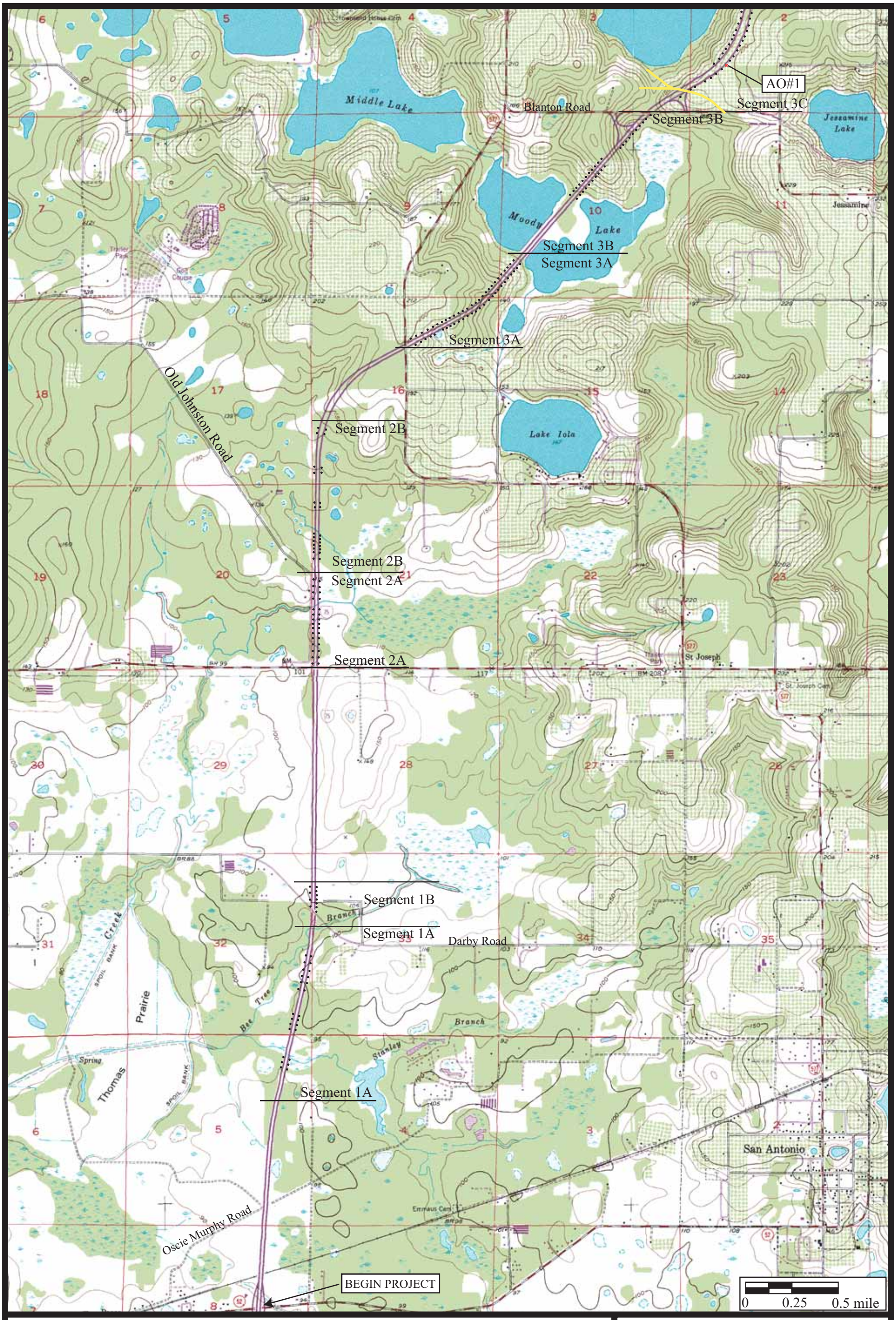

Figure 6.1 Approximate Location of Shovel Tests Within Arbitrary Segments, Archaeological Occurence (AO#1), and Historic Trails (yellow lines). Townships 24 and 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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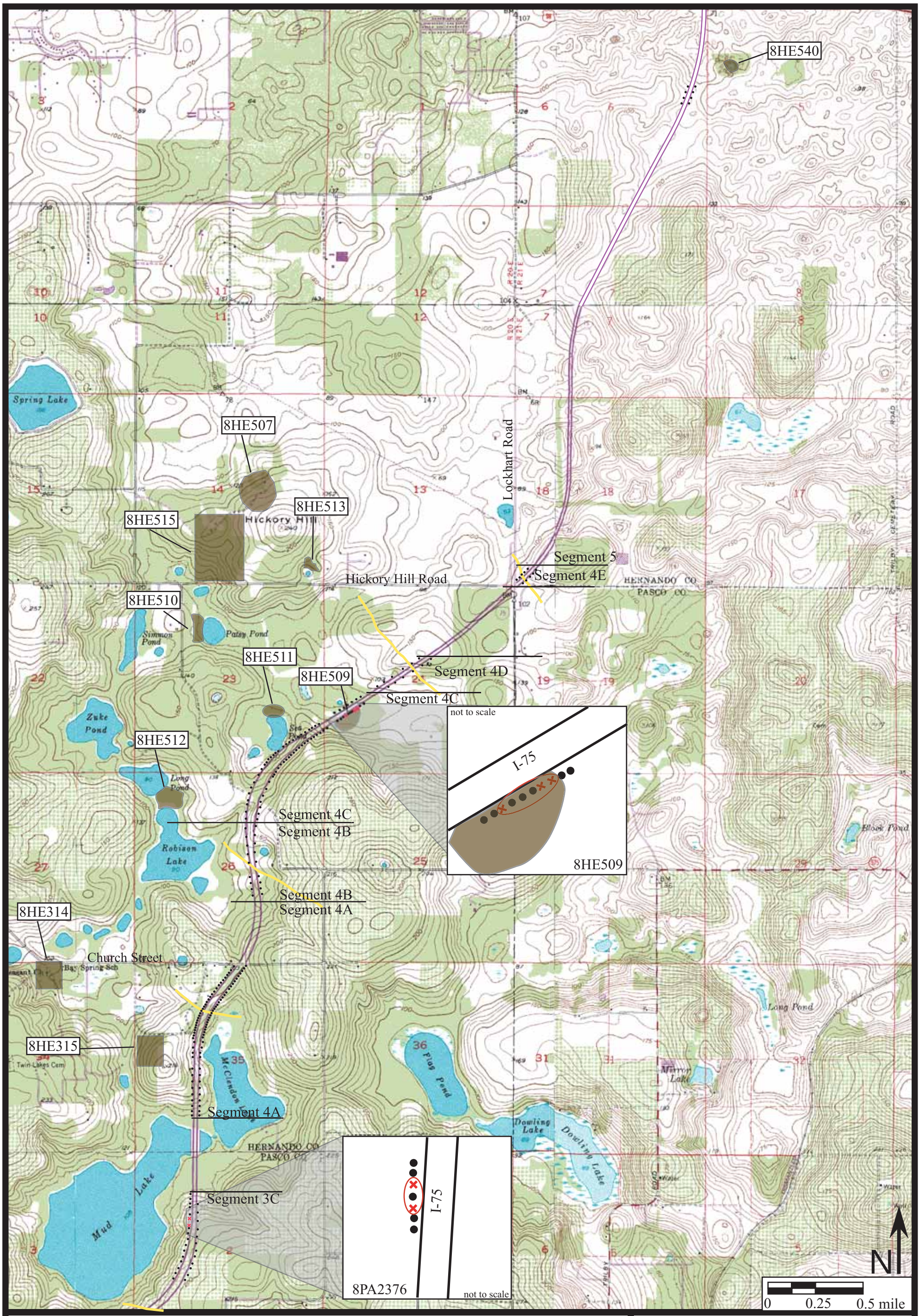

Figure 6.2 Approximate Location of Shovel Tests Within Arbitrary Segments, Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Newly Recorded Archaeological Site 8PA2376, and Historic Trails (yellow lines). Townships 23 and 24 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1988; Spring Lake, Fla. 1988 and Lacoochee, Fla. 1966, PR 1988). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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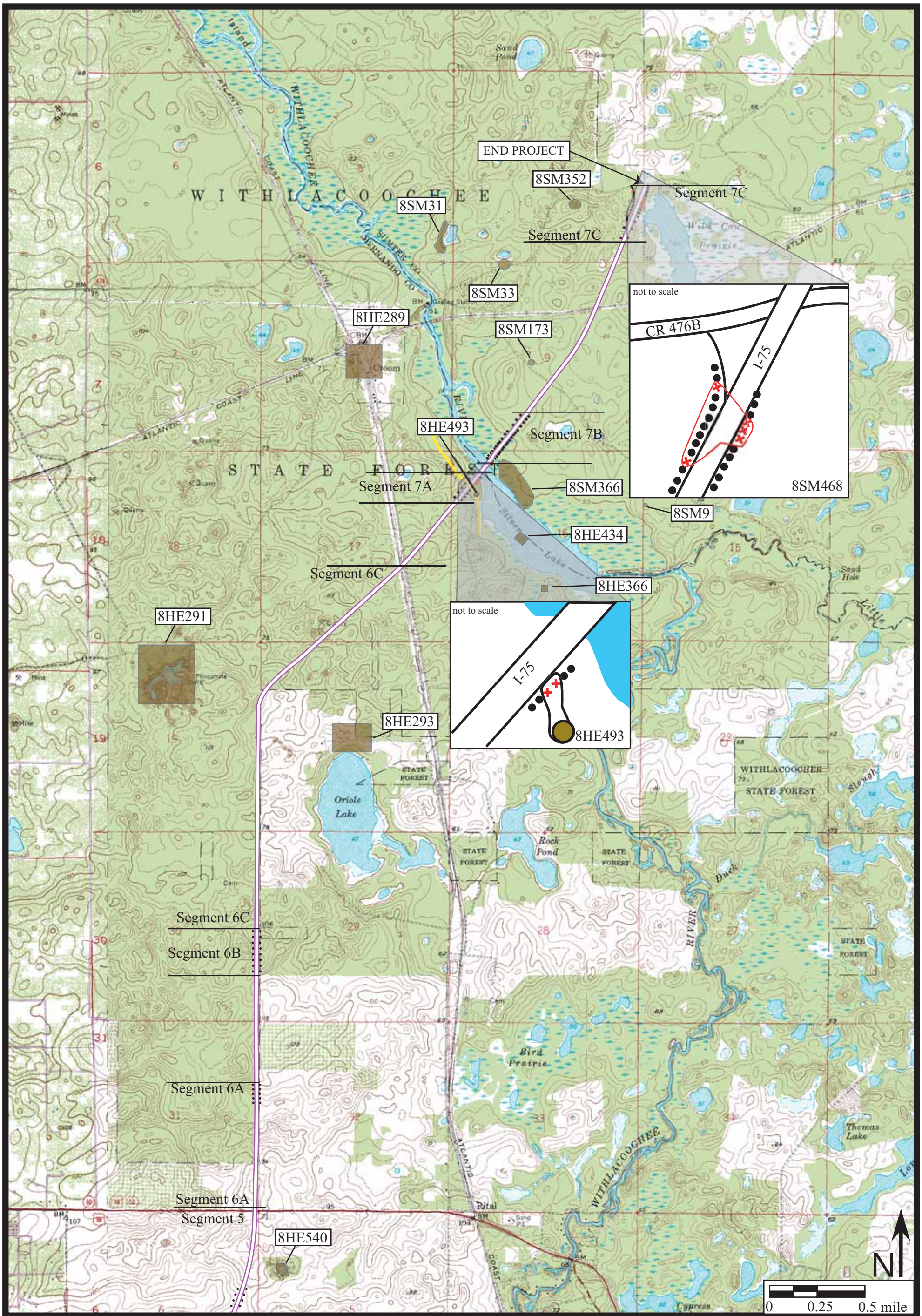

Figure 6.3 Approximate Location of Shovel Tests Within Arbitrary Segments, Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Newly Recorded Archaeological Site 8SM468, and Historic Trails (yellow lines). Townships 22 and 23 South, Range 20 East (USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958 and Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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Photo 6.1. Looking North at the Little Tony Site (8HE509).

Based upon the results of previous and current work, 8HE509 is estimated to measure 75 m (246 ft) north/south by 150 m (492 ft) east/west. Interstate-75 marks the northwestern boundary of the site area. This small lithic scatter most likely represents a short-term camp established to utilize the locally available resources of the uplands as well as the nearby water resources. Although of interest in terms of regional settlement and land use pattern studies, the Little Tony Site, as contained within the APE, is not considered significant in terms of NRHP eligibility due to the mundane nature of the assemblage, lack of culturally diagnostic materials, and lack of subsurface features. As such, the site has low research potential and no additional investigations are warranted.

8HE493: The Silver Lake Campground Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 16 in Township 22 South, Range 21 East (USGS St. Catherine, Fla. 1958; Figure 6.3). The site occurs on Candler fine sand, which is an excessively drained soil (USDA 1977). The site stratigraphy consists of 0-20 cm (0-8 in) brown sand underlain by 80 cm (32 in) of light brown sand. Site elevation is 15 to 18 m (50-60 ft) AMSL. The site is located on the south side of I-75 where it crosses the widening of the Withlacoochee River known as Silver Lake. Vegetation in the area consists of grass (Photo 6.2).

This artifact scatter site was initially recorded by personnel with the Withlacoochee State Forest while monitoring for a new water line (Clothier 2003a). The site was evidenced by a scattering of lithic debris, tools, and ceramics. Systematic subsurface testing at 12.5 and 25 m (41 and 82 ft) intervals within the I-75 project APE resulted in the northern extension of the original site boundaries. Of the six shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.3), two produced 34 pieces of lithic debitage and a Pasco Plain sherd between 30 and 100 cmbs (12-39 in). The debitage assemblage consists of 29 chert non-decortication flakes and five coral non-decortication flakes. Four of the coral and 13 of

the chert flakes had been thermally altered. The majority of debitage was medium and large in size, which is suggestive of the later stages of lithic reduction.

Photo 6.2. Looking North at the Silver Lake Campground Site (8HE493).

Based upon these and previous survey results, 8HE493 is estimated to measure approximately 100 m (328 ft) north/south by 100 m (328 ft) east/west. The northwestern boundary is I-75. The site has been disturbed by both highway construction and campground development. This small lithic scatter most likely represents a short-term camp established to utilize the locally available resources of the uplands as well as the river. The presence of Pasco Plain pottery indicates a post-Archaic component. Although of interest in terms of regional settlement and land use pattern studies, the Silver Lake Site, as contained within the APE, is not considered significant in terms of NRHP eligibility due to the mundane nature of the assemblage, lack of culturally diagnostic materials, and lack of subsurface features. As such, the site has low research potential and no additional investigations are warranted.

6.1.2 Newly Recorded Sites

8PA2376: The Pasco Line Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 2 in Township 23 South, Range 20 East in northern Pasco County (USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Figure 6.2). The site occurs on Sparr fine sand, 5-8% slopes, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil (USDA 1982). The site stratigraphy consists of an upper 20 cm (8 in) of dark brown sand underlain by light tan sand to a depth of a meter. Site elevation is 43 to 46 m (140-150 ft) AMSL. Mud Lake is located approximately 200 m (656 ft) west of the site. Vegetation in the area consists of mixed hardwoods and grasses (Photo 6.3).

Photo 6.3. Looking South at the Pasco Line Site (8PA2376).

The site was discovered through systematic subsurface testing in a moderate probability area. Testing was conducted at 12.5 and 50 m (41 and 164 ft) intervals. Of the seven shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.2), two produced lithic debitage between 40 and 100 cm (16-39 in) below surface (cmbs). The total artifact assemblage consists of seven pieces of lithic debitage and a utilized flake. The debitage includes six non-decortication flakes and one secondary decortication flake, all of coral. Five of the six were thermally altered. The non-decortication flakes were mostly small in size; the secondary decortication flake was large. This limited assemblage suggests the later stages of lithic reduction based upon the lack of early stage reduction debris and the overall small size of the flakes. This likely represents the final stages of tool manufacture or tool maintenance. The utilized flake was manufactured from a thermally altered coral non-decortication flake which measures 20.8 mm long, 19.4 mm wide, and 3.4 mm thick with a weight of 1.2 g (0.83 x 0.75 x 0.12 in, 0.04 oz). Both of the lateral margins have unifacial use damage in the form of scalar scars. Although the tool appears to have been used for scraping, the edge angles are acute, ranging between 20 and 35 degrees, which are more suitable for cutting activities.

Based upon the results of subsurface testing, 8PA2376 extends 75 m (246 ft) north/south by 25 m east/west (82 ft). The western boundary may extend outside the I-75 right-of-way. This small lithic scatter most likely represents a short-term camp established to utilize the locally available resources of the uplands as well as the nearby Mud Lake. Based on the high occurrence of thermal alteration and the exclusive use of coral, this site most likely dates from the Middle Archaic. It was during that time that coral and thermal alteration were most commonly used (Ste. Claire 1987). Although of

interest in terms of regional settlement and land use pattern studies, the Pasco Line Site, as contained within the APE, is not considered significant in terms of NRHP eligibility due to the mundane nature of the assemblage, lack of culturally diagnostic materials, and lack of subsurface features. As such, the site has low research potential and no additional investigations are warranted.

8SM468: The Wild Cow Prairie Site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 4 in Township 22 South, Range 21 East in southern Sumter County (USGS St. Catherine, Fla. 1958; Figure 6.3). The site occurs on Adamsville fine sand, bouldery subsurface and Candler sand, 5-8% slopes (USDA 1988). The site stratigraphy consists of 0-100 cm (0-39 in) light brown sand. Site elevation is 27 to 30 m (90-100 ft) AMSL. Wild Cow Prairie is located approximately 30 m (98 ft) east of the site. Vegetation in the area consists of pine, oak scrub, and grass (Photo 6.4).

Photo 6.4. Looking North at the Wild Cow Prairie Site (8SM468).

The site was discovered as the result of systematic subsurface testing in a high probability area. Testing was conducted at 12.5 and 25 m (41 and 82 ft) intervals. Of the 22 shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.3), five produced a total of 13 non-decortication flakes and a Pasco Plain rimsherd between 0 and 100 cmbs (0-39 in). Lithic artifacts also were observed on the ground surface. The debitage assemblage consists of one coral and 12 chert non-decortication flakes. The extra-large coral flake was thermally altered, as had six of the chert flakes. The chert assemblage was medium to extra-large in size. This limited assemblage suggests the later stages of lithic reduction based upon the lack of early stage reduction debris. The rimsherd is tapered with a flattened lip.

Based upon the results of subsurface testing, 8SM468 is estimated to measure 200 m (656 ft) north/south by 75 m east/west (246 ft). The western and eastern boundaries may extend outside of the I-75 right-of-way. This small artifact scatter most likely represents a short-term camp established to utilize the locally available resources of the

uplands as well as Wild Cow Prairie. Based on the recovery of a Pasco Plain sherd, a post-Archaic component is indicated. Although of interest in terms of regional settlement and land use pattern studies, the Wild Cow Prairie Site, as contained within the APE, is not considered significant in terms of NRHP eligibility due to the mundane nature of the assemblage, lack of culturally diagnostic materials, and lack of subsurface features. As such, the site has low research potential and no additional investigations are warranted.

Archaeological Occurrence (AO) #1: An "Archaeological Occurrence" is defined by the FMSF as "the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not know to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface." Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites. AO #1 is located in the southwest quarter of Section 2 in Township 24 South, Range 20 East, (Figure 6.1). It is situated at an elevation of 58 m (190 ft) AMSL, upland from Mud Lake, and east of I-75. One non-decortication flake of non-thermally altered chert was found at 50 cm (20 in) below surface in a matrix of light grey sand.

6.1.3 Negative Findings

Archival research and interviews with Mabel Lee Sims, Toni Carrier, and Brent Weisman, indicated that the areas due east and west of I-75, to the south of Church Street and north of McClendon Lake (ACI Segment 4A; Figure 6.2) had the potential for cultural deposits and features associated with the late nineteenth century settlement of Twin Lakes and/or the homesteads of the O'Neal and St. Clair families. Previous work by Toni Carrier within the property currently owned by Mabel Lee Sims, as situated west of the I-75 PD&E Study project APE, indicated archaeological evidence of nineteenth century homestead activity. Accordingly, 77 shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals and 10 at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within and adjacent to the I-75 right-of-way within this segment. As a result, no cultural materials were discovered. While it appears that an as yet unrecorded historic period archaeological site may be located proximate to the I-75 study corridor, outside the project archaeological APE, the delineation of site boundaries, internal structure, and subsurface features, plus an evaluation of significance, was beyond the scope of this transportation project.

6.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, five previously unidentified historic buildings were recorded in the FMSF (8HE552-8HE556; Figure 6.4). In addition, the previously recorded Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34; Figure 6.5) was updated and evaluated. The five historic structures within the project APE are Frame Vernacular style buildings, constructed from ca. 1889 to ca. 1950. Of these, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554) appears potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP based upon its associations with the St. Clair and O'Neal families who were founding members of the Twin Lakes community. The building is also a good and intact example

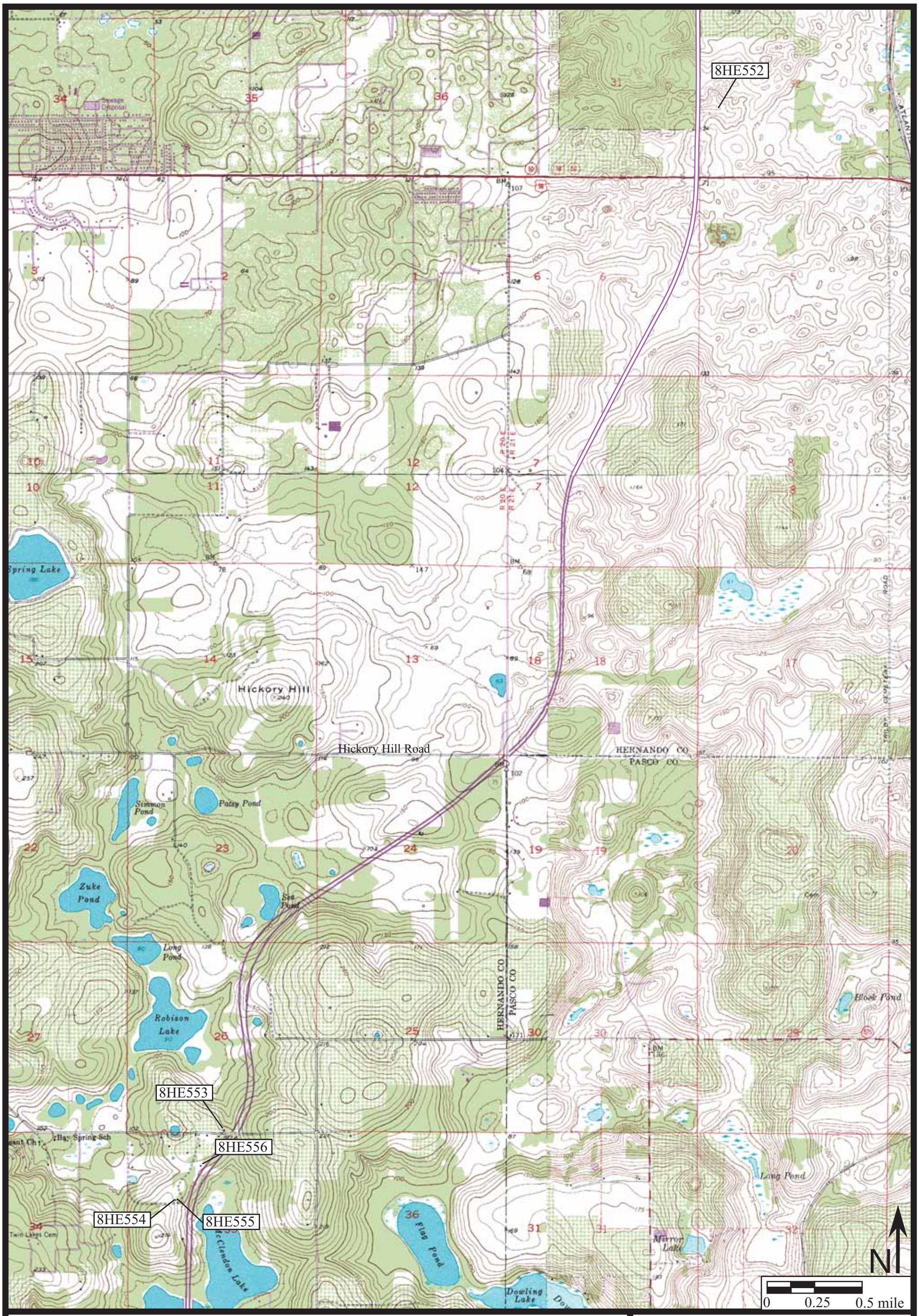

Figure 6.4 Newly Recorded Historic Resources Within the Project APE. Townships 22 and 23 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Spring Lake, Fla. 1988; Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958; Lacoochee, Fla. 1960, PR 1988).

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Figure 6.5 Previously Recorded Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34) Within the Project APE. Township 22 South, Range 21 East (USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958).

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of the Frame Vernacular style from the 1880s, a resource which is not commonly found in the state of Florida. One other historic residence, the ca. 1950 Estella's House (8HE555), is also located on the original St. Clair/O'Neal property. However, this resource, as well as the other three newly recorded buildings, represents a common type of architecture found throughout Hernando County. None appears potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. The historic cemetery (Figure 6.5) also is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Completed FMSF forms for each resource are contained in Appendix B, and brief descriptions follow.

8HE552: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence, located at +/- 6350 Windmere Road, was constructed ca. 1940. The rectangular, wood frame building rests upon a pier foundation, is clad with wood drop siding, and is topped with a gable roof (Photo 6.5). Window openings are comprised of two-light, metal frame awning windows independently set. The main entrance is defined by a three-panel wood swing door with a diamond motif. Exterior ornament is limited to wood cornerboards and fascia and exposed rafters. Alterations and additions to this building include the replacement of windows and doors and the construction of a shed on the north elevation ca. 1970. A wood and metal frame barn is located to the east of this structure. This Frame Vernacular building is a common type found throughout Hernando County. In addition, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. As a result, 8HE552 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 6.5. +/- 6350 Windmere Road (8HE552).

8HE553: This Frame Vernacular style residence, located at +/- 28011 Church Road, was constructed ca. 1940. The one-story, rectangular shaped building is set upon a concrete block pier foundation and topped with a front gable roof clad with 5-V crimp metal. Window openings are defined by independently set one-over-one, double-hung sash wood frame windows (Photo 6.6). An open porch is located at the south entrance. Decorative features consist of wood window surrounds. A room addition was constructed on the north elevation ca. 1950. Ancillary features include an outhouse contemporary to the building located to the west. 8HE553 is in ruinous condition. Limited research revealed no significant historical associations with this property. In addition, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout the area. As a result, 8HE553 does not appear potentially NRHP eligible.

Photo 6.6. +/- 28011 Church Road (8HE553).

8HE554: The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence was constructed ca. 1889 in the Frame Vernacular style. Located at 455 Cardwell Street, the one-story, wood frame house was originally rectangular in shape with a detached, rectangular shaped kitchen building to the rear. However, the two buildings were connected by a breezeway and bathroom ca. 1950. Although the building originally sat upon tree stump piers, it currently rests atop a combination of the original stumps and concrete blocks. The exterior walls consist of vertical cedar plank siding and drop siding. A side gable roof with shed extensions tops the building; the roof is clad with 5-V crimp and corrugated metal. A brick fireplace previously existed on the exterior east wall. The firebox, which is visible from the exterior, is the only extant part of this feature. A screened porch, constructed ca. 1950, is located on the south (front) elevation.

The main portion of the building can be defined by its original fenestration pattern. The south elevation consists of two bays (Photo 6.7). A screened porch is located on the eastern bay while the western portion is defined by one window opening containing an original one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood frame window.

Photo 6.7. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), south elevation.

Both the east and west elevations of the main portion of the house are very similar in design. Each features three bays. However, the west elevation consists of three independently set window openings (Photo 6.8). The southern and center bays on this elevation contain an original one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood frame window while the northern bay has been covered with plywood. The southern bay of the east elevation is comprised of the screened porch (Photo 6.9). Within the center bay there is an opening in the wall where the chimney once stood. Original bricks from this feature lie scattered on the ground where it collapsed. Next to this opening is a replacement three-light, wood frame fixed window (ca. 1950). The last bay features a six-light casement window covered with a single wood plank shutter (Photo 6.9).

Photo 6.8. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), west elevation.

Photo 6.9. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), south and east elevations.

The north elevation marks the rear of the residence and features a replacement three-light, wood frame fixed window (ca. 1950) and the breezeway which connects the original house to the kitchen (Photo 6.10). The west elevation of the kitchen and breezeway portion of the house can be divided into three bays. The southern bay features a door sized opening into the breezeway. The central bay features a window opening covered with plywood while the northern bay features a wood plank door which accesses the kitchen. The north elevation of the kitchen features two bays. The west bay consists of a two-light wood casement window while the east bay opening is covered with plywood (Photo 6.11). Located on the east elevation of the kitchen building are three bays. The northern bay consists of a window opening covered with plywood, and the center bay features a wood plank door which provides entrance into the pantry (Photo 6.11). The southern bay features a six-light wood frame window.

Photo 6.10. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), west elevation of breezeway and kitchen house.

The interior of the main portion of the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence consists of five rooms and the screened porch. The simple massed plan is two rooms wide and three rooms deep. This plan features three bedrooms situated along the left (west) side of the building. In addition to individual wood doors leading from each bedroom into the center of the house, the front (south) bedroom and middle bedroom are also adjoined via a solid wood door. The east portion of the house consists of the screened porch at the front (south) which opens onto a living room with a fireplace. A fourth bedroom is located behind (north of) the living room. A hallway separates the two back (north) bedrooms. This hallway opens onto a breezeway which provides access to the bathroom on the east and the kitchen on the north. A large pantry is located east of the kitchen. Much of the original flooring, walls, joists, doors and cabinetry is still extant.

Photo 6.11. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), north and east elevation of breezeway and kitchen house.

Ancillary features to the main residence include Estella's House (8HE555), a ca. 1950 Frame Vernacular style residence (Photo 6.12) located approximately ten feet east of the main residence. In addition, a preserve house (ca. 1940; Photo 6.12) and wash house (ca. 1950) are located to the west. Both of these wood frame buildings are in a ruinous condition. An outhouse contemporary to the main residence is located to the northeast, but was not currently visible or accessible.

Photo 6.12. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), Estella's House (8HE555) and preserve house ruins (left of residence).

This historic residence has undergone only minor alterations, and thus, continues to convey its historic appearance. It maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its significant historical associations with the development of the community of Twin Lakes, and for its architectural style. Built ca. 1889 by Nathaniel O'Neal at the time of his marriage to Precious St. Clair, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is as an early and rare example of Frame Vernacular architecture. The building continued to serve as a residence for descendants of Nathaniel O'Neal and Precious St. Clair until the 1980s. While no longer lived in, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence currently serves as a safe storage place for family heirlooms, including furnishings and household implements.

8HE555: Located next to the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554) at 455 Cardwell, Estella's House was built ca. 1950 for Estella O'Neal Blackson, daughter of Precious St. Clair O'Neal, who resided next door. The rectangular Frame Vernacular style building is set upon a concrete block pier foundation and is topped with a front gable roof. Clad with wood drop siding, the one-story, three room residence maintains original one-over-one, double-hung sash windows (Photo 6.13). The main entrance is defined by a two-panel, wood swing door. Decorative features consist of cornerboards and wood window and door surrounds. The front porch was enclosed ca. 1960 creating the third room. Although this residence was wired for electricity, it has never had indoor plumbing and therefore contains no bathroom. While the house maintains much of its architectural integrity, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout the area and exhibits no outstanding architectural features. As a result, this residence does not appear individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, since it is located immediately adjacent to 8HE554 and has been owned by the same family, this house could be considered a contributing resource if 8HE554 is ever listed in the NRHP.

Photo 6.13. Estella's House, 455 Cardwell Street (8HE555).

8HE556: Constructed ca. 1940, this Frame Vernacular style residence is currently located at 1012 Cardwell Road. The rectangular-shaped building rests upon a pre-cast concrete and concrete block foundation and is topped with a front gable roof. Clad with wood drop siding, the one-story residence features a closed porch with a hip roof on the north elevation (Photo 6.14). Window openings consist of two-over-two, double-hung sash wood frame windows and two-over-two, single-hung sash, metal-frame windows (ca. 1980). Exterior ornament includes wood window surrounds, louvered vents in the gable face, and exposed rafters. This building was relocated from the McClendon Lake area to its present site ca. 1950. At this time the north porch was partially enclosed. Limited research revealed no significant historical associations with this property. In addition, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout the area. Therefore, it appears that 8HE556 is not potentially NRHP eligible.

Photo 6.14. 1012 Cardwell Road (8HE556).

8SM34: The Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery is located in the southwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 22 South, Range 21 East (USGS St. Catherine, Fla. 1958; Figure 6.5). It originally was recorded in 1982 by SouthArc, Inc. during survey of alternative sites for the U.S. Veterans Administration National Cemetery (Dickinson and Wayne 1982). Located directly east of the I-75 right-of-way and just south of CR 476B in Sumter County (Photos 6.15 and 6.16), the cemetery contains the marked graves of 10 individuals. The earliest marked graves date to 1880; the most recent marker is from 1908. Undated markers are at the gravesites of Stephen Weeks and Charles L. Branch, who served as volunteers in the "Indian Wars," as well as the gravesite of Thomas Mobley, a Confederate Infantryman from "Co D 42 Ala" (Stallings 2004). According to Dickinson and Wayne, at the time of their survey in 1982, local informants indicated that the beginning date of the cemetery was not known since no formal records existed. Also,

it was believed that the cemetery contained more burials than the number indicated by the headstones present (Dickinson and Wayne 1983:B-52). This resource was never evaluated by the Florida SHPO (FMSF).

Field survey conducted for the I-75 CRAS indicated that the Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery is well maintained and enclosed with a chainlink fence. Burials are oriented east/west. Of the 10 burials, eight are marked with marble headstones, of which two are broken. The two concrete headstones are each paired with concrete footstones. Among the ten individuals buried at this cemetery are members of the Smith, Benton and Pemberton families, including three children. No plantings or grave furniture are associated with the ten burials, and no depressions indicating possible unmarked graves were observed. Photographs 6.15 and 6.16 illustrate the existing conditions, including the physical relationship to I-75 and CR 476B. The cemetery is separated from the I-75 right-of-way by a stand of oaks and pines, which provide a visual buffer. Given the absence of known associations with persons or events significant to local history, as well as the absence of noteworthy historic landscape design or architectural features, 8SM34 is not considered to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 6.15. Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34) looking west towards I-75.

Photo 6.16. Northwest portion of the Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery, looking northwest towards I-75 and the overpass at CR 476B.

6.3 Preliminary Ponds Analysis

A preliminary analysis of 99 proposed stormwater management facilities (SMF) was conducted as part of this CRAS. The locations of proposed SMFs, and the results of analysis, are contained in Appendix C. In summary, on the basis of background research and windshield survey, no archaeological sites or historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to any proposed SMF area. However, SMF 18B lies within the boundaries of the historic 160-acre Nathaniel and Margaret O'Neal homesteads, granted in the years 1889 and 1891, respectively. Thus, SMF 18B is one of 16 proposed pond sites considered to have a high archaeological sit potential, and would require CRAS fieldwork if it is selected as a preferred pond site.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

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

7.1 Archaeological Sites

Two new archaeological sites and one archaeological occurrence were recorded as a result of this survey. In addition, evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites were found to extend into the I-75 project APE. The total four sites include two lithic scatters (8HE509 and 8PA2376) and two artifact scatters (8HE493 and 8SM468). These sites are limited in terms of artifact density and diversity and are considered to have low research potential. Thus, they do not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are warranted at these sites.

7.2 Historic Structures

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, five new resources (8HE552-8HE556) were recorded in the FMSF and one previously recorded historic resource, the Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34) was updated and evaluated. Of the five newly recorded structures, four Frame Vernacular style residences, HE552, 8HE553, 8HE555, and 8HE556, are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP given their common style and absence of significant historical associations. Similarly, the previously recorded Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM034) is not considered to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. 8SM34, which contains the marked graves of ten individuals, lies well outside the proposed project ROW, and thus, will not be impacted by this project.

One newly recorded historic resource, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence (8HE554), is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The one-story, Frame Vernacular style house was constructed ca. 1889 by Nathaniel O'Neal at the time of his marriage to Precious St. Clair. The St. Clair and O'Neal families, both of Black Seminole descent, were pioneer settlers of the Twin Lakes community. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is the oldest surviving residence from this community. The structure is an early example of Florida vernacular architecture of which good examples are rare. Modifications have been minimal, and the residence reflects life from the late-1800s till the mid-1900s. This example retains a high degree of historic integrity and appears eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, at the local level, for its associations with the development of the Twin Lakes Community. In addition, this resource is eligible under Criterion C at the local level as an uncommon example of Frame Vernacular architecture from the late 1880s in Florida.

The boundary of the historic property encompasses two parcels (R35 423 20 0000 0320 0000 and R35 4230 20 0000 0300 0000; see Figure 7.1) which total approximately 1.5 acres; the parcel lines go through the middle of the houses. Both the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence and the adjacent Estella's House (8HE555), as well as the immediate historic setting, are located within the proposed NRHP boundary. 8HE555 has been owned by the same family and could be considered a contributing resource if 8HE554 is ever listed in the NRHP. The eastern boundary of the 1.5-acre historic property lies approximately 107 m (350 ft) west of the I-75 right-of-way, outside of the PD&E Study project APE. No land will be taken from the two parcels, and proposed improvements should have no effect on the historic property. Large trees provide a visual buffer between the historic houses and I-75.

In conclusion, project development should have no involvement with any cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources, which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 7.1. Approximate Boundaries of the Potentially NRHP-eligible St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence, Brooksville, Hernando County, Florida (Map provided by Hernando County Property Appraiser 2006).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms – Archaeological Sites

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 PA2376
Recorder Site #
Field Date 10/10/05
Form Date 11/4/05

[X] Original
[ ] Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Pasco Line — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS I-75, Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individ. [ ] private-unspecifd. [ ] city [ ] county [X] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] Native Amer. [ ] unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 23 S Range 20 E Section 2 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [X] NW [ ] SE [ ] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 374490 Northing 3145610
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to

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

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

SETTING *

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

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

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

*FUNCTION **

[ ] none specified
[X] campsite
[ ] extractive site
[ ] habitation (prehistoric)
[ ] homestead (historic)
[ ] farmstead
[ ] village (prehistoric)
[ ] town (historic)
[ ] quarry

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

Aboriginal*

[ ] Alachua
[ ] Archaic, Early
[X] Archaic, Middle
[ ] Archaic, Late
[ ] Archaic unspecifiec
[ ] Belle Glade I
[ ] Belle Glade II
[ ] Belle Glade III
[ ] Belle Glade IV
[ ] Belle Glade unspec
[ ] Cades Pond
[ ] Deptford
[ ] Englewood
[ ] Fort Walton
[ ] Glades Ia
[ ] Glades Ib
[ ] Glades I unsp.
[ ] Glades IIa
[ ] Glades IIb
[ ] Glades IIc
[ ] Glades II unsp.
[ ] Glades IIIa
[ ] Glades IIIb
[ ] Glades IIIc
[ ] Glades III unsp.
[ ] Glades unspec.
[ ] Hickory Pond
[ ] Leon-Jefferson
[ ] Malabar I
[ ] Malabar II
[ ] Manasota
[ ] Mount Taylor
[ ] Norwood
[ ] Orange
[ ] Paleoindian
[ ] Pensacola
[ ] Perico Island
[ ] Safety Harbor
[ ] St. Augustine
[ ] St. Johns Ia
[ ] St. Johns Ib
[ ] St. Johns I unspec.
[ ] St. Johns IIa
[ ] St. Johns IIb
[ ] St. Johns IIc
[ ] St. Johns II unspec.
[ ] St. Johns unspecif.
[ ] Santa Rosa
[ ] Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
[ ] Seminole: Colonization
[ ] Seminole: 1st War To 2d
[ ] Seminole: 2d War to 3d
[ ] Seminole: 3d War On
[ ] Seminole unspecified
[ ] Swift Creek, Early
[ ] Swift Creek, Late
[ ] Swift Creek, unspecif.
[ ] Transitional
[ ] Weeden Island I
[ ] Weeden Island II
[ ] Weeden Island unspec.
[ ] Prehistoric nonceramic
[ ] Prehistoric ceramic
[ ] Prehistoric unspecified

Nonaboriginal*

[ ] First Spanish 1513-99
[ ] First Spanish 1600-99
[ ] First Spanish 1700-1763
[ ] First Spanish unspecified
[ ] British 1763-1783
[ ] Second Spanish 1783-1821
[ ] American Territorial 1821-45
[ ] American Civil War 1861-65
[ ] American 19th Century
[ ] American 20th Century
[ ] American unspecified
[ ] African-American

[ ] Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity no subsurface features, common type of site in region

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HR6E06401-97 Florida Master Site File/Div. of Historical Resources/ R.A. Gray Bldg/ 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (904) 487-2299/Suncom 277-2299/Fax (904) 921-0372/E-mail fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Computer Document File P:\FSF\DOCS\FORMS\AR _FORM_V2.2DOC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA2376

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

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

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

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 7 ST; 2 positive, 12.5 & 50 m intervals
1 m deep, 50 cm diameter, 1/4" screen
boundaries outside of ROW not determined

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 1875 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 40-100 cmbs
0-20 cm dark brown sand, 20-100 cm light brown sand
75 m N/S x 25 m E/W

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

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

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures road construction / road construction / none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 8 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 8 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 7 coral flakes (6 non-decort, 1 secondary), 1 coral flake tool

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Mud Lake Distance (m)/bearing 200 m W

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation grass and mixed hardwoods

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 43 meters Max Elevation 46 meters

Present land use Interstate right-of-way

SCS soil series Sparr fine sand, 5-8% Soil association Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

artifacts, notes, maps, etc. on file ACI, Sarasota

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI (2005) I-75 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-75 (SR 93) from North of SR 52 In Pasco County to South of CR476B in Sumter County Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth A. Horvath / (850) 926-9285 / acinorth@comcast.net

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. / Tallahassee Area Office / 98 Hickorywood Dr. / Crawfordville, FL 32327

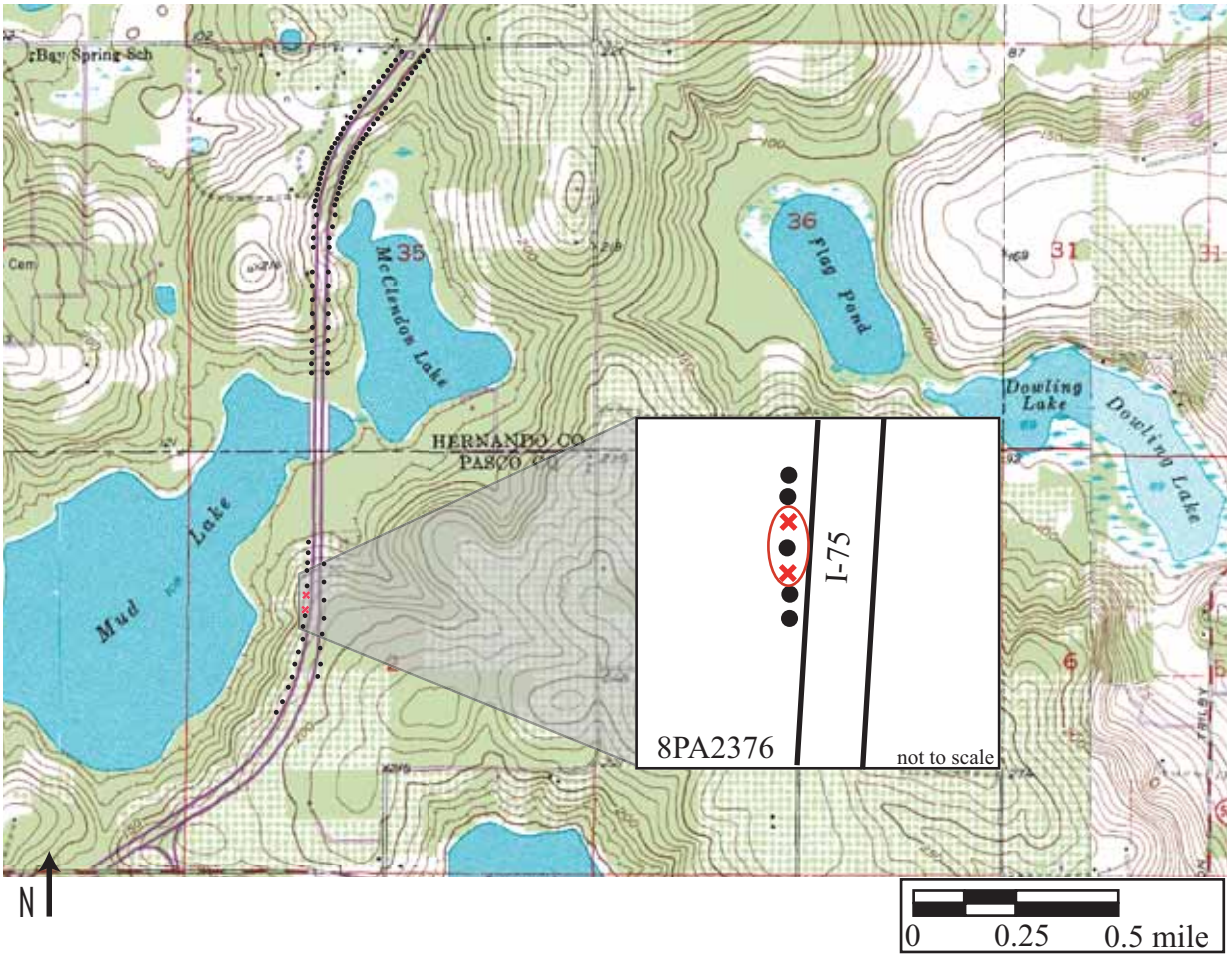
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1988
and Lacoochee, Fla. 1966, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 HE493
Recorder Site #
Field Date 10/15/05
Form Date 11/4/05

☐ Original
☒ Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Silver Lake Campground — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS I-75, Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date St. Catherine 1958 — County Hernando
Township 22 S Range 21 E Section 16 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☒ NW ☐ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☐ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 380890 Northing 3161930
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to

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

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

☐ Other

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

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

*FUNCTION **

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

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

Aboriginal*

☐ Alachua	☐ Englewood	☐ Glades unspec.	☐ St. Augustine	☐ Seminole: 2d War to 3d	
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ Fort Walton	☐ Hickory Pond	☐ St. Johns Ia	☐ Seminole: 3d War On	
☒ Archaic, Middle	☐ Glades Ia	☐ Leon-Jefferson	☐ St. Johns Ib	☐ Seminole unspecified	
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ Glades Ib	☐ Malabar I	☐ St. Johns I unspec.	☐ Swift Creek, Early	
☐ Archaic unspecifiec	☐ Glades I unsp.	☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Johns IIa	☐ Swift Creek, Late	
☐ Belle Glade I	☐ Glades IIa	☐ Manasota	☐ St. Johns IIb	☐ Swift Creek, unspecif.	
☐ Belle Glade II	☐ Glades IIb	☐ Mount Taylor	☐ St. Johns IIc	☐ Transitional	
☐ Belle Glade III	☐ Glades IIc	☐ Norwood	☐ St. Johns II unspec.	☐ Weeden Island I	
☐ Belle Glade IV	☐ Glades II unsp.	☐ Orange	☐ St. Johns unspecif.	☐ Weeden Island II	
☐ Belle Glade unspec	☐ Glades IIIa	☐ Paleoindian	☐ Santa Rosa	☐ Weeden Island unspec.	
☐ Cades Pond	☐ Glades IIIb	☐ Pensacola	☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	☐ Prehistoric nonceramic	
☐ Deptford	☐ Glades IIIc	☐ Perico Island	☐ Seminole: Colonization	☒ Prehistoric ceramic	
☐ Other	☐ Glades III unsp.	☐ Safety Harbor	☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2d	☐ Prehistoric unspecified	

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

(Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity
no subsurface features, common type of site in region

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE493

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

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

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

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 6 ST; 2 positive, 12.5 and 25 m intervals
1 m deep, 50 cm diameter, 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 10,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 30-100 cmbs
0-20 cm brown sand, 20-100 cm light brown sand
100 m N/S x 100 m E/W

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

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

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures road & campground construction/ road construction/ none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 35 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 35 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 34 non-decortication flakes (5 coral), 1 ceramic

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

1.	thermal alteration	N=	17	5.		N=		9.		N=	
2.	Pasco Plain	N=	1	6.		N=		10.		N=	
3.		N=		7.		N=		11.		N=	
4.		N=		8.		N=		12.		N=	

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Silver Lake Distance (m)/bearing 10 m N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation grass

Topography* lake shore Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 18 meters

Present land use Interstate right-of-way

SCS soil series Candler fine sand Soil association Candler-Tavares-Paola

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

artifacts, notes, maps, etc. on file ACI, Sarasota

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI (2005) I-75 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-75 (SR 93) from North of SR 52 In Pasco County to South of CR476B in Sumter County Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth A. Horvath / (850) 926-9285 / acinorth@comcast.net

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. / Tallahassee Area Office / 98 Hickorywood Dr. / Crawfordville, FL 32327

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

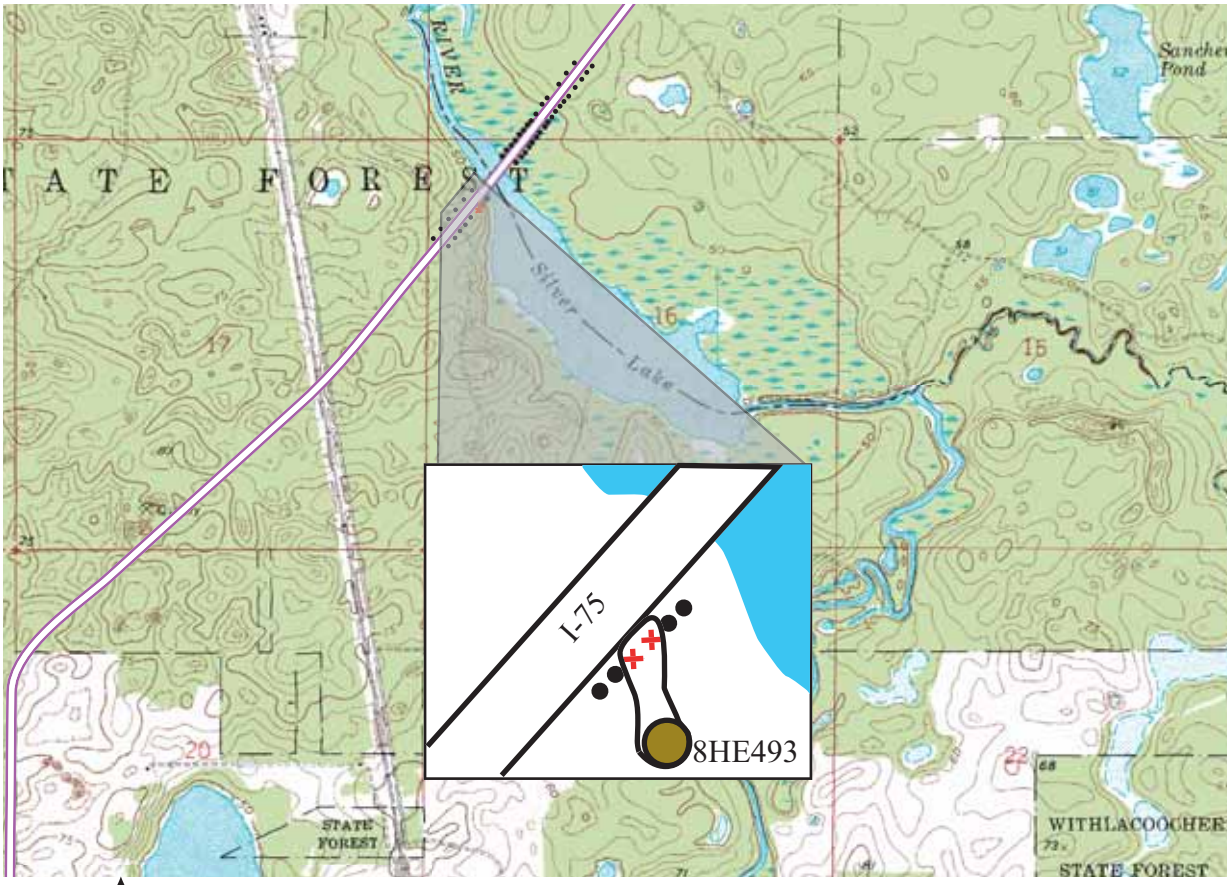
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 HE493

USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958 and
Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 SM468
Recorder Site #
Field Date 10/15/05
Form Date 11/4/05

[X] Original
[ ] Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Wild Cow Prairie — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS I-75, Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individ. [ ] private-unspecifd. [ ] city [ ] county [X] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] Native Amer. [ ] unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date St. Catherine, Fla. 1958 — County Sumter
Township 22 S Range 21 E Section 4 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [ ] NW [X] SE [ ] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 382240 Northing 3164290
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to

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

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

SETTING *

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

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

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

*FUNCTION **

[ ] none specified
[X] campsite
[ ] extractive site
[ ] habitation (prehistoric)
[ ] homestead (historic)
[ ] farmstead
[ ] village (prehistoric)
[ ] town (historic)
[ ] quarry

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

Aboriginal*

[ ] Alachua
[ ] Archaic, Early
[ ] Archaic, Middle
[ ] Archaic, Late
[ ] Archaic unspecifiec
[ ] Belle Glade I
[ ] Belle Glade II
[ ] Belle Glade III
[ ] Belle Glade IV
[ ] Belle Glade unspec
[ ] Cades Pond
[ ] Deptford
[ ] Englewood
[ ] Fort Walton
[ ] Glades Ia
[ ] Glades Ib
[ ] Glades I unsp.
[ ] Glades IIa
[ ] Glades IIb
[ ] Glades IIc
[ ] Glades II unsp.
[ ] Glades IIIa
[ ] Glades IIIb
[ ] Glades IIIc
[ ] Glades III unsp.
[ ] Glades unspec.
[ ] Hickory Pond
[ ] Leon-Jefferson
[ ] Malabar I
[ ] Malabar II
[ ] Manasota
[ ] Mount Taylor
[ ] Norwood
[ ] Orange
[ ] Paleoindian
[ ] Pensacola
[ ] Perico Island
[ ] Safety Harbor
[ ] St. Augustine
[ ] St. Johns Ia
[ ] St. Johns Ib
[ ] St. Johns I unspec.
[ ] St. Johns IIa
[ ] St. Johns IIb
[ ] St. Johns IIc
[ ] St. Johns II unspec.
[ ] St. Johns unspecif.
[ ] Santa Rosa
[ ] Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
[ ] Seminole: Colonization
[ ] Seminole: 1st War To 2d
[ ] Seminole: 2d War to 3d
[ ] Seminole: 3d War On
[ ] Seminole unspecified
[ ] Swift Creek, Early
[ ] Swift Creek, Late
[ ] Swift Creek, unspecif.
[ ] Transitional
[ ] Weeden Island I
[ ] Weeden Island II
[ ] Weeden Island unspec.
[ ] Prehistoric nonceramic
[X] Prehistoric ceramic
[ ] Prehistoric unspecified
[ ] Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

Nonaboriginal*

[ ] First Spanish 1513-99
[ ] First Spanish 1600-99
[ ] First Spanish 1700-1763
[ ] First Spanish unspecified
[ ] British 1763-1783
[ ] Second Spanish 1783-1821
[ ] American Territorial 1821-45
[ ] American Civil War 1861-65
[ ] American 19th Century
[ ] American 20th Century
[ ] American unspecified
[ ] African-American

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity no subsurface features, common type of site in region

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HR6E06401-97 Florida Master Site File/Div. of Historical Resources/ R.A. Gray Bldg/ 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (904) 487-2299/Suncom 277-2299/Fax (904) 921-0372/E-mail fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Computer Document File P:\FSF\DOCS\FORMS\AR _FORM_V2.2DOC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 SM468

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

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

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

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 22 ST; 5 positive, 12.5 & 25 m intervals
1 m deep, 50 cm diameter, 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 15,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 0-100 cmbs
0-100 cm light brown sand
200 m N/S x 75 m E/W

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

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

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures road construction / road construction / none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 14 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 4 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 10 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 13 non-decortication flakes (1 coral)

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

1.	thermal alteration	N=	7	5.		N=		9.		N=	
2.	Pasco Plain	N=	1	6.		N=		10.		N=	
3.		N=		7.		N=		11.		N=	
4.		N=		8.		N=		12.		N=	

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Wild Cow Prairie Distance (m)/bearing 30 m E

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation pine, oak scrub, grass

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 30 meters

Present land use Interstate right-of-way

SCS soil series Adamsville fs, bouldery subsurf & Candler sand, 5-8% Soil association Sparr-Millhopper-Sumter

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

artifacts, notes, maps, etc. on file ACI, Sarasota

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI (2005) I-75 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-75 (SR 93) from North of SR 52 In Pasco County to South of CR476B in Sumter County Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth A. Horvath / (850) 926-9285 / acinorth@comcast.net

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. / Tallahassee Area Office / 98 Hickorywood Dr. / Crawfordville, FL 32327

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

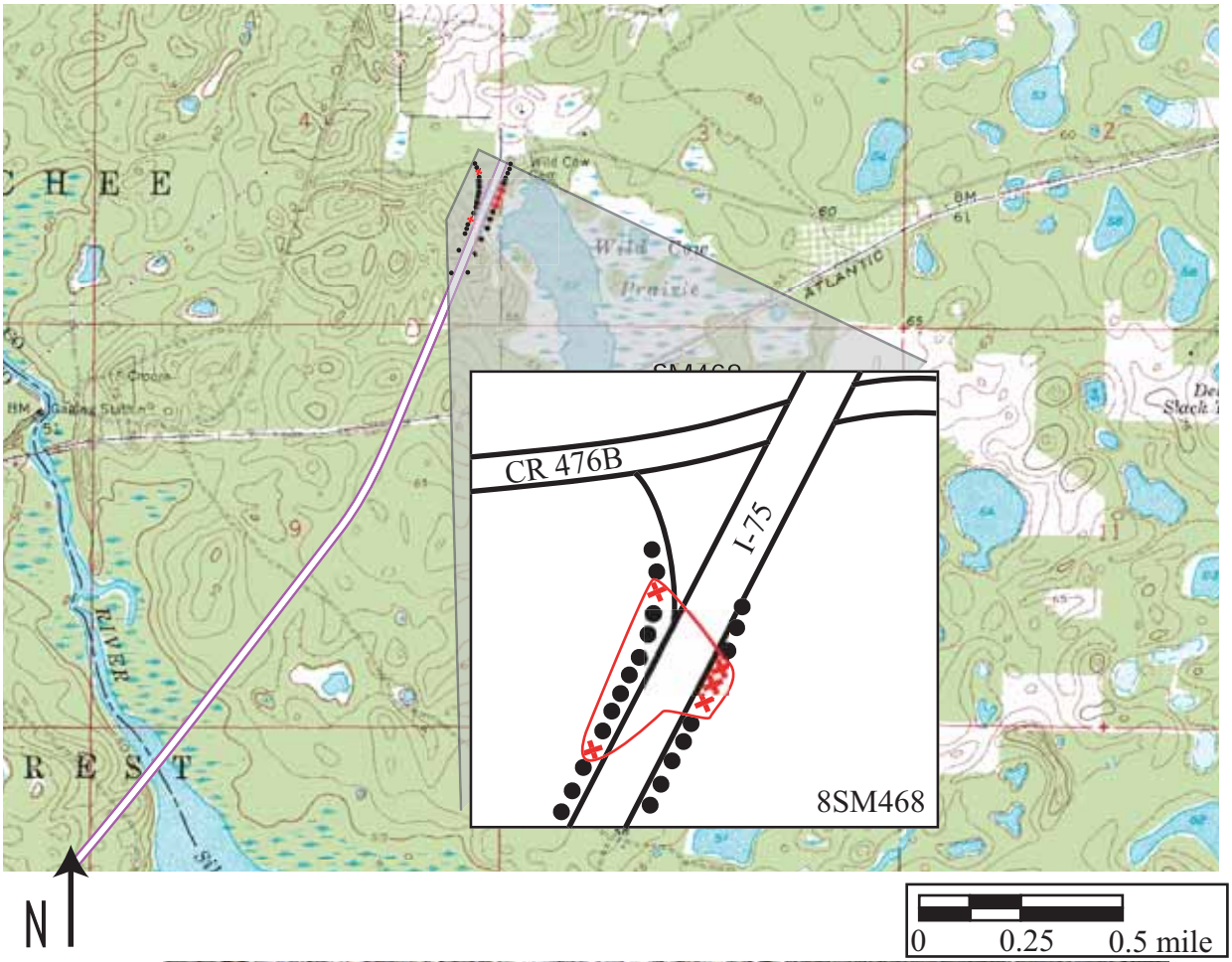
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 SM468

USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958 and
Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 HE509
Recorder Site #
Field Date 10/14/05
Form Date 11/4/05

☐ Original
☒ Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Little Tony — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS I-75, Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Hernando
Township 23 S Range 20 E Section 24 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☐ NW ☐ SE ☒ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☐ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 375760 Northing 3149700
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

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

SETTING *

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

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

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

*FUNCTION **

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

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

Aboriginal*

☐ Alachua
☐ Archaic, Early
☐ Archaic, Middle
☐ Archaic, Late
☐ Archaic unspecifiec
☐ Belle Glade I
☐ Belle Glade II
☐ Belle Glade III
☐ Belle Glade IV
☐ Belle Glade unspec
☐ Cades Pond
☐ Deptford
☐ Englewood
☐ Fort Walton
☐ Glades Ia
☐ Glades Ib
☐ Glades I unsp.
☐ Glades IIa
☐ Glades IIb
☐ Glades IIc
☐ Glades II unsp.
☐ Glades IIIa
☐ Glades IIIb
☐ Glades IIIc
☐ Glades III unsp.
☐ Glades unspec.
☐ Hickory Pond
☐ Leon-Jefferson
☐ Malabar I
☐ Malabar II
☐ Manasota
☐ Mount Taylor
☐ Norwood
☐ Orange
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Pensacola
☐ Perico Island
☐ Safety Harbor
☐ St. Augustine
☐ St. Johns Ia
☐ St. Johns Ib
☐ St. Johns I unspec.
☐ St. Johns IIa
☐ St. Johns IIb
☐ St. Johns IIc
☐ St. Johns II unspec.
☐ St. Johns unspecif.
☐ Santa Rosa
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐ Seminole: Colonization
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2d
☐ Seminole: 2d War to 3d
☐ Seminole: 3d War On
☐ Seminole unspecified
☐ Swift Creek, Early
☐ Swift Creek, Late
☐ Swift Creek, unspecif.
☐ Transitional
☐ Weeden Island I
☐ Weeden Island II
☐ Weeden Island unspec.
☒ Prehistoric nonceramic
☐ Prehistoric ceramic
☐ Prehistoric unspecified

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

☐ Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity no subsurface features, common type of site in region

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no — Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info — Date
DELIST DATE — LOCAL DESIGNATION: — Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE509

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

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)

SITE DETECTION*

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

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 10 ST; 3 positive, 12.5, 25, & 50 m intervals
1 m deep, 50 cm diameter, 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 11,250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 50-100 cmbs
0-100 cm brown sand
75 m N/S x 150 m E/W

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

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

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures road construction / road construction, development / none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 9 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 9 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected
- ☒ general (not by subarea)
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ controlled (by subarea)
- ☐ variable spatial control
- ☐ Other ____

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 7 non-decortication flakes (6 coral), 2 secondary decortication flakes (all coral)

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) sinkhole Distance (m)/bearing 100 m N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation mixed hardwoods & grass

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 30 meters

Present land use Interstate right-of-way

SCS soil series Sparr fine sand, 5-8% slope Soil association Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.

artifacts, notes, maps, etc. on file ACI, Sarasota

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI (2005) I-75 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-75 (SR 93) from North of SR 52 In Pasco County to South of CR476B in Sumter County Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth A. Horvath / (850) 926-9285 / acinorth@comcast.net

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. / Tallahassee Area Office / 98 Hickorywood Dr. / Crawfordville, FL 32327

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

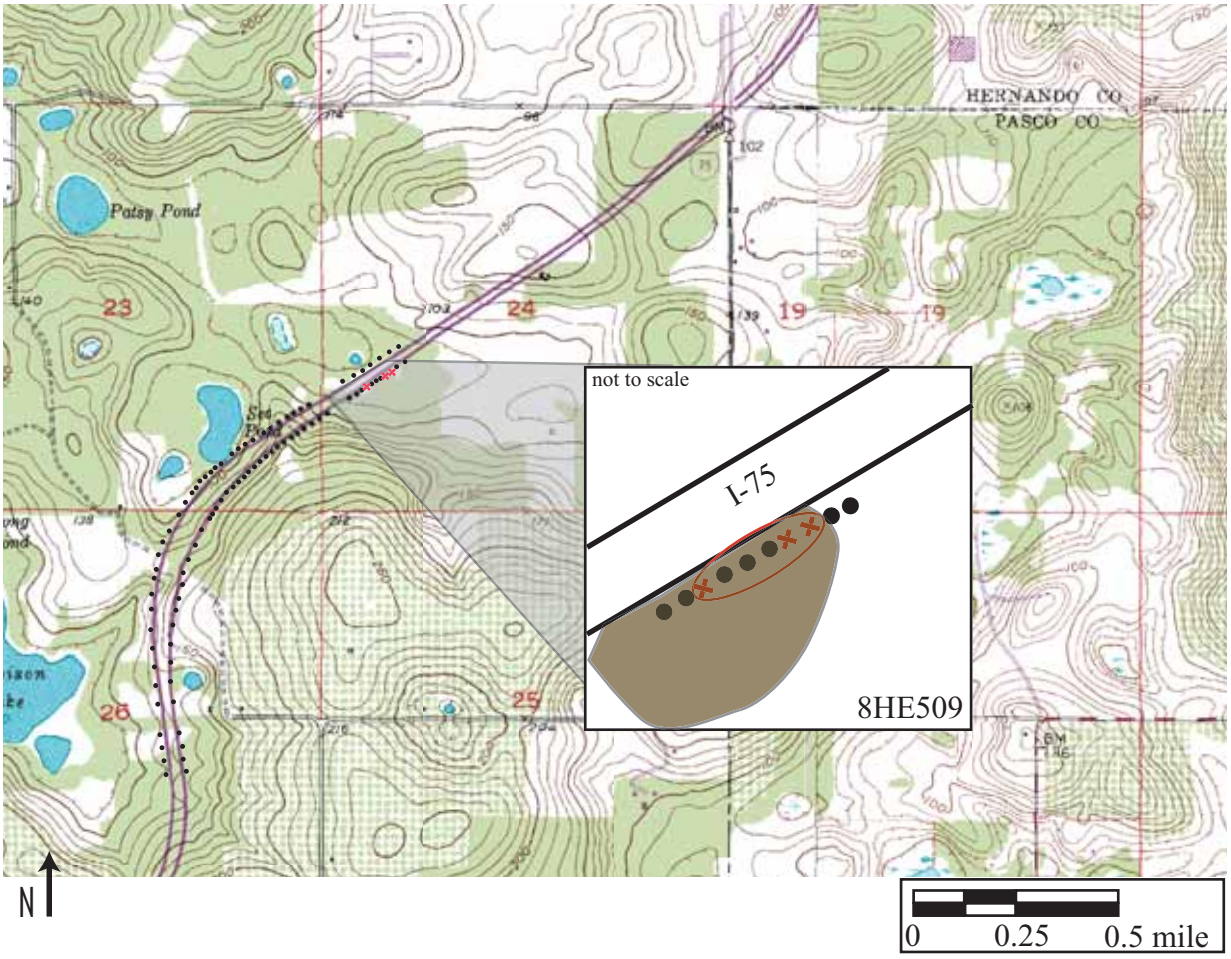
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HE509

USGS MAP

USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1988
and Lacoochee, Fla. 1966, PR 1988



APPENDIX B: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms – Historic Resources

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE552
Recorder # 2-1
Field Date 11/15/05
Form Date 12/28/05

[X] Original
[ ] Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) +/-6350 Windmere Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey I-75 PD&E Study from SR 52 to CR 476b, Sumter, Pasco and Hernando Counties Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): [X] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) +/-6350 Windmere Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Amber Ridge Drive and Park Ridge Drive on west
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [X] unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R32-422-21-0000-0280-0000
Subdivision name Not Subdivided Block Lot n.s.
Ownership (Please check one): [X] private-profit [ ] private-individual [ ] city [ ] county [ ] Native American [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-unspecified [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date St. Catherine, FLA 1958
Township 22S Range 21E Section 32 1/4 section: [ ] NW [X] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE [ ] Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 379233 Northing 3156413
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* front gable Material(s)* composition roll
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. Material(s)* Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2-light awning, metal, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 3 panel, wood swing door with diamond motif
Porches: #open #closed #incised Location(s)
Porch roof type(s)
Exterior Ornament cornerboards and fascia, exposed rafters
Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): [ ] excellent [ ] good [ ] fair [X] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential N institutional S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
attached storage on north, wood and metal barn on east
Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

NR DATE KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info Date
DELIST DATE LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE552

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1970 Nature* replaced windows and doors
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1970 Nature* shed on north
Original Use* (give date ranges) unknown
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) unknown

Present Use* (give date ranges) storage
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Ridge Manor Development LTD (since 1997)
David R. and Steven M. Hill (1980-1997), Sherman Place (1980)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

☐ formal archaeological survey	☒ past surveys search at FMSF	☐ local library research	☐ Sanborn maps
☐ informal archaeological inspection	☒ past sites search at FMSF	☐ non-local library research	☐ subdivision maps
☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)	☐ building permits	☐ plat maps
☐ tax records/property deeds	☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐ demolition permits	☐ local newspaper files
☒ tax records only	☐ occupant/owner interview	☐ commercial permits	
☐ interior inspection	☐ neighbor interview	☐ occupation permits	

☐ other methods (specify)

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? ☐ yes: name register at right ☒ no ☐ insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info
Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
This Frame Vernacular building is a common building type found throughout Hernando County. In addition, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. As a result, 8HE552 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Roll #2/1-4

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Ross, Aimee
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

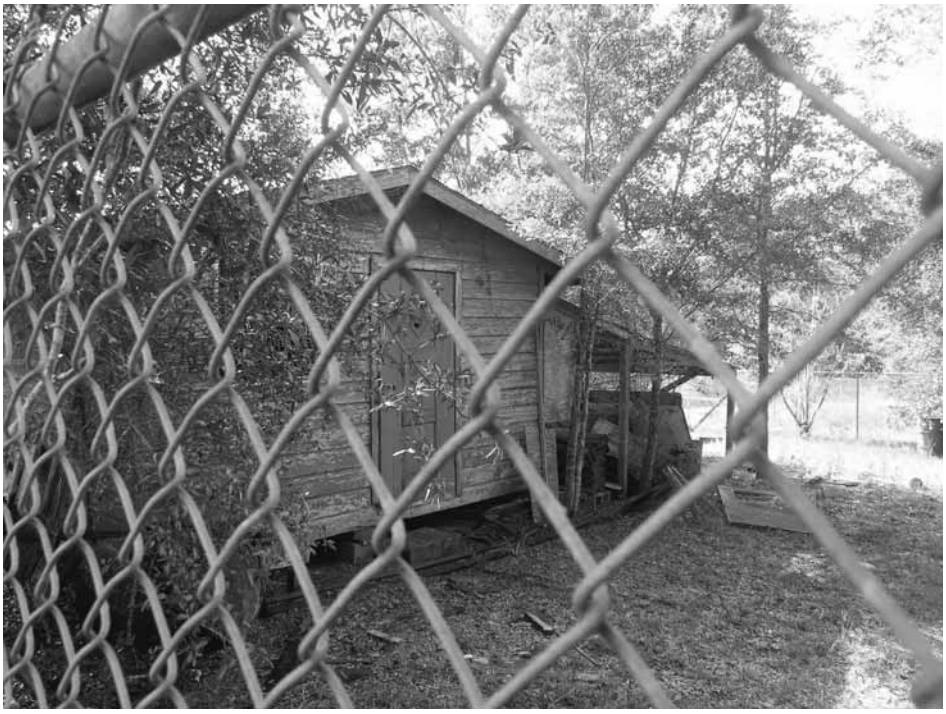
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

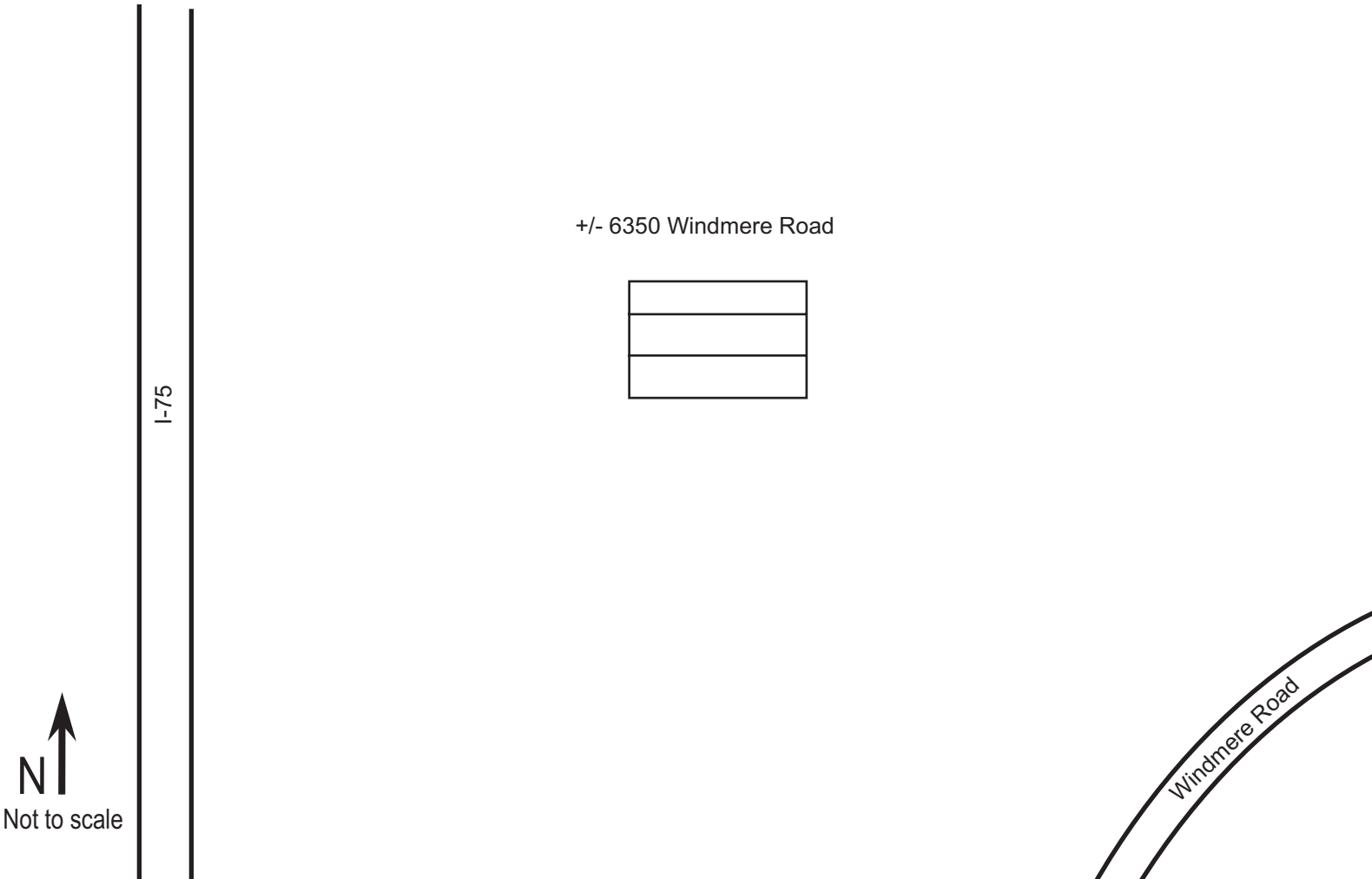
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HE552

PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP

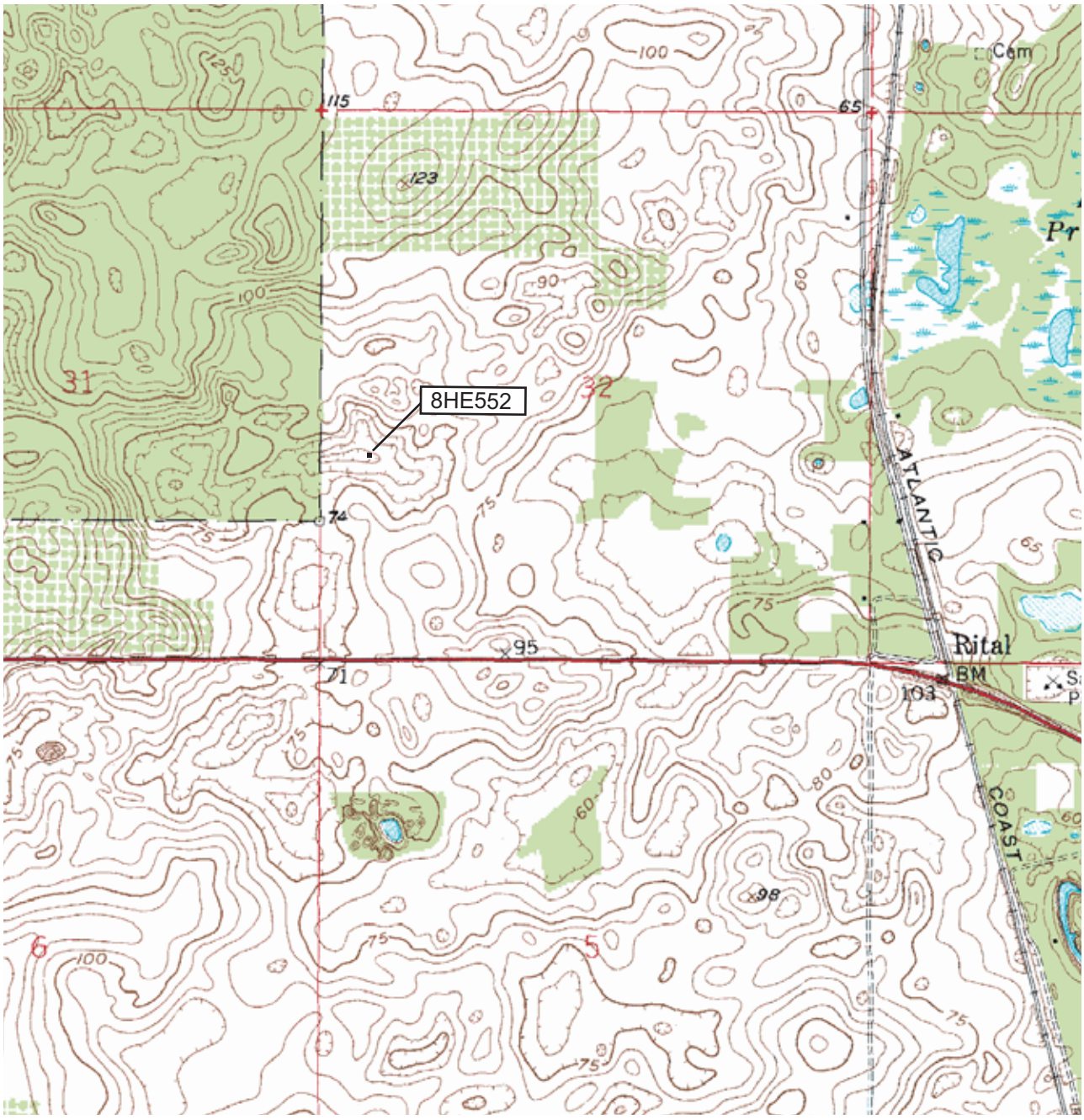


HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8_HE552____

USGS MAP

Township 22 South, Range 22 East, Section 32
USGS Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958



0 0.5 1 mile

N

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE553
Recorder # 2/3
Field Date 11/15/05
Form Date 12/28/05

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) +/- 28011 Church Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey I-75 PD&E Study from SR 52 to CR 476b, Sumter, Pasco and Hernando Counties Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) +/- 28011 Church Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Cardwell Street and I-75 on north
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R26-423-00-0000-6100-0000
Subdivision name Not Subdivided Block Lot n.s.
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Spring Lake, FLA 1954 PR 1988
Township 23S Range 20E Section 26 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☒ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 374887 Northing 3147705
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* 5-V crimp metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. Material(s)* Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) south elevation
Porch roof type(s) gable
Exterior Ornament wood window surrounds

Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☒ ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial N residential N institutional M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) outhouse

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no	Date
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info	Date
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION:	Date
	Local office	

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE553

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1950 Nature* room on north

Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) vacant

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Cynthia R. Bailey (since 1996), Aggie Brown (1980-1996)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

☐ formal archaeological survey	☒ past surveys search at FMSF	☐ local library research	☐ Sanborn maps
☐ informal archaeological inspection	☒ past sites search at FMSF	☐ non-local library research	☐ subdivision maps
☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)	☐ building permits	☐ plat maps
☐ tax records/property deeds	☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐ demolition permits	☐ local newspaper files
☒ tax records only	☐ occupant/owner interview	☐ commercial permits	
☐ interior inspection	☐ neighbor interview	☐ occupation permits	

☐ other methods (specify) _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?	☐ yes: name register at right	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	

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

Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

Limited research revealed no significant historical associations with this property. In addition, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout the area, and currently in a ruinous condition. As a result, 8HE553 does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 2/#3, #8

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Ross, Aimee

Archaeological Consultants, Inc./P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

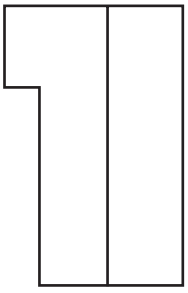
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HE553

PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP

+/-28011 Church Road



Not to scale

dirt access road

Church Road

I-75

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8_HE553____

USGS MAP

Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Section 35
USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

0 0.5 1 mile

N

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE554
Recorder # 1-107
Field Date 11/15/05
Form Date 12/28/05

☒ Original
☐ Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey I-75 PD&E Study from SR 52 to CR 476b, Sumter, Pasco and Hernando Counties Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 455 Cardwell Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Church Road and end of street on west
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R35-423-20-0000-0300-0000
Subdivision name Not Subdivided Block Lot n.s.
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Spring Lake, FLA 1954 PR 1988
Township 23S Range 20E Section 35 1/4 section: ☒ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 374450 Northing 3147178
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete block; oak and pine stumps
Exterior Fabric(s)* board and batten, wood
Roof: Type(s)* side gable with shed extension Material(s)* 5-V crimp metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* east exterior
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent; 3-light fixed, wood, independent; 6-light casement, wood, independent; single openings covered by plywood
Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing door set within south porch
Porches: #open #closed 1 #incised Location(s) south entrance
Porch roof type(s) inset
Exterior Ornament wood plank window shutters, corrugated metal window hoods, wood window surrounds, wide overhanging eaves
Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential S institutional M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
mobile home on south (ca. 1995), Frame Vernacular house (8HE555; ca.1950) to east, deteriorated preserve house (ca. 1940) to west, deteriorated wash house (ca. 1950) to west, outhouse (not currently accesible; ca.1889) to northeast
Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no	Date
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info	Date
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION:	Date
	Local office	

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE554

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1889 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca. 1950 Nature* replaced some windows

Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1950 Nature* front (south) porch, breezeway and bathroom

Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) storage

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Mable Lee Sims, (1980-present), Estella O'Neal Blackson, Nathaniel and Precious O'Neal (ca.1889 - ca. 1964)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

☐ formal archaeological survey	☒ past surveys search at FMSF	☐ local library research	☐ Sanborn maps
☐ informal archaeological inspection	☒ past sites search at FMSF	☒ non-local library research	☐ subdivision maps
☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☒ FL Archives (Gray Building)	☐ building permits	☐ plat maps
☐ tax records/property deeds	☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐ demolition permits	☐ local newspaper files
☒ tax records only	☒ occupant/owner interview	☐ commercial permits	
☐ interior inspection	☐ neighbor interview	☐ occupation permits	

☐ other methods (specify) _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?	☒ yes: name register at right	☐ no	☐ insufficient info	Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register?	☒ yes	☐ no	☐ insufficient info	
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?	☐ yes	☒ no	☐ insufficient info	

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

Architecture, Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

See Continuation Sheet

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser

For additional references, see Continuation Sheet.

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Roll #1/107-113; #2/7-14

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Ross, Aimee

Archaeological Consultants, Inc./P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

CONTINUATION SHEET

EXPLANANTION OF EVALUATION

The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is located at 455 Cardwell Street in Brooksville, Florida. The one-story, Frame Vernacular style house was constructed ca. 1889 by Nathaniel O'Neal at the time of his marriage to Precious St. Clair. At the time of its construction, this area was known as Twin Lakes. The St. Clair and O'Neal families, both of Black Seminole descent, are considered founders of Twin Lakes. The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is the oldest surviving residence from this community. The structure is an early example of Florida vernacular architecture of which good examples are rare. This example retains a high degree of historic integrity and appears eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A for its association with the development of Twin Lakes. It also appears to meet eligibility requirements under Criterion C at the local level as an early and rare example of Frame Vernacular architecture.

Physical Description

The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence was constructed ca. 1889 in the Frame Vernacular style. The one-story, wood frame house was originally rectangular in shape with a detached, rectangular-shaped kitchen building to the rear. However, the two buildings were connected by a breezeway and bathroom ca. 1950. Although the building originally sat upon tree stump piers, it currently rests atop a combination of the original stumps and concrete blocks. The exterior walls consist of vertical cedar plank siding and drop siding. A side gable roof with shed extensions tops the building and is clad with 5-V crimp and corrugated metal. A brick fireplace previously existed on the exterior east wall. The firebox, which is visible from the exterior, is the only extant part of this feature. A screened porch, constructed ca. 1950, is located on the south (front) elevation.

The main portion of the building can be defined by its original fenestration pattern. The south elevation consists of two bays (Photo 1/7). A screened porch is located on the eastern bay while the western portion is defined by one window opening containing an original one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood frame window.

Both the east and west elevations of the main portion of the house are very similar in design. Each features three bays. However, the west elevation consists of three independently set window openings (Photo 2/7). The southern and center bays on this elevation contain an original one-over-one, double-hung sash, wood frame window while the northern bay has been covered with plywood. The southern bay of the east elevation is comprised of the screened porch (Photo 3/7). Within the center bay there is an opening in the wall where the chimney once stood. Original bricks from this feature lie scattered on the ground where it collapsed. Next to this opening is a replacement three-light, wood frame fixed window (ca. 1950). The last bay features a six-light casement window covered with a single wood plank shutter (Photo 4/7).

CONTINUATION SHEET

The north elevation marks the rear of the residence and features a replacement three-light, wood frame fixed window (ca. 1950) and the breezeway which connects the original house to the kitchen (Photo 5/7). The west elevation of the kitchen and breezeway portion of the house can be divided into three bays. The southern bay features a door sized opening into the breezeway. The central bay features a window opening covered with plywood while the northern bay features a wood plank door which accesses the kitchen. The north elevation of the kitchen features two bays. The west bay consists of a two-light wood casement window while the east bay opening is covered with plywood (Photo 6/7). Located on the east elevation of kitchen building are three final bays. The northern bay consists of a window opening covered with plywood, the center bay features a wood plank door which provides entrance into the pantry (Photo 6/7). The southern bay features a six-light wood frame window.

The interior of the main portion of the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence consists of five rooms and the screened porch. The simple massed plan is two rooms wide and three rooms deep (see page 3g). This plan features three bedrooms situated along the left (west) side of the building. In addition to individual wood doors leading from each bedroom into the center of the house, the front (south) bedroom and middle bedroom are also adjoined via a solid wood door. The east portion of the house consists of the screened porch at the front (south) which opens onto a living room with a fireplace. A fourth bedroom is located behind (north) of the living room. A hallway separates the two back (north) bedrooms. This hallway opens onto a breezeway which provides access to the bathroom on the east and the kitchen on the north. A large pantry is located east of the kitchen. Much of the original fabric is extant. This includes original pine and cypress flooring, walls, joists, doors and cabinetry in the kitchen and pantry.

Ancillary features to the main residence include Estella's House (8HE555) which is a three room Frame Vernacular style residence constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 7/7). This building is located approximately ten feet east of the main residence and was constructed for Estella O'Neal Blackson. In addition, a preserve house (ca. 1940; Photo 7/7) and wash house (ca. 1950) are located to the west. Both wood frame buildings are in a ruinous condition. An outhouse contemporary to the main residence is located to the northeast.

Although this historic residence has undergone some minor alterations, it continues to convey its historic appearance and maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Historic Context.

The community of Twin Lakes was established approximately 20 miles southwest of Brooksville ca. 1884. Although settled primarily as an African American community, white families also lived in Twin Lakes. In August of 1884, a post office was established in the town with W.F. Jackson as postmaster (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:84, Stanaback 1976:52). Life in Twin Lakes centered on raising stock animals and growing fruit. Pioneer families from the area recall "… a color-blind community of families helping each other to

CONTINUATION SHEET

establish homesteads and make their living" (Carrier 2004). By 1892 a small school and a cemetery had also been established.

Some of the principal growers in Twin Lakes were W.R. Nicks, Joshua Mizell, W.H. Haycock, M. D. Eiland, John O'Neal, and John St. Clair (Stanaback 1976:52). Both the O'Neal and St. Clair families were of Black Seminole descent and possibly moved into the area after the Black Seminole village known as Peliklakaha was burned (Mable Sims, personal communication 2005). These two families were joined in 1889 when Nathaniel O'Neal married Precious St. Clair. The newly married couple constructed a Frame Vernacular style home (8HE554) on land homesteaded that year by Nathaniel (United States of America, Homestead Certificate No. 5051). Two years later, in 1891, Margaret O'Neal (Nathaniel's sister) received a homestead to lands adjoining her brother's (United States of America, Homestead Certificate No. 5054). The O'Neal family used their land to farm citrus. In addition, they constructed a mill in order to grind cane. The family also kept cows and chickens and maintained a vegetable garden (Sims 2005).

As the towns of Brooksville and Dade City began to grow around the turn of the century, small communities such as Twin Lakes disappeared from maps of the area. These small communities may have become associated with more urban areas. The post office at Twin Lakes was discontinued on January 29, 1895. At that time the mail was routed to the Jessamine Post Office (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:84).

The Florida Land Boom of the early 1920s led to widespread development throughout the area causing a rise in population. This was further intensified by a growing number of tourists, greater use of the automobile, prosperity of the 1920s, and, perhaps most importantly, the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. During the boom years of the 1920s, the areas surrounding Brooksville and Dade City continued to prosper.

These halcyon days were short-lived, however, and during 1926-27, the Florida real estate market collapsed. Wild land speculation that preceded the land "bust" resulted in banks finding it impossible to track loans or property values. The hurricanes of 1926 and 1928, the Mediterranean fruit fly invasion and subsequent paralysis of the citrus industry, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression only worsened the situation. Although, the area was greatly affected by the declining economy and the real estate bust, Precious St. Clair O'Neal and her family maintained their property and continued to live in their original house. In order to sustain themselves, the family continued to farm citrus and vegetables, keep cows and chickens, and smoke mullet and other fish. A preserve house was constructed (ca. 1940) west of the residence to aid these efforts, the products of which were sold at the market in Dade City.

Recovery to the area was slow, but the years following World War II witnessed unprecedented growth in central Florida. The post-World War II development of Hernando County is similar to the rest of America: increasing numbers of automobiles and asphalt, an

CONTINUATION SHEET

interstate highway system, suburban sprawl, and strip development along major state highways. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 between 1940 and 1950 (Tebeau 1980:431). Population growth patterns generally followed along the modern highway routes. In 1949, two major thoroughfares, S.R. 50 and U.S. 98 were constructed through Hernando County (McKethan 1989:104).

Throughout this period of growth and development, the St Clair/O'Neal family managed to keep much of its property. Around 1950, a second house was constructed for Estella O'Neal Blackson, Precious' daughter (Sims 2005). This building was situated next door to the original residence so that Estella could help provide care for her aging mother. This house had electricity but was never plumbed for running water. At this time, alterations occurred at the main residence. These changes included the construction of a screened porch on the front elevation and a breezeway that connected the original house to the kitchen house behind it. This breezeway consisted of a hallway and a small bathroom with a sink, toilet, and bathtub. A wash house was built west of the preserve house.

Interstate 75 was constructed in the mid-1960s. This highway served to increase access and visibility to the area, resulting in a real estate boom (Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce 2002). Its construction also divided the St. Clair/O'Neal homesteads into two sections. In 1964, Precious St. Clair O'Neal died in the old house. After her death, Estella O'Neal Blackson moved into the residence.

Descendants of the St. Clair/O'Neal family lived in the residence until the mid-1980s. Mabel Sims (great granddaughter of Precious St. Clair O'Neal) continues to live on the property in a modern mobile home and is undergoing steps to see the homestead preserved. The original St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead residence and house later built for Estella still exist on the property. Although deteriorated, the wash house and preserve house are also extant. In addition, Mabel Sims revealed that an historic outhouse still stands north of the residence but has been overgrown with vegetation. As a result, the property continues to maintain its historic integrity, setting, and presence in the community.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is the earliest surviving home existing in the Twin Lakes community. Constructed ca. 1889, by Nathaniel O'Neal at the time of his marriage to Precious St. Clair, it was one of the few standing structures in existence when the community began to form. The St. Clair and O'Neal families are considered two of the founding families of the community. The building continued to serve as a residence for descendants of Nathaniel O'Neal and Precious St. Clair through the 1980s, maintaining a high degree of historic integrity. As a result, it appears that the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A for its role in the historical development of Twin Lakes.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Criterion C: Architecture

Constructed in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1889, the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is distinctive of early pioneer architecture in Florida. "Frame Vernacular" can be defined as the standard wood construction techniques of lay or self-taught builders. Local builders relied on readily available materials and their own designs and experience during the construction process. Frame Vernacular residential buildings are generally one or two stories in height and utilize a wood frame structural system situated upon brick or concrete pier foundations. A variety of plans were employed including regular, rectangular, ell, and irregular footprints. However, one of the most popular plans consists of a rectangular central unit with projecting room extensions. Earlier forms generally exhibit steeply pitched pyramid, hip or gable roofs clad with either wood shingles or metal surfacing such as standing seam or 3-V crimp; however many of the roofs have been replaced with composition shingle. Common exterior wall surfaces include, weatherboard, wood shingles, drop siding and board and batten. Windows were generally double-hung with a two-over-two light configuration being most popular prior to the Civil War. While later forms also exhibit the two-over-two configuration, one-over-one windows also became popular. Additional features generally include front or wrap around porches. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork, balustrades or knee walls, knee braces, purlins, and exposed rafters under the eaves.

The St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence is a well-preserved example of a late 1800s Frame Vernacular style residence in Florida. Typical of Frame Vernacular forms, the building maintains an irregular footprint, rests upon a pier foundation and is clad with wood siding. Topped with a gable roof with shed extensions, the building features one-over-one, double-hung sash windows as well as six-light wood casement windows that are protected with single, wood plank shutters. Exterior ornament is limited to corrugated metal window hoods, wide eaves and wood window surrounds.

The interior of the main portion of the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence consists of five rooms and the screened porch. The simple massed plan is two rooms wide and three rooms deep. This plan features three bedrooms situated along the left (west) side of the building. In addition to individual wood doors leading from each bedroom into the center of the house, the front (south) bedroom and middle bedroom are also adjoined via a solid wood door. The east portion of the house consists of the screened porch at the front (south) which opens onto a living room with a fireplace. A fourth bedroom is located behind (north) of the living room. A hallway separates the two back (north) bedrooms. This hallway opens onto a breezeway addition which provides access to the bathroom on the east and the kitchen on the north. A large pantry is located east of the kitchen. Much of the original fabric is extant. This includes original pine and cypress flooring, walls, joists, doors and cabinetry in the kitchen and pantry.

These features are all characteristic of the Frame Vernacular style. Although minor alterations, including the construction of a screened porch and rear breezeway and bathroom (ca. 1950) have occurred, the building maintains a high degree of historic integrity.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The form and design of the historic residence remains the dominant feature of the building, surviving as an excellent example of early pioneer construction in Hernando County and as such appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture.

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2005 Interview with Rebecca Spain Schwarz and Aimee Ross, 29 December.

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Tebeau, Charlton W.
1971 *A History of Florida*. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables.

United States of America
1889 Homestead Certificate #5051, Application #7832; 15 February. On file, Mabel Sims.
1891 Homestead Certificate #5054, Application #12859; 9 September. On file, Mabel Sims.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 of 7

2 of 7

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS

3 of 7

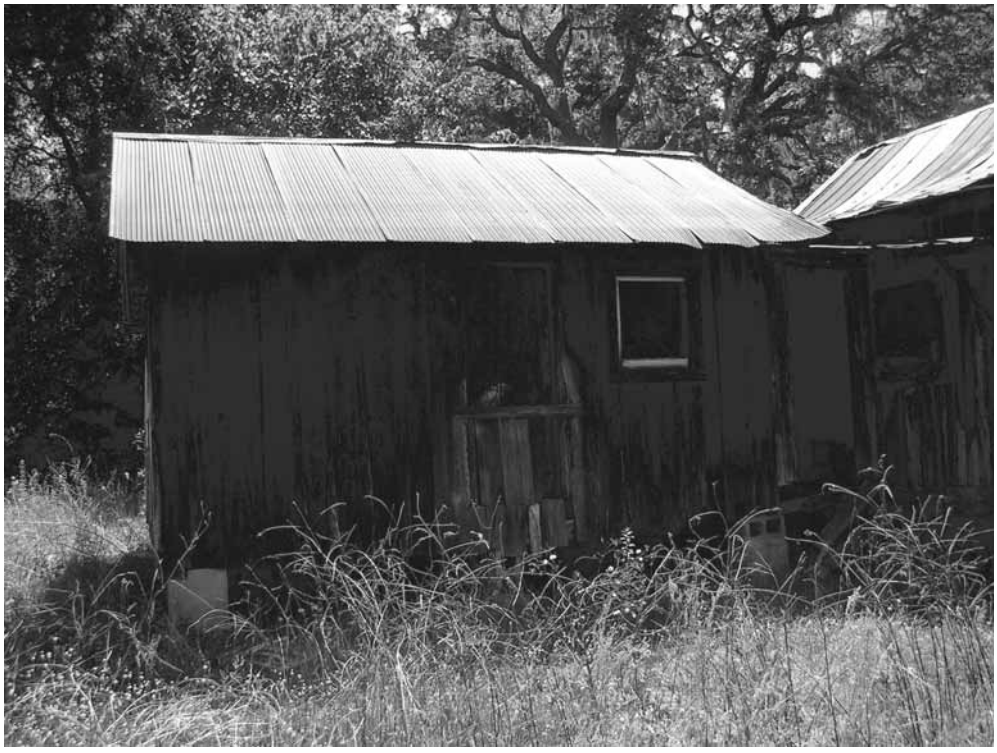
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS

4 of 7

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS



5 of 7

6 of 7

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS

7 of 7

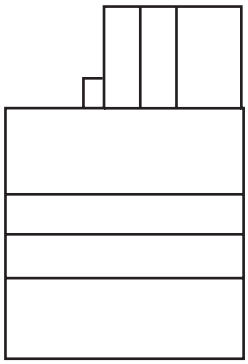
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

STREET OR PLAT MAP

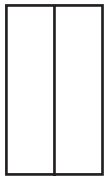
St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence
455 Cardwell Street
Brooksville, Hernando County Florida

outhouse
(ca.1889)

preserve house
(ca.1940)



Homestead Residence



Estella's House
8HE555
ca. 1950

Cardwell Street

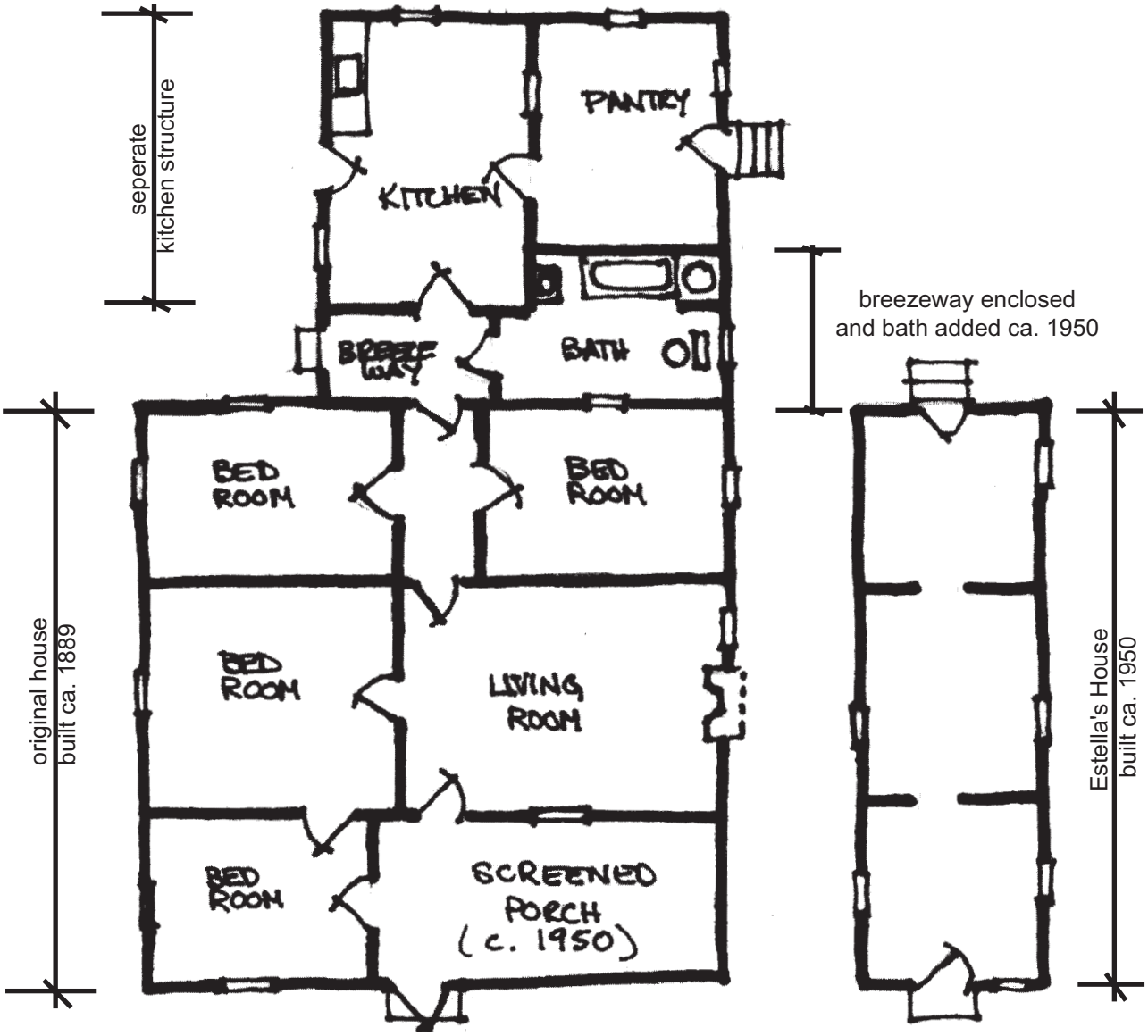
wash house
(ca.1950)

Not to scale

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

STREET OR PLAT MAP

St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead Residence
455 Cardwell Street
Brooksville, Hernando County Florida
Drawing provided by:
Rebecca Spain-Schwarz



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Not to scale

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8_HE554____

USGS MAP

Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Section 35
USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

0 0.5 1 mile

N

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE555
Recorder # 1-112
Field Date 11/15/05
Form Date 12/28/05

[X] Original
[ ] Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead, Estella's House Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey I-75 PD&E Study from SR 52 to CR 476b, Sumter, Pasco and Hernando Counties Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): [X] building [ ] structure [ ] district [ ] site [ ] object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 455 Cardwell Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Church Road and end of street on west
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [X] unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R35-423-20-0000-0300-0000
Subdivision name Not Subdivided Block Lot n.s.
Ownership (Please check one): [ ] private-profit [X] private-individual [ ] city [ ] county [ ] Native American
[ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-unspecified [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] foreign [ ] unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Spring Lake, FLA 1954 PR 1988
Township 23S Range 20E Section 35 1/4 section: [X] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE [ ] Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 374450 Northing 3147178
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* front gable Material(s)* corrugated metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. Material(s)* Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) two panel wood swing door
Porches: #open #closed #incised Location(s)
Porch roof type(s)
Exterior Ornament cornerboards, wood window and door surrounds

Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): [ ] excellent [ ] good [X] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential S institutional M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
Frame Vernacular house to west (8HE554)

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

NR DATE KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY [ ] yes [ ] no Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info Date
DELIST DATE LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE555

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1950 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1960 Nature* enclosed front porch

Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) vacant

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Mabel Lee Sims (1980-present), Estella Blackson

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

☐ formal archaeological survey	☒ past surveys search at FMSF	☐ local library research	☐ Sanborn maps
☐ informal archaeological inspection	☒ past sites search at FMSF	☐ non-local library research	☐ subdivision maps
☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☐ FL Archives (Gray Building)	☐ building permits	☐ plat maps
☐ tax records/property deeds	☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐ demolition permits	☐ local newspaper files
☒ tax records only	☒ occupant/owner interview	☐ commercial permits	
☐ interior inspection	☐ neighbor interview	☐ occupation permits	

☐ other methods (specify) _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

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

Individually eligible for National Register? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info

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

Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

Limited research revealed no significant historical associations with this Frame Vernacular style residence. Furthermore, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout Hernando County. As a result, 8HE555 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Roll #1/112 and 114

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Ross, Aimee

Archaeological Consultants, Inc./P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

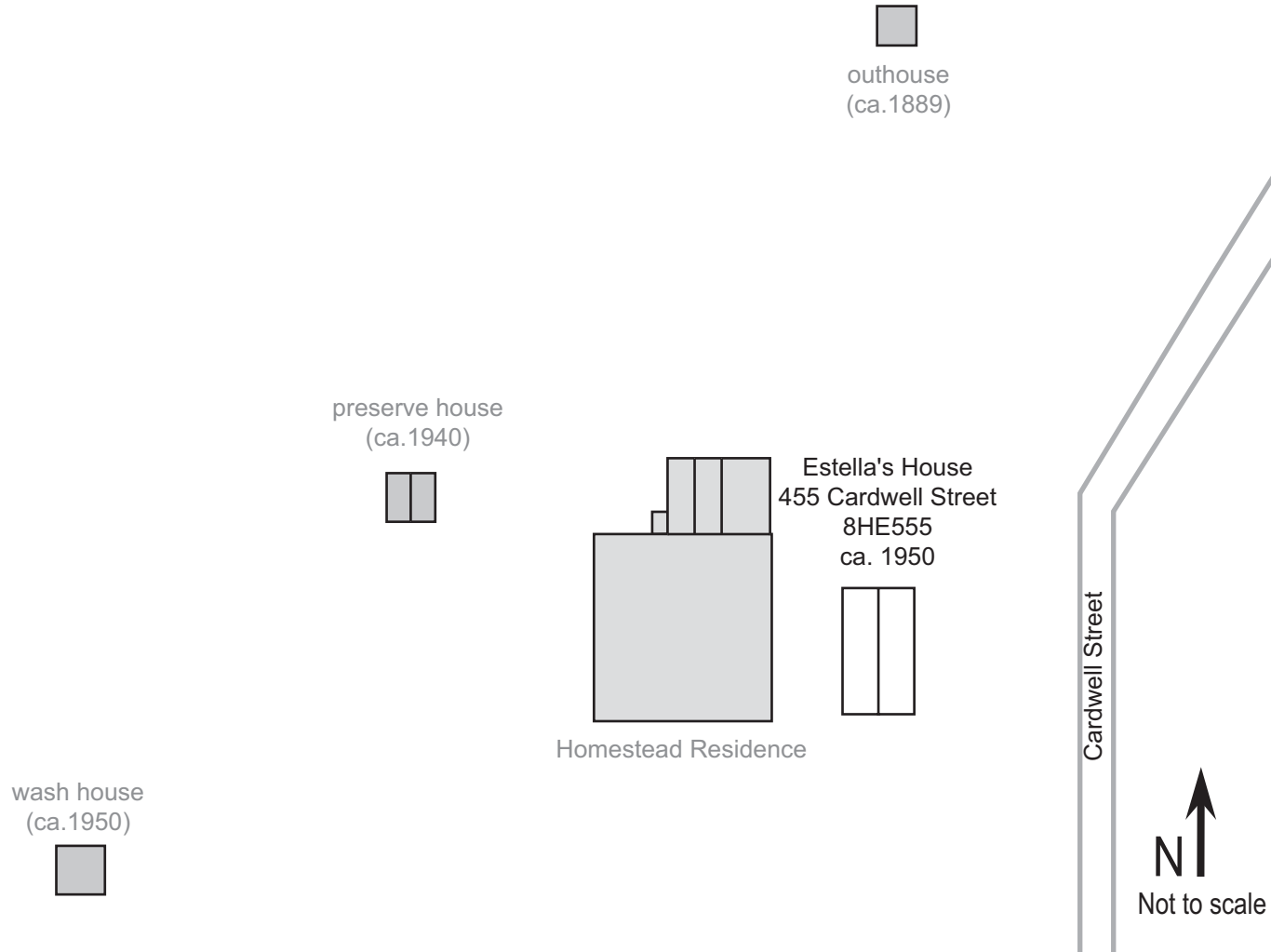
REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HE555

PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8_HE555____

USGS MAP

Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Section 35
USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

0 0.5 1 mile

N

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE556
Recorder # 1-102
Field Date 11/15/05
Form Date 12/28/05

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1012 Cardwell Street Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey I-75 PD&E Study from SR 52 to CR 476b, Sumter, Pasco and Hernando Counties Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 1012 Cardwell Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Church Road and end of street on east
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R35-423-20-0000-0170-0000
Subdivision name Not Subdivided Block Lot n.s.
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Spring Lake, FLA 1954 PR 1988
Township 23S Range 20E Section 35 1/4 section: ☒ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 374626 Northing 3147397
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* pre-cast concrete and concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* wood drop siding
Roof: Type(s)* front gable Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. Material(s)* Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 DHS, wood, independent and paired; 2/2 SHS, independent, metal

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open #closed 1 #incised Location(s) north
Porch roof type(s) hip
Exterior Ornament wood window surrounds, louvered vent in gable face, exposed rafters

Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) N commercial S residential S institutional M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
pole barn, wood frame house on north

Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY ☐ yes ☐ no	Date
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ potentially elig. ☐ insufficient info	Date
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION:	Date
	Local office	

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE556

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1940 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: [X] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Dates ca.1950 Original address McClendon Lake area
Alterations: [X] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown Dates ca.1980 Nature* replaced some windows
Additions: [X] yes [X] no [ ] unknown Dates ca.1950 Nature* partially enclosed porch
Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) private residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) private residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Charlie Kras (since 2005), Lillie and Wilson Arthur (1981-2005), Flossie Mae O'Neal (1981-1981), Samuel Stokes (1980-1981), Tommy Morris, Et Al (1980-1980)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- [ ] formal archaeological survey
- [ ] informal archaeological inspection
- [X] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- [ ] tax records/property deeds
- [X] tax records only
- [ ] interior inspection
- [ ] other methods (specify)
- [X] past surveys search at FMSF
- [X] past sites search at FMSF
- [ ] FL Archives (Gray Building)
- [ ] FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- [ ] occupant/owner interview
- [x] neighbor interview
- [ ] local library research
- [ ] non-local library research
- [ ] building permits
- [ ] demolition permits
- [ ] commercial permits
- [ ] occupation permits
- [ ] Sanborn maps
- [ ] subdivision maps
- [ ] plat maps
- [ ] local newspaper files

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? [ ] yes: name register at right [X] no [ ] insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register? [ ] yes [X] no [ ] insufficient info
Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? [ ] yes [X] no [ ] insufficient info
Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
Limited research revealed no significant historical associations with this property. In addition, the Frame Vernacular style is a common building type found throughout the area. Therefore, it appears that 8HE556 is not NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hernando County Property Appraiser

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers _____

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Ross, Aimee
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

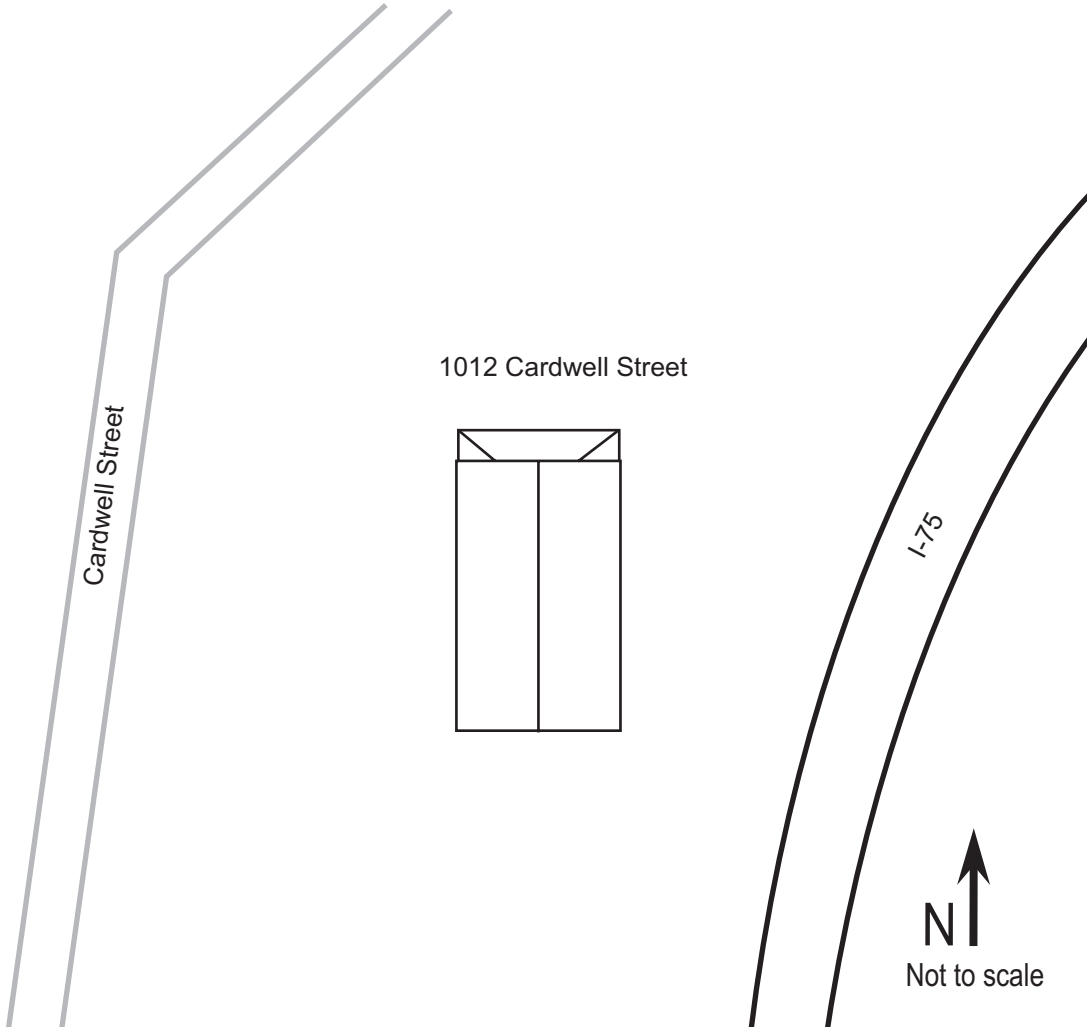
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HE556

PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8_HE556____

USGS MAP

Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Section 35
USGS Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

APPENDIX C: Probability Analysis Technical Memorandum

PROBABILITY ANALYSIS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (SMF)

I-75 (SR 93) FROM NORTH OF SR 52
TO SOUTH OF CR 476B,
PASCO, HERNANDO, AND SUMTER COUNTIES, FLORIDA

WPI Segment No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-1201

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240

In association with:

HW Lochner
13577 Feather Sound Drive, Suite 600
Clearwater, FL 33762

January 2006
Revised February 2006

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED S TORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (SMF)

I-75 FROM NORTH OF SR 52 TO SOUTH OF CR 476B, PASCO, HERNANDO, AND SUMTER COUNTIES, FLORIDA
WPI Segment No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-1201

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to determine, preliminarily, if any significant or potentially significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures, will be impacted by the construction of stormwater management facilities (SMF) along I-75 between SR 52 in Pasco County and CR 476B in Sumter County. Ninety-nine proposed alternative SMF sites have been identified for preliminary evaluation (Figures 1-3). Known or potentially significant cultural resources are defined as those sites which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.).*

The study methodology included an examination of project aerials, a review of Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records (accessed in November of 2005), NRHP listings, relevant cultural resource assessment survey reports, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil surveys for Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties, and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. In addition, a reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted to determine if there are potential historic structures (50 years of age or older) associated with each of the alternative SMF areas, as well as to "ground truth" the archaeological site location predictive model. This analysis also takes into account the results of the recently completed cultural resource assessment survey of the I-75 PD& E Study project right-of-way, to which this technical memorandum is appended.

In summary, as a result of this preliminary study, it was determined that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resource which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to the proposed SMF areas. Previously recorded archaeological site 8HE508, a historic dip vat (ACI 2004), is located adjacent to SMF 19C, and 8SM468, an artifact scatter newly recorded within the I-75 project area of potential effect (APE), is located adjacent to SMF 34A. The latter site also is proximate to natural discharge area 7C. Five other previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE509, 8HE540, 8HE293, 8HE493, and 8SM173) are located proximate to proposed SMF areas 21B, 27C, 4a(e)C and 31D, 32B, and 33A, respectively. Background research and windshield survey indicated the potential for two

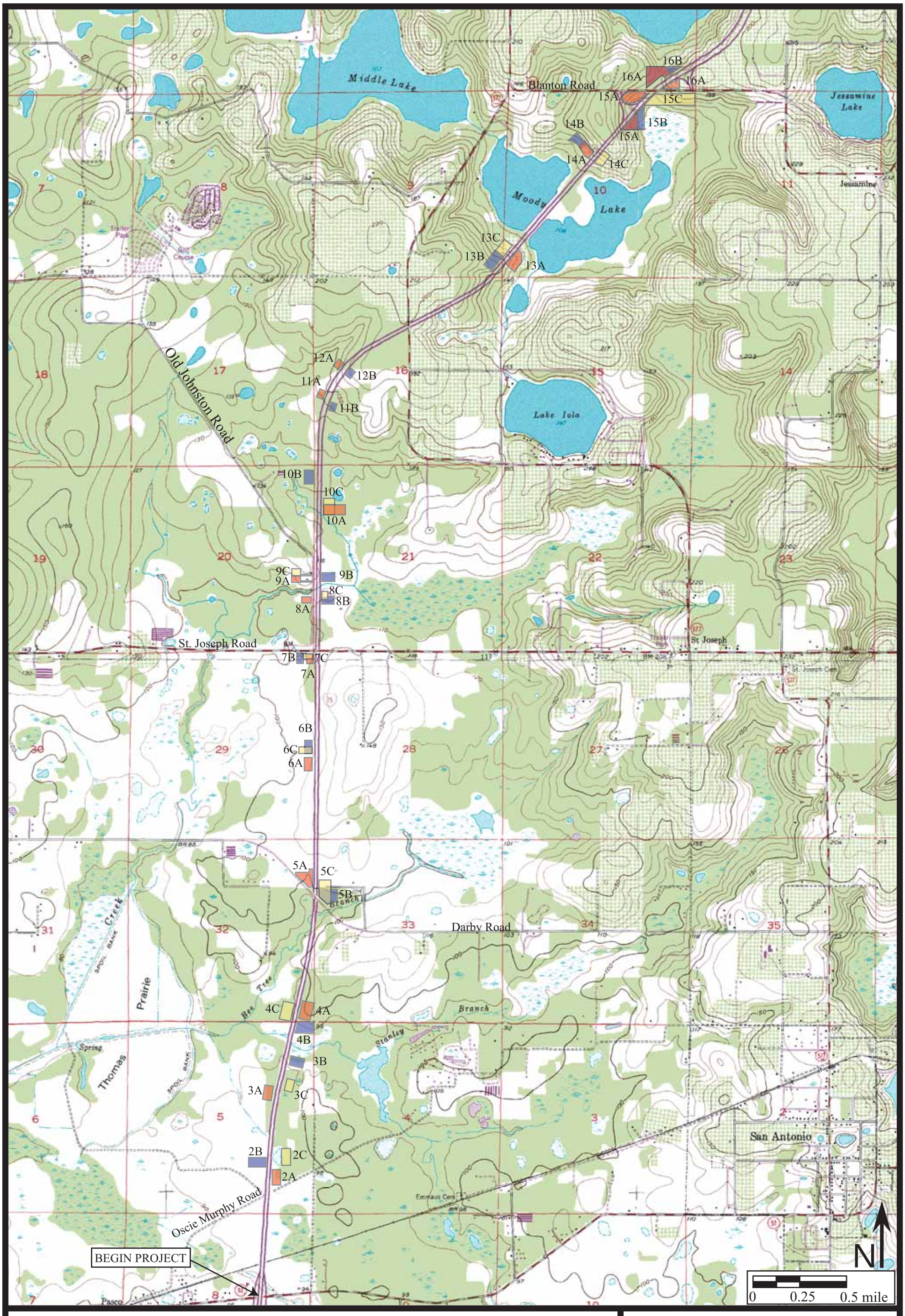


Figure 1. Approximate Location of Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities Within the I-75 Project APE. Townships 24 and 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Spring Lake, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

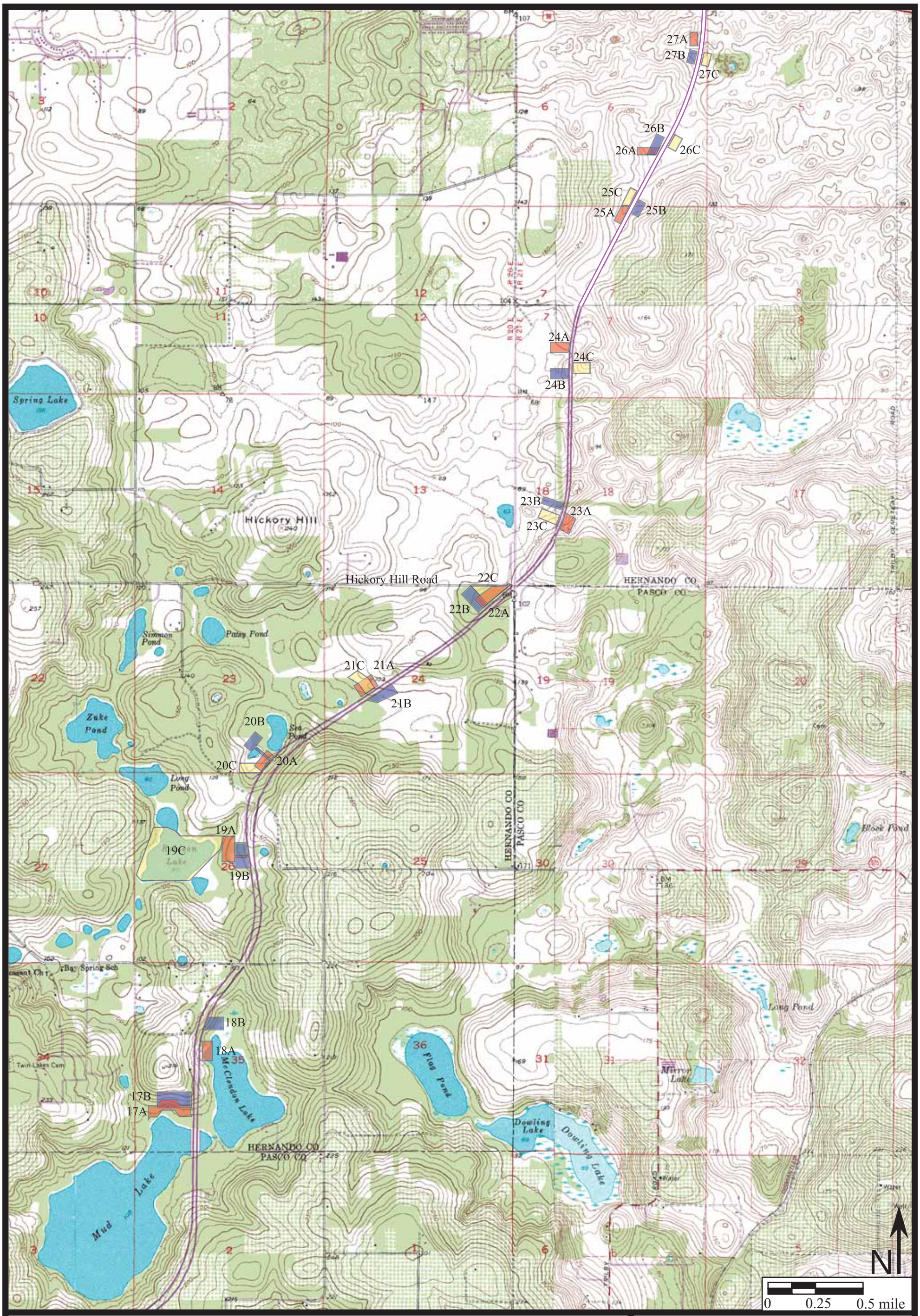


Figure 2. Approximate Location of Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities Within the I-75 Project APE. Townships 23 and 24 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Lacoochee, Fla. 1960, PR 1988; Spring Lake, Fla. 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

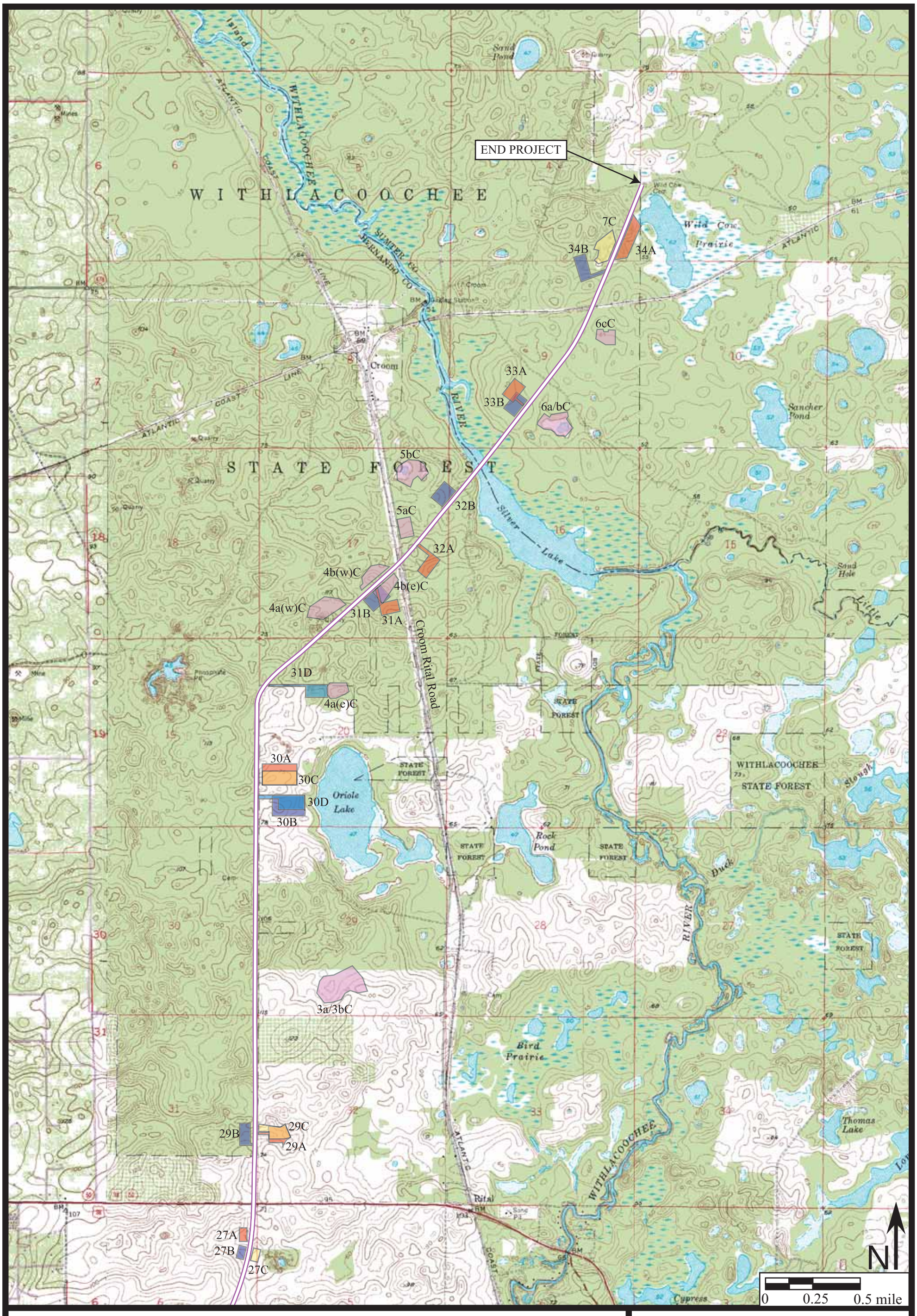


Figure 3. Approximate Locations of Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities Within the I-75 Project APE. Townships 22 and 23 South, Range 20 East (USGS Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Saint Catherine, Fla. 1958).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
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historic structures associated with SMF 9C and 29A. Sixteen SMF areas (5B, 13A, 13C, 14A, 14B, 14C, 15A, 15C, 17A, 18A, 18B, 20A, 20B, 20C, 33A and 34A) were considered to have a high archaeological site location potential, and 34 were considered to have a moderate potential. Research indicated that one proposed SMF, 18B is located within the boundaries of the 160-acre historic O'Neal homesteads, granted in 1889 and 1891, and thus, is classified as having a high potential for historic period archaeological sites.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A check of the FMSF indicated that while no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within any of the 99 proposed SMF areas, two sites are proximate. 8HE508, the MacDonald Cow Dip, is a historic period site recorded during survey of the Hickory Hill property (ACI 2004). This resource, situated adjacent (south) to proposed SMF 19C, was evaluated by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. A second site, 8SM468, newly recorded during survey of the I-75 project APE, is located adjacent to proposed SMF 34A. This artifact scatter is considered ineligible for the NRHP; it has not yet been evaluated by the SHPO. 8SM468, the Wild Cow Prairie Site, is also located proximate to natural discharge area 7C. Five other previously recorded sites are located proximate to proposed SMF areas. These include the Little Tony Site (8HE509), originally recorded by ACI during survey of the Hickory Hill property (ACI 2004) and recently updated as a result of the I-75 survey. It is located near proposed SMF 21B. The Sunrise Site (8HE540), an artifact scatter (Quinn 2005) is proximate to proposed SMF 27C. The Oriole Mill Foundations Site (8HE293), represented by building remains dated to the late nineteenth/early twentieth century (Sutherland 1990), may be near natural discharge area 4a(e)C and proposed SMF 31D; however, the exact location of this site is unknown. 8HE493, the Silver Lake Campground Site, is a lithic scatter originally recorded in 2003 (Clothier 2003) and updated by ACI during the I-75 PD&E Study survey. This site is located proximate to proposed SMF 32B. The Korn 1 Site, 8SM173, a lithic scatter recorded by Ellis in 1998 (Ellis et al. 1998), is located proximate to proposed SMF 33A. 8HE509 was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO; 8HE540, 8HE293, 8HE493, and 8SM173 were not evaluated by the SHPO. The locations of these sites are illustrated in Figures 5.1-5.3 in the CRAS Report.

No historic structures are located within or adjacent to proposed SMF areas.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Archaeological Sites: Based upon the results of previous archaeological surveys in the vicinity, an understanding of the known patterns of aboriginal settlement in the general region, as well as a review of the appropriate quadrangle maps, the USDA soil surveys for Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties (USDA 1977, 1982, and 1988), and the ZAPs

defined in the CRAS Report (See Figures 5.1-5.3), each of the proposed SMFs was evaluated for their archaeological site potential. All areas were assigned to one of three site potential categories: high, moderate, and low.

As summarized in Table 1, 16 proposed SMFs were considered to have a high site location potential, 34 were considered to have a moderate site location potential, and 49 were assessed as having a low potential. Sites, if present, are expected to be prehistoric period lithic or artifact scatters, as well as historic period refuse deposits.

Historic Structures: Background research indicated an absence of previously recorded historic structures within the proposed SMFs. The potential for as yet unrecorded historic structures was determined by examining the appropriate USGS quadrangle maps, as well as the initial windshield survey and subsequent historical/architectural survey conducted as part of the I-75 PD&E Study project. As a result, structures which appear to be 50 years of age or older are located within or adjacent to proposed SMF 29A and 9C.

Table 1. Recorded and Potential Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Located Within and Adjacent to the Alternative SMF Areas Along I-75.

SMF Area ID	Recorded Archaeological Sites	Archaeo. Site Potential	Historic Structures	Comments
2A	None	Low	None	
2B	None	Low	None	
2C	None	Low	None	
3A	None	Moderate	None	
3B	None	Moderate	None	
3C	None	Low	None	3 STs* in northbound ROW yielded negative results
4A	None	Moderate	None	4 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
4B	None	Moderate	None	
4C	None	Moderate	None	4 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
5A	None	Moderate	None	4 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
5B	None	High	None	Elevated land near Bee Tree Branch
5C	None	Moderate	None	7 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
6A	None	Low	None	
6B	None	Low	None	
6C	None	Low	None	
7A	None	Low	None	
7B	None	Low	None	
7C	None	Low	None	

SMF Area ID	Recorded Archaeological Sites	Archaeo. Site Potential	Historic Structures	Comments
8A	None	Moderate	None	4 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
8B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
8C	None	Moderate	None	2 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
9A	None	Moderate	None	
9B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
9C	None	Moderate	One possible historic structure is adjacent	
10A	None	Low	None	
10B	None	Moderate	None	
10C	None	Low	None	
11A	None	Low	None	
11B	None	Low	None	
12A	None	Low	None	
12B	None	Low	None	
13A	None	High	None	5 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Lake Moody
13B	None	Moderate	None	4 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
13C	None	High	None	4 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Lake Moody
14A	None	High	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Lake Moody
14B	None	High	None	
14C	None	High	None	4 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Lake Moody
15A	None	High	None	5 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
15B	None	Moderate	None	2 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
15C	None	High	None	Near Lake Moody
16A	None	Moderate	None	1 ST in northbound ROW yielded negative results; Historic Trail near
16B	None	Moderate	None	Historic Trail is near

SMF Area ID	Recorded Archaeological Sites	Archaeo. Site Potential	Historic Structures	Comments
17A	None	High	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Mud and McClendon Lakes
17B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
18A	None	High	None	5 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results
18B	None	High	None	Historic homestead lands; historic trail
19A	None	Moderate	None	Historic Trail
19B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; Historic Trail
19C	8HE508 is adjacent to south	Moderate	None	Mostly existing Robinson Lake
20A	None	High	None	8 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
20B	None	High	None	
20C	None	High	None	
21 A	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results
21 B	None	Moderate	None	2 STs in northbound ROW yielded negative results; 8HE509 is proximate to the south
21C	None	Moderate	None	
22A	None	Low	None	
22B	None	Low	None	
22C	None	Low	None	
23A	None	Low	None	
23B	None	Low	None	
23C	None	Low	None	
24A	None	Low	None	
24B	None	Low	None	
24C	None	Low	None	
25A	None	Low	None	
25B	None	Low	None	
25C	None	Low	None	
26A	None	Low	None	
26B	None	Low	None	
26C	None	Low	None	

SMF Area ID	Recorded Archaeological Sites	Archaeo. Site Potential	Historic Structures	Comments
27A	None	Low	None	
27B	None	Low	None	
27C	None	Moderate	None	Proximate to 8HE540
29A	None	Low	Possible historic structure is within	
29B	None	Low	None	
29C	None	Low	None	
3a/3bC	None	Low	None	
30A	None	Low	None	
30B	None	Moderate	None	Near Oriole Lake
30C	None	Moderate	None	Near Oriole Lake
30D	None	Moderate	None	Near Oriole Lake
4a(e)C	None	Moderate	None	Proximate to 8HE293
4a(w)C	None	Low	None	
31A	None	Low	None	
31B	None	Low	None	
31D	None	Moderate	None	
4b(e)C	None	Low	None	
4b(w)C	None	Low	None	
5aC	None	Low	None	
32A	None	Low	None	
32B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; 8HE493 is proximate
5bC	None	Low	None	
33A	None	High	None	SM173 is proximate; Near Withlacoochee River
33B	None	Moderate	None	3 STs in southbound ROW yielded negative results; Near Withlacoochee River
34A	8SM468 is adjacent	High	None	
34B	None	Low	None	
6a/bC	None	Low	None	
6cC	None	Low	None	
7C	None	Moderate	None	8SM468 is proximate

* ST = shovel test

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

After preferred SMF areas are selected by the FDOT, those areas considered to have a high or moderate site location potential, as identified in Table 1, should be subjected to a systematic archaeological survey and historical/architectural survey. Archaeological field survey should include ground surface reconnaissance and systematic subsurface testing at 25 meter (82 feet) intervals in the high probability areas and at 50 meter (164 feet) intervals in the moderate probability areas. The purpose of this investigation will be to locate, identify, and evaluate any precontact or historic period archaeological sites present. FMSF forms for newly identified sites and updates to previously recorded sites should be prepared and the findings presented in a CRAS Technical Memorandum.

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

2004 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Hickory Hill DRI Property, Hernando County, Florida. Manuscript on file, ACI, Sarasota.

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1998 Withlacoochee State Forest Archaeological Modeling Study for Citrus, Hernando, Sumter and Pasco Counties. Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, Lecanto.

Quinn, Lisa N.

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Sutherland, Kenneth

1990 History of Hernando County. In *Hernando County Comprehensive Plan.* Edited by Hernando County Planning Department. Hernando County Board of County Commissioners, Brooksville.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1977 *Soil Survey of Hernando County, Florida*. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

1982 *Soil Survey of Pasco County, Florida*. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

1988 *Soil Survey of Sumter County, Florida*. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1954 *San Antonio, Fla.*, PR 1988

1955 *Spring Lake, Fla.*, PR 1988

1958 St. Catherine, Fla.

1959 *Lacoochee, Fla.*, PR 1988

APPENDIX D: Survey Log Sheet

FMSF USE ONLY

FMSF Survey #

Form Date 1/16/06

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

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

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) CRAS I-75 PD&E, Phase I

Is this a continuation of a previous project? [X] No [ ] Yes Previous survey#(s)

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Interstate 75 (I-75), from North of SR 52 to South of CR 476B Pasco, Hernando, and Sumter Counties, Florida; WPI Segment No. 4110141 FAP No.: 0751-1201

Report Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate)
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (month/year) 1/06 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 101

Publication Information (if relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity.* See *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet.)* Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Ct., Suite A., Sarasota, FL 34240

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Nelson Rodriguez

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture.* Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters). Interstate 75, Twin Lakes, O'Neal and St. Clair homesteads

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name HW Lochner
Address/Phone 13577 Feather Sound Drive, Suite 600, Clearwater, FL

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate) Pasco, Hernando, Sumter Counties

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates:

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed) Two new archaeological sites found, evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites, one archaeological occurrence, five new historic structures recorded and one previously recorded cemetery updated.

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 10/05 End 1/06 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of District Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers 21.5 miles

Types of Survey (check all that apply) [X] archaeological [X] architectural [X] historical/archival [ ] underwater [ ] other: _____

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- [X] Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- [ ] Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- [X] FMSF site property search
- [X] FMSF survey search
- [X] library research - *(local public)*
- [X] library-special collection- *(non local)*
- [X] Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- [X] local informant(s)
- [X] local property or tax records
- [X] newspaper files
- [X] literature search
- [X] Sanborn Insurance maps
- [X] windshield survey
- [X] aerial photography
- [ ] other (describe) _____

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

- [ ] Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

___ surface collection, controlled
___ surface collection, uncontrolled
A shovel test-1/4" screen
___ shovel test-1/8" screen
___ shovel test-1/16" screen
___ shovel test-unscreened
___ other screen shovel test (size: _____)
___ water screen (finest size: _____)
___ posthole tests
___ auger (size: _____)
___ coring
___ test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
___ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
___ soil resistivity
___ magnetometer
___ side scan sonar
___ unknown
___ other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

- [ ] Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

___ building permits
___ commercial permits
___ interior documentation
___ other (describe): _____
___ demolition permits
M exposed ground inspected
A local property records
___ neighbor interview
S occupant interview
___ occupation permits
M subdivision maps
A tax records
___ unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, historical/architectural field survey, surface reconnaissance, informant interviews, photographs' 548 shovel tests, subsurface testing @ 10, 12.5, 25 & 50 m intervals and judgmentally, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen, soil screened, strata recorded, artifact location recorded, shovel tests plotted on aerials, report prepared

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? [X] Yes [ ] No If *Yes* , circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 3 Newly Recorded Sites 7

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) HE509, HE493, SM34

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. PA2376, SM468, HE552, HE553, HE554, HE555, HE556

Site Form Used: [ ] SmartForm [ ] FMSF Paper Form [X] Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

DO NOT USE ************SITE FILE USE ONLY **************DO NOT USE**

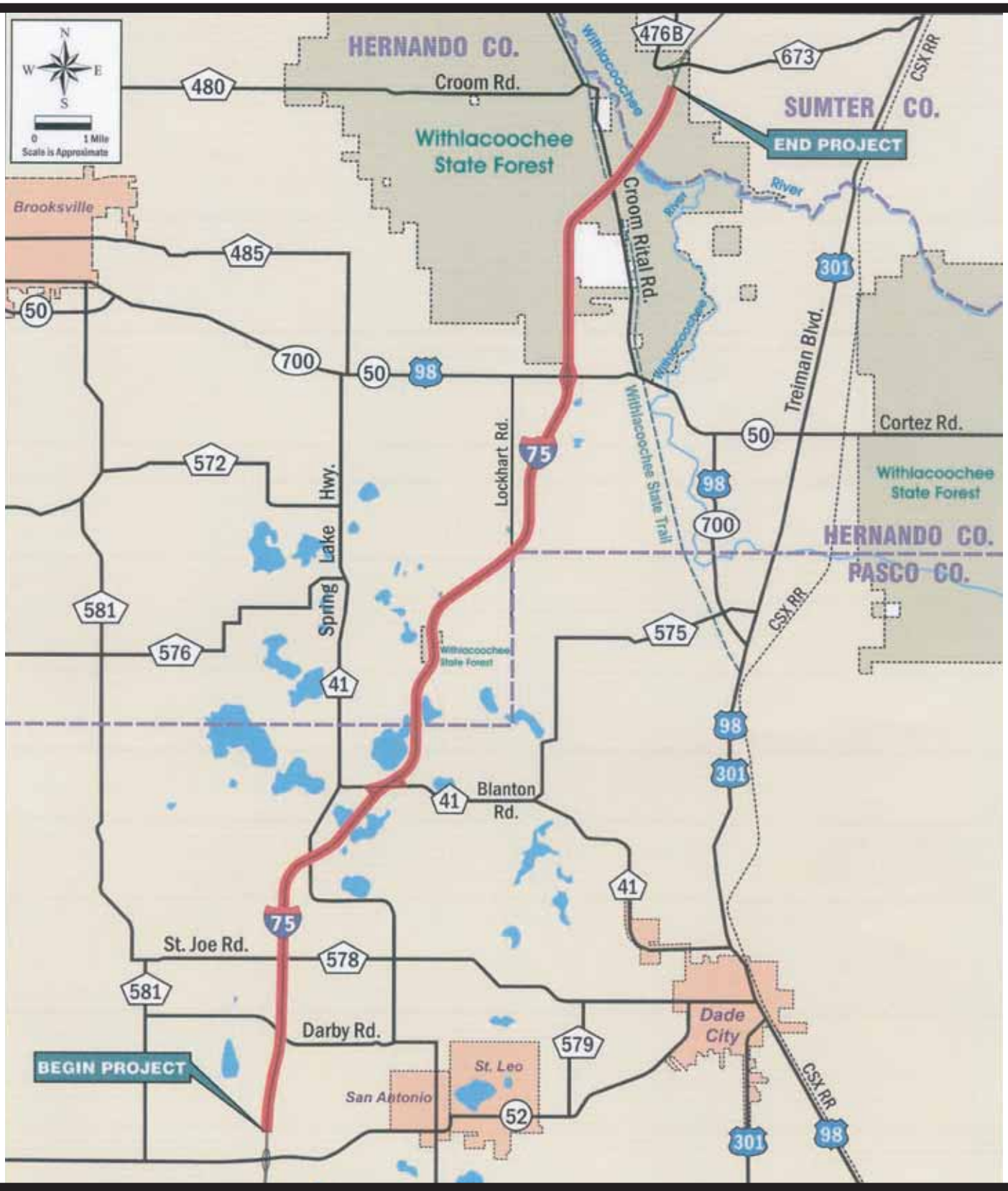
BAR Related

- [ ] **872**
- [ ] **1A32**
- [ ] **CARL**
- [ ] **UW**

BHP Related

- [ ] **State Historic Preservation Grant**
- [ ] **Compliance Review CRAT #** _____

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



Project Location Map (Map provided by State of Florida Department of Transportation 2005).

I-75 PD&E Study
From North of SR 52 to
South of CR 476B
Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties
WPI Seg. No.: 411014 1
FAP No.: 0751-120I

APPENDIX E: SHPO Letter

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Sue M. Cobb
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

David C. Gibbs
Federal Highway Administration
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303

April 3, 2006

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2006-2150 (b)
Received by DHR: March 20, 2006
Financial Project ID Number: 411014-1
Project: *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Interstate 75 (I-75) (State Road 93) From North Of SR 52 To South Of County Road (CR) 476B In Pasco, Hernando, And Sumter Counties*

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with Federal and State agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, on Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

It is the opinion of Archaeological Consultants, Inc., that the project will have no effect on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey resulted in the identification of three previously recorded archaeological resources (8HE493, 8HE509, and 8HE366), two new sites (8PA2376, 8SM468), and finding none eligible for listing in the NRHP. No previously recorded historic structures were in the APE, however, the previously recorded Wild Cow Prairie Cemetery (8SM34) is in the vicinity of the I-75 right-of-way. Five new historic structures were identified (8HE552-8HE556). Four of the historic structures (8HE552-553-555, and -556) and the historic cemetery (8SM34) were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. One historic structure (8HE554), the St. Clair/O'Neal Homestead was determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. We concur with these findings.

If you have any questions, please contact Duane Denfeld, Architectural Historian, Transportation Compliance Review Program, by email *dhdenfeld@dos.state.fl.us* or at 850-245-6430.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer