FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE
ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PD&E Study
I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County

Work Program Item Segment No. 258736 1
Federal Aid Program No. NH-75-1(91)275

This project evaluates improvement alternatives for I75 (S.R. 93) from south of S.R. 56 to north of S.R. 52 in Pasco County, Florida.
The approximate length of the project is 19.15 kilometers (11.902 miles).

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6403

December 2000

FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE
ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PD&E Study
I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County

Work Program Item Segment No. 258736 1
Federal Aid Program No. NH-75-1(91)275

This project evaluates improvement alternatives for I75 (S.R. 93) from south of S.R. 56 to north of S.R. 52 in Pasco County, Florida.
The approximate length of the project is 19.15 kilometers (11.902 miles).

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6403

Prepared by:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
2345 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 6
Sarasota, Florida 34239

In association with:

Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan, Inc.
5300 West Cypress, Suite 300
Tampa, Florida 33607-1006

December 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural resource assessment survey of the Interstate 75 (State Road 93) PD&E Study corridor, from south of State Road 56 to north of State Road 52 in Pasco County, Florida was performed to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, hereinafter referred to as the NRHP. The historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys were conducted in August and September of 1997.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Site File (FSF) and the NRHP, indicated that 28 archaeological sites had been recorded previously within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project corridor. Of these, one (8PA357) is located within the Interstate 75 right-of-way (ROW). A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Pasco County and the surrounding region indicated a moderate to high probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites within the project corridor. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters. The results of historical research suggested a low to moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements and roads. As a result of field survey, 15 prehistoric archaeological sites were found, and the boundaries of one previously recorded site (8PA357) were modified. All 16 resources are considered to have limited research potential. Thus, none of the archaeological sites contained within the Interstate 75 project ROW appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historical background research, including a review of the FSF and the NRHP, plus a windshield survey, indicated an absence of previously recorded historic structures and a low potential for historic structures. Field survey resulted in the recording and evaluation of one historic cemetery. This resource is not considered NRHP eligible.

SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for improvement alternatives along Interstate 75 (State Road 93) from south of State Road 56 to north of State Road 52 in Pasco County, Florida. The project location map in Figure 2-1 illustrates the location and limits of the study. The objective of the PD&E Study is to provide documented environmental and engineering analyses to assist the FDOT in reaching a decision on the type, location and conceptual design of the necessary improvements, in order to accomodate future traffic demand in a safe and efficient manner. The PD&E Study also satisfies the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in order to qualify for federal-aid funding of future development phases of the project. This report documents the results of the cultural resource assessment survey component of the larger PD&E Study.

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan, Inc. (PBS&J) has been retained by the FDOT to conduct a PD&E Study for the proposed widening of Interstate 75 (State Road 93) from south of the proposed State Road 56 interchange to north of the State Road 52 interchange in Pasco County, Florida to six mainline through lanes, together with the necessary interchange area improvements. The total project length is approximately 19.15 km (11.902 mi).

The existing mainline typical section features a 19.5 m (64 ft) median and 25 m (82 ft) borders within 91.5 m (300 ft) of limited access ROW. Proposed improvement alternatives include widening to the inside and widening to the outside. For the purposes of archaeological survey, the area of potential effects (APE) was defined as the 91.5 m (300 ft) wide existing ROW and a larger area at the northwest corner of the State Road 52 interchange to include a proposed loop ramp. Analysis of historic structures focused upon a broader corridor within the viewshed of the existing ROW.

2.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures located within and proximate to the Interstate 75 project corridor, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The historical/architectural and archaeological surveys were conducted in August and September of 1997. Field surveys were preceded by background research. Such work served to provide both an informed set of

SECTION 3

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Interstate 75 project corridor is located in Sections 12, 13, 14, 23, and 26 of Township 26 South, Range 19 East; Sections 6 and 7 of Township 26 South, Range 20 East; and Sections 8, 17, 20, 29, and 32 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987; Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; and San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). The project corridor begins south of the proposed State Road 56 interchange and continues for approximately 19.15 km (11.902 mi) to north of the State Road 52 interchange. The land along the corridor is primarily rural and swampy, with a few scattered residential communities. Commercial development is limited to the interchanges.

Geologically, the project corridor lies within the Zephyrhills Gap physiographic province and the Brooksville Ridge. The Zephyrhills Gap is an erosional remnant through which the Hillsborough River flows on its way to the Gulf of Mexico (White 1970:135). In addition to this major drainage, there are numerous ponds, grassy marshes, cypress and mixed hardwood swamps, and small wetlands located along the corridor, many of which seasonally hold water. The topography along the corridor is nearly level to gently sloping with elevations ranging from 15 to 30 m (50 to 100 ft) above mean sea level (ASML).

Fresh water along Interstate 75 consists of many types. Approximately .8 km (.5 mi) south of the southern terminus of the project corridor lies Cypress Creek. Traveling north, the project corridor crosses Cabbage Swamp. Situated to both the east and west of the project corridor are many seasonal ponds, marshes, and small wetlands. Located north of the project corridor are Bee Tree Branch and Stanley Branch which are tributaries of Cypress Creek. Some 3.2 to 8 km (2 to 5 mi) east and west of Interstate 75, many large lakes are located. The Hillsborough River is approximately 12.8 km (8 mi) to the southeast of the project corridor.

Three soil associations have been identified for the project area: Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville, Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers, and Chobee (USDA 1982). The Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville association is characterized by moderately well-drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that are located on nearly level to sloping terrain (USDA 1982:9). This association is found on uplands vegetated in longleaf and slash pine, turkey, blackjack, and post oak, and sweetgum, with an understory of pineland threeawn and scattered saw palmetto.

The Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers association is characterized by poorly to very poorly drained soils that are nearly level (USDA 1982:13). This association is typical of low flatwoods interspersed with small, grassy, wet depressions, and cypress ponds or swamps. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine with a secondary growth of saw

The Chobee association is on river and stream floodplains and in swamps and is described as containing nearly level, poorly drained soils (USDA 1982:15). Chobee association soils support a dense growth of water oak, cypress, red maple, and sweetgum. Other types of vegetation found include sawgrass, sedge, and other water-tolerant plants.

Existing land use along the Interstate 75 project corridor is primarily rural, with scattered residential communities. Commercial development is concentrated around the interchanges with State Road 54 and State Road 52. Prominent features along the corridor include a private airport landing strip, Top of Tampa Airport, two FDOT rest areas, and a private golf course associated with the Tampa Bay Golf and Tennis Club.

SECTION 4

PREHISTORIC REVIEW

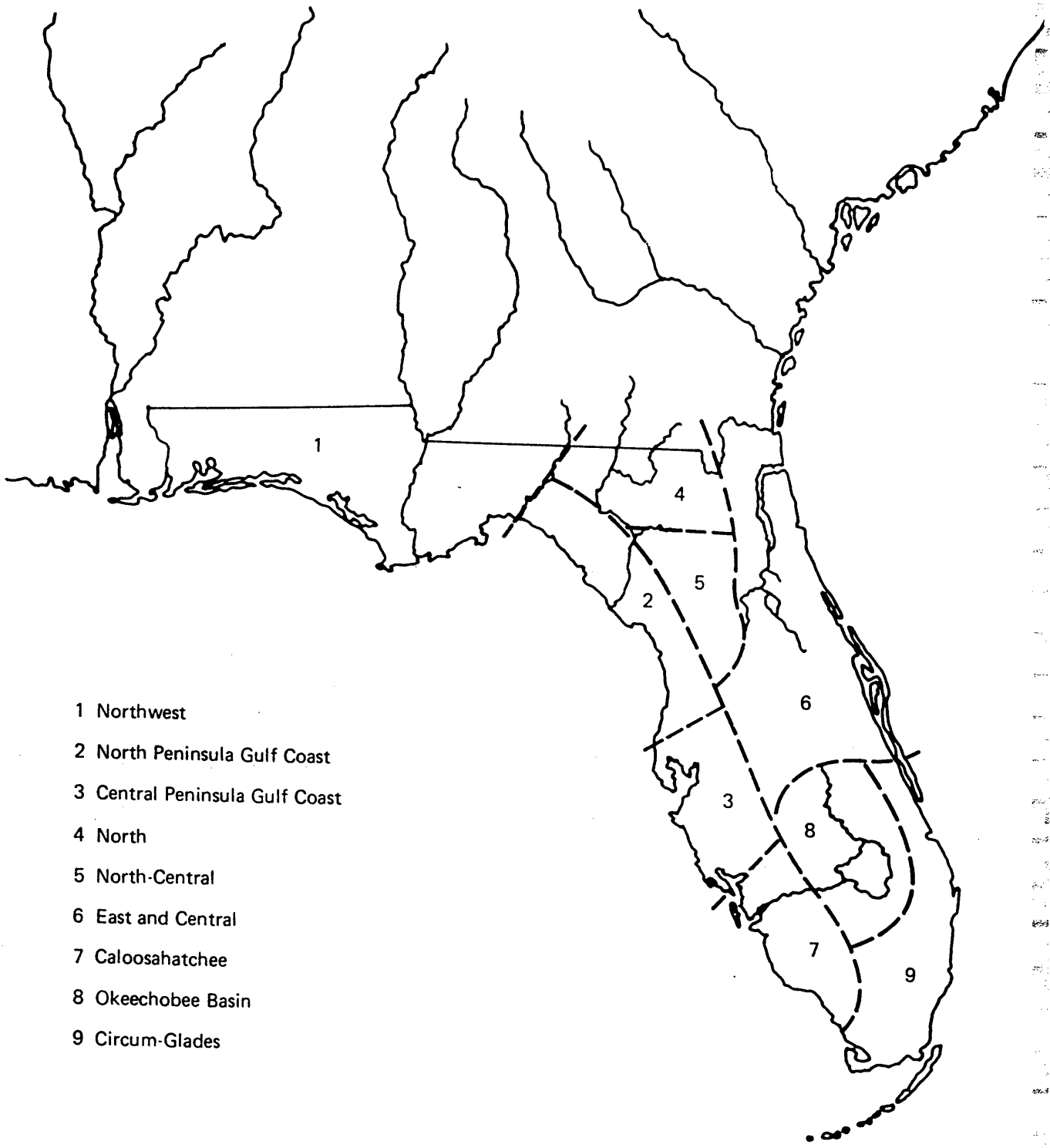
A discussion of the regional prehistory or culture history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic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

Archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The Interstate 75 project corridor in Pasco County is located in the transition zone between the Central and North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological regions as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay, while the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (Figure 4-1). Within these zones, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor. Since the I-75 corridor lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected within the project area.

Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are fairly similar throughout the southeastern U.S. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery, and was evident by 500 B.C. A brief summary of the major cultural stages follows.

4.1 PALEO-INDIAN

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler, and was typified by xerophytic species of plants, with scrub oaks, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas most common ((Milanich 1994:40). When human



1 Northwest

2 North Peninsula Gulf Coast

3 Central Peninsula Gulf Coast

4 North

5 North-Central

6 East and Central

7 Caloosahatchee

8 Okeechobee Basin

9 Circum-Glades

PBS & J, INC.

LEGEND

Project area is within the North Peninsula Gulf Coast (2) and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast (3) areas (from Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:22).

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

I-75 (S.R. 93)
PD&E STUDY
From South of S.R. 56 to North fo S.R. 52
Pasco County, Florida

FLORIDA CULTURE AREAS

SPN # 14140-1423

OREL \ I-75 \ ..... \ FIG_XX.CDR \ 5-27-97

populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 35 m (115 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppe 1980). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970).

Most of the information about this period, which is thought to be characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest Site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973), has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time.

More recently, excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1983). Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Also, research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were very important to Paleo-Indian populations. Since the climate was cooler and drier, it is likely that the presence of permanent sources of water, such as springs, combined with the availability of certain fixed resources, such as chert, were important factors in Paleo-Indian site location.

Other research in the region has shown that at least portions of the shell deposits bordering now submerged river channels in Tampa Bay were probably middens deposited during the Paleo-Indian period (Goodyear et. al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are most readily identified by lanceolate shaped stone projectile points, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6). During the late Paleo-Indian period, these large lanceolate points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53).

4.2 ARCHAIC

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually came to a close, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna died out. Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change which led toward an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources. These changes may reflect a transition from the late Pleistocene to a more seasonal, modern climate when the pine-dominated forest began to cover the landscapes. With loss of the Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

The Archaic stage has been divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late (or Ceramic) Archaic. Bullen (1959, 1975) separates the Orange (2000 to 1000 B.C.) and the Transitional (1200 to 500 B.C.) periods from the Late Archaic. Milanich (1994:35), however, suggests that even with the advent of fired clay pottery, the basic lifestyles of the aboriginal occupations of the Late Archaic remained relatively unchanged. The local variants of the Late Archaic evolved into more recognizable regional cultures around 500 B.C.

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C., is well documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site in Brevard County (Doran 1986) indicate that bone and wood tools were also used. The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources; for example, the Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food.

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources, and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Some of these sites include 8HI450(D) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981) and 8HI483(B) (Gagel 1981). Several Middle Archaic period campsites were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) and Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it was during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens

began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000-500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Bullen. This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants, as well as a continued reliance on hunting (Bullen et al. 1978; Bullen 1959). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions, or the beginning of cultural regionalism. In the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant type.

4.3 FORMATIVE

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800), respectively. Within the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region, the Deptford period has been well documented as a coastal culture. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well-understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on coastal resources. It is believed that 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 characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. There is some evidence that around A.D. 200, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations.

In the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large, shoreside sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). Small, perhaps seasonal, villages were located 20 to 30 km (12 to 18 mi) inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate, evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982).

As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994:225). Both large and small middens are known and most often sites are multicomponent. While not directly assignable to the Manasota period, several small sites in the interior part of the region may be contemporaneous with coastal Manasota sites. Among these are the Curiosity Creek (Almy 1980), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982) and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. The Trout Creek Ridge Site (8PA184), located near Wesley Chapel, is believed to represent an intermittent camp of the Manasota time (Ste. Claire et al. 1985:47). In addition, the Yat Kitischee Site (8PI1753) in Pinellas County also dates to the Manasota period (Austin 1995).

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north, and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island-related cultures identified and described by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). The subsistence pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine, and swamp resources. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types (Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Weeden Island varieties) and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

Usually sites are identified by the presence of shell middens or habitation areas and sand burial mounds. As not all villages possessed mounds, it is likely that several communities shared a single continuous-use mound (Willey 1949). Burial mound customs, artifactual evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization. Weeden Island-related sites in the interior portion of the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region include the Branch Mound and Thomas Mound (Bullen 1952), as well as the South Prong I Site in Hillsborough County (Martin 1976), and Parrish Mound 5 (Willey 1949) and Stanley Mound (Deming 1976) in Manatee County. A portion of the Fort Brooke Midden Site in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Weeden Island-related period (Piper and Piper 1982).

4.4 MISSISSIPPIAN/ACCULTURATIVE

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (A.D. 900-1725), named for the type site in Pinellas County. Recently, Mitchem (1988) has subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: the Englewood phase (A.D. 800 to 1000), Pinellas Phase (A.D. 1000 to 1500), Tatham Phase (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview Phase (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1988:10).

To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mounds, characterized the Safety Harbor period. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources. Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949).

Situated within the project ROW to the west of Interstate 75 is an artifact scatter type site (8PA357) that contains a Safety Harbor period component. This site was located by Estabrook in 1990 during a survey of alignment corridors for State Road 54 (Estabrook et. al. 1990). Artifacts found at this site include lithics and ceramics.

The Timucuan Indians, locally the Tocobaga (Tampa Bay area), are recognized as the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor sites have been found both along the coast and inland in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region. The large sites on the coast were probably ceremonial centers with large temple mounds, villages, and burial mounds. Large population centers dating to the Safety Harbor period were located at Safety Harbor (Sears 1958; Griffin and Bullen 1950), Maximo Point (Bushnell 1962; Sears 1958), Narvaez Midden (Bushnell 1966), and Tierra Verde (Sears 1967), all in Pinellas County. Inland sites include Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), and Buck Island (Bullen 1952) in Hillsborough County, and Parrish Mounds 1, 2 and 3 in Manatee County (Willey 1949). The Fort Brooke Mound in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Safety Harbor period (Willey 1949; Luer and Almy 1981).

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished in the Tampa Bay area and vicinity (Neill 1968), and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Seminole sites tend to be located in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna (Weisman 1989); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in the North and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast regions. Among the known resources is the Quad Block Site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982), and from excavations at Newman's Garden in Citrus County (Weisman 1986).

SECTION 5

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. The first European to have contact with present day Pasco County was Ponce de Leon. Arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Next, Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay eventually crossing the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon, and investigating the mouth of the river in search of the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale. By the early 1700s, the native populations were largely wiped out--ravaged by conquest, disease, and the typical effects of European contact.

In 1757, Francisco Maria Celi traveled up the Hillsborough River to a point located in what is now probably Hillsborough River State Park (Arnade 1968:1-24; Fryman in Grange et al. 1979). During the same century, Bernard Romans conducted another exploration of the Hillsborough River area (Romans 1961). Romans, commissioned by the British authorities to map and survey the southern district of North America, named the Hillsborough River in honor of Lord Hillsborough, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The area which now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783, when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the dissemination of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Indians became known, formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72).

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first 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 Pasco County, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 5,077

persons reportedly lived east of the Suwannee River; by 1830 that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the War, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50). The eastern half of what is Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty never satisfied the Indians nor the whites. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. 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 (Chamberlain 1968:43). Within the 256 square miles of 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).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties--most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

On December 28, 1835, the Second Seminole War (1835-1842) was triggered by a Seminole ambush upon the military command of Major Francis Langhorne Dade while marching from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road. Only five of the 111 men under Dade's command survived the Seminole attack, thus precipitating a battle cry for the removal of the Seminoles. In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate the slain company and their leader, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (a new Fort Dade was established in 1849 south of the original location) (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27-28). Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole war years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; other forts were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984). In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were shipped west. However, those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1967:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements in south Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, which became the first of several merchandising firms established. Washington Street was the business center of the village. The Tampa area, which had first been a military center, now developed into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida. Settlers such as the Henderson, Kennedy, McKay, Mitchell, Robles, Turman, and Spencer families poured into the area (Robinson 1928:21-23).

The state legislature created Hernando County in 1843 from portions of Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 and included present day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the U.S. Government until 1846; as a result, few permanent structures were erected beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced from sixteen

square miles to four square miles, John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847. It was recorded in the official records on January 9 (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27; Robinson 1928:26). By the early 1850s, the first public buildings in Tampa, the courthouse, and the Masonic Lodge, were complete; also, the Tampa Herald, Tampa's first newspaper, initiated distribution in 1853 (Robinson 1928:34-5). A stagecoach between Brooksville and Tampa, with relay stations in Pasco County, also started during the 1850s. On December 15, 1855 the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of state legislature. The name "Tampa" is believed to have been derived from a Native American word either "itimpi" meaning "close to it" or "tampa" meaning "split wood for fires" (Robinson 1928:32).

Within the project area, Township 26 South, Range 19 East was platted by John Jackson in June and July of 1848. Although no description or rating of the land was included, the federal surveyor's plat of Township 26 South, Range 19 East shows an old Indian trail stretching north/south through Sections 27, 22, 21, 16, 10, 3, and 2 and illustrates a north/south trail entitled the "Chocochatee Road" stretching through Sections 32, 29, 20, 17, 8, and 5. The Chocochatee Road was an early military road which extended from Fort Brooke (Tampa) to Chocochatee (also spelled Chocachatti, Chicuchatty, and Chukochatty), a Seminole Indian village established near today's Brooksville in 1767 (Mahon 1967:5). Large areas of swamp and several unnamed lakes are depicted on the map as well. The exterior lines of Township 26 South, Range 20 East were surveyed in 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846-47. However, the section lines were not platted until April and May of 1879 by John T. Lesley. Much of the land in this township and range was described as "land level, wet, very poor; Timber pine." Sections 6 and 7, through which the project area passes, were not specifically described, although an area at the corners of Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 was recorded as "Land elevated - 2d rate Timber pine - oak." Numerous roads are depicted between the homesteads of settlers on the federal surveyor's plat of Township 26 South, Range 20 East. The John Thomas homestead in Section 6 and the Lyburn Kersey homestead in Section 7 were identified along with roads which connect the two with each other as well as to the homesteads of Jane Godwin, James O'Berry, Jack Ashell, T. Boyette, Z. Tucker, and the Williams. According to descriptions by the surveyor, a road which stretched from Section 4 through Section 33 was the "Road from Ft. Dade to Tampa via Jane Goddins." Township 25 South, Range 20 East was surveyed by A.M. McCormick in July of 1848. The vegetation was generally described as 3rd rate land pine, yellow pine, palmetto, and cypress. The Big Cypress Swamp was depicted west of the project area on the federal surveyor's plat. However, no homesteads, forts, or Seminole Indian encampments were depicted on the federal surveyor's plat of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (Field Notes Vol. 90; Vol. 241:145-65; Vol. 164:124-45; Plats T26S, R19E; T26S, R20E; T25S, R20E).

Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site in present day Dade City where a post office had been established in 1845 (Horgan et al. 1992:25). In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) 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, Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to banana plants belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982).

Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5,000 for himself, and $2,500 for his lost cattle. Each warrior received $5,000, and $100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858 the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. This made a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

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). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union Army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government, or joined the Confederate cow cavalry. The Confederate cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). 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 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). Fort Brooke during this time was garrisoned by two companies of U.S. soldiers (Robinson 1928:47-8). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions. In the 1870 census, Tampa's population numbered 3,216. By the end of the decade, Tampa was linked to Gainesville by way of stagecoach but remained in relative isolation until the railroad arrived (Federal Writers' Project 1939:286-7).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, born 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 which purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed 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 smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971).

Within the project area, the land in Township 26 South, Range 19 East, Sections 12, 14, and 26 was largely purchased by Hamilton Disston in 1881. Portions of Sections 13, 23, and 27 were purchased by the Orange Belt Railway Company in 1888. Several individuals including Jacob Godwin (Section 12),William Flinn (Section 13), Jesse Carter (Section 23), Christopher Focible (Section 26), E.A. Clarke (Section 26), and Richard Ellis (Section 27) purchased land in Township 26 South, Range 19 East between 1866 and 1882. Land in Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 7 was largely purchased by the Orange Belt Railway Company and the Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railway Company from 1886 to 1889. The only individual to purchase land in the section was Joshua A. Gillett. The Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railway Company and the Silver Springs, Ocala, Gulf Railway purchased land in Section 6 along with John Thomas, Elias Sanders, Jacob Wells, Samuel Cason, Elizabeth Godwin, and Robert Cason. Land in Township 25 South, Range 20 East, Sections 8, 20, and 32 was largely purchased by Hamilton Disston. Mary Strickland (Section 8) and James Jackson (Section 20) purchased land in the same sections. Nehemiah Vaughn and the Orange Belt Railway Company purchased land in Section 17. Section 29 was largely divided among the Orange Belt Railway Company and the following individuals: Elizabeth Benner, Frank Goss, James Delcher, Nicholas Bishoff, Tereble Tucker, William Meyers, and James Jackson (Tract Book Vol. 16:217-9; Vol.17:142-7, 149).

The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates (Shofner 1995a:83). Improvements in the transportation systems to the communities played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the area. The railroad had an immediate impact on the entire region. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, who was a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida, a place he considered the only isolated area remaining in the south. From Alfred M. Parslow, he purchased a charter to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven-month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With this segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with the St. Johns River with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

One of the first railroads to purchase land in the project area was the Orange Belt Railroad Company, organized by Peter A. Demens (Piotr DeMentieff). The Orange Belt Company constructed a railway line from Lake Monroe to the Gulf Coast location of St. Petersburg,

a town Demens named after his native city of St. Petersburg, Russia. The railroad entered Pasco County in 1888 linking the county diagonally from Lacoochee in the northeast through San Antonio to Odessa in the southwest. The railway had many financial difficulties while under construction and in its early operation. Consequently, the Orange Belt Railroad was overtaken by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the names Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. In 1902 it became the Atlantic Coast Line and served the area until merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967 which discontinued service in the early 1970s (Covington 1957:182; Horgan et al. 1992:126, 156-7).

Pasco County was formed in 1887 when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. The 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 during 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). Port Richey and Gulf Key were founded in the 1880s. The Orange Belt Railway Company established Odessa around 1888 (Horgan et al. 1992:40). Initially called Wesley, Wesley Chapel had a post office established in September of 1897, but it was discontinued in September of 1902, with service continuing from Abbott Station (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:56,87). The early settlement called Abbott Station became Zephyrhills in 1910, and New Port Richey was founded in 1915. The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville described the project area in 1890 in the following way:

> In spite of last March's frosts the settlers are doing well. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and other northern and northwestern states are well represented in Pasco County. Many more people are coming good, industrious people who are already Americans with all that is dear to America at heart. This section of Florida is not in the rear of the army of improvement. A few years more, and the groves of Pasco County will furnish oranges and lemons for thousands in the North. May our brightest anticipations be verified (Horgan et al. 1992:134).

In 1881, Judge Edmund Dunne founded San Antonio, located along State Road 52 east of the project area, 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. San

Antonio was originally established as a central city surrounded by farm villages. St. Joseph was established in 1883, Saint Thomas and Carmel originated in 1885, and the town of Saint Leo was incorporated in 1891. Initially, Dunne donated land to the Benedictine Order and a mission of monks (Benedictine brothers and priests) was established to minister to the religious needs of the Catholics in the area. The religious community became a priory in 1894 and was elevated to the status of abbey in 1902. It had 24 members, a net worth of nearly $25,000, operated a college with more than 50 students, and served 441 Catholics at 26 missions and parishes in Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus Counties. The college, Saint Leo College, opened in 1890 but became a preparatory school in 1920. The school enlarged in the 1920s with an enrollment of 113 in 1925, but suffered heavy losses in the 1930s. Dunne also donated land to the Benedictine sisters of Holy Name Convent who established Holy Name Academy, a girls' school founded in 1889 (closed in 1964). The schools served to provide culture, religious leadership, and education while providing financial support to the surrounding economy during the early twentieth century (Horgan et al. 1992:139-141,147-169).

East of the project corridor, the community of Wesley Chapel formed and gained a post office by 1897. Originally called Lemon and then Wesley, the community settled upon the name Wesley Chapel from a local Methodist chapel 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 Jane Godwin who also donated land for the Double Branch Cemetery (Horgan et al. 1992:179-181).

From Reconstruction until after World War II, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy. In fact, Lacoochee, settled in 1888, became the home of Cummer Cypress Company in 1922 and Odessa was the home of Dowling Lumber Mill, Lyon Pine Saw Mill, and Mueller and Lutz Saw Mill. Abbott Station, now Zephyrhills, was founded in an area known for its turpentine stills. Marine life, citrus, and tobacco also provided the foundation of income for early communities. Baillie's Bluff was a center of the Florida sponge industry until the late 1880s. The Great Freeze of 1894-5 destroyed the citrus industry and saw the demise of numerous small settlements, such as Carmel, Earnestville, Saint Thomas, and Ellerslie, because owners were deprived of their major source of income. Sunny Brook Tobacco Company at Dade City was the county's largest employer from 1908 until the 1920s when "black shank" wiped out the industry (Horgan et al. 1992:40-41,113).

In 1887, Tampa became a port of entry and received a United States Customs House. The following year, the Plant Railway system extended its lines to Port Tampa and developed docks, storage, and shipping facilities (Tebeau 1971:285). Around the same time, the Tropical Florida Railroad was to extend south from Ocala (HT/HCPB 1990). Also, the Atlantic Coast Line tracks were extended from Sanford to St. Petersburg (Covington 1957). As a result of the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida prospered. More settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible, and adequate and economical transportation

for citrus crops and naval stores destined for northern markets became a reality. The railroad era also saw increased population growth; between 1880 and 1900, Hillsborough County grew almost seven-fold.

The Spanish American War in 1898 brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the United States' nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba. Consequently, it was the designated shipping-out point for troops with Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel becoming the headquarters for the army (Evans 1972). Troops arrived in Tampa starting in April of 1898; by May they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1958:483; Grismer 1950:208). By early June, an estimated 20,000 troops had shipped to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5th, and by the end of August the troops were gone and Tampa returned to normal (Grismer 1950:211).

The turn of the century prompted an optimism and an excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county's lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century. In 1884, telegraph service was made available in Tampa. A year later a street car system was established. In 1887, Tampa Electric Company began to operate. By 1890, the city had a public water system (Tebeau 1971:285). Ten years later, contracts were let for extensive paving of Tampa's downtown sand streets. In addition, the city granted a 30-year franchise to Peninsular Telephone Company, and the first telephones were installed in 1901. By 1904, the new post office and the customs house were complete. Around the turn of the century, the northwest portion of Hillsborough County was developed for citrus production, turpentine, and lumbering industries (Federal Writers' Project 1939:47-8). As a result, the tourism industry blossomed with the improvements in transportation, services, and lodging.

The great Florida land boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. 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 1986:84-84). 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 1986:84-84).

At 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 mines and mills and widespread unemployment. Tampa's cigar industry, the area's economic backbone for a half century, was severely impacted (Campbell 1939).

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs, implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County and the metropolitan Tampa area benefited from several small Public Works Administration's projects such as the construction of the Woman's Clubhouse in Zephyrhills, and the Old State Farmer's Market and City Hall in Dade City. One project, The Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of Dade City, St. Leo, San Antonio, and Zephyrhills in 1939. Dade City, population 1,811, was described as the "seat of Pasco County and formerly an Indian trading post, is 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. Zephyrhills, with residents numbering 748, had a "broad main street lined with oaks" and "a crate mill and naval-stores plant [which] are in operation here (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537)." By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association (now 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).

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 Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. On the eve of World War II an interesting tourist attraction was established in the county in 1941. J. William Dupree developed a 25-acre "Blossom Center of Florida" in Ehren west of the project area. The lodge had a gift shop and restaurant, and electric-powered boats skimmed the lake that fronted the lodge. As many as 30,000 visitors thronged to see the gardens which were described as a "fresh source of joy to lovers of horticulture" by the Florida Times-Union. The gardens even took part in the inauguration of daily direct air service between Tampa and New York City by National Airlines on October 3, 1944. The gardens shipped camellia blooms which were to be auctioned for the war effort. However, gas and tire

rationing restricted tourist traffic, and, when the government issued a ban on unnecessary private travel, the gardens "closed for the duration" (Horgan et al. 1992:75-77).

Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City, northeast of the project area, had a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp from 1942 (or 1943) 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. In 1986, former POW Arthur Lang of Ommersheim, Germany visited Dade City where he had spent almost two years and wrote in a letter to the Tampa Tribune that "The life in this camp was well organized. The rations were good and the treatment was adequate...The majority saw in us people who were not responsible for that war. We even had some friends" (Horgan et al. 1992:43). 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, east of the project area, received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. The Squadron boasted 220 enlisted men and 36 officers, and the site offered a mess hall, a command office, orderly room, bachelor officers quarters, an infirmary and dentist office, a United Service Organization Club, as well as an airfield with 5,000 foot runways. 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).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1971:431). The late 1950s saw the end of the cigar industry in Tampa due to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased making the American public more mobile, making vacations more inexpensive and easier. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. After World War II, "agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa" (HT/HCPB 1980:34).

Completion of Interstate 4 in 1965, and Interstate 275 and 75 in the late 1960s and late 1970s, respectively, provided more convenient access within Tampa. Connecting Tampa, Orlando, and Daytona, Interstate 4 quickly served as the belt across central Florida which provided access to both coasts and all of the tourist attractions which sprang up along the route (Shofner 1995b:187). After Walt Disney World opened in 1971, commercial development, including other tourist attractions such as Busch Gardens in Tampa, restaurants, and hotels, exploded along the interstate systems, and tourism developed into

one of the primary revenue sources in Florida. Today, Tampa exists as a thriving metropolis with divergent economic interests.

Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate. The community of Land O'Lakes formed on September 1, 1950 after the consolidation of schools and post offices. Following a public contest, the community was named Land O'Lakes from a popular brand of butter. At a 1950 community meeting to discuss prospective names, local real estate broker M.H. Sears brought one of the brightly colored packages and convinced the assembly to select the name (Horgan et al. 1992:101). Land O'Lakes, 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. Saint Leo College continues to provide educational opportunities to the surrounding communities (Horgan et al. 1992:141). 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. The following year Lykes Brothers, Inc. acquired 20 percent of the company's stock, and in 1954 acquired the remaining stock in the company. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continues to be a financial stronghold for the area and acquired its present name, Lykes Pasco, Inc., in 1987 (Horgan et al. 1992:69-70).

With the population explosion in western Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway county wide. By 1993, the population of Pasco County was 293,966, ranking as the 13th largest county in the state. The largest employers in 1993 were now in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Nearly 90% of the population lived in the unincorporated areas which had increased nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1987. Pasco County was designated with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994:102).

SECTION 6

RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

6.1 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 FSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and interviews. In addition to the FSF in the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Hillsborough County Historical Commission Museum and Research Room, County Center, Tampa Historical Society, Pasco County Courthouse, University of South Florida Library and Special Collections, and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. It should be noted that the FSF data in this report were obtained in June of 1997 from the FSF. However, according to Dr. Marion Smith, administrator of the FSF, input is typically one year behind receipt of reports and site files.

6.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, specific research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, on the basis of prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project corridor, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A review of the FSF indicated that 28 prehistoric archaeological sites are currently recorded both adjacent and proximate to (within 1.6 km [1 mi]) the Interstate 75 project corridor (Table 6-1). The locations of 17 of these resources, situated nearest the Interstate 75 corridor, are illustrated in Figures 7-1A and 7-1B in Section 7. The previously recorded sites are primarily lithic and artifact scatters, and are generally situated within 100 m (328 ft) of a freshwater source. Most of these sites have been recorded during surveys conducted within the last 20 years; the few sites not recorded as the result of systematic professional surveys have little information available.

Background research indicated that the Interstate 75 study corridor and vicinity has been the focus of a number of previous archaeological investigations. For example, in 1995,

Table 6-1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.

Site No.	T/R/S	Type*	Reference
8PA27	26S/20E/4	LS	FSF
8PA44	25S/20E/31	LS	FSF
8PA117	25S/19E/36	UNK	FSF
8PA163	26S/19E/34	AS	Horvath et al. 1984
8PA178	26S/19E/35	AS	Almy et al. 1984
8PA179	26S/19E/12	LS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA180	26S/19E/13	LS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA181	26S/19E/13	LS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA186	26S/19E/25&26	LS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA187	26S/19E/23	AS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA188	26S/19E/23	LS	Ste. Claire et al. 1985
8PA209	25S/20E/16	UNK	FSF
8PA210	25S/20E/16	UNK	FSF
8PA215	25S/20E/28	LS	FSF
8PA273	26S/20E/6	AS	Estabrook 1990
8PA274	26S/20E/7	LS/HI	Estabrook 1990
8PA293	26S/19E/28	AS/HI	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA294	26S/19E/28	LS	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA295	26S/19E/27	LS	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA 296	26S/19E/22	LS	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA297	26S/19E/11&12	AS	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA299	26S/19E/27	AS/HI	Estabrook et al. 1990
8PA356	26S/19E/27	LS	Estabrook et al. 1991
8PA357	26S/19E/26	AS	Estabrook et al. 1991
8PA358	26S/19E/26	LS	Estabrook et al. 1991
8PA359	26S/19E/26	LS	Estabrook et al. 1991
8PA383	26S/19E/34&35	LS	Austin 1991
8PA467	25S/20E/31	AS	FSF

*Key: AS = Artifact Scatter; LS = Lithic Scatter; HI = Historic Component

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a cultural resources assessment survey of Interstate 275/75 (State Road 93) from Bearss Avenue to the "New" State Road 54 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties (Deming 1995). As a result of field survey, five previously recorded sites were relocated and redefined and seven new archaeological sites were discovered. These sites were classified as lithic and artifact scatters, and none was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Among these resources, one previously recorded site (8PA357) is located within the Interstate 75 PD&E Study ROW. In December 1993 and January 1994, a preliminary cultural resource assessment survey of Interstate 275 from Waters Avenue to State Road 54 in Hillsborough and Pasco counties was performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Deming 1993, 1994a). This investigation included a windshield type historic structures survey along the Interstate 275/75 corridor and an archaeological survey of 20 proposed pond areas. Archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of a lithic scatter type site in Hillsborough County, and the relocation of a portion of one previously recorded site. Two additional surveys of proposed pond areas adjacent or proximate to the Interstate 75 survey corridor were also performed by ACI in 1994 (Deming 1994b, 1994c); no archaeological sites were recorded as a result of these efforts.

Other cultural resource assessment survey projects in the vicinity include survey of the Florida Power Corporation Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500kV transmission line corridor (Piper Archaeological Research 1990; Austin et al. 1991). This 1991 survey resulted in the discovery of one lithic scatter type site (8PA383) near the Interstate 75 project ROW. Also in 1991, during a survey of proposed alignment corridors for State Road 54, Cypress Creek to the Zephyrhills Bypass (Estabrook et al. 1991), 27 archaeological sites were recorded. Of these, only three (8PA356, -358, and -359) are situated within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Interstate 75 PD&E Study corridor, and one (8PA357) lies within the Interstate 75 ROW.

In 1990, several sites were recorded during a cultural resource assessment survey of the State Road 54 Expansion project area (Estabrook et al. 1990). Of the sites located during this survey, six (8PA293, -294, -295, -296, -297, and -299) are within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Interstate 75 corridor. Also in 1990, 8PA273 and 8PA274 were found during a survey of the proposed Wesley Chapel development property (Estabrook 1990). 8PA273 is an artifact scatter and 8PA274 is a lithic scatter with a historic component.

During a survey of the Saddlebrook Village development site (Ste. Claire et al. 1985), located east and west of the Interstate 75 corridor, eight lithic scatters and one artifact scatter were recorded. Six of these sites, 8PA179, -180, -181, -186, -187, and -188, are proximate to Interstate 75. In 1984, during a cultural resources assessment survey of the Northwood DRI project area performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc., four previously unrecorded sites were discovered (Almy et al. 1984). Of these, one (8PA178) is located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of Interstate 75. Also in 1984, an investigation of the proposed ROW extension for County Line Road between Interstate 75 and County Road 581 was conducted (Horvath et al. 1984). One site (8PA163) near Interstate 75 was identified.

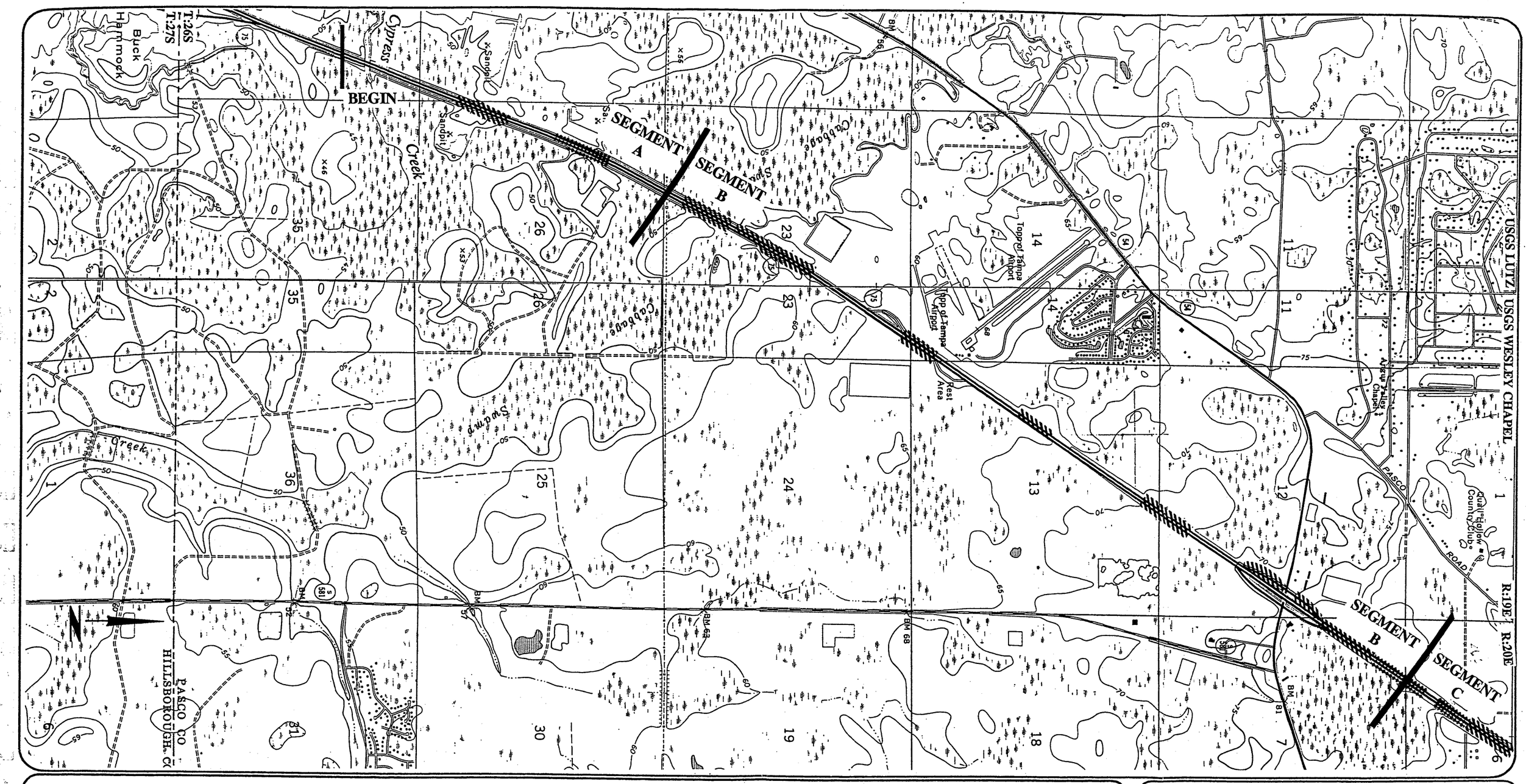
In 1984 and 1985, historical/architectural and archaeological surveys of a segment of State Road 52 from State Road 55 (U.S. 19) to Interstate 75 were conducted by Melissa Wiedenfeld and William Browning, respectively. No significant cultural resources were identified as the result of these investigations.

In addition, according to the FSF, seven other archaeological sites also have been recorded within 1.6 km (1mi) of the Interstate 75 survey corridor. Information for these sites, as well as the ones discussed above, is provided in Table 6-1.

In summary, most of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the project area can be described as lithic or artifact scatters characterized by small areal extents and low artifact densities. These are believed to represent limited activity sites and short term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics comprise the site assemblages. On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project impact zone, 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, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds.

In general, comparative site locational data for Pasco County indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively better drained terrain proximate to rivers, creeks, ponds, freshwater marshes, lakes, and other wetland features. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on slightly higher land, particularly small sandy ridges of somewhat poorly drained soil adjacent to wetland features. In general, sites tend to be located adjacent to stream headwaters and on stream terraces. Most are associated with swamp-creek hammocks. It should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, it was anticipated that numerous small lithic or artifact scatter type sites might be expected within the Interstate 75 ROW. The Zones of Archaeological Probability (ZAPs) are illustrated in Figures 6-1A and 6-1B. The likelihood for archaeological sites of the historic period was considered low, given the findings of the archival research.



Patterned diamonds indicate high probability zones; diagonal striping denotes moderate probability. Low probability areas are not marked. (USGS Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987; USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987) Scale 1:24000 reduced 90%

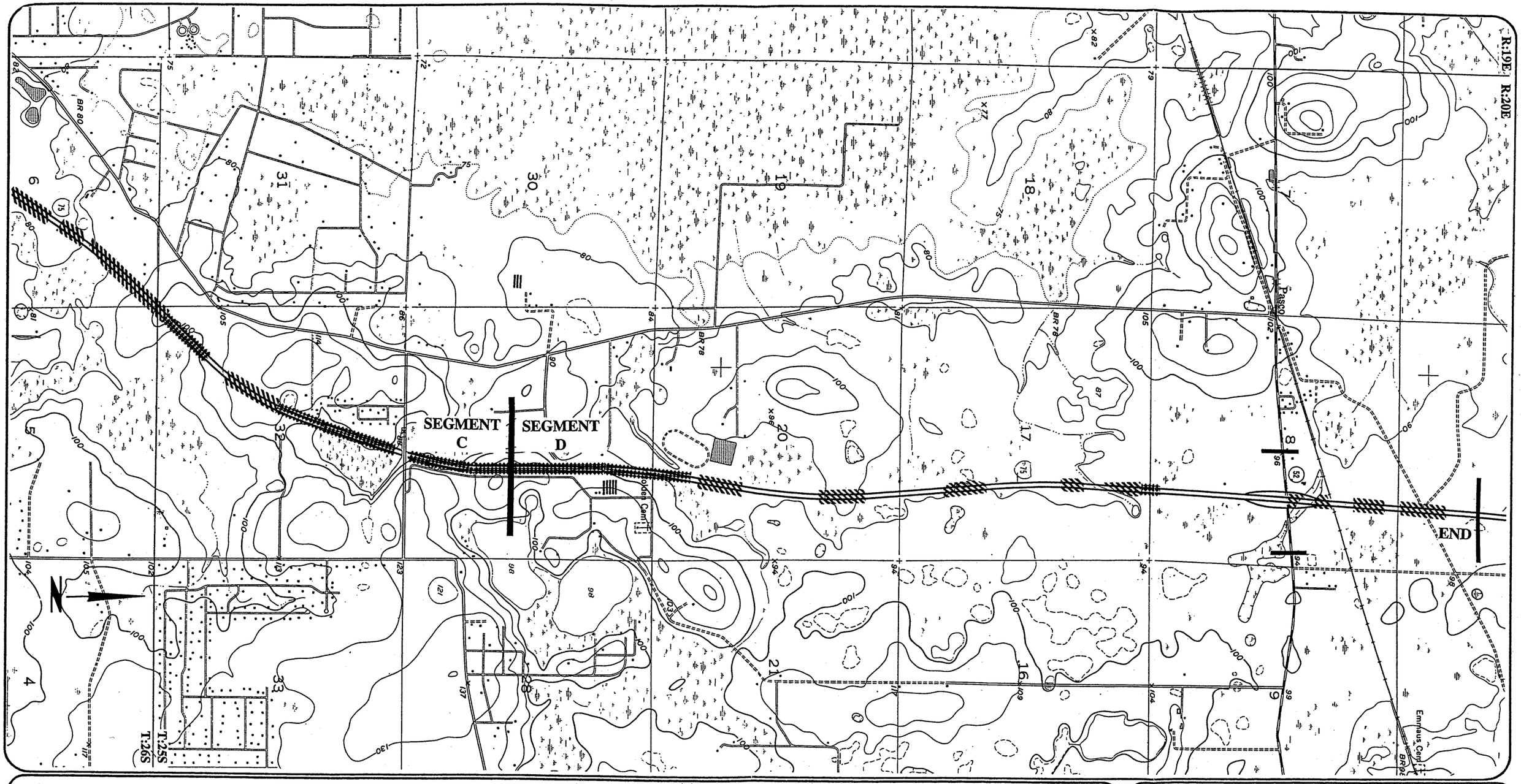
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

I-75 (S.R. 93)
PD&E STUDY
From South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County, Florida

LOCATION OF ZONES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY (ZAPs)

SPN #: 14140-1423
WPI #: 7147619
FAP#: NH-75-1(91)275

FIGURE 6-1A



Patterned diamonds indicate high probability zones; diagonal striping denotes moderate probability. Low probability areas are not marked. (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; USGS San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) Scale 1:24000 reduced 90%

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

I-75 (S.R. 93)
PD&E STUDY
From South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County, Florida

LOCATION OF ZONES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY (ZAPs)
(continued)

SPN # 14140-1423
WPI # 7147619
FAP# NH-75-1(91)275

FIGURE 6-1B

6.1.2 Historical/Structural Considerations

Examination of the FSF and other historical data indicated that no historic structures (50 years of age or older) were previously recorded within, adjacent, or proximate to the Interstate 75 project corridor. Preliminary reconnaissance of the project corridor indicated two possible historic structures, as well as a historic cemetery, which would require completion of FSF forms.

6.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial windshield survey of the Interstate 75 corridor whereby the ROW was checked for discrete areas within the previously identified high and moderate probability zones where archaeological testing would be feasible. To the extent possible, field survey efforts were focused on all areas identified in the background research as having a high to moderate probability of prehistoric and/or historic period site occurrence. Those localities deemed to have a low site potential were archaeologically sampled. Following ground surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing was carried out in order to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits. Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the high and moderate probability zones. Additional shovel tests were also dug at 100 m (328 ft) intervals within a sample of the low probability zone, and judgmentally around productive shovel tests in order to determine site dimensions, as contained within the ROW.

Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately .5 m (20 in) 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 (.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.

Historic structures field survey consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance of the area to determine the location of all buildings and other structures (i.e. bridges and culverts) believed to have been built prior to 1947, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP consideration. This was followed by an in-depth study of each resource and included interviews with persons knowledgeable about the project area and subject properties. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FSF forms was gathered.

6.3 LABORATORY METHODS

All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics were divided into tools and debitage on the basis of gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 10x hand lens for traces of edge damage.

Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e. cores, blanks, preforms) were measured, and examined for raw material type and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types: primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface. The aboriginal ceramics were classified into commonly recognized types on the basis of observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment.

At the completion of the cultural resources assessment survey, all artifacts and inventory sheets were prepared for permanent storage and curation at a FDOT-designated repository. In addition, a typed catalog of all materials (artifacts and other data) will be prepared and submitted to the FDOT upon completion of this project.

SECTION 7

SURVEY RESULTS

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL

The archaeological investigations conducted for the Interstate 75 PD&E included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 402 shovel tests and one 1.0 x 0.5 m (3.3 x 1.6 ft) excavation unit. Thirty-two separate areas, delimited during the development of the predictive model, were archaeologically tested, as well as additional areas identified during the initial windshield survey. Of the 402 standard shovel tests, 347 were excavated systematically at 25 and 50 m (82 and 164 ft) intervals in zones of high and moderate archaeological probability, and eight were excavated at 100 m (328 ft) intervals in a sample of low probability areas. Also, 47 shovel tests were excavated judgmentally to define site boundaries and to sample areas not included in the high and moderate probability zones.

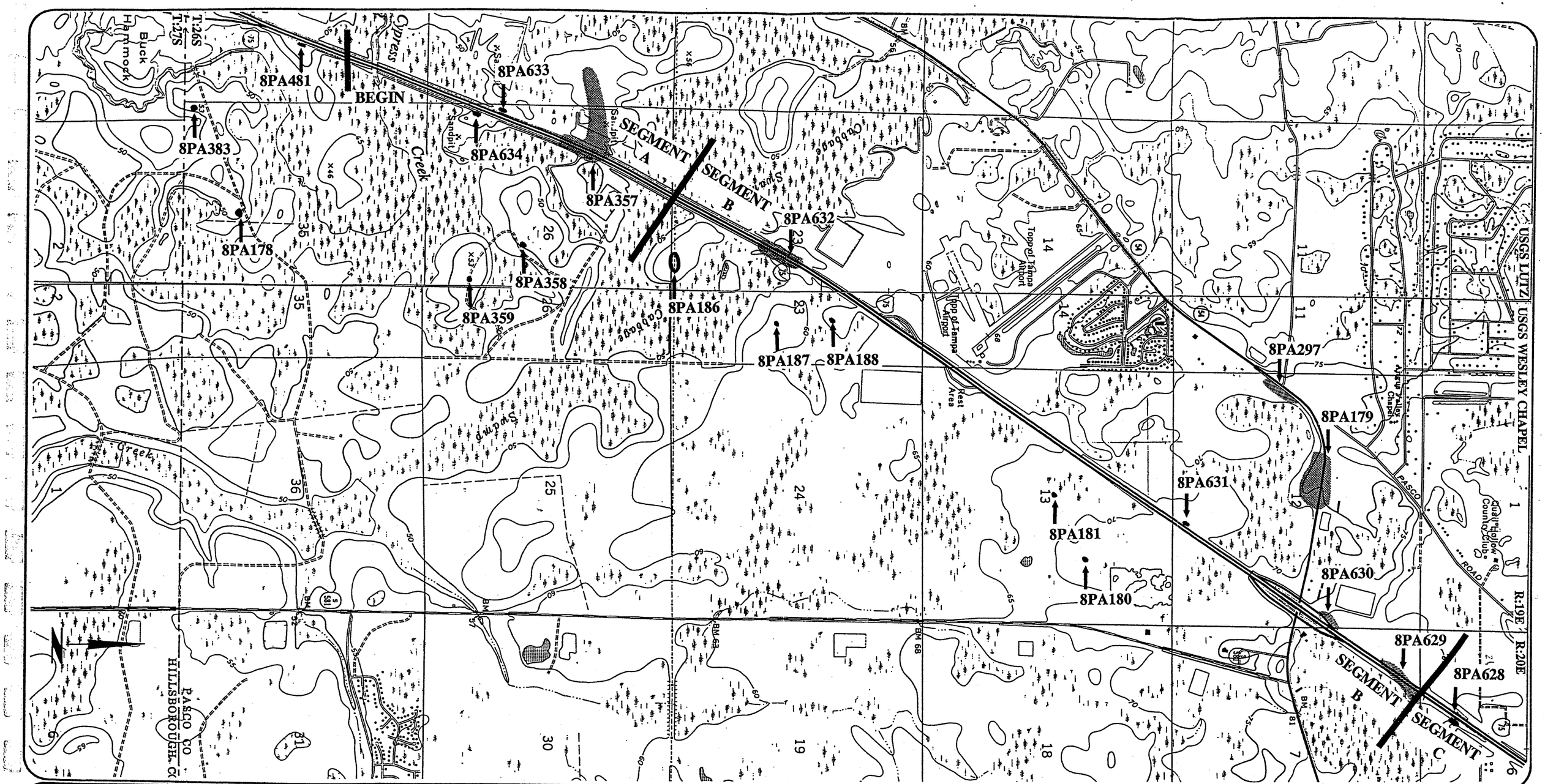
As a result of these efforts, 15 new archaeological sites (8PA620-634) were discovered and recorded, and the boundaries of the previously recorded Sand Pit Site (8PA357) were extended. Of the total 16 archaeological sites, three are located within Segment A, four within Segment B, five within Segment C, one within both Segments C and D, and three within Segment D. None of the sites is deemed significant in terms of NRHP eligibility. A summary of findings is presented in Table 7-1, site locations are illustrated in Figures 7-1A and 7-1B, and completed FSF forms are contained in Appendix A. A description of each site, organized geographically from south to north, follows.

8PA634: The North Cypress East Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 26 in Township 26 South, Range 19 East (USGS Lutz 1974, PR 1987). It is situated on a ridgetop. The site is roughly 15 to 18 m (50-60 ft) AMSL and occurs on Vero fine sand, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-25 cm (0-10 in) gray, 25-45 cm (10-18 in) light gray, 45-60 cm (18-24 in) dark brown hardpan, and 60-110 cm (24-43 in) pale brown. A wetland is located approximately 50 m (164 ft) to the south. The local vegetation includes oak, maple, sweetgum, palmetto, and pine.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) and 25 m (82 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. Of the total 11 shovel tests excavated, two contained cultural material. The artifact assemblage, recovered between 20 and 60 cm (8-24 in) below surface, includes three waste flakes of chert (N=2) and coral (N=1). These consist of one extra extra large chert secondary decortication flake, a large chert non-decortication flake, and a large thermally altered coral non-decortication flake. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

Table 7-1. Summary of Archaeological Survey Results.

SITE NO.	STUDY SEGMENT	LOCATION T/R/S	SITE TYPE	SIZE
8PA634	A-east side of I-75	26S/19E/26-SW 1/4	Lithic Scatter	50m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA633	A-west side of I-75	26S/19E/26-SW 1/4	Single Artifact	25m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA357	A-east and west sides of I-75	26S/19E/26-NW 1/4	Artifact Scatter	350m N/S x 100m E/W
8PA632	B-east and west sides of I-75	26S/19E/23-SE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	300m N/S x 100 m E/W
8PA631	B-west side of I-75	26S/19E/12-SE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	25m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA630	B-west side of I-75	26S/19E/12-NE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	200m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA629	B-east and west sides of I-75	26S/20E/7-NW 1/4	Lithic Scatter	350m N/S x 100m E/W
8PA628	C-east side of I-75	26S/20E/6-SW 1/4	Lithic Scatter	100m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA627	C-east and west sides of I-75	26S/20E/6-NE 1/4 26S/20E/6-S 1/2	Artifact Scatter	750m N/S x 100m E/W
8PA626	C-west side of I-75	26S/20E/6-NE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	150m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA625	C-east and west sides of I-75	25S/20E/32-SW 1/4 25S/20E/31-SE 1/4; 26S/19E/5-NW 1/4 26S/19E/6-NE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	700m N/S x 50m E/W
8PA624	C-east and west sides of I-75	25S/20E/32-SW 1/4 25S/20E/32-N ½	Lithic Scatter	1300m N/S x 100m E/W
8PA623	C and D-east and west sides of I-75	25S/20E/20-SE 1/4 25S/20E/29-E ½	Artifact Scatter	1500m N/S x 100m E/W
8PA622	D-west side of I-75	25S/20E/20-SE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	50m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA621	D-west side of I-75	25S/20E/20-NE 1/4	Lithic Scatter	150m N/S x 25m E/W
8PA620	D-west side of I-75	25S/20E/17-NE 1/4	Single Artifact	25m N/S x 25m E/W



Archaeological site areas are indicated by shading. (USGS Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987; USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987) Scale 1:24000 reduced 90%

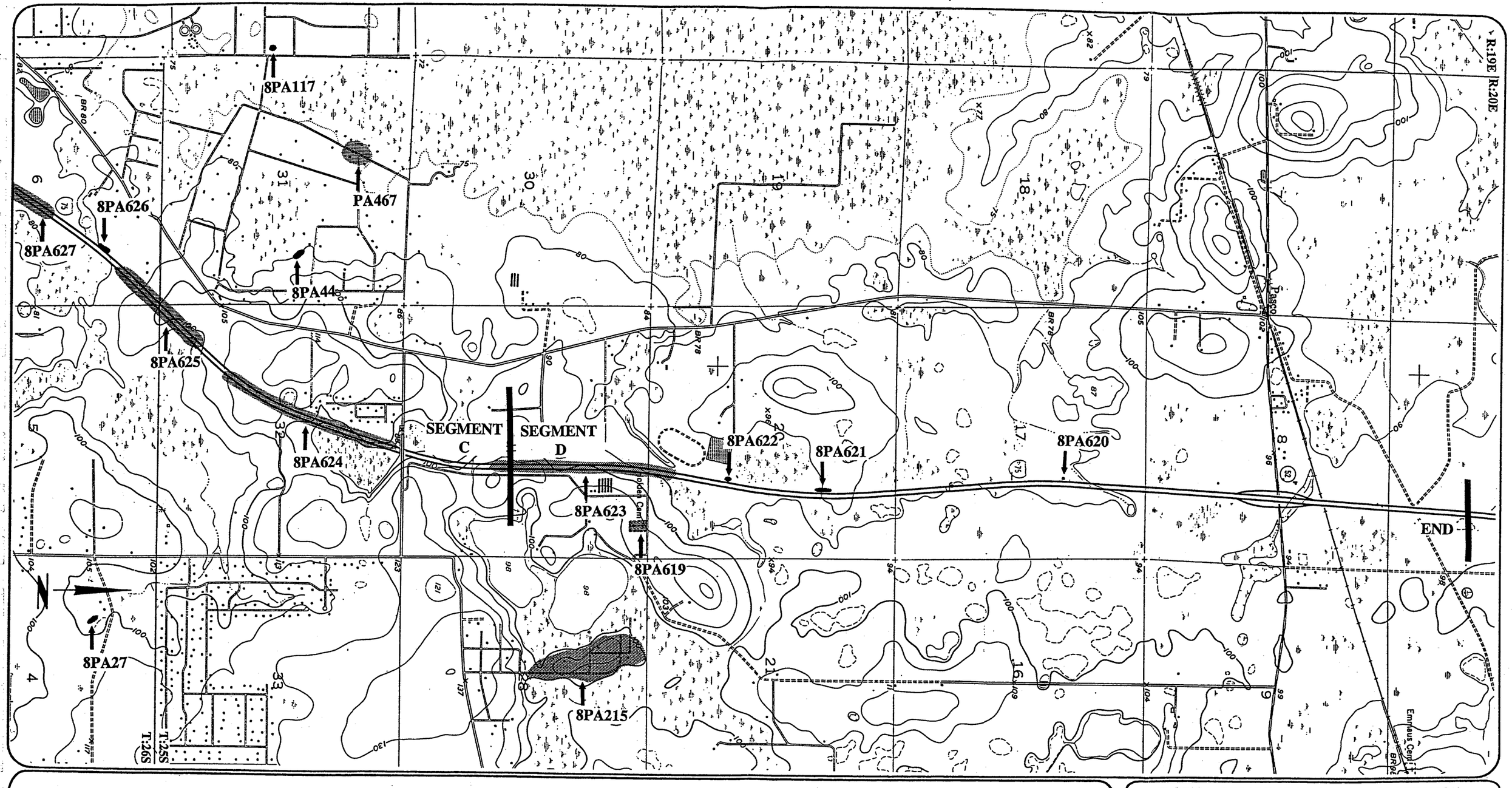
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

I-75 (S.R. 93)
PD&E STUDY
From South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County, Florida

LOCATION OF NEWLY (and previously) RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SPN #: 14140-1423
WPI #: 7147619
FAP#: NH-75-1(91)275

FIGURE 7-1A



Archaeological site areas are indicated by shading. (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; USGS San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) Scale 1:24000 reduced 90%

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

I-75 (S.R. 93)
PD&E STUDY
From South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52
Pasco County, Florida

LOCATION OF NEWLY (and previously) RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PLUS HISTORIC CEMETERY

SPN #: 14140-1423
WPI #: 7147619
FAP#: NH-75-1(91)275

FIGURE 7-1B

8PA634 is estimated to measure roughly 50 m (164 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It does not extend to the west side of Interstate 75. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Therefore, the North Cypress East Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA633: The North Cypress West Site, a single artifact find, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 26 in Township 26 South, Range 19 East (USGS Lutz 1974, PR 1987). It is situated on a ridgetop roughly 15 to 18 m (50-60 ft) AMSL. The site occupies an area of Vero fine sand, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-25 cm (0-10 in) light gray, 25-65 cm (10-26 in) white, 65-78 cm (26-31 in) dark brown hardpan, and 78-100 cm (31-39 in) pale brown. A swamp is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) east of the site. The local vegetation includes oak, pine, and palmetto.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of seven shovel tests was excavated in this area, only one of which contained cultural material. The single medium-sized chert non-decortication flake was recovered at 50 cm (20 in) below surface. It had not been thermally altered or utilized. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

8PA633 is estimated to measure roughly 25 m (82 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It does not extend to the east side of Interstate 75. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, the research potential of the site is considered low. Thus, the North Cypress West Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA357: The Sand Pit Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 26 in Township 26 South, Range 19 East (USGS Lutz 1974, PR 1987). It was previously recorded by Estabrook (1991) as a result of the cultural resource assessment survey for the State Road 54 Cypress Creek to Zephyrhills Bypass alignment corridor. The site was classified as an artifact scatter and not considered to be a significant cultural resource. The ridgetop on which the site is located extends to the eastern margin of the Interstate 75 corridor. Elevation of the site is roughly 15 m (50 ft). The site occurs on Narcoosee fine sand which is a somewhat poorly drained soil. Vegetation on the site consists of pine, oak, persimmon, myrtle, and palmetto. The nearest freshwater source is Cabbage Swamp, located to the south and west of the site.

110 cm (35-43 in) pale brown. A wetland is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) southeast of the site. The local vegetation is mostly manicured lawn and roadside grasses. The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of eight shovel tests was excavated in this area, three of which contained cultural material. The artifact assemblage, recovered between 30 and 100 cm (12-39 in) below surface, consists of 13 pieces of coral debitage and one piece of chert debitage. The single chert flake is classified as an extra large thermally altered secondary decortication flake. The coral debitage includes two secondary decortication flakes, one of which has been thermally altered, and 11 non-decortication flakes of which five had been heat treated. Size-wise, the coral assemblage includes five medium, four large, one extra large, and three extra extra large flakes. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

8PA630 is estimated to measure roughly 200 m (656 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It does not extend to the east side of Interstate 75 where the wetland is located. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Hence, the Cracker Barrel Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA629: The Swamp Edge Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the northwest quarter of Section 7 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel 1973, PR 1987). It is situated on an upland adjacent to a wetland. The site is roughly 24 to 26 m (80-85 ft) AMSL and occurs on Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a moderately well drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-40 cm (0-16 in) gray, 40-90 cm (16-35 in) light gray, and 90-100 cm (35-39 in) white. A wetland is located approximately 25 m (82 ft) east of the site. The local vegetation includes pine, oak, palmetto, and pasture.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of 16 shovel tests was excavated in this area, six of which contained cultural material. The artifact assemblage, recovered between 0 and 60 cm (0-24 in) below surface, consists of 29 pieces of coral debitage. Neither of the two primary decortication flakes had been thermally altered. Three of the five secondary decortication flakes and 14 of the 22 non-decortication flakes had been heat treated. Size-wise, the assemblage contains one small, 15 medium, nine large, two extra large, and two extra extra large. This assemblage suggests that the earlier stages of the lithic reduction continuum were being undertaken. This is based on the relatively large-sized flakes and relatively high percentages of primary and secondary decortication flakes. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

8PA629 is estimated to measure roughly 350 m (1148 ft) north/south by 100 m (328 ft) east/west. It extends on both sides of Interstate 75 though the central portion of the site has been destroyed by previous road construction activities. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources and the reduction of lithic cores and blanks. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Therefore, the Swamp Edge Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA628: The Wetland Point Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 6 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel 1973, PR 1987). It is situated on an upland adjacent to a swamp. The site is roughly 24 to 26 m (80-85 ft) AMSL. It occurs on Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a moderately well drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-40 cm (0-16 in) gray, 40-90 cm (16-35 in) light gray, and 90-100 cm (35-39 in) white. A wetland is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) southeast of the site. The local vegetation includes oak, palmetto, camphor, and pine.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of 12 shovel tests was excavated in this area, two of which contained cultural material. The artifacts were recovered between 30 and 90 cm (12-35 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 10 pieces of coral debitage. Two of the three secondary decortication flakes had been thermally altered while six of the seven non-decortication flakes had been heat treated. Seven of the flakes are medium and three are large in size. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA628 is estimated to measure roughly 100 m (328 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It does not appear to extend to the west side of Interstate 75. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources, and may be associated with 8PA273, an artifact scatter situated about 550 m (1804 ft) to the east along the upland margin of a wetland (Estabrook 1990:8-13). The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Thus, the Wetland Point Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA627: The Tupper 75 Site, an artifact scatter, is located in the northeast quarter and southern half of Section 6 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988; Wesley Chapel 1973, PR 1987). It is situated on a ridge located west of a wetland. The site is roughly 24 to 27 m (80-90 ft) AMSL and occurs on Tavares fine

sand, 0-5% slope, which is a moderately drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-20 cm (0-8 in) gray, 20-90 cm (8-35 in) light brown, and 90-110 cm (35-43 in) very light gray. The local vegetation consists of planted pines, orange grove, pasture, persimmon, elderberry, cherry, and myrtle.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of 26 shovel tests was excavated in this area, 17 of which contained cultural material. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 110 cm (0-43 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 151 pieces of lithic debitage, primarily of coral (N=149). There were two medium-sized thermally altered chert non-decortication flakes. The coral debitage assemblage can be broken down into 21 secondary decortication flakes, 126 non-decortication flakes, and two pieces of shatter. The majority (60.9%) of the coral had been thermally altered. In terms of size, the coral debitage included 10 small, 83 medium, 41 large, 12 extra large, and three extra extra large flakes. There is a relatively high percentage of larger-sized flakes which may suggest that the blanks were large or that the anticipated final tool size was relatively large. The percentage of primary and secondary decortication flakes (14.1%) is relatively low which is more suggestive of the later stages of lithic reduction.

The Tupper 75 Site tool assemblage consists of one blank fragment, one biface fragment, four flake tools and one very small sherd. This sherd is less than 1.0 cm^2 (.15 in^2) and weighs only 0.4 g (.014 oz). There is only one finished surface remaining but it is too small to determine if it had been decorated. The temper appears to be sand, but the sherd is too small to make any definitive statements concerning its temporal placement or function. The blank was manufactured from thermally altered coral. This medial section of a tool suffered a lateral snap as well as a crenated fracture. It measures 3.6 cm long, 5.8 cm wide, and 1.5 cm thick and weighs 21.3 g (1.42 x 2.28 x .20 in / .75 oz). The edge angles are 45^0 and 50^0 which are suitable for a variety of tasks. There is, however, no evidence of use damage on the tool, suggesting breakage prior to completion. This most likely happened during the heat treatment process. The biface fragment is a small margin section with a very small amount of unifacial use damage in the form of scalar scars. This tool fragment is 1.4 cm long, 1.0 cm wide, and 0.6 cm thick with a weight of 0.9 g (.55 x .39 x .24 in / .03 oz). It has an edge angle of 45^0 which is suitable for a variety of functions. The biface was manufactured from thermally altered coral.

Four flake tools were recovered from the site. All were manufactured from coral and two had been heat treated. The first measures 4.2 cm long, 2.3 cm wide, 0.4 cm thick and weighs 4.6 g (1.61 x .91 x .16 in / .16 oz). This tool was manufactured from a non-decortication flake. Use damage is present on the distal margin. This is evidenced as small unifacial scalar scars. The edge angle is 30^0 which is most often associated with cutting activities though unifacial scarring is more suggestive of scraping activities. The next thermally altered flake tool may be classified as a modified flake since there was unifacial retouch along the distal margin. This tool is 2.1 cm long, 1.8 cm wide, and 0.5

cm thick and weighs 2.9 g (.82 x .71 x .20 in / .10 oz). The edge angle is 70^0 which is most often utilized in scraping or shredding activities. The small scalar scarring suggests use on a relatively soft material.

The first of the non-heat treated flake tools is 5.4 cm long, 4.3 cm wide, and 1.8 cm thick with a weight of 34.3 g (2.13 x 1.69 x .71 in / 1.21 oz). The edge angle of this tool is 50^0 and the edge shows evidence of utilization. There are unifacial step and scalar scars along the distal margin which suggest scraping of a medium density material. The other tool is smaller in size (2.4 x 2.2 x 0.3 cm , 1.4 g / .94 x .87 x .12 in, .05 oz). It too, however, was utilized in a scraping manner as evidenced by the unifacial scalar scars. The edge angle is 45^0.

8PA627 is estimated to measure roughly 750 m (2460 ft) north/south by 100 m (328 ft) east/west. It extends along both sides of Interstate 75 north of Tupper Road. The central portion of the site was destroyed through previous road construction. This site probably represents the scene of multiple episodes of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources and manufacture of chipped stone tools. The presence of the small ceramic sherd indicates at least a passing visit to the site post- 1500 B.C., though there is no evidence of long term usage/occupation during this time period. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. However, as Ste. Claire (1987) notes, the relatively high percentage of thermal alteration and coral is suggestive of the Middle to Late Archaic. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Hence, the Tupper 75 Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA626: The Swamp Slough Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the northeast quarter of Section 6 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a ridge located north of a swamp drainage channel. The site is roughly 24 to 27 m (80-90 ft) AMSL and occurs on Smyrna fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-15 cm (0-6 in) brown, 15-60 cm (6-24 in) light tan gray, 60-65 cm (24-26 in) dark brown hardpan, and 65-100 cm (26-39 in) pale brown. A wetland drainage is located approximately 50 m (164 ft) south of the site. The local vegetation is best classified as an oak hammock.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of five shovel tests was excavated in this area, three of which contained cultural material. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 115 cm (0-45 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 43 pieces of coral debitage. Twenty-five of the flakes had been thermally altered. Almost 40% (N=17) of the debitage is classified as secondary decortication flakes. This is a relatively high frequency, which may suggest early stages of lithic reduction. However, the complete absence of

primary decortication flakes argues against this point. Perhaps the site occupants were reducing roughed-out blanks into a more finished shape. The flake size categories contain five small, 17 medium, 12 large, six extra large, and three extra extra large. This would also suggest early stages of lithic reduction. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA626 is estimated to measure roughly 150 m (492 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It does not appear to extend to the east side of Interstate 75. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources and reduction of early stage blanks. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. However, the prevalence of coral and high percentage of thermally altered debitage argues for a Middle to Late Archaic period component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Therefore, the Swamp Slough Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA625: The Quail Run RV Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 32 and southeast quarter of Section 31 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East and the northwest quarter of Section 5 and northeast quarter of Section 6 in Township 26 South, Range 19 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a large ridge top and slope. The site is roughly 27 to 30 m (90-100 ft) AMSL and occurs on Zolfo fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-30 cm (0-12 in) gray brown, 30-50 cm (12-20 in) gray, and 50-110 cm (20-43 in) light grayish tan. A wetland is located adjacent to the site's northeastern boundary. The local vegetation includes oak, pine, and pasture.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a high to moderate probability area. A total of 32 shovel tests was excavated in this area, 20 of which contained cultural material. As would be expected, most of the cultural material was recovered from the uplands adjacent to the wetland at the northern end of the site. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 110 cm (0-43 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 96 pieces of lithic debitage, two flake tools, a biface fragment, and a 1995 penny. The debitage assemblage is almost all coral (N=94), 54.2% of which had been thermally altered. The coral assemblage contains 11 small, 47 medium, 29 large, five extra large, and two extra extra large-sized flakes. The majority of these (74.5%) were non-decortication flakes. Secondary decortication flakes comprise 23.4% of the assemblage while the primary decortication flakes made up 2.1% of the coral debitage. The chert assemblage consisted of two medium-sized non-decortication flakes; one was heat treated. There were no ceramics or temporally diagnostic lithic tools recovered from this site.

The tool assemblage includes two thermally altered coral flake tools and a thermally altered biface fragment. Both of the flake tools were manufactured from non-decortication flakes. One of these tools had two utilized margins. This tool measures 4.5 cm long, 2.4 cm wide, 1.5 cm thick, and weighs 11.0 g (1.77 x .94 x .59 in / .38 oz). One margin had an edge angle of 75^0 with unifacial use damage in the form of scalar and step scars. The other margin has an edge angle of 60^0 and bifacial scalar scars. The tool likely served multiple functions such as cutting and scraping. The other flake tool measures 2.2 cm long, 0.9 cm wide, and 0.3 cm thick, with a weight of 0.6 g (.87 x .35 x .24 in / .20 oz). It has some unifacial retouch with fine scalar scarring. This would suggest scraping on a relatively soft material. The edge angle is 55^0 which is suitable for a variety of functions. The biface fragment is 4.3 cm long, 1.7 cm wide, and 0.9 cm thick and weighs 4.2 g (1.69 x .67 x .35 in / .15 oz). This tool suffered a lateral snap and only has a small amount of bifacial retouch/sharpening. The use damage is very limited and consists of some small unifacial scalar scars. The edge angle is 42^0 which is suitable for a variety of tasks.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA625 is estimated to measure roughly 700 m (2297 ft) north/south by 50 m (164 ft) east/west. The central portion of the site has been destroyed through previous road construction. It is likely that the site extends further west of the Interstate 75 corridor and to the south-southeast of the wetland. This site probably represents the scene of multiple episodes of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. However, the prevalence of coral and high percentage of thermally altered debitage argues for a Middle to Late Archaic period component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Thus, the Quail Run RV Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA624: The Treatment Plant Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the northern half and southwest quarter of Section 32 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a large ridgetop which ranges from 27 to 34 m (90-110 ft) AMSL. The site occurs on Zolfo fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil. Stratigraphic sequences across the site are variable. The general stratigraphy, however, consists of 0-40 cm (0-16 in) tan and 40-130 cm (16-51 in) light tan. A wetland is located adjacent to the site's northeastern boundary and a sinkhole is located to the west of the site. The local vegetation includes planted pine, scrub oak, and pasture.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in high and moderate probability areas. A total of 35 shovel tests was excavated in this area, 29 of which contained cultural material. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 130 cm

(0-51 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 585 pieces of lithic debitage and four cores. This debitage assemblage is primarily coral; there were only six chert flakes recovered. None of the chert flakes had been heat treated. All of these flakes are classified as non-decortication flakes. Size-wise, the chert assemblage contains two medium, two large, and two extra extra large flakes. The coral debitage consists of 11 primary decortication flakes, 72 secondary decortication flakes, 495 non-decortication flakes, and one piece of shatter. Most of the coral (61.2%) had been heat treated. In general, the flake sizes suggest the later stages of lithic reduction: 70 are small, 329 are medium, and 146 are large. The remaining 34 flakes (5.8%) are greater than 3 cm (1.2 in) in length.

Four cores were recovered. Three were thermally altered coral and the other was non-heat treated chert. One core was also utilized as a scraper. The reduction of this core appears to have been for removal of blade-like flakes. Along the distal margin, the presence of fine unifacial scalar scars suggest use in a scraping activity. The small size and scalar nature of the scars suggests use on a relatively soft material. The edge angle of this margin is about 50^0, but an accurate measurement was not possible due to the curvature of the tool. The recovery of the cores suggests that the early stages of lithic reduction were being undertaken though only about 2% of the debitage are primary decortication flakes. Three of the cores were located along the margins of the northern wetland as were most of the primary decortication flakes. This suggests that early stage tool manufacture was being conducted in this locale. Although there are no rock outcrops depicted on the soil survey maps (Stankey 1981), these may be a coral quarry located within the wetlands. Based on the above information, 8PA624 is estimated to measure roughly 1300 m (4265 ft) north/south by 100 m (328 ft) east/west. The central portion of the site within the corridor has been destroyed through previous construction. As would be expected, the highest concentration of cultural materials is located on the uplands adjacent to the eastern wetlands and western sinkhole. The site probably represents the scene of numerous short to medium length periods of occupation. The prevalence of coral and high percentage of thermally altered debitage argues for a Middle to Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Though total artifact count is rather high, the site is similar to many other lithic scatter sites situated throughout the Central Gulf Coast region. The portion of the site within the Interstate 75 ROW does not contain archaeological deposits which contribute significant qualitative data. Hence the Treatment Plant Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA623: The Golden Grove Site, an extensive artifact scatter, is located in the eastern half of Section 29 and southeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a large ridgetop which ranges from 27 to 37 m (90-120 ft) AMSL. It occurs on Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a moderately well drained soil. The site has variable stratigraphic sequences

across its range. The stratigraphy revealed in the test excavation unit consists of 0-35 cm (0-14 in) gray, 35-60 cm (14-24 in) light gray tan, and 60-120 cm (24-47 in) light tan with iron staining. A wetland is located adjacent to the site's northeastern boundary, an intermittent stream is located about 100 m (328 ft) west of the northern boundary, large wetlands are located to the west of the site, and there are a number of sinkholes located to the east of the site. The local vegetation includes pine, scrub oak, orange groves, and pasture.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in high and moderate probability areas. A total of 63 shovel tests was excavated in this area, 44 of which contained cultural material. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 130 cm (0-51 in) below surface. The artifact assemblage consists of 632 pieces of lithic debitage, two projectile point fragments, two flake tools, a blank, a knife, and one piece of unidentified ceramic. This debitage assemblage is primarily coral; there were only five chert flakes recovered. None of the chert flakes had been heat treated. Four of these flakes are classified as non-decortication flakes, the remaining was a primary decortication flake. The chert debitage assemblage contains one small, three medium, and one large flake. The coral assemblage recovered from the shovel tests includes eight primary decortication flakes, 78 secondary decortication flakes, 404 non-decortication flakes, and no shatter. Over 60% (N=312) of this assemblage had been heat treated. The debitage can be divided into 58 small, 290 medium, 113 large, 27 extra large, and seven extra extra large-sized flakes. This assemblage suggests that the middle stages of the lithic reduction continuum were being undertaken. Almost 20% of the flakes are primary or secondary decortication and almost 30% of the flakes are in the large to extra extra large size categories. The relative lack of small flakes suggests that tools were not being finished on site, and that blank manufacture was possibly the primary activity.

A 1.0 x 0.5 m (3.3 x 1.6 ft) test excavation unit was dug proximate to the shovel test containing a Santa Fe/Tallahassee point. The unit was excavated in 20 cm levels. Most (N=74) of the cultural material was recovered from levels 4 and 5 (60-100 cm / 24-39 in). The assemblage recovered from this unit consists of 132 coral flakes, 69% of which had been thermally altered. Each flake type was recovered: six primary, 27 secondary, 98 non-decortication, and one piece of shatter. The size categories consist of 13 small, 68 medium, 37 large, 10 extra large, and four extra extra large. The flake type and size categories both reflect patterned tool manufacture. No tools or ceramics were recovered from the unit.

The base of a Santa Fe/Tallahassee point was recovered from the northern end of the site. It was manufactured from thermally altered coral. It is 2.2 cm long, 2.1 cm wide, 0.6 cm thick and weighs 3.1 g (.83 x .83 x .24 in / .11 oz). One tang is slightly longer than the other. The tool suffered a lateral snap. Edge angles are 45^0 and 50^0 with a thinning index of 0.89 g/cm^2. This point type has most often been classified as an Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic manifestation (cf. Bullen 1975). More recently, however, Mikell

(1997) notes that many of these points have been found in ceramic-bearing strata. The numbers suggest that perhaps these types are "simply a 'cousin' to Early Woodland triangular, concave-based points common in the Piedmont Region of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas" (Mikell 1997:91). Unfortunately, the data from the Golden Grove site provide little new information relative to this question. Though one sherd was recovered, the bulk of the assemblage appears to be associated with the Middle to Late Archaic period.

The sherd is very eroded but appears to be sand tempered. There is a possibility that limestone may have also been utilized as a tempering agent, but the sherd is too small to make any definitive statements. It is 2.6 cm long, 1.7 cm wide, and 0.9 cm thick with a weight of 3.5 g (1.02 x .67 x .35 in / .12 oz). Neither finished surface of the sherd remains, so decorative technique cannot be determined. The recovery of this piece of ceramic indicates a post-Archaic temporal placement for at least one episode of site occupation. The paucity of ceramics argues against any long term or periodic short term post-Archaic occupations.

A probable Florida Archaic Stemmed, subtype Levy preform was also recovered in the southern portion of the site. It was manufactured from thermally altered chert and suffered a reverse fracture. The tool is 3.8 cm long, 4.6 cm wide, 0.9 cm thick, and weighs 11.9 g (1.50 x 1.81 x .35 in / .42 oz). The margin between the base and the tang is slightly concave. The stem margins and base are relatively straight. There is not enough of the side margins to determine their orientation. One shoulder is higher than the other, most likely due to the difficulty in controlled flaking of this poor quality chert. There is no evidence of use damage.

A blank was recovered in the northern area of the site. It was manufactured from thermally altered coral and suffered a lateral snap. The tool is 5.5 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick, and weighs 27.3 g (2.17 x 1.77 x .28 in / .96 oz). The blank has been bifacially reduced. The coral matrix is still fairly grainy, even with the heat treatment. There is no apparent use damage. Edge angles are 40^0 and 42^0 and the thinning index was calculated as being 1.24 g/cm^2. The base is rounded, and shows no evidence of being formed into a stem.

A blade/knife was collected in the southern portion of the site. It was manufactured from a non-heat treated coral non-decortication flake. It is 8.5 cm long, 3.6 cm wide, 0.7 cm thick, and weighs 19.6 g (3.35 x 1.42 x .28 in / .69 oz). Both lateral margins possess use damage in the form of bifacial scalar and step scars. The edge angles are 25^0 and 35^0 which are well suited to cutting tasks. There is no use damage or wear on either end to suggest that the tool had been hafted. Both flake tools were manufactured from thermally altered coral. The first was manufactured from a non-decortication flake and measures 2.1 cm long, 1.5 cm wide, 0.2 cm thick, and weighs 0.8 g (.79 x .59 x .08 in / .03 oz). The edge angle is 20^0 and use damage is evident in the form of small, even scalar scarring.

The other flake tool came from the southern portion of the site and may best be described as a modified flake. It is 3.2 cm long, 3.0 cm wide, 0.5 cm thick, and weighs 19.6 g (1.26 x 1.18 x .20 in / .69 oz). The striking platform has been unifacially modified into a scraper. Use damage on this margin is evidenced by crushing. The opposite margin also has some use damage in the form of fine unifacial scalar scars.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA623 is estimated to measure roughly 1500 m (4920 ft) north/south by 100 m (328 ft) east/west. The central portion of the site within this corridor has been destroyed through previous road construction activities. This site probably represents the scene of numerous short to medium length periods of occupation. The materials recovered are not particularly good temporal markers. There is one preform which is believed to be for an Archaic Levy point. As noted above, there is some discrepancy as to the correct temporal placement for the Santa Fe/Tallahassee point, and the one piece of ceramic is so eroded, that not much more can be said about it except that it represents a post-Archaic presence at the site. The prevalence of coral (99%) and high percentage of thermally altered debitage (62.4%) argues for a Middle to Late Archaic period component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). Though total artifact count is rather high, the site is similar to many other lithic scatter sites situated throughout the Central Gulf Coast region. The portion of the site within the Interstate 75 ROW does not contain archaeological deposits which contribute significant qualitative data. Therefore, the Golden Grove Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA622: The Island Hammock Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the southeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a slight rise. The site is roughly 24 m (80 ft) AMSL. It occurs on Eau Gallie fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-20 cm (0-8 in) gray, 20-60 cm (8-24 in) light gray, and 60-100 cm (24-39 in) dark brown hardpan. A wetland is located adjacent to the site's western boundary. The local vegetation includes pine, sweetgum, palmetto, bay, and holly.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of nine shovel tests was excavated in this area, two of which contained cultural material. Two of the shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals from the initial productive test. The artifacts, recovered between 30 and 70 cm (12-28 in) below surface, consist of 17 pieces of lithic debitage and one uniface fragment. The debitage assemblage is all coral, 53% of which had been thermally altered. The majority of these were medium-sized, non-decortication flakes. A small uniface or flake tool fragment was recovered. It is 1.4 cm long, 0.7 cm wide, and 0.5 cm thick (.55 x .28 x .20 in) and weighs 0.4 g (.01 oz). The tool fragment had been manufactured from thermally altered coral. Use damage is evident in the form of very fine unifacial scalar scars. The worked margin has an edge angle of 70^0. This angle is most often associated with scraping activities. There were no ceramics recovered from this site.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA622 is estimated to measure roughly 50 m (164 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It is restricted to the west side of the Interstate 75 corridor. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Thus, the Island Hammock Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA621: The Area 8 West Site, a lithic scatter, is located in the northeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated on a ridge slope extending down to the south. The site is roughly 27 m (90 ft) AMSL. It occurs on Pomona fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-15 cm (0-6 in) brown, 15-60 cm (6-24 in) light tan gray, 60-65 cm (24-26 in) dark brown hardpan, and 65-100 cm (26-39 in) pale brown. A wetland is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) southeast of the site. The local vegetation includes pine, maple, myrtle, palmetto, and oak.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. A total of 17 shovel tests was excavated in this area, five of which contained cultural material. Five of the shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals from the productive tests. The artifact assemblage, recovered between 0 and 60 cm (0-24 in) below surface, consists of 47 pieces of lithic debitage. This assemblage can be subdivided into 43 coral flakes, 25 of which had been thermally altered, and four chert flakes, none of which had been heat treated. The coral assemblage contains eight small and large-sized flakes, 21 medium-sized flakes, and three large and extra large-sized flakes. The majority of these (79.1%) were non-decortication flakes. The secondary decortication flakes comprise roughly 16% of the assemblage; shatter accounts for the remaining coral debitage. Three of the four chert flakes were medium while the other was large. The chert assemblage was evenly divided between secondary and non-decortication flakes. There were no lithic tools or ceramic materials recovered.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA621 is estimated to measure roughly 150 m (492 ft) north/south by 25 m (82 ft) east/west. It is located solely on the west side of Interstate 75. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. However, the prevalence of coral and high percentage of thermally altered debitage argues for a Middle to Late Archaic period component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is

considered low. Hence, the Area 8 West Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA620: The Triple Sand Trap Site, a single artifact type site, is located in the northeast quarter of Section 17 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio 1954, PR 1988). It is situated in a relatively level area between southbound Interstate 75 and a golf course. The site is roughly 24 m (80 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). It occurs on Pomona fine sand, 0-2% slope, which is a poorly drained soil. The site stratigraphy is 0-15 cm (0-6 in) gray, 15-30 cm (6-12 in) light gray, 30-90 cm (12-35 in) very light gray, and 90-100 cm (35-39 in) dark brown hardpan. An intermittent stream is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) northwest of the site. The local vegetation includes pine, oak, and palmetto.

The site was discovered as a result of subsurface testing at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in a moderate probability area. Twelve shovel tests were excavated in this area, only one of which contained cultural material. Two shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals north and south of the productive test. One large coral non-decortication flake was recovered between 30 and 40 cm (11.8-15.7 in) below surface. It had not been thermally altered.

As contained within the Interstate 75 corridor, 8PA620 is estimated to measure roughly 25 m (82 ft) in diameter. This site probably represents the scene of short-term, limited aboriginal activity associated with the procurement of the locally available resources. The lack of diagnostic artifacts precludes a determination of cultural affiliation or temporal placement. While the location of the site is of interest to regional settlement pattern analyses, given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features, the research potential of the site is considered low. Therefore, the Triple Sand Trap Site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7.2 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, one historic cemetery was the only cultural resource discovered within the Interstate 75 project study area. The location of the cemetery, assigned the FSF number 8PA619, is illustrated in Figure 7-1B. A completed FSF form is contained in Appendix A, and a brief site description follows.

8PA619: The Holton Cemetery is located on McKendree Road, approximately 300 m (984 ft) east of the Interstate 75 ROW in rural Pasco County. The cemetery was established in the 1880s when Julia Elizabeth Holton donated land for a cemetery for pioneers living in the surrounding countryside. The earliest burials include James B. Wilson (1834-1883) of Company B of the Second Florida Cavalry; John Cooper (born in 1830), who fought in the Third Seminole War of the 1850s; and J.C. Gillett (died in 1889)

of the "Knights Company Florida Volunteers Indian War." Other pioneer families with plots in the cemetery include Stewart, Helveston, Bates, Sapp, Kersey, Godwin, Wells, Strickland, Durden, and Tucker. The cemetery is still used for burials and at present contains approximately 303 graves, many of these dating from post-1947. The lack of extant church buildings adjacent to the cemetery suggests it is not associated with any particular religious denomination, and there is no evidence of early burial traditions. Marker materials include granite, marble, and concrete. Evergreens and hardwood trees are scattered amongst the graves on the 1.02 ha (2.55 acre) plot which is enclosed by a chain link fence erected in 1984. A pavilion, constructed in 1976, is located within the fence on the south. The entrance, on the north, consists of a simple chain link gate beyond which lies a new granite marker designating the site the Holton Cemetery, "Donated by Julia Elizabeth Holton Benner 1816-1892." Based on limited historical research, the lack of significant historical evidence, unique gravestones, and burial practices suggests 8PA619 is not NRHP eligible.

SECTION 8

CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

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

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The archaeological survey resulted in the recording of 15 newly discovered sites and the extension of boundaries and updating of site file information for one previously recorded resource. Among these total 16 sites, two are classified as single artifact sites, three as artifact scatters, and 11 as lithic scatters. The only difference between the artifact and lithic scatters is the recovery of one or more pottery sherds from the former, in addition to the lithic assemblage.

All the archaeological sites located within the Interstate 75 PD&E Study corridor are viewed as limited activity campsites, probably associated with the procurement of local resources including coral and silicified limestone suitable for stone tool manufacture. The sites are generally characterized by artifact assemblages limited in terms of both density and functional diversity. Few tool forms were found. All are common for the region. While they have yielded locational information of importance to regional settlement pattern studies, continued investigation at these sites, as contained within the project ROW, is not believed to have the potential to yield additional data of significance to regional or state prehistory. By this standard (NRHP Criterion D), none of the archaeological resources located within the project ROW is adjudged potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. While the 16 archaeological resources are not considered individually significant, collectively, their distribution across the landscape and their comparable artifact assemblages provide noteworthy data for archaeologists conducting research and field survey in the general region. Of particular interest is the high frequency of coral debitage represented at the sites, and the relative decrease in the amount of chert. Overall, 98% of the debitage recovered from the 16 sites is coral (Table 8-1). On average, greater than 50% of this coral debitage has been thermally altered. The largest number of coral waste flakes were derived from sites 8PA623 and 8PA624. Geographically, these are proximate to a major coral quarry site (Locality "Z") at Wesley Chapel, situated in the eastern half of Section 33 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East (Upchurch et al. 1982:132, 134). Thus, local outcrops of silicified coral were the preferred raw material for stone tool manufacture. Further to the south, in northern Hillsborough County, chert was the primary raw material type, as evidenced at the numerous known lithic and artifact scatter type sites recorded in the region.

Table 8-1. Debitage Summary for All Archaeological Sites Within the Interstate 75 Project Corridor.

Site No.	Coral	% ta	Chert	% ta	Total
8PA620	1	0.0	0	0.0	1
8PA621	43	58.1	4	0.0	47
8PA622	17	52.9	0	0.0	17
8PA623	627	64.3	5	0.0	632
8PA624	579	61.8	6	0.0	585
8PA625	94	55.3	2	50.0	96
8PA626	43	58.1	0	0.0	43
8PA627	149	61.7	2	100.0	151
8PA628	10	80.0	0	0.0	10
8PA629	29	58.6	0	0.0	29
8PA630	13	53.8	1	100.0	14
8PA631	8	12.5	0	0.0	8
8PA632	7	28.6	4	100.0	11
8PA357	24	54.2	8	0.0	32
8PA633	0	0.0	1	0.0	1
8PA634	1	100.0	2	0.0	3
Totals	1645		35		1680

8.2 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The historical/architectural survey resulted in the recording of one historic cemetery within the viewshed, but outside of the ROW, of the Interstate 75 project corridor. The Holton cemetery (8PA619) was established in the 1880s and is still used for burials. Based on the lack of significant historical evidence, and unique gravestones and burial practices, the Holton Cemetery is not considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SECTION 9

REFERENCES

9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Almy, Marion M.

1980 Salvage Excavations at Curiosity Creek: An Inland, Short-Term, Multi-Period Aboriginal Occupation in Southern Hillsborough County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Cypress Creek Site (8HI471): An Inland, Short-Term, Multi-Period Aboriginal Occupation in Northern Hillsborough County, Florida. Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports, Number 4. Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Almy, Marion, Elizabeth Horvath, and Joan Deming

1984 A Cultural Resource Survey of the US Home Corporation Property (Northwood DRI) in Pasco County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

Austin, Robert J.

1995 Yat Kitischee: A Prehistoric Coastal Hamlet 100 B.C.-A.D.1200. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Austin, Robert J. and Dana Ste. Claire

1982 The Deltona Project: Prehistoric Technology in the Hillsborough River Basin. University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report Number 12, Tampa.

Austin, Robert J., Richard W. Estabrook, Howard Hansen, and Edwin S. Dethlefsen

1991 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Polk Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Browning, William D.

1985 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, State Road 52 from State Road 55 (US 19) to State Road 93 (I-75) in Pasco County, Florida. Florida Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environment. Form on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Bullen, Adelaide K. and Ripley P. Bullen
1976 The Palmer Site. Florida Anthropological Society Publications, Number 8.

Bullen, Ripley P.
1952 Eleven Archaeological Sites in Hillsborough County, Florida. Florida Geological Survey Report of Investigations Number 8, Tallahassee.
1959 The Transitional Period of Florida. Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter 6:43-53.
1975 A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points. Kendall Books, Gainesville.

Bullen, Ripley P., Walter Askew, Lee M. Feder, and Richard L. McDonnell
1978 The Canton Street Site, St. Petersburg, Florida. Florida Anthropological Society Publications, Number 9.

Bullen, Ripley P. and L.E. Beilman
1973 The Nalcrest Site, Lake Weohyakapka, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 19(2-3):115-124.

Bushnell, Frank
1962 The Maximo Point Site -- 1962. The Florida Anthropologist 15(4):89-101.
1966 A Preliminary Excavation of the Narvaez Midden, St. Petersburg, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 19(2-3):115-124.

Chance, Marsha A.
1982 Phase II Investigations at Wetherington Island: A Lithic Procurement Site in Hillsborough County, Florida. Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports, Number 3. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Clausen, Carl J., A.D. Cohen, Cesare Emiliani, J.A. Holman, and J.J. Stipp
1979 Little Salt Spring, Florida: A Unique Underwater Site. Science 203:609-614.

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.
1982 Test Excavations at the Deerstand Site (8HI483A) in Hillsborough County, Florida. Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports, Number 2. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Daniel, Randy and Michael Wisenbaker

1981 Test Excavations at 8HI450D: An Inland Archaic Occupation in Hillsborough County, Florida. Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Report Number 1. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

1983 A Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Harney Flats, Hillsborough County. The Florida Anthropologist 36(1-2):67-80.

1987 Harney Flats: A Florida Paleo-Indian Site. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmington, New York.

Deming, Joan

1976 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Beker Phosphate Corporation Property in Eastern Manatee County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

1993 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, State Road 45 (US 41) Proposed Pond Sites, Hillsborough County. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

1994a Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Interstate 275 from Waters Avenue to State Road 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, including 20 Alternative Pond Sites. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

1994b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Interstate 75 Four Proposed Pond/Mitigation Areas, Pasco County. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

1994c Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, State Road 54, 14 Proposed Pond/Mitigation Areas, Pasco County. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

1995 A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Interstate 275/75 (State Road 93) PD&E Study Section 2 from Bearss Avenue to New State Road 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

Doran, Glen H.

1986 The Windover Site - Physical Anthropology from Saturated Archaeological Materials. Paper presented at the 1986 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropology, Albuquerque.

Estabrook, Richard W.

1990 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Village at Wesley Chapel Development Site, Pasco County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Estabrook, Richard W., Edwin Dethlefsen, and Howard F. Hansen
1991 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Alignment Corridors for State Road 54, Cypress Creek to the Zephyrhills Bypass (US 301), Pasco County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Estabrook, Richard W., Edwin Dethlefsen, Howard Hansen, and Sylvia Layman
1990 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road 54 Expansion/Re-Alignment Project Right-of-Way, Pasco County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Estabrook, Richard W. and Christine Newman
1984 Archaeological Investigations at the Marita (8HI558) and Ranch House (8HI452) Sites, Hillsborough County, Florida. University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report Number 15, Tampa.

Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)
1990 The Historic Preservation Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources Manual.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
1988 Project Development and Environment Manual, Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources.) Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.
1995 Cultural Resource Management Handbook. Florida Department of Transportation, Environmental Management Office, Tallahassee.

Gagel, Katherine
1981 Archaeological Excavations at Site 8HI483B: An Archaic Habitation Site in Hillsborough County, Florida. Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports Number 6. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Goodyear, Albert C., Sam B. Upchurch, Mark J. Brooks, and Nancy N. Goodyear
1983 Paleo-Indian Manifestations in the Tampa Bay Region, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 36:40-66.

Goodyear, Albert C. and Lyman O. Warren
1972 Further Observations on the Submarine Oyster Shell Deposits of Tampa Bay. The Florida Anthropologist 25:52-66.

Griffin, John W. and Ripley P. Bullen
1950 The Safety Harbor Site, Pinellas County, Florida. Florida Anthropological Society Publications, Number 2.

Hardin, Kenneth W. and Robert J. Austin
1987 A Preliminary Report on the Bay Cadillac Site: A Prehistoric Cemetery in Tampa, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 40(3):233-234.

Horvath, Elizabeth, Eugene J. Romanski, and Nancy Marie White
1984 Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed County Line Road East, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, Tampa.

Karklins, Karlis
1970 The Fish Creek Site; Hillsborough County, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 23(2):67-73.

Luer, George M. and Marion M. Almy
1981 Temple Mounds of the Tampa Bay Area. The Florida Anthropologist 34:127-155.
1982 A Definition of the Manasota Culture. The Florida Anthropologist 35:34-58.

Martin, John
1976 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Borden Big Four Mine Property in Southeastern Hillsborough County, Florida. University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report, Number 12, Tampa.

Mikell, Gregory A.
1997 A Case of Direct Association Between Fiber-tempered Pottery, Late Archaic Stemmed Points, and Santa Fe Points from the Reddick Bluff Site, Walton County. The Florida Anthropologist 50(2):83-93.

Milanich, Jerald T.
1994 Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 Florida Archaeology. Academic Press, New York.

Milliman, John D. and K. G. Emery
1968 Sea Levels During the Past 35,000 Years. Science 162:1121-1123.

Mitchem, Jeffrey
1988 Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Archaeology in West Peninsular Florida. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Neill, Wilfred T.
1968 An Indian and Spanish Site on Tampa Bay, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 21:106-116.

Piper Archaeological Research (now Janus Research)
1990 Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Polk Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Piper, Harry M. and Jacquelyn G. Piper
1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Quad Block Site, 8HI998, Located at the Site of the Old Fort Brooke Municipal Parking Garage, Tampa, Florida. Manuscript on file, Department of Public Works, City of Tampa.

Ruppe´, Reynold J.
1980 The Archaeology of Drowned Terrestrial Sites: A Preliminary Report. In Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Bulletin Number 6. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Sears, William H.
1958 The Maximo Point Site. The Florida Anthropologist 20(1-2):23-75.
1967 The Tierra Verde Burial Mound. The Florida Anthropologist 20(1-2):23-75.

Ste. Claire, Dana
1987 The Development of Thermal Alteration Techniques in Florida: Implications for the Study of Prehistoric Adaptation. The Florida Anthropologist 40(2):203-208.

Ste. Claire, Dana, Robert J. Austin, Janice R. Ballo, and Jacquelyn G. Piper
1985 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Saddlebrook Village Development Site, Pasco County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1982 Soil Survey of Pasco County. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle
1974 Lutz, Fla., Photorevised 1987.
1954 San Antonio, Fla., Photorevised 1988.
1973 Wesley Chapel, Fla., Photorevised 1987.

Upchurch, Sam B., Richard N. Strom, and Mark G. Nuckels
1982 Methods of Provenance Determination of Florida Cherts. Manuscript on file, Geology Department, University of South Florida, Tampa, and ACI, Sarasota.

Weisman, Brent R.
1986 Newman's Garden (8CI206): A Seminole Indian Site Near Tsala Apopka, Florida. The Florida Anthropologist 39:208-220.

White, W.A.
1970 Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. Florida Bureau of Geology, Bulletin 51. Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee.

Wiedenfeld, Melissa G.
1984 Historical Resources Assessment Survey, State Road 52 from State Road 55 (US 19) to State Road 93 (I-75) in Pasco County, Florida. Florida Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environment. Form on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Willey, Gordon R.
1949 Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Volume 113. Washington, D.C.

9.2 HISTORICAL

Akerman, Joe A.
1976 Florida Cowman: A History of Florida Cattle Raising. Florida Cattlemen's Association, Kissimmee.

Arnade, Charles W.
1968 Celi's Expedition to Tampa Bay: A Historical Analysis. The Florida Historical Quarterly XLVII:1-7.

Bradbury, Alford G. and E. Storey Hallock
1962 A Chronology of Florida Post Offices. The Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs. Handbook No. 2.

Bruton, Quintilla Geer and David E. Bailey, Jr.
1984 Plant City Its Origin and History. Hunter Publishing Company, Winston-Salem.

Campbell, A. Stuart
1939 The Cigar Industry of Tampa, Florida. University of Florida, Gainesville.

Chamberlin, Donald L.
1968 Fort Brooke, A History. M.S. Thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Covington, James W.
1957 The Story of Southwestern Florida, Volume I. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., New York.
1961 The Armed Occupation Act of 1842. Florida Historical Quarterly 40:41-53.
1982 The Billy Bowlegs War 1855-1858: The Final Stand of The Seminoles Against the Whites. The Mickler House Publishers, Chuluota.

Curl, Donald W.
1986 Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History. Windsor Publications, Inc., Northridge, California.

Dunn, Hampton
1989 Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida. 2nd edition, Citrus County Historical Society, Inc., Inverness.

Eriksen, John M.
1994 Brevard County: A History to 1955. Florida Historical Society Press, Tampa.

Evans, Mary K.
1972 National Register of Historic Places Nomination of Tampa Bay Hotel. Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee.

Federal Writers' Project - Work Projects Administration
1939 Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State. Oxford University Press, New York.

Freidel, Frank
1958 The Splendid Little War. Bramhall House, New York.

Grange, Roger T., Jr., Mildred Fryman, and J. Raymond Williams
1979 A Phase I Study of the Deltona Corporation Property on State Road 581 in Hillsborough County, Florida. Manuscript on file, University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, Tampa.

Grismer, Karl H.
1950 Tampa: A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida. The St. Petersburg Printing Company, St. Petersburg.

Guthrie, Sarah M.W.
1974 Land of Promise, Land of Change: An Examination of the Population of Hillsborough County, Florida. M.A. Thesis, Emory University, Atlanta.

Hendley, J.A.
n.d. History of Pasco County Florida. Privately published, Dade City.

Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board (HT/HCPB)
1980 The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County: An Inventory of the Built Environment. Historic Tampa/ Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Tampa.
1990 Plant City Survey. Manuscript on file, Historic Tampa/Hillsborough Preservation Board, Tampa.

Horgan, James J., Alice F. Hall, and Edward J. Herrmann
1992 The Historic Places of Pasco County. Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee, Pasco County.

Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
1992 A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Interstate 4 Improvements Project Right-of-Way from 50th Street to the Hillsborough/Polk County Line, Hillsborough County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven, Tampa.

Mahon, John K.
1967 History of the Second Seminole War 1835-1842. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Mormino, Gary and Tony Pizzo
1983 Tampa: The Treasure City. Continental Heritage Press, Tulsa.

Purdum, Elizabeth D., ed.
1994 Florida County Atlas and Municipal Fact Book. Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Robinson, Earnest L.
1928 History of Hillsborough County. The Record Company Printers, St. Augustine.

Romans, Bernard
1961 A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida. Reprinted by Pelican Publishing Company, New Orleans. (Originally published in 1775.)

Shofner, Jerrell H.
1995a History of Brevard County, Volume 1. Brevard County Historical Commission, Stuart.
1995b A History of Altamonte Springs, Florida. City of Altamonte Springs.

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
1848 Plat. Township 26 South, Range 19 East; Township 25 South, Range 20 East.
1877 Plat. Township 26 South, Range 20 East.

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
n.d. Field Notes. Volumes 90, 164, 241.
n.d. Tract Book. Volumes 16 and 17.

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

APPENDIX A: FLORIDA SITE FILE (FSF) FORMS

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

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

Site #8 PA620
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/26/97
Form Date 9/12/97

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

Site Name(s) Triple Sand Trap — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 24S Range 20E Section 17 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] NE [ ] 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 370000 Northing 31332400
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 1.42 km south of SR 52/I-75 intersection on W side of I-75.

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 *

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

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

Aboriginal*

- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] Englewood
- [ ] Fort Walton
- [ ] Glades unspec.
- [ ] 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.
- [ ] 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.
- [x] Prehistoric nonceramic
- [ ] 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) Given the limited artifact density and variability, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA620

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) 12 ST, 1 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 25&50 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 625 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit ca. 25 N/S x 25 E/W; 0-15 gray; 15-30 lt gray; 30-90 v lt. gray; 90-100 dk. brown hardpan, flake at 35 cmbs

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 interpretations:

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures ROW maintenance/road construction/none golf course & road construction

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 1 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 1 (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 1 coral nondecortication flake

DIAGNOSTICS

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) int. stream Distance (m)/bearing 100 m NW

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation planted pine

Topography* level Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 27 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Pompano 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 -

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

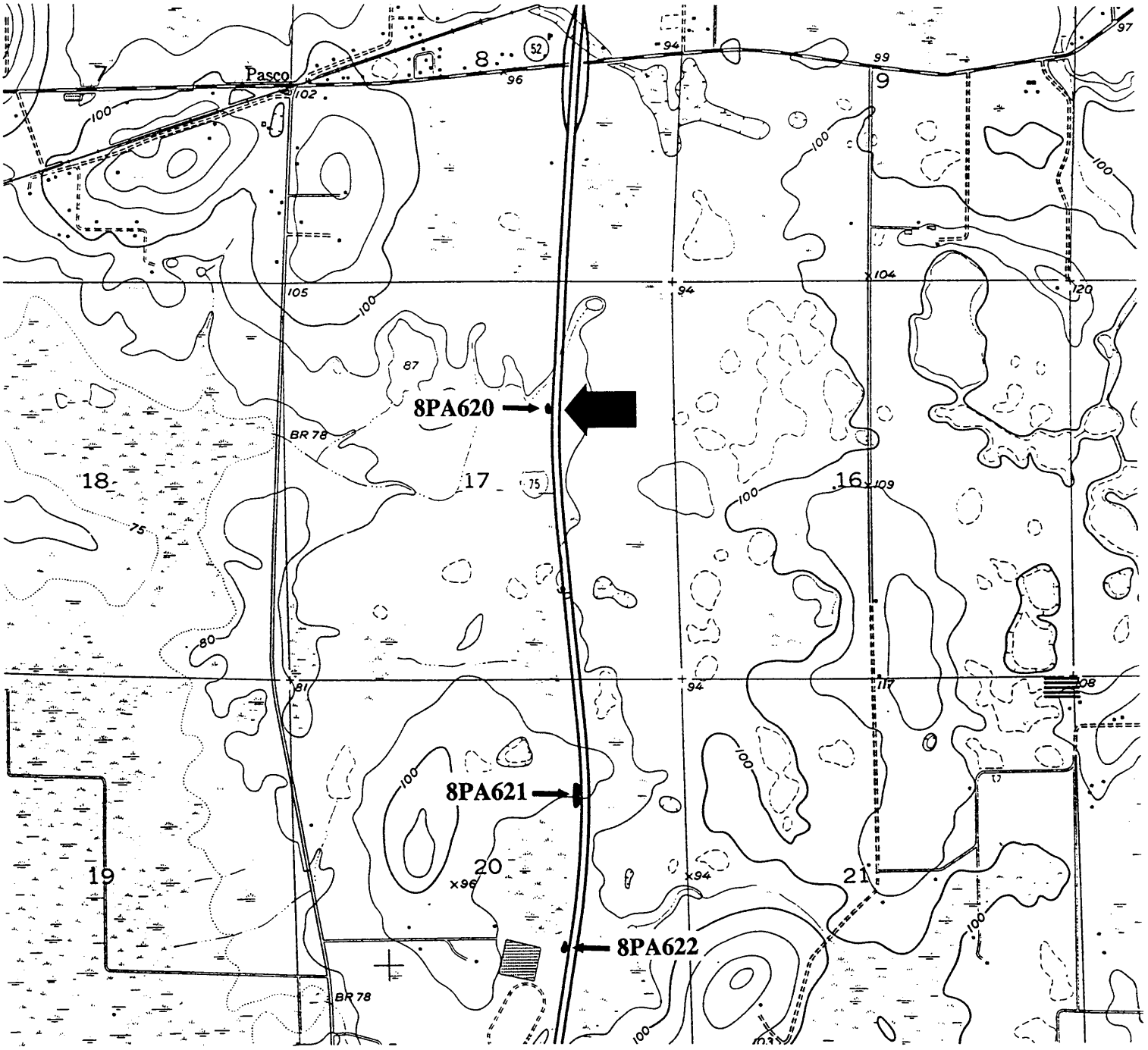
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA620

USGS MAP



MN GN
0°
0°55'
16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

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

Site #8 PA621
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/27/97
Form Date 9/15/97

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

Site Name(s) Area 8 West — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 25S Range 20E Section 20 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] NE [ ] 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 317010 Northing 3130400-3130260
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 3.0 km S of I-75/SR 52 Interchange - W side of I-75

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 unspecified
- [ ] 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.
- [X] 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) Given the limited artifact density and diversity, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 PA621

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
- [X] screened shovel

*SITE BOUNDARIES**

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 17 ST, 5 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 25&50 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 3750 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 150 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-15 brown; 15-60 lt tan gray; 60-65 dk brown hardpan 65-100 pale brown, artifacts 0- 60 cmbs

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [x] 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 # 47 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # ______ (C) or (E) Subsurface # 47 (C) (C) or (E)

*COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

*SPATIAL CONTROL**

- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] unknown
- [x] 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

Code	Category	Code	Category
	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 43 coral debitage; 4 chert debitage

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation pine, maple, myrtle, palmetto, oak

Topography* ridge slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 30 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Pomona 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Report, PD & E Study, I-75 (SR 93) from South of SR 56 to North of SR 52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

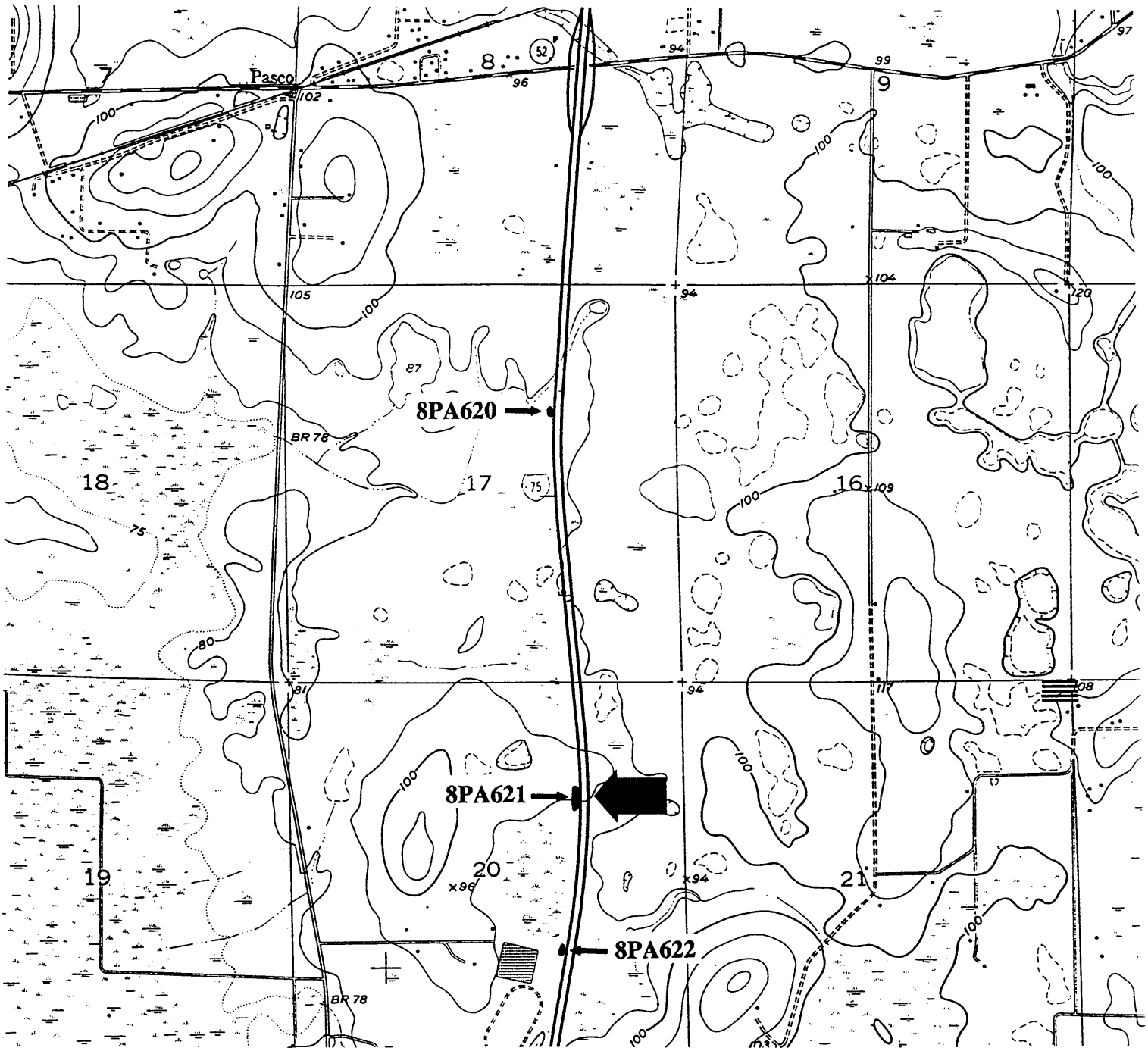
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS MAP REQUIRED At 1"=500' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mapper, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA621

USGS MAP



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

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

Site #8 PA622
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/27/97
Form Date 9/12/97

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

Site Name(s) Island Hammock — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 24S Range 20E Section 20 [ ] 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 370000 Northing 3130140
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 3.4 km south of I-75/SR 52 intersection on W side of I-75
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 *

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

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

Aboriginal*

- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] 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.
- [X] 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) Given the limited artifact density and diversity, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA622

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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 9 ST, 2 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 25&50 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 1250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 50 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-20 gray; 20-60 lt gray; 60-100 dk brown hardpan; artifacts 30- 70

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFACTS

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

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [x] 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 17 coral debitage; 1 uniface frag.

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing adj. W

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation pine, sweet gum, palmetto, bay, holly

Topography* rise Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 27 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series EauGallie 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

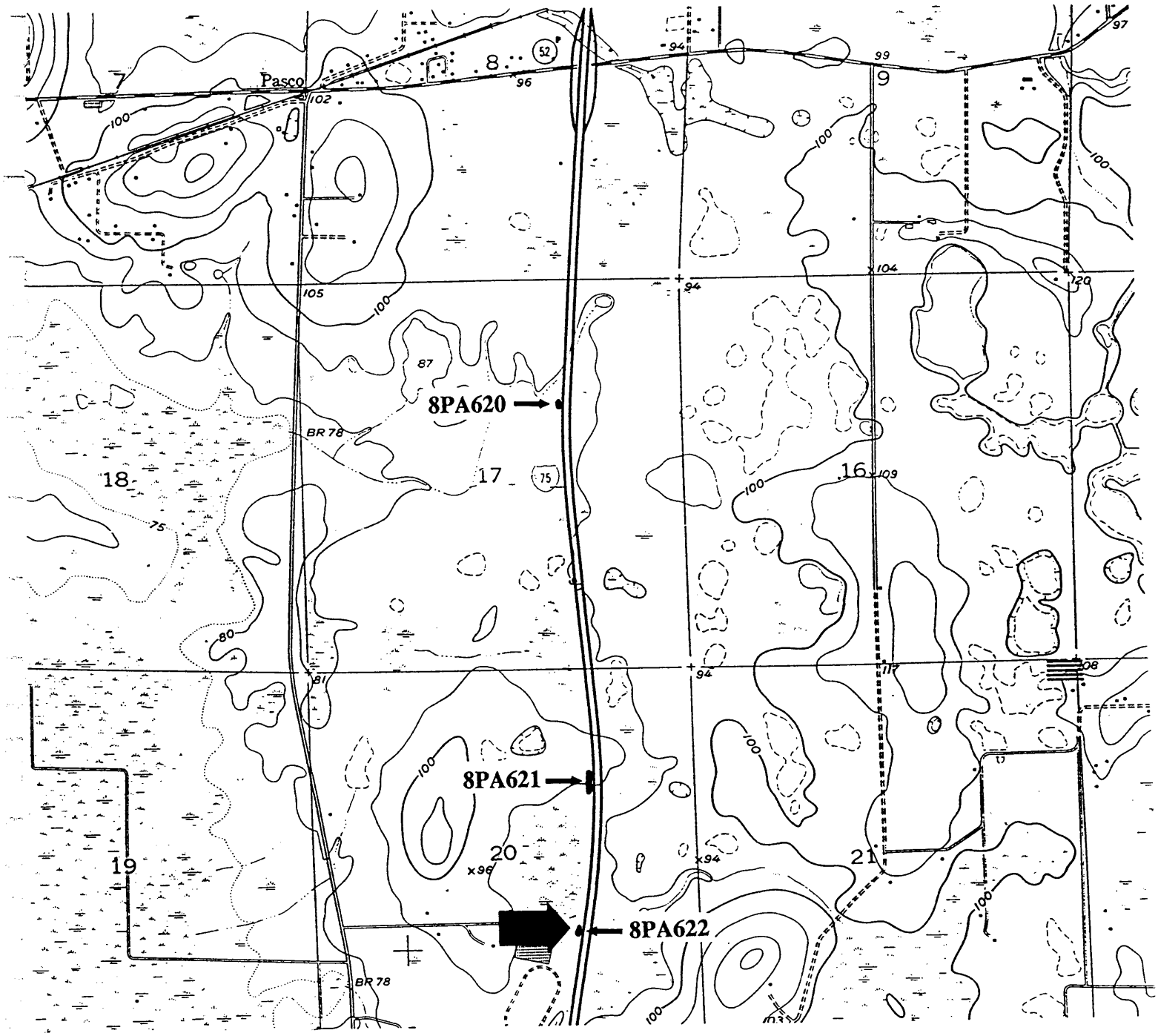
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, local collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA622

USGS MAP



MN GN 0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 PA623
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/28/97
Form Date 9/18/97

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

Site Name(s) Golden Grove — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 25S Range 20E Section 29 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] 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 369910 Northing 3129800 thru E 369900 N 3128480
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 400 m N of southern section line, T25S, R20E, S29 - overpass
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 entry/ies, e.g. if *Glades Ia* only, don't also use *Glades I*.)

Aboriginal*
- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec.
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] 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.
- [x] 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) Given the limited artifact diversity and lack of cultural features, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA624

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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 35 ST, 29 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 130000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 1300 m N/S x 100 m E/W; 0-40 tan; 40-130 lt. tan; artifacts 0-130

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [ ] minor [x] 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 # 589 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 589 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] unknown
- [x] 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
____	ceramic-aboriginal	____	shell-unworked
____	ceramic-nonaboriginal	____	shell-worked
____	daub	____	Others:

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

Artifact Comments 579 coral debitage (358 TA); 6 chert debitage (NTA); 4 cores (3 coral; 1 chert)

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) swamp Distance (m)/bearing adj. E

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation pasture, planted pines, oak

Topography* ridge top & slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 34 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Zolfo 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

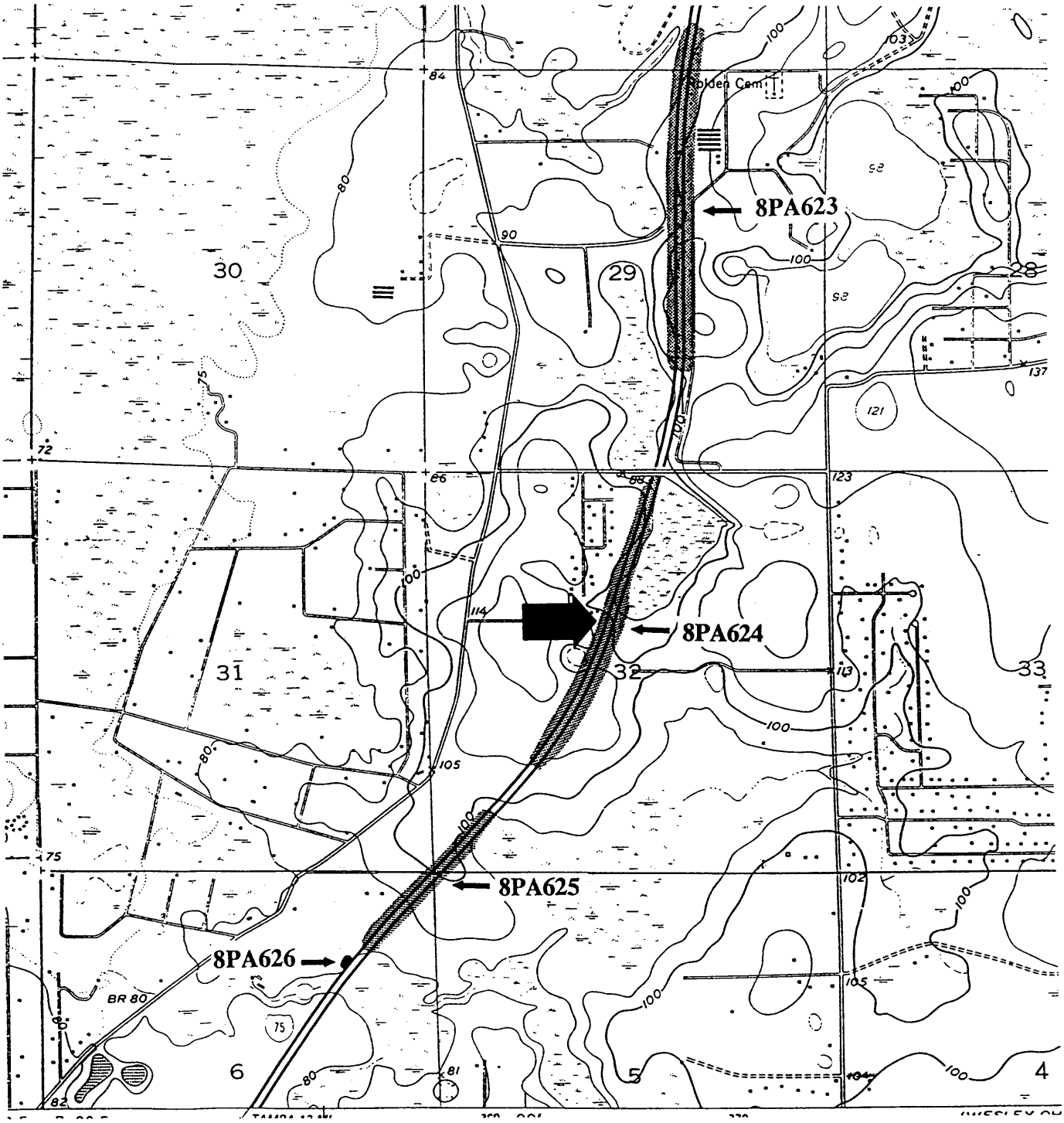
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LOGS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, tool/collection unites, landmarks, mapgrid, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA624

USGS MAP



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

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

Site #8 PA625
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/29/97
Form Date 9/15/97

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

Site Name(s) Quail Run RV — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 25S Range 20E Section 32 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [ ] NW [ ] SE [X] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s) T26S, R20E, S31, SE 1/4;T26S, R19E, S5, NW 1/4 & S6 NE 1/4
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [ ] 17 Easting 369100 Northing 3126640 thru E 36860 N 311316
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 2.8 km N of I-75/SR 54 interchange - E side of Quail Run RV Park, both sides of I-75
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 unspecified
[ ] 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.
[X] 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) Given the limited artifact density and diversity and lack of cultural features the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA625

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) 32 ST, 20 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 35000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 700 m N/S x 50 m E/W; 0-30 gray brown; 30-50 gray; 50-110 lt. gray tan; cultural material 0-110

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 interpretations:

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 # 99 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # _____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # 99 (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 94 coral debitage; 2 chert debitage; 2 flake tools TA coral; 1 TA coral biface frag.

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing adj./NE

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation oak, pine, pasture

Topography* ridge top and slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 30 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Zolfo, 0-2% Soil association Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville

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.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

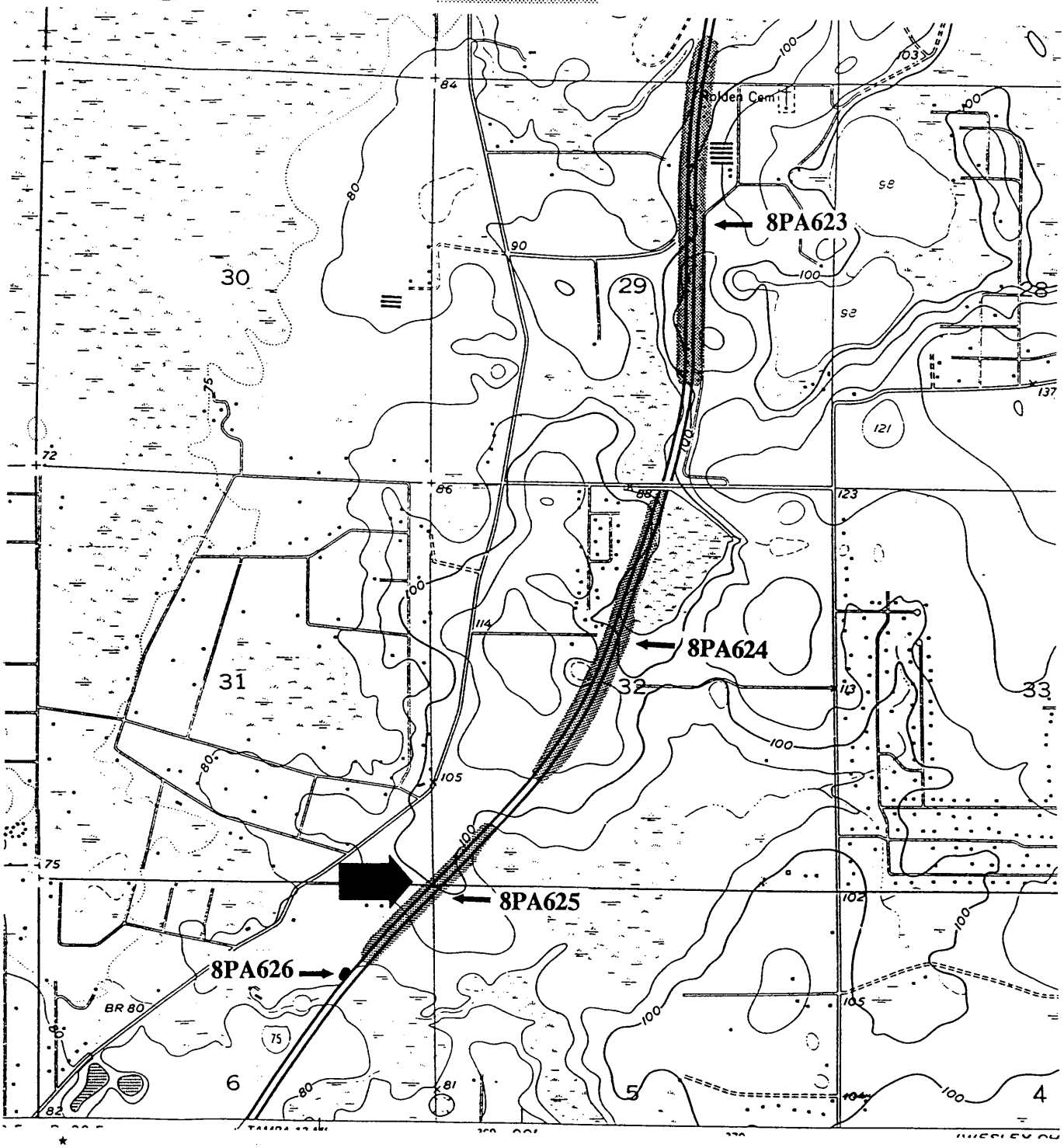
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=500' (1:6000) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA625

USGS MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED

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

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

Site #8 PA626
Recorder Site #
Field Date 8/29/97
Form Date 9/16/97

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

Site Name(s) Swamp Slough — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 6 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] 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 368460 Northing 3126020
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 2.6 km N of I-75/SR 54 on W side of I-75 & N side of drainage

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 unspecified
[ ] 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.
[x] Prehistoric nonceramic
[ ] 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) Given the limited artifact density and diversity, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA626

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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 5 ST, 3 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m intervals 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 3750 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 150 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-15 brown; 15-60 lt. tan grey; 60-65 dk. brown hardpan; 65-110 lt. brown; artifacts 0-115.

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [ ] minor [x] 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 # 43 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 43 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] unknown
- [x] 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
____	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 43 coral debitage

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) swamp drainage Distance (m)/bearing 50 m S

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation oak hammock

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 27 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Smyrna, 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

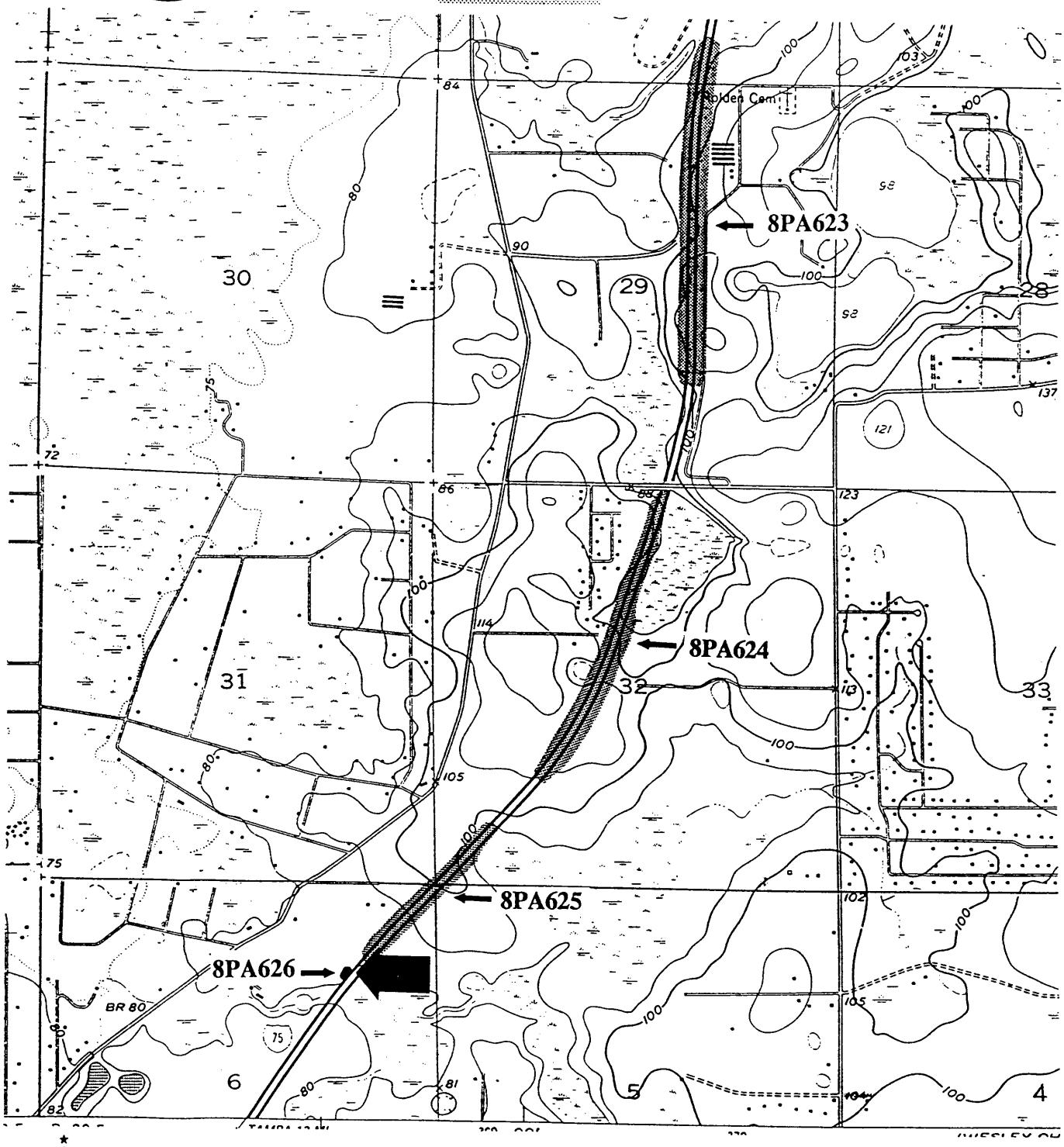
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED at 1"=500' (1:6000) or larger scale, shows: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mapmaker, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA626

USGS MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED

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

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

Site #8 PA627
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/2/97
Form Date 9/16/97

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

Site Name(s) Tupper 75 — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 San Antonio/Wesley Chapel — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 6 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] NE [ ] NW [X] SE [X] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [ ] 17 Easting 368230 Northing 3125740 thru N 3125220
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to N of Tupper Road along both sides of I-75; 1.5 km N of I-75/SR 54 interchange

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 unspecified
- [ ] 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.
- [X] 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) Given the limited artifact diversity and lack of cultural features, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 PA627

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) 26 ST, 17 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 75000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 750 m N/S X 100 m E/W; 0-20 gray; 20-90 lt brown; 90-100 v. lt. gray; artifacts 0-110 cm

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 interpretations:

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 # 158 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 158 (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 149 coral debitage; 2 chert debitage; 4 flake tools; 1 biface frag; 1 blank frag; 1 tiny sherd

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing 50 m N

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation orange grove, pasture, elderberry, persimmon, cherry, myrtle, planted pine

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 27 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Tavares f.s. 0-5% Soil association Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

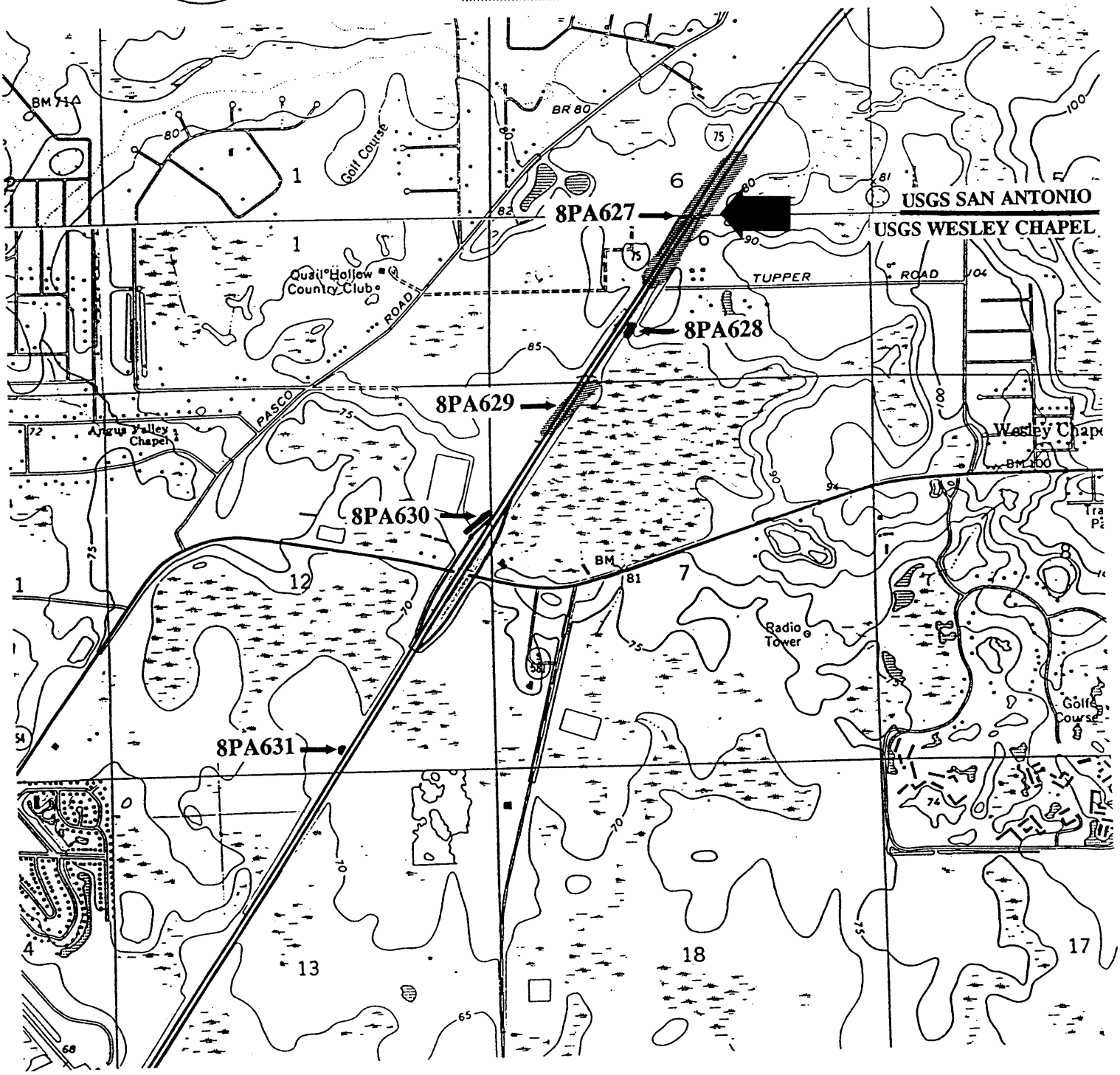
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=500' (1:6000) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA627

USGS MAP



SCALE 1:24 000

1 MIL
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

MN GN
0°
0°55'
16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8PA628

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) 12 ST, 2 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 25 & 50 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 2500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 100 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-40 gray; 40-90 lt gray; 90-100 white; lithics at 30-90.

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 interpretations:

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

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

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 10 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 10 (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 (not found, but not collected)
R- collected and subsequently left at site
I- informant reported category present
U- unknown

Artifact Comments 10 debitage - all coral

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation oak, palmetto, camphor, and pine

Topography* upland Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 26 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Tavares, 0-5% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

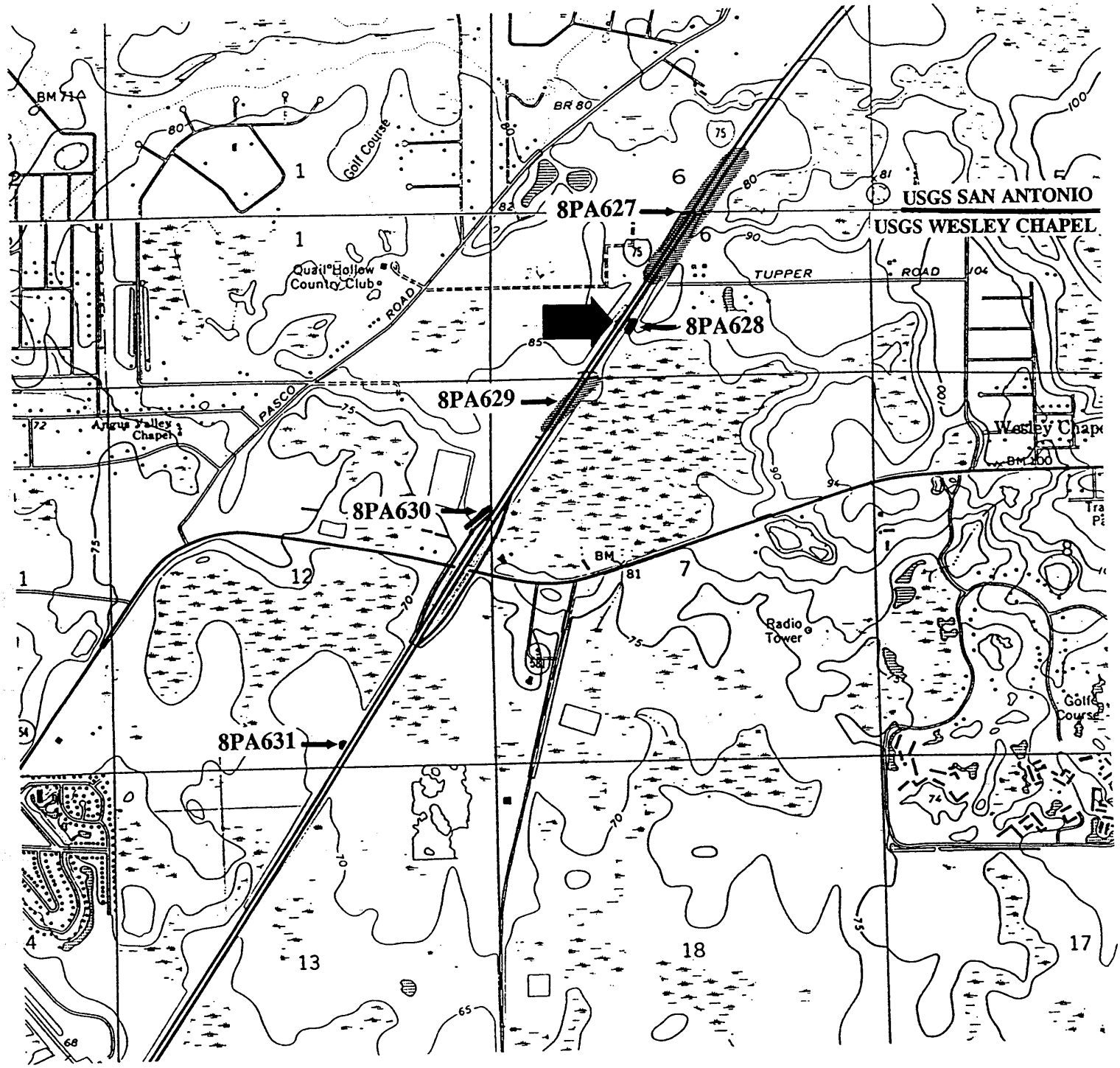
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LINE REQUIRED at 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA628

USGS MAP



MN GN 0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Page 1

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

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 PA629
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/2/97
Form Date 9/16/97

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

Site Name(s) Swamp Edge — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 7 [ ] 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 [ ] 17 Easting 367680 Northing 3124740
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 800 m N of I-75/SR 54 interchange, both sides of I-75
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 mark Glades I.)

Aboriginal*
- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec.
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] 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.
- [X] Prehistoric nonceramic
- [ ] 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) Given the limited artifact density & diversity, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
DELIST DATE — SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — 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 # 8PA629

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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 16 ST, 6 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 35000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 350 m N/S X 100 m E/W; 0-40 grey; 40-90 lt. grey; 90-100 white; 30-70 gray; 70-90 lt brown/grey; 90-100 pale brown; artifacts 0-60

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [ ] minor [x] 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 # 29(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # ____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # 29 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [x] 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 29 coral debitage

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing 25 m E

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) ____

Local vegetation pine, palmetto, oak, and pasture

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 26 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Tavares f.s. 0-5% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

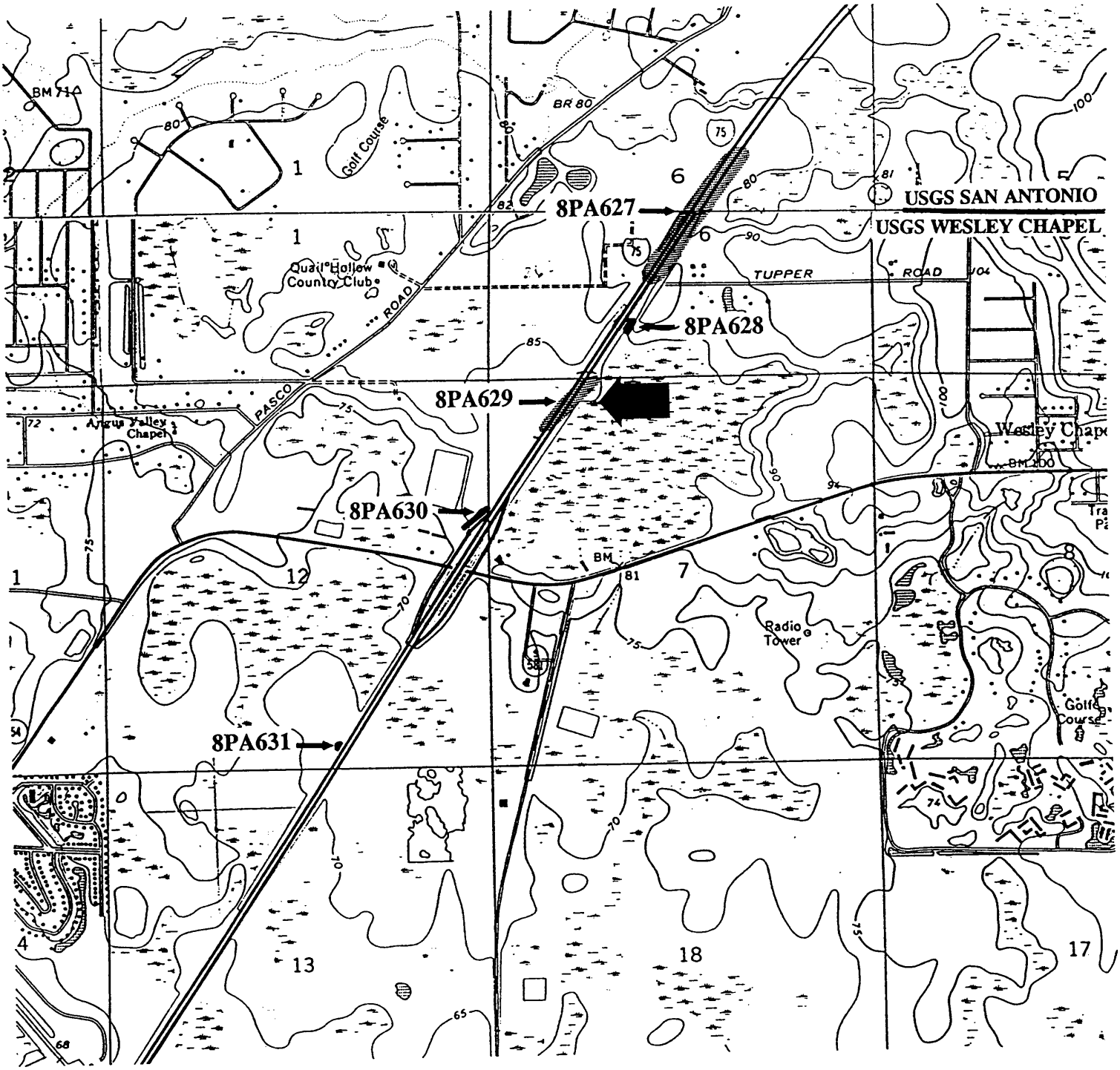
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED at 1"=200' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA629

USGS MAP



MN GN

0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

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

Site #8 PA630
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/2/97
Form Date 9/12/97

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

Site Name(s) Cracker Barrel — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 19E Section 12 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [X] 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 367200 Northing 3124200
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 200 m N of intersection of I-75 & SR 54, adj. to Cracker Barrel parking lot - W side of I-75

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 unspecified
[ ] 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.
[X] Prehistoric nonceramic
[ ] 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) Given the limited artifact density & diversity, the site is not considered significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 PA630

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
- [X] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 8 ST, 3 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 5000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 200 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-20 gray; 20-90 gray mottled; 90-110 pale brown; debitage 30-100.

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

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

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road & parking lot construction/road construction/none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 14(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 14 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [X] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] unknown
- [X] 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

Code	Category	Code	Category
	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 14 debitage, all but 1 coral

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation grass

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 24 meters Max Elevation 26 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Pomona f.s., 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

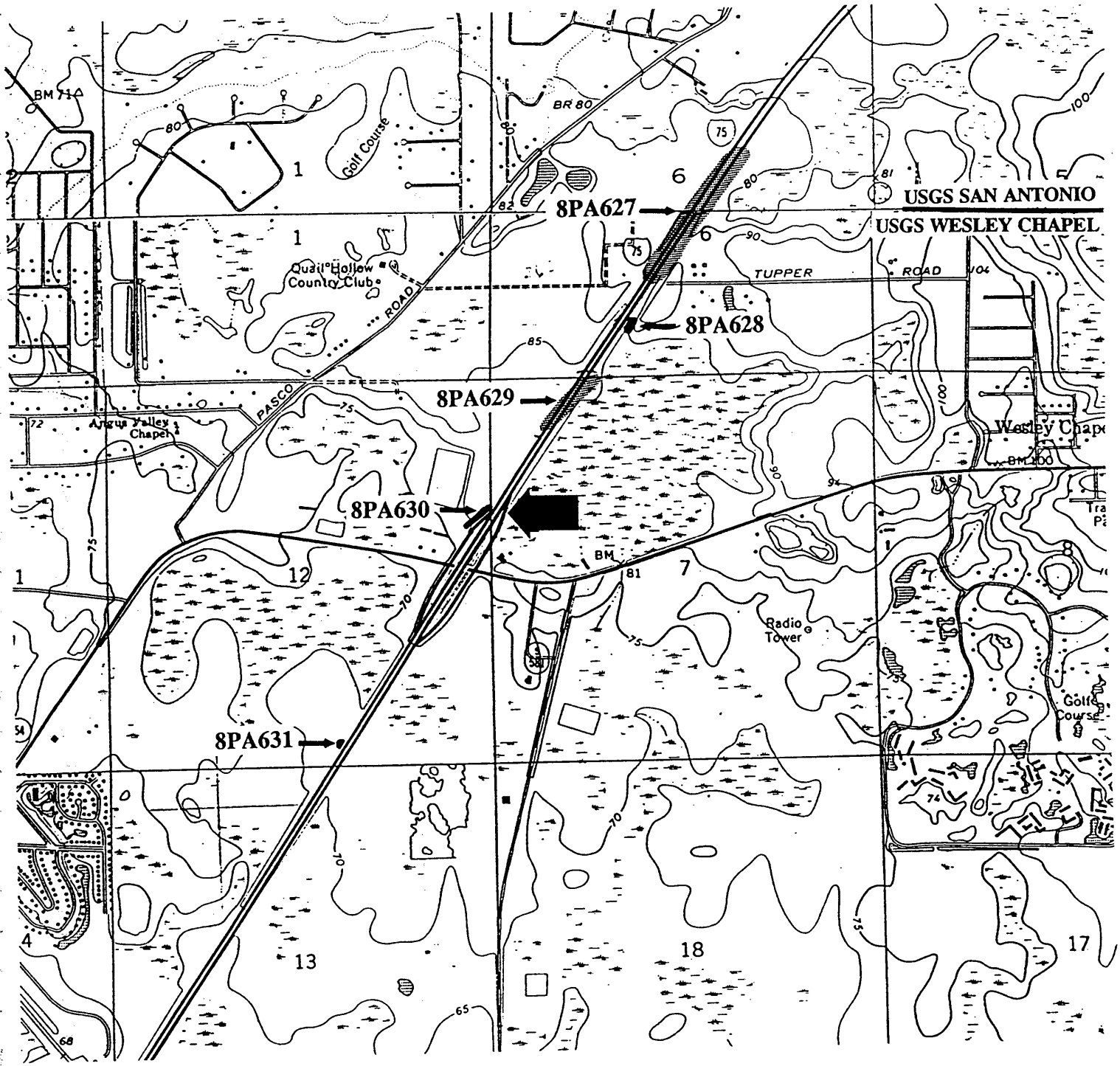
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=500' (1:3600) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, [illegible] landmarks, mappers, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA630

USGS MAP



MN GN

0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 PA631
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/2/97
Form Date 9/15/97

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

Site Name(s) TP 174 — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 19E Section 12 [ ] 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 366520 Northing 3123240
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 900 m S of I-75/SR 54 interchange on W side of I-75.
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 mark Glades I.)

Aboriginal*
- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec.
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] 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.
- [x] 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) Given the limited artifact density & diversity, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA631

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

FIELD METHODS (Check one 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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 13 ST, 1 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 & 25 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 625 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 25 N/S x 25 E/W; 0-25 fill; 25-57 lt gray; 57-100 lt brown; debitage 30-90

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [x] 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
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [x] 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 8 coral debitage

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) ____

Local vegetation pine, oaks, pasture

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 21 meters Max Elevation 23 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Pomona f.s. 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

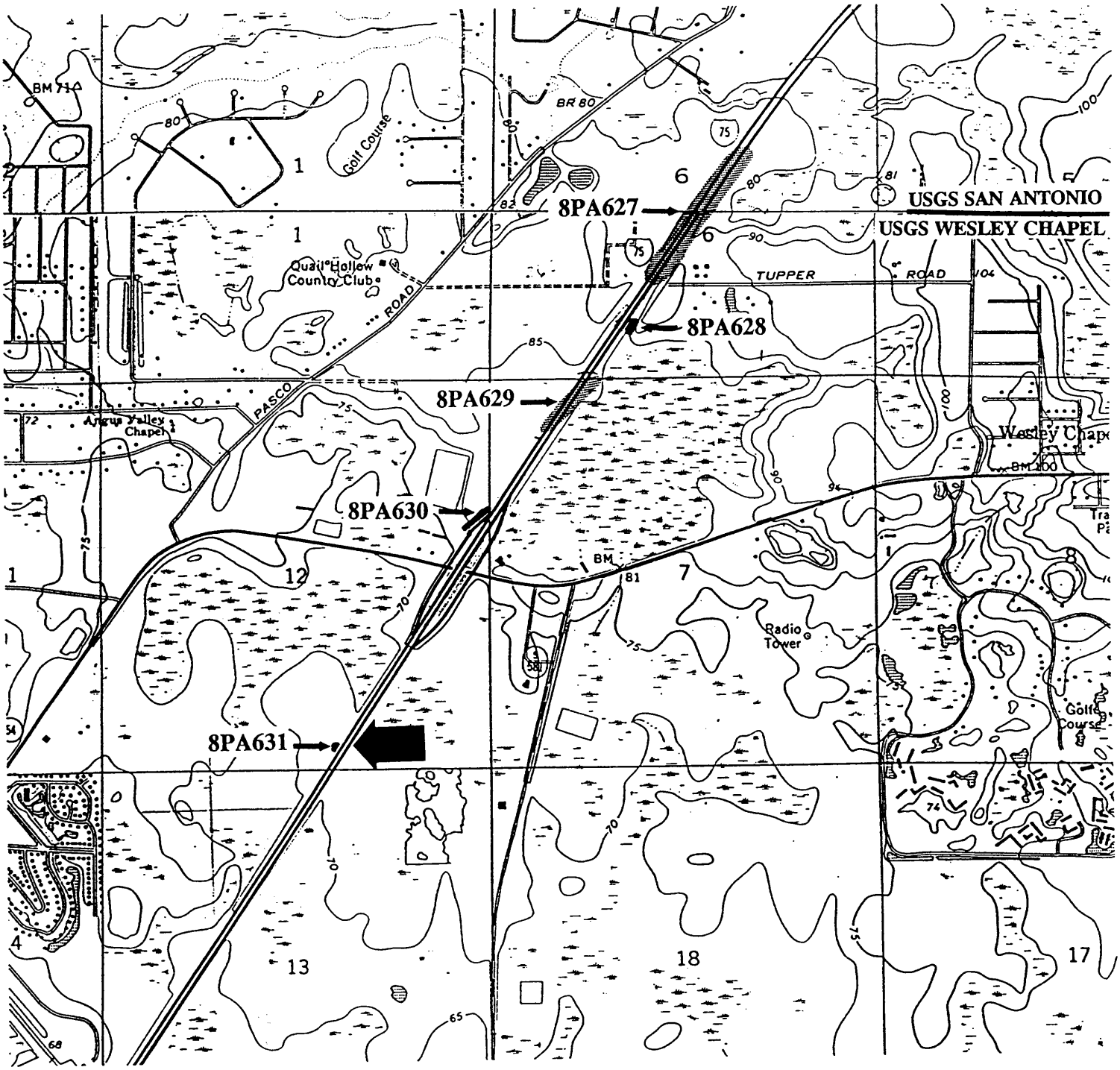
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & MAPS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA631

USGS MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8PA632

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, 9 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m interval; 1/4" screen.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 30000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 300 m N/S X 100 m E/W; 0-20 tan/gray mottled; 20-80 lt gray; 80-100 dk brown hardpan, debitage 0-100.

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 interpretations:

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 # 12(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 1 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 11 (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 coral & 4 chert debitage & 1 chert tested cobble

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland - Cabbage Swamp Distance (m)/bearing 50 m / S

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation oak, pine, grass, sweetgum

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 18 meters Max Elevation 20 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series EauGallie 0-2% Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

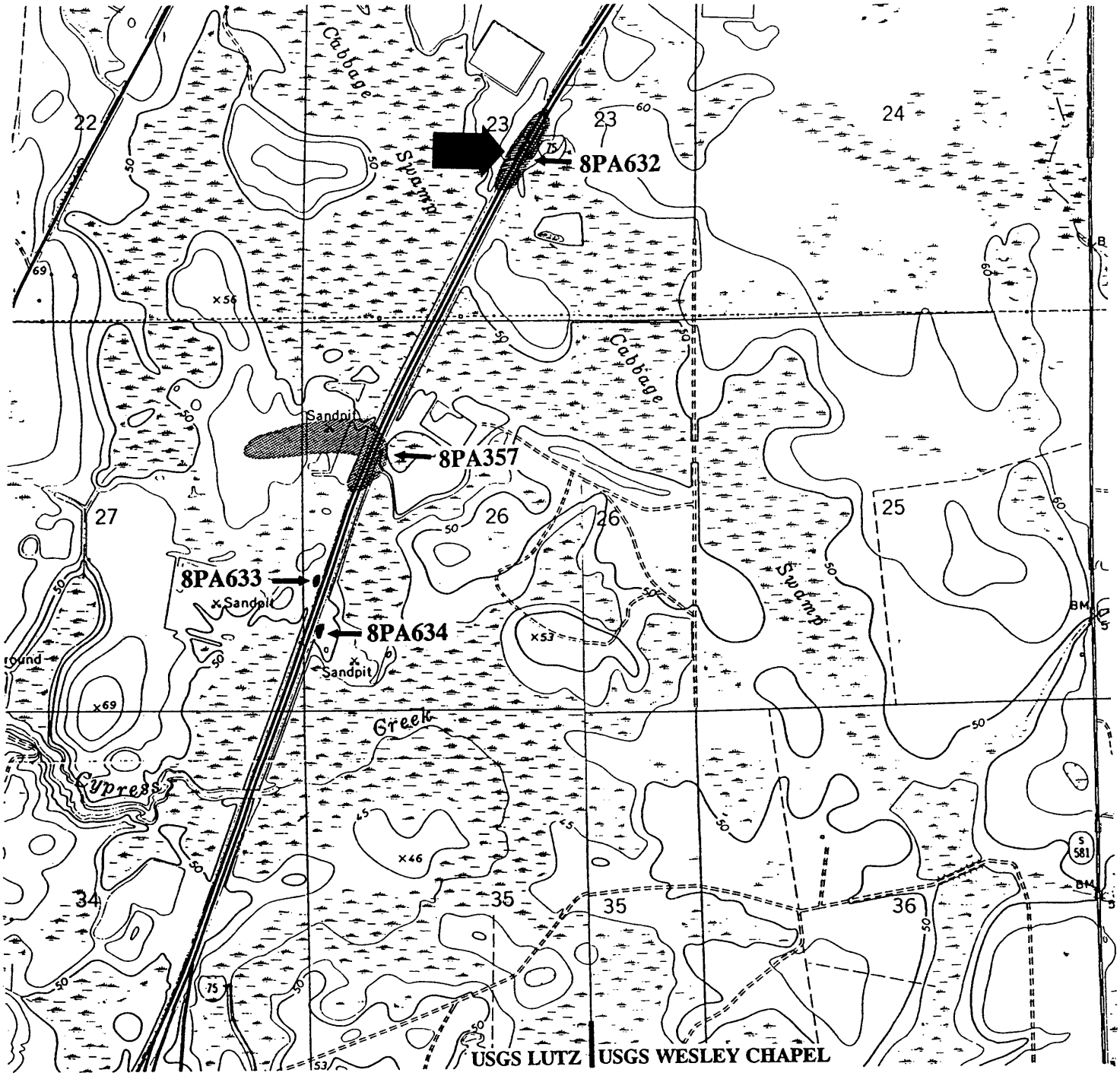
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA632

USGS MAP



MN GN 0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

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

Site #8 PA633
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/11/97
Form Date 9/16/97

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

Site Name(s) North Cypress West — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 19E Section 26 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [ ] NW [ ] SE [x] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [x] 17 Easting 363960 Northing 3118900
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 940 m N of Cypress Creek Bridge on W side of I-75

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	[ ] fort	[ ] road segment	[ ] none specified
[ ] agric/farm building	[ ] midden	[ ] shell midden	[x] campsite
[ ] burial mound	[ ] mill unspecified	[ ] shell mound	[ ] extractive site
[ ] building remains	[ ] mission	[ ] shipwreck	[ ] habitation (prehistoric)
[ ] cemetery/grave	[ ] mound unspec.	[ ] subsurface features	[ ] homestead (historic)
[ ] dump/refuse	[ ] plantation	[ ] surface scatter	[ ] farmstead
[ ] earthworks	[ ] platform mound	[ ] well	[ ] village (prehistoric)
			[ ] town (historic)
			[ ] quarry

FUNCTION *

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

*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) Given the limited artifact diversity and density, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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

NR DATE — KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no — Date
DELIST DATE — SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] potentially elig. [ ] insufficient info — 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 # 8PA633

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, 1 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 1250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 25 N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-25 lt. gray; 25-65 white; 65-78 brown hardpan; 78-100 pale brown, flake at 50

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 interpretations:

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 # 1(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 1 (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
____	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
N- collected and subsequently left at site
I- informant reported category present
U- unknown

Artifact Comments 1 chert flake

DIAGNOSTICS

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

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

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) ____

Local vegetation oak, pine, palmetto

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 18 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Vero Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

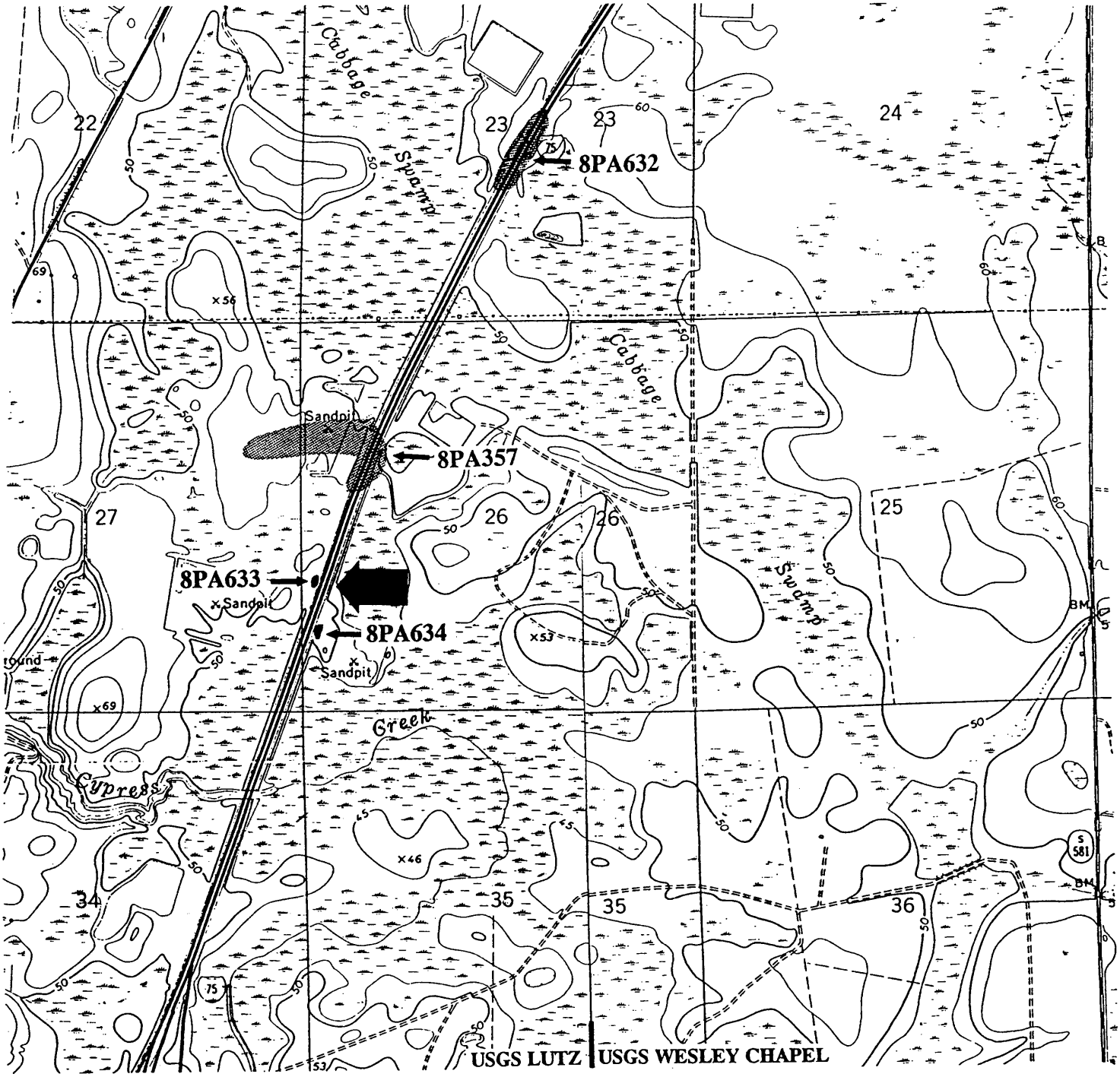
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA633

USGS MAP



MN GN

0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

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

Site #8 PA634
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/11/97
Form Date 9/16/97

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

Site Name(s) North Cypress East — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 19E Section 26 [ ] Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): [ ] NE [ ] NW [ ] SE [X] SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) — In Current City Limits: [ ] y [ ] n [ ] unknown
UTM: Zone [ ] 16 [X] 17 Easting 363920 Northing 3118660
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 760 m N of Cypress Creek Bridge on E side of I-75

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 tick *Glades I*.)

Aboriginal*
- [ ] Alachua
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Archaic unspecified
- [ ] Belle Glade I
- [ ] Belle Glade II
- [ ] Belle Glade III
- [ ] Belle Glade IV
- [ ] Belle Glade unspec.
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] 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.
- [X] 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) Given the limited artifact density & diversity, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 PA634

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) 11 ST, 2 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 & 25 m interval; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 1250 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 50 m N/S x 25 m E/W; 0-25 gray; 25-45 lt gray; 45-60 dk brown hardpan; 60-110 pale brown, flakes 20-60

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 interpretations:

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 # 3(C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 3 (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
____	ceramic-aboriginal	____	shell-unworked
____	ceramic-nonaboriginal	____	shell-worked
____	daub	____	Others:

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

Artifact Comments 2 chert & 1 coral flake

DIAGNOSTICS

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) swamp Distance (m)/bearing 50 m S

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) ____

Local vegetation oak, maple, sweetgum, palmetto, pine

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 18 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Vero Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR93) from South of SR54 to North of Sr52, Pasco County.

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

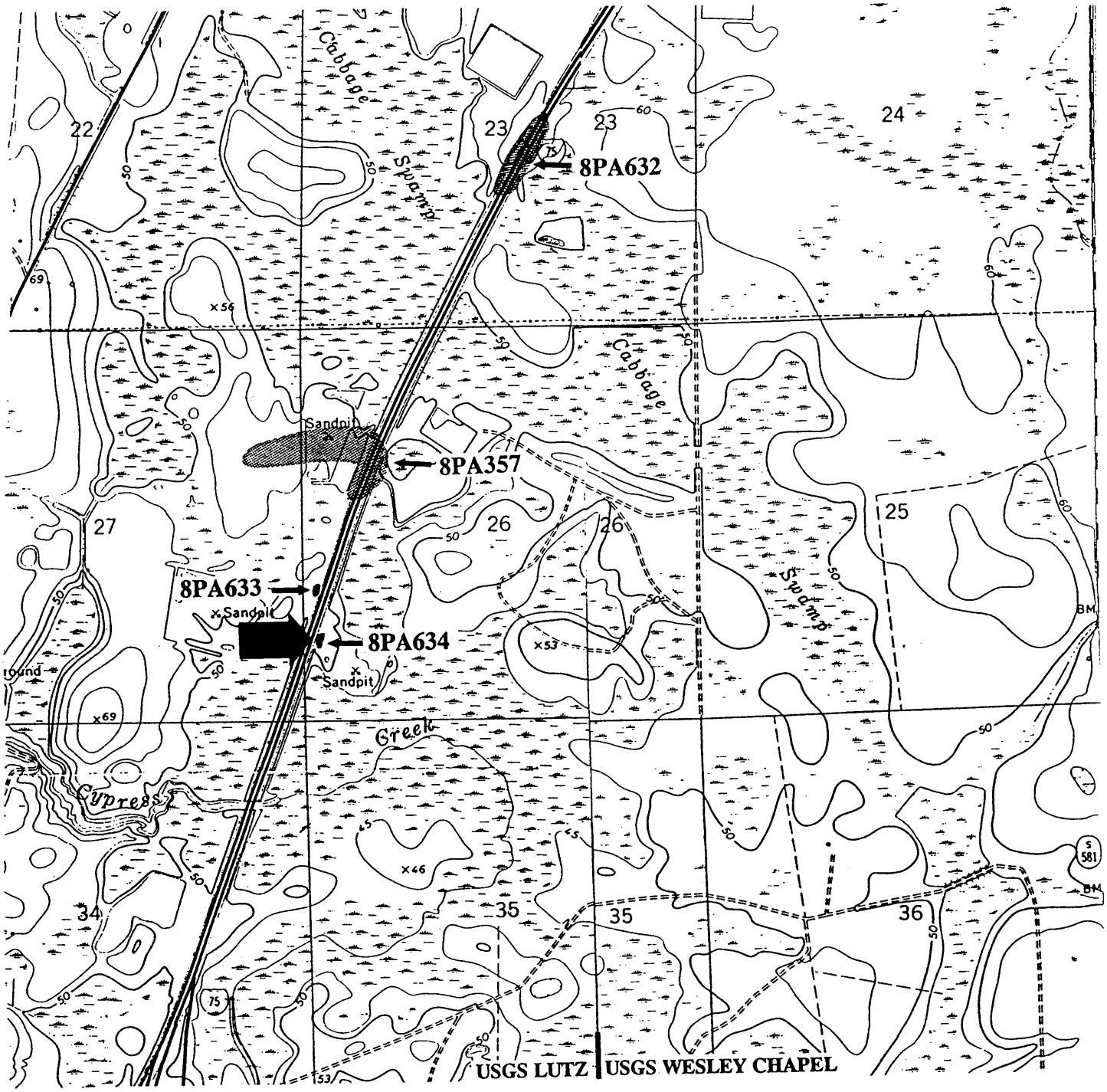
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & MAPS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappable data

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA634

USGS MAP



MN GN

0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

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

Site #8 PA357
Recorder Site #
Field Date 9/3/97
Form Date 9/15/97

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Sand Pit — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name I-75 PD&E Survey, Pasco County — 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 Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 19E Section 26 ☐ 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 364100 Northing 3119300
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to 1.5 km N of Cypress Creek along both sides of I-75
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
☐ Archaic, Early
☐ Archaic, Middle
☐ Archaic, Late
☐ Archaic unspecified
☐ Belle Glade I
☐ Belle Glade II
☐ Belle Glade III
☐ Belle Glade IV
☐ Belle Glade unspec.
☐ Cades Pond
☐ Deptford
☐ 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) Given the limited artifact density and diversity, the site is not considered to be significant.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None.

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 # 8PA357

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
- [x] screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 19 ST, 8 positive; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 50 & 25 m intervals; 1/4" screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 35000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 350 m N/S x 100 m E/W; 0-40 dk gray, 40-90 tan/gray; 90-100 pale brown; artifacts 0-120 cmbs

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

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

Integrity Overall disturbance*: [ ] none seen [ ] minor [x] 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 # 32 (C) (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 1 (C) (C) or (E) Subsurface # 31 (C) (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- [ ] unknown
- [x] unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- [ ] uncollected
- [x] general (not by subarea)
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] controlled (by subarea)
- [ ] variable spatial control
- [ ] Other ____

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

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

Artifact Comments 24 coral, 8 chert debitage

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Cabbage Swamp Distance (m)/bearing 100 m S & W

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation pine, oak, persimmon, myrtle, palmetto

Topography* ridge top Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 17 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Narcoosee Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

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.
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) - P97012

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 1997 - Culturual Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD & E Study, I-75 (SR 93) from South of SR 56 to North of SR 52, Pasco County

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth Horvath, 98 Hickory Wood Drive, Crawfordville, FL 850/926-9285

Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

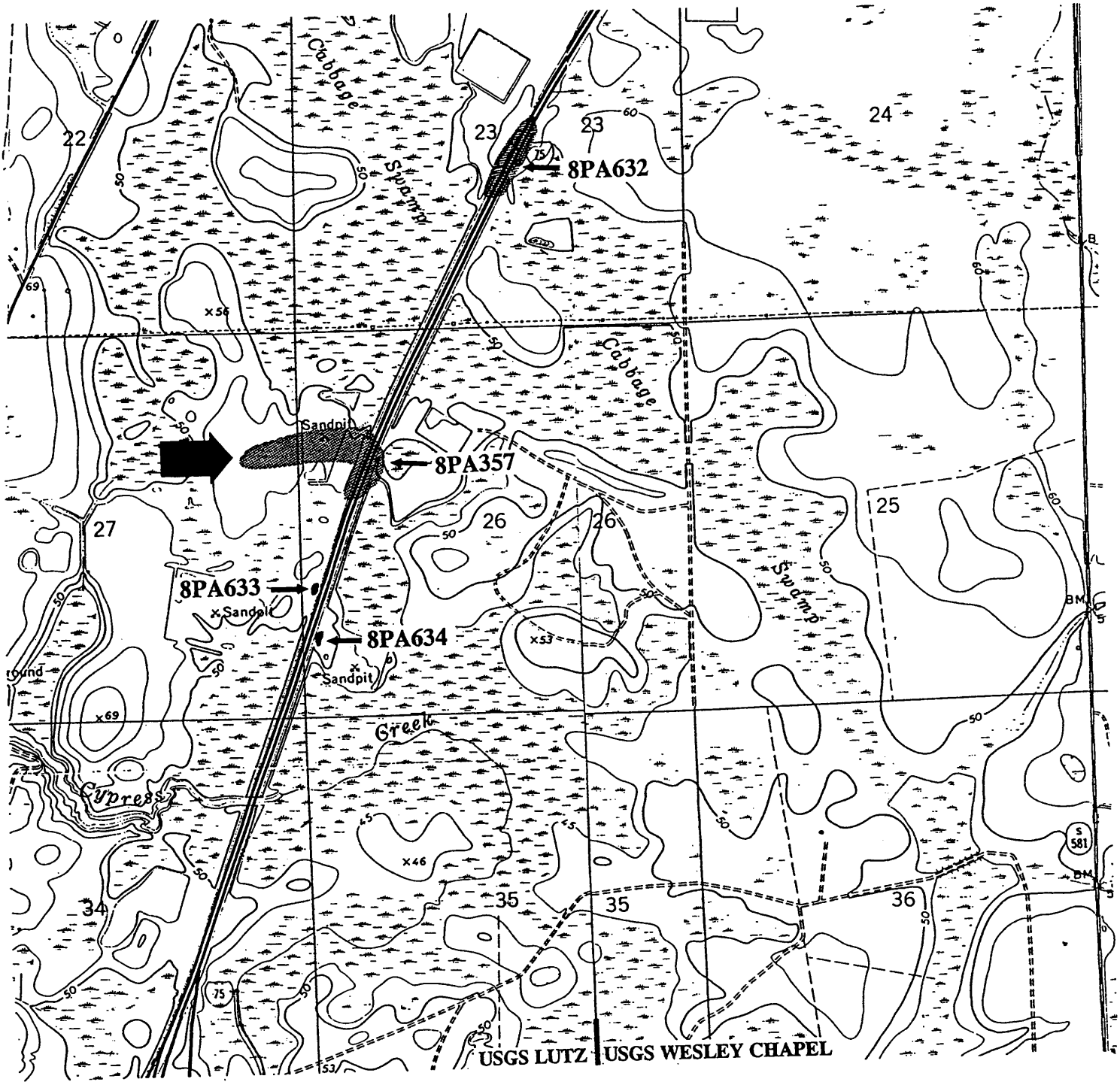
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LOGS REQUIRED At 1"=200' (1:2400) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, north arrow, datum, land/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8PA357

USGS MAP



MN GN
0° 0°55'
16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Page 1
X Original
____Update

HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM
FLORIDA SITE FILE
ACI Version 1.0 6/95

Site #8 PA619
Recorder# 1-23
Field Date 9/9/97
Form Date 9/10/97

IDENTIFICATION

CEMETERY NAME(S) Holton Cemetery
COUNTY Pasco TOWNSHIP 25S RANGE 20E SECTION 29
SURVEY NAME CRAS I-75 from S of SR54 to N of SR52 DHR # (if known) _____
OWNERSHIP TYPE: PRIVATE PUBLIC
Family - name Cullen Boyette __ City __ State
Church - denomination: __ County __ Federal
Fraternal order-name: __ Other: _____
Other private _____ Other public _____

LOCATION

Attach a photocopy of a USGS 7.5' map with the cemetery marked in red, and a larger scale map of the immediate area with access and landmarks (a sketch map is acceptable; consider sketching on an enlargement of the USGS map).
USGS MAP NAME San Antonio, FL 1954 PR 1988
NEAREST CITY Wesley Chapel In current city limits? _ y X n
DIRECTIONS TO VISIT Take SR 54 east from I-75 to Boyette Rd. Go north to Overpass Rd. Go west ½ mile to McKendree Rd. then north approx. 2 miles to cemetery.
PLAT OR OTHER MAP _____

HISTORY

CURRENT STATUS: X Used for burials ___ Maintained but not used ___ Abandoned
NUMBER OF MARKERS WITH DATES FROM: 3 19th century 300 20th century
RANGE OF DEATH DATES: 1883 Earliest to 1997 Most Recent
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND When (c.1880) and why was the cemetery established? When (_____) and why closed, if it was? Are any of the people buried here important in local, state, or national history? Are there distinctive grave markers, monuments, and/or architectural features? Have there been previous repair, cleaning, or restoration efforts? Julia Elizabeth Holton donated approx. two acres of land for this cemetery in the 1880s as a cemetery for the pioneer families in the area. Pioneer families interred here include Stewart, Kersey, Godwin, and Tucker. Most of the graves are post 1947 and the styles and types of historic grave markers utilized appear to be common to this locale.

DOCUMENTATION Has the cemetery been listed in a published or unpublished genealogical survey? Has a history of the cemetery been written? Are there old maps or plats of the graves? Give title, author, date, and location of reference, especially for unpublished materials; for Manuscripts of the Florida Site File, give the file number. "The Historic Places of Pasco County," James Horgan, Alice Hall, and Edward Herrmann, Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee, 1992; "Pasco County Florida Cemeteries, Volume II," Mary Wilson and George Warren, W.W. Publishers, September 1994.

ASSOCIATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

When possible, record related, overlapping, or adjacent historic sites. For historical buildings or structures (e.g., a church in whose grounds lies the cemetery, or a historic homesite related to a nearby family cemetery), use the *Historical Structure Form*. For historic or prehistoric archaeological sites (e.g., an historic homesite indicated by building remains and artifacts, or a prehistoric Indian site that is adjacent to the cemetery), those without archaeological training should use the *Archaeological Short Form*. Archaeological trained persons should complete the *Archaeological Site Form*. Copies of forms and instructions can be obtained from the office below. Associated forms are best submitted to the Site File all together with any extra explanations.

This form based on HR6E04806-92 Florida Site File Div. Of Hist. Resources, Gray Bldg, 500 S Bronough, Tallahassee FL 32399-0250/904-487-2299/Suncom 277-2299

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERY

SIZE ____ ft X ____ ft OR 2.55acres TOTAL # GRAVES 303(C)ount ~~or (E)stimate~~?____
ETHNIC GROUP(S) REPRESENTED Check as many groups as are present:
X White non-Hispanic — Hispanic — Asian — Caribbean
— African-American — American Indian-tribe____
Other____
CONDITION X Well maintained — Poorly maintained
— Overgrown but easily identifiable — Overgrown, not easily identifiable
— Not identifiable but known to exist (explain):____
BOUNDARY X Fence — Wall — Hedge — Other (describe)____
TYPE OF ACCESS — Car X Foot — Boat
PUBLIC ACCESS X Unlimited — Restricted-how?____
SURROUNDINGS (Commercial, residential, institutional, rural) rural

GRAVES

In completing this section, in order of preference, please (1) write the counted number in the category after a number sign #, (2) give estimated percentages followed by the percent sign %, or (3) estimate the proportions as follows: (N)one, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll or nearly all. Examples: Write a count 18 as #18, 25 percent as 25%, and "some" as S.

ORIENTATION (#,%,N/S/M/A): A East/west — North/south Other____
MARKERS (#,%,N/S/M/A): A Inscribed — Noninscribed — Grave depressns

MARKERS MATLS. (#,%,N/S/M/A)
10%Marble 60%Granite
30%Concrete/cement — Metal
— Fieldstone — Wood
Other (describe)____

MARKER CONDITIONS (#,%,N/S/M/A)
90%Inscriptions legible 6% Surfaces damaged
— Badly tilted 2% Brken but standing
2% Fragmentary Other____

SIGNATURES OF STONE CARVERS (Add carver's hometown if known) None observed.

RECORDER'S EVALUATION

Summarize significance within the three lines provided Limited historic research available concerning this cemetery suggests no historic significance. In addition the lack of unique gravestones, burial practices, and landscaping contribute to its lack of integrity. It, therefore, is not considered NRHP eligible.

FURTHER INFORMATION

RECORDER: NAME/ADDR/PHONE/AFFILIATION Hinder, Kimberly and Carrie Scupholm/P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota FL 34277-5103/(941)925-9906/Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
LOCAL CONTACT: NAME/ADDR/PHONE/AFFILIATION____

PHOTOGRAPHS Not required, but encouraged, especially B&W prints no smaller than 3x5. Photographs are especially useful to document (1) the main gate or entrance, (2) representative general views, (3) representative or unusual monuments or markers, and (4) damage or neglect.
Location of negatives/neg.nos. Archaeological Consultants Inc. Roll 1/23-28
FOR DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS: *Guide to the 1992 Historic Cemetery Form of the FSF*

DHR USE ONLY | OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS | DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ___/___/___
DELIST DATE ___/___/___

KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY*: y n pe ii Date ___/___/___
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY*: y n pe ii Date ___/___/___
LOCAL DESIGNATION*: y n pe ii Date ___/___/___
Local office____

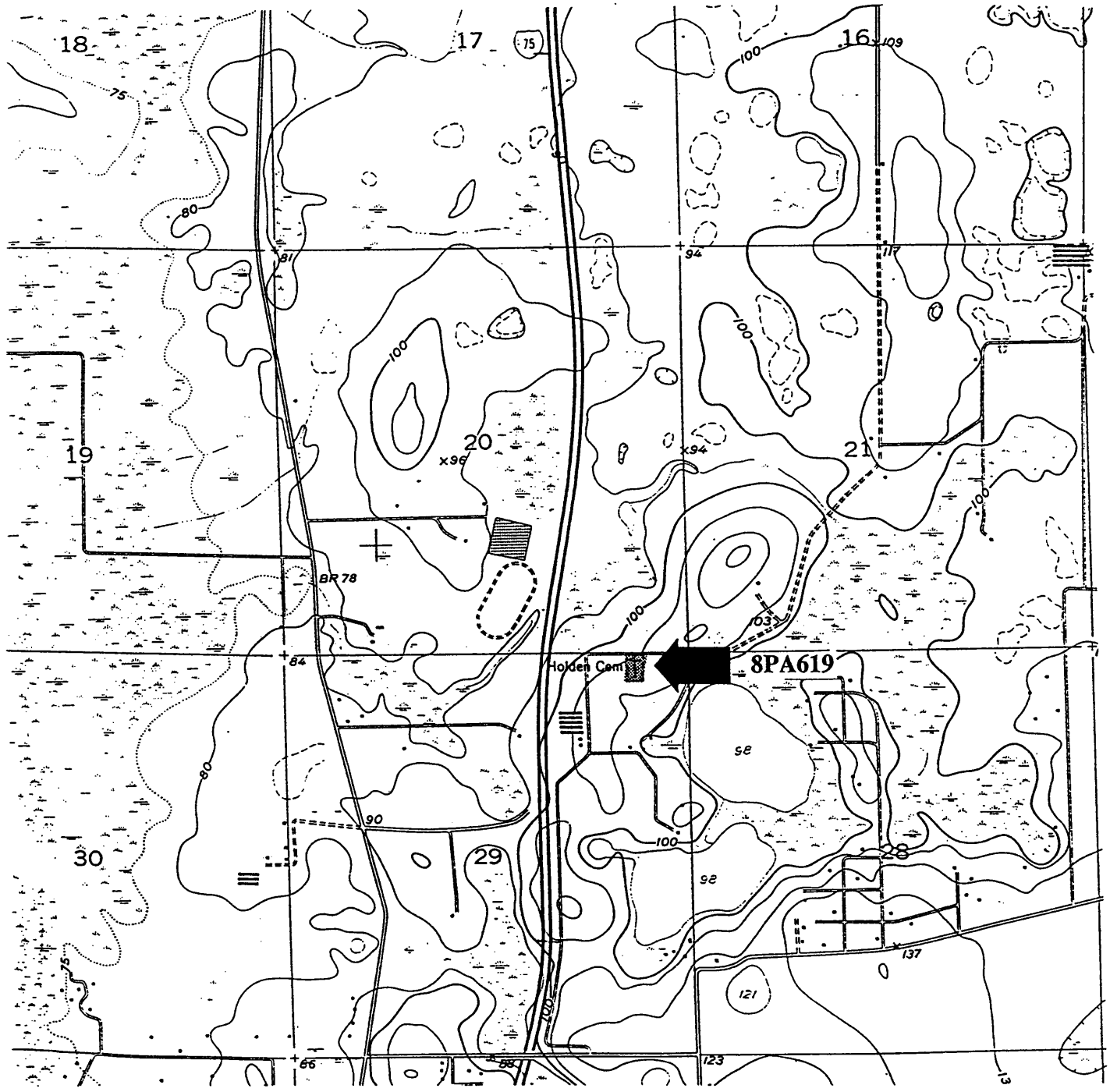
*y=yes; n=no; pe=potentially eligible; ii=insufficient information

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR PHOTOCOPY WITH CEMETERY BOUNDARIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA619

USGS MAP



MN GN 0° 0°55' 16 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

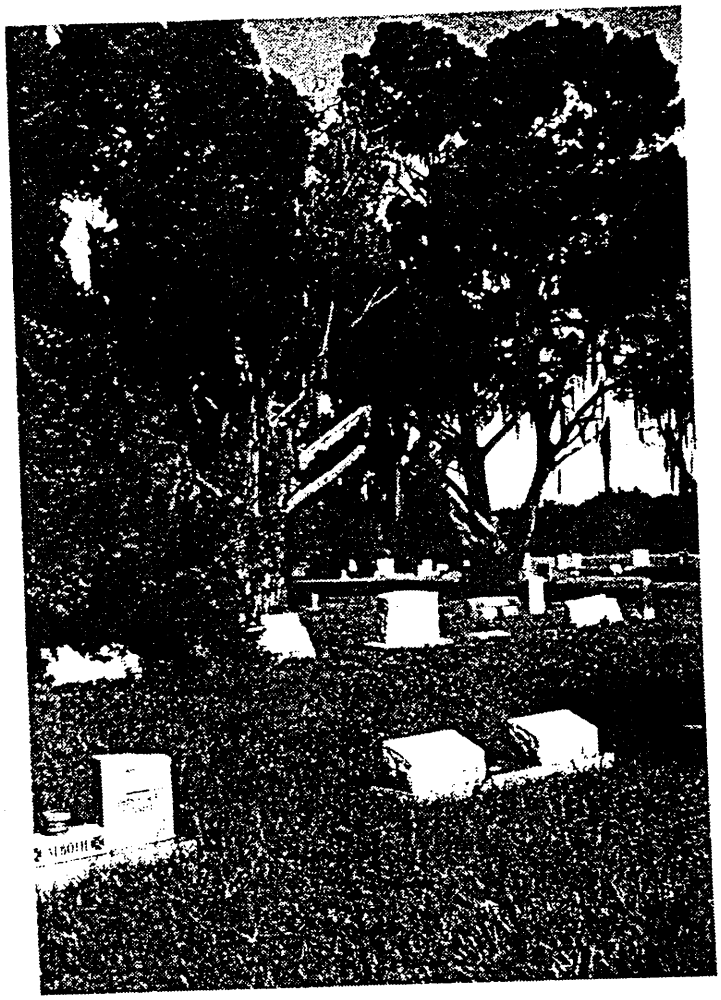
1 0 1 MILE

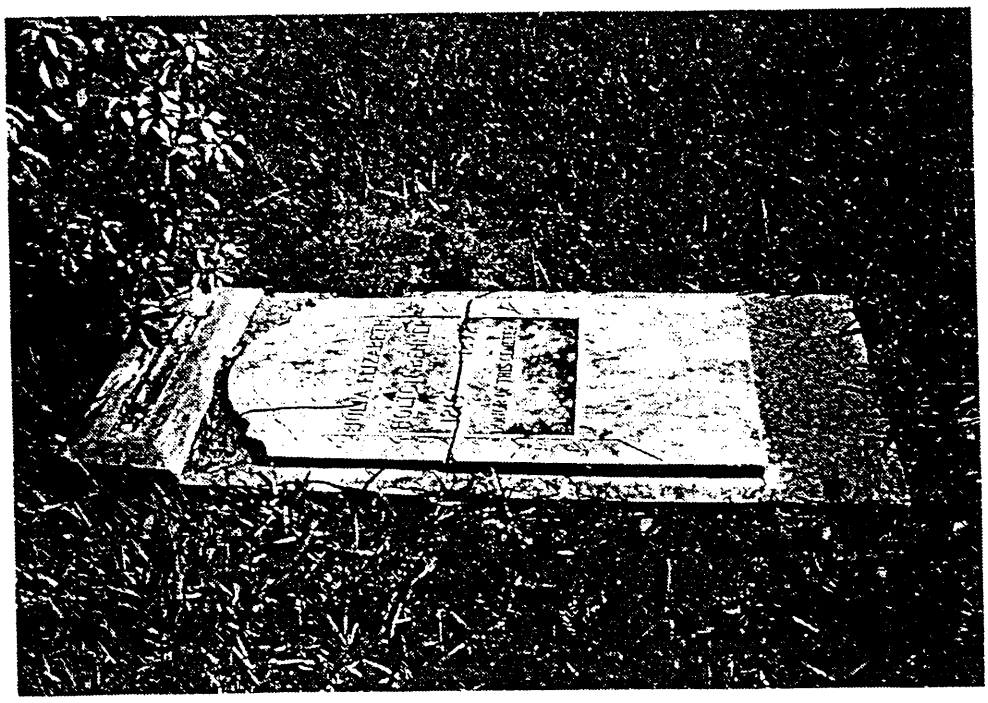
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

PHOTOGRAPHS





APPENDIX B: SURVEY LOG SHEET

SURVEY NO.*_____ **SURVEY LOG SHEET** Plotted?* Y__ N__

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ACI Version 1.0 6/95

TITLE Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, I-75 (SR 93) from South of SR 56 to North of SR 52, Pasco County; SPN: 14140-1423; WPI: 7147619; FAP: NH-75-1(91)275

AUTHORS(S) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN L. Hutchinson-Neff, B. Horvath, J. Deming/K. Hinder

AFFILIATION Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

PUB. DATE 9/97 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT 175

PUBLICATION INFO Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota, FL

KEY WORDS/PHRASES DESCRIBING SURVEY (max of 30 columns each)

Archaeological Survey; Historic Structures Survey; I-75; SR 52; Wesley Chapel; Lithic Scatters; cemetery

CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT UNIT, OR PERSON SPONSORING SURVEY

NAME Florida Department of Transportation, District 7

ADDRESS 11201 N. Malcolm McKinley Dr., Tampa, FL 33612-6403

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTRICT AREAS SURVEYED 32

MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START 8/97 THRU 9/97

TOTAL AREA____ acres IF CORRIDOR: WID. 91 m LENG. 19.3 km

TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): X archaeological X architectural ___underwater

OTHER TYPE(S): Historical

METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply):

___unknown	X archival	X pedestrian	X shovel test	___test excav
___posthole	___exten excav	___auger survey	___coring	X local infomt
___remote sensing	X windshield	X surf exposrs	___probing	

OTHER METHODS Photography

SCOPE/INTENSITY/PROCEDURES Background research; surface reconnaissance and systematic and judgmental subsurface testing; 402 test pits, .5m diameter x 1m deep; 1/4" screen; historic structures survey; informant interviews; records search; report prepared

SITES Significance discussed? YX N__ Circle NR-elig/signif site nos:

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES: COUNT 1 LIST 8PA357

NEWLY RECORDED SITES: COUNT 16 LIST 8PA619-8PA634

COUNTIES: Pasco

USGS MAP(S) Lutz, Fla. 1974, PR 1987; Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; San Antonio, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

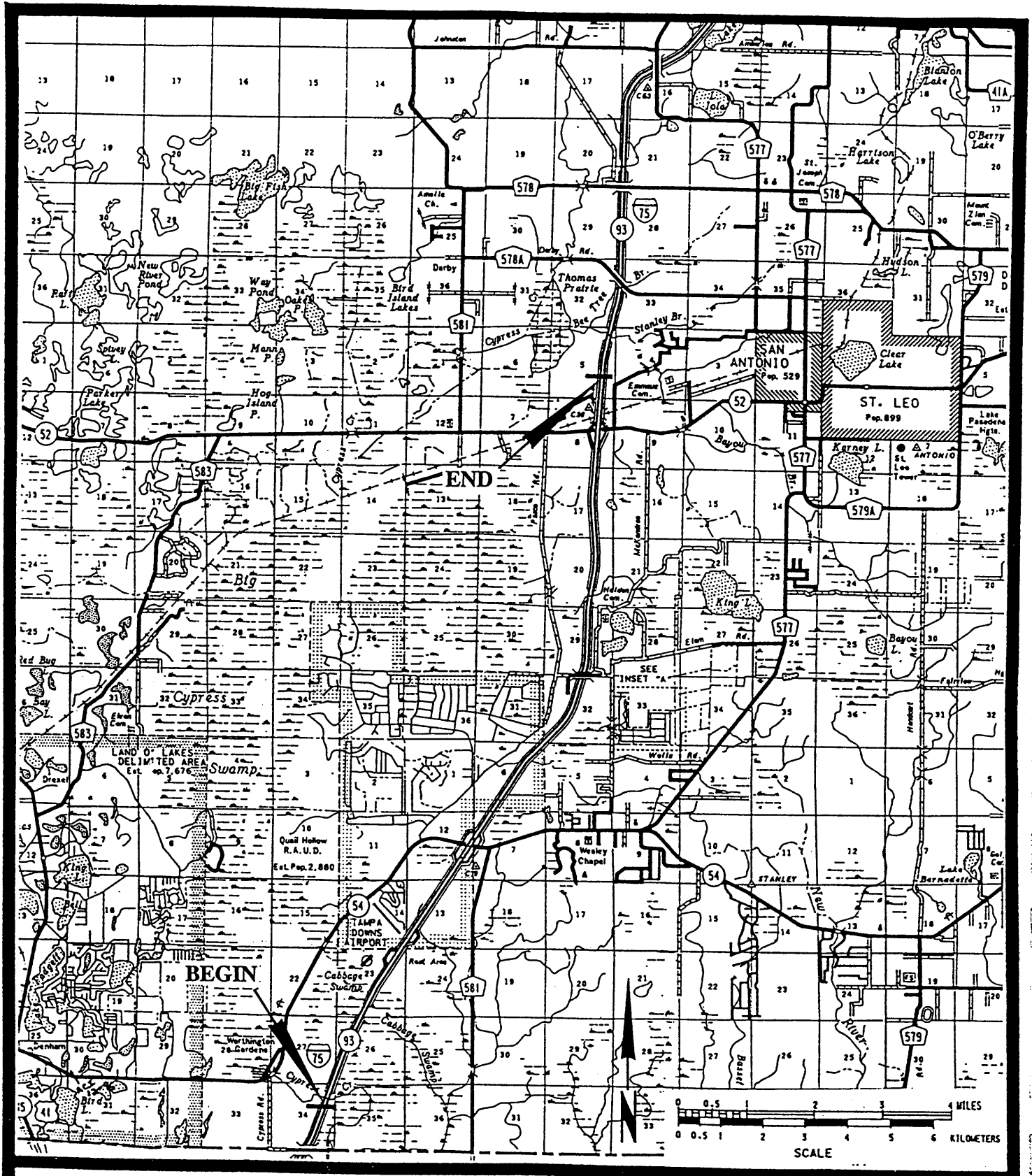
TOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations e.g., 04S/29E) 26S/19E; 26S/20E; 25S/20E

REMARKS (Use reverse if needed):

15 new archaeological sites (mostly lithic scatters), 1 updated archaeological site, one historic cemetery.

OUTLINE OR HIGHLIGHT SURVEY AREA ON FDOT COUNTY HWY MAP.
ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.

*For use of Fla. Mater Site File only: Div of Historical Resources/R.A. Gray Bldg/ 500 S. Bronough St/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
PASCO COUNTY

I-75 (S.R. 93) from
south of S.R. 56 to
north of S.R. 52
Pasco County