

McIntosh Road

From South of US 92 to North of I-4

Project Development & Environmental (PD&E) Study

Cultural Resource Assessment Report,

McIntosh Road from South of US 92 to North of I-4 PD&E Study

Hillsborough County, Florida

Work Program Item Segment No. 447157-1

ETDM Project No. 14469

Hillsborough County, Florida



Florida Department of Transportation

District Seven

In cooperation with



**Hillsborough
County Florida**

Hillsborough County, Public Works Department

May 2024

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

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Prepared for:



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District Seven

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven is proposing a project to reconstruct approximately 1.03 miles of McIntosh Road from south of US 92 to north of Interstate (I)-4 in Hillsborough County, Florida. The purpose of this project is to address projected capacity needs as well as to improve the safety conditions of McIntosh Road within the project limits. This project will reconstruct McIntosh Road to widen the roadway to accommodate future capacity needs, including bike lanes and sidewalks, and operational improvements at the I-4 interchange. McIntosh Road is a County Road and, within the project area, is currently a two-lane undivided facility functionally classified as an urban major collector and has a speed limit of 40 miles per hour (mph) (CDM Smith 2024). See **Appendix A** for a copy of the Concept Plans provided by CDM Smith on May 8, 2024.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was conducted within the project limits of McIntosh Road from south of US 92 to north of I-4, in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is defined as the footprint of construction within the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW). The historical/architectural APE includes the existing ROW, as well as immediately adjacent parcels along McIntosh Road and Muck Pond Road/Gore Road. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in February 2024.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out following the guidelines set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2023), and in compliance with the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR’s) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and NRHP databases indicated that no previously recorded sites are located within the APE, but five (5) previously recorded sites are located within one half mile of the APE. These five sites consist of 8HI05057 (McIntosh Road), 8HI05058 (Awesome), 8HI05059 (Gallagher Rd), 8HI05332 (Baker Creek Site), and 8HI09647 (Pemberton 1). Two of these sites are located Redacted pursuant to Sect. 267.135 Florida Statute

Redacted pursuant to Sect. 267.135 Florida Statute. All of the sites are from the Pre-Contact period, with one of them, site 8HI09647, being a campsite dating to the Weeden Island period. The two remaining sites, 8HI05059 and 8HI05332, are both low density artifact scatters. All sites were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Although the APE was disturbed, based on the background research, it had a low to moderate probability for archaeological site occurrence. As a result of the field survey, including the excavation of 18 shovel tests, no historic or Pre-Contact period archaeological sites were found.

Historical background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP databases, indicated that four historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750, 8HI13604). These include a circa (ca.) 1940 Frame Vernacular style building (8HI05106), a ca.

1948 Ranch style building (8HI08749), a ca. 1940 Bungalow (8HI08750), and a segment of US 92/State Road (SR) 600 (8HI13604). The three buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO and the linear resource has not been evaluated. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Hillsborough County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 48 years of age or older (constructed in 1976 or earlier) within the APE (Henriquez 2024).

Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine (9) historic resources (8HI13604, 8HI15616, 8HI15617, 8HI15618, 8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, and 8HI15623) within the APE. These include seven buildings (8HI15617, 8HI15618, 8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, 8HI15623) constructed between ca. 1910 and ca. 1968 and two linear resources, segments of the Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616) and US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604). Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. The Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616) is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Hillsborough County that lacks unique design and engineering features. The FMSF form for US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604) was updated and the resource re-evaluated. The segment within the APE has been reconstructed and is a common example of a two-lane roadway found throughout Hillsborough County and Florida as a whole. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Furthermore, as a result of the field survey, three previously recorded historic resources (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750) were found to be demolished.

In addition to the nine historic resources identified within the APE, the Hillsborough County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW. These include a ca. 1928 building located at 4225 McIntosh Road and a ca. 1957 building located at 9251 McIntosh Road. The building at 4225 McIntosh Road is down a private driveway and is set back over 600 ft from the ROW. The building at 9251 McIntosh Road is blocked from the ROW by overgrown vegetation and a fence. Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown. Per the Conceptual Plans, ROW acquisition is proposed from both parcels. The only anticipated impacts to the property will occur to an undeveloped forested area in the northwest corner of the 4225 McIntosh Road parcel and the driveway at 9251 McIntosh Road.

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 18 shovel tests, no pre-Contact or historic period archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, nine historic resources, seven (7) buildings (8HI15617, 8HI15618, 8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, 8HI15623) and two linear resources (8HI15616 and 8HI13604) were newly identified within the APE. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective style, and the linear resources lack unique design and engineering features. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Furthermore, as a result of the field survey, three previously recorded historic resources (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750) were found to be demolished. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven is proposing a project to reconstruct approximately 1.03 miles of McIntosh Road from south of US 92 to north of Interstate (I)-4 in Hillsborough County, Florida (**Figure 1.1**). The purpose of this project is to address projected capacity needs as well as to improve the safety conditions of McIntosh Road within the project limits. The project is needed to improve capacity, safety, and system linkage (CDM Smith 2024).

1.1 Project Description

The following information was extracted from the Preliminary Engineering Report for McIntosh Road from South of US 92 to North of I-4, dated March 10, 2024 (CDM Smith 2024).

This project will reconstruct McIntosh Road to widen the roadway to accommodate future capacity needs, including bike lanes and sidewalks, and operational improvements at the I-4 interchange. McIntosh Road is a County Road and, within the project area, is currently a two-lane undivided facility. Two alternatives were explored within the project study area: one no-build alternative and one build alternative. The Project Traffic Analysis Report indicates a current Level-of-Service (LOS) F and anticipates LOS F to remain in the 2045 design year if the no-build alternative is pursued.

1.2 Existing Conditions

McIntosh Road in Hillsborough County is a two-lane undivided local rural roadway. Travel lanes vary from 10-11 feet (ft) while the unpaved, flush shoulders range from 2 to 5 ft. This segment of McIntosh Road services the connection from south of US 92/State Road (SR) 600 to north of I-4. McIntosh is owned and maintained by Hillsborough County apart from the I-4 interchange and limited access right-of-way (ROW) from Muck Pond Road to Newsome Road, which is maintained by FDOT. McIntosh Road is classified as a major urban collector with a posted speed limit of 40-miles per hour (mph) along most of the project and a 45-mph speed limit near the southern terminus. There are no bicycle lanes, and the extant sidewalk segments are non-continuous. The crosswalks within the US 92 intersection share no connectivity with the segments along McIntosh Road. The existing ROW along McIntosh Road varies. At its narrowest, the ROW is 44 ft wide, but this widens out to more than 70 ft closer to the I-4 interchange. The existing roadway typical section is shown in **Figure 1.2**. The I-4 ramps are part of a limited access facility, which is in turn part of the US Interstate system.

1.3 Preferred Alternative

From south of US 92 to north of I-4, the preferred improvements along McIntosh Road consist of a four-lane urban facility with a 22-foot median within 140 ft of ROW with a 35-mph design speed. There will be two 11-foot travel lanes in each direction with 3 ft median shoulders and type F curb along the outside edge of travel. The sodded median island will be 16 ft wide and feature type E curb. On each side of the roadway, 37-foot buffers will consist of a 10-foot shared use path placed 6 ft from the back of curb. Approaching US 92 from the south, the Northbound (NB) section widens to include 11-foot left and right turn lanes. A 4.5-foot paved buffer is proposed between the left turn and thru lanes. The median narrows to become a raised traffic separator, varying between 6 and 22 ft. See **Figure 1.3** for the McIntosh Road proposed typical section. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the Concept Plans provided by CDM Smith on May 8, 2024.

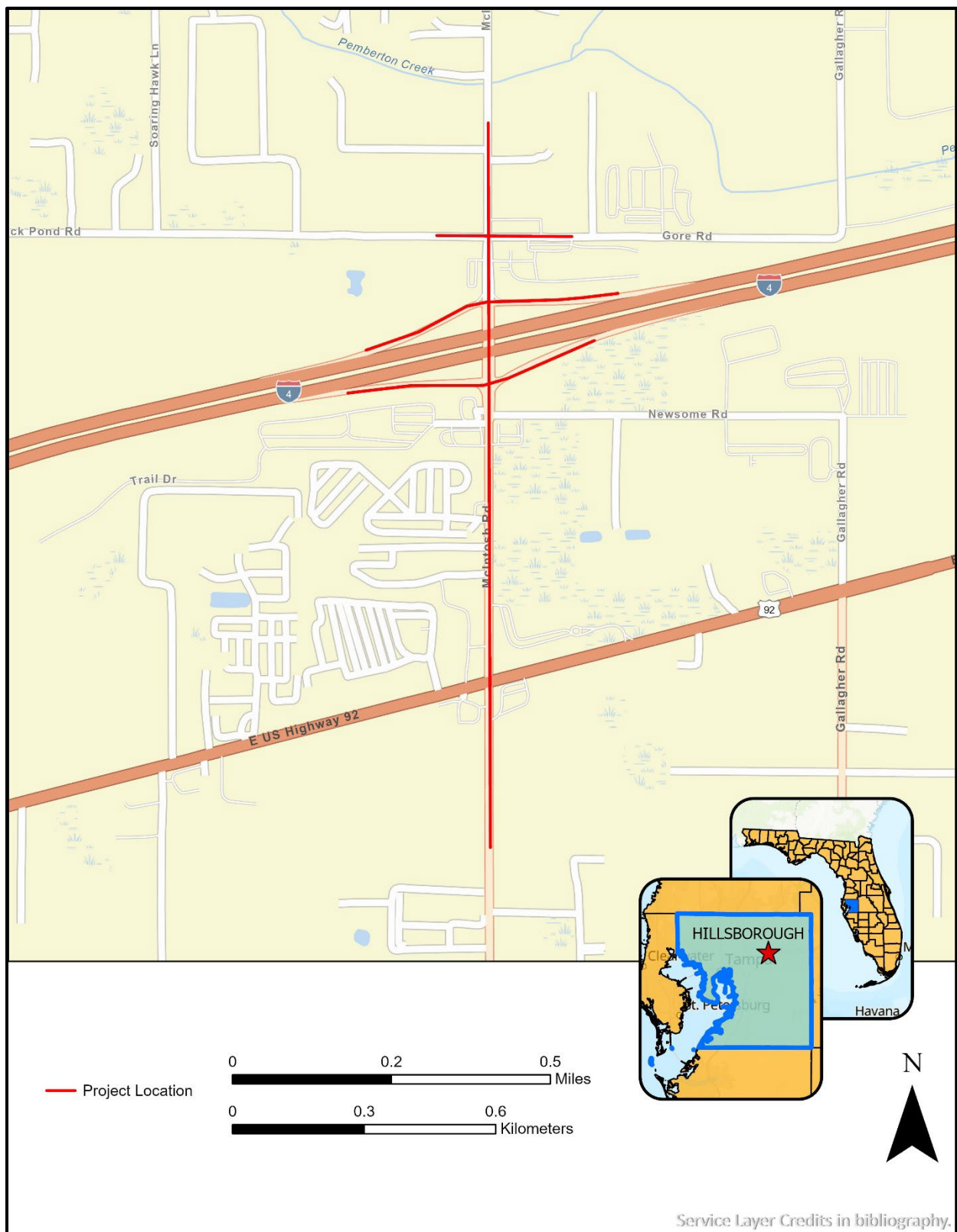


Figure 1.1. Project location of the McIntosh Road corridor improvements, Hillsborough County.

The preferred improvements for Eastbound (EB) and Westbound (WB) on-ramps from McIntosh Road to I-4 consist of one-way, two-lane, flush-shoulder ramps within a variable width (61-foot minimum) limited access ROW. Each lane is 12-foot wide. The outside shoulder is 12-foot wide with 10-foot paved, and the 8-foot inside shoulder is paved for 4 ft. The preferred off-ramp improvements approaching McIntosh Rd. from I-4 EB and WB consist of one-way, three-lane ramps within a limited access ROW that varies in width but sits at 51 ft minimum. Each lane is to be 12 ft wide, with a 12-foot outside shoulder (10 ft paved) and 8-foot inside shoulder (4 ft paved).

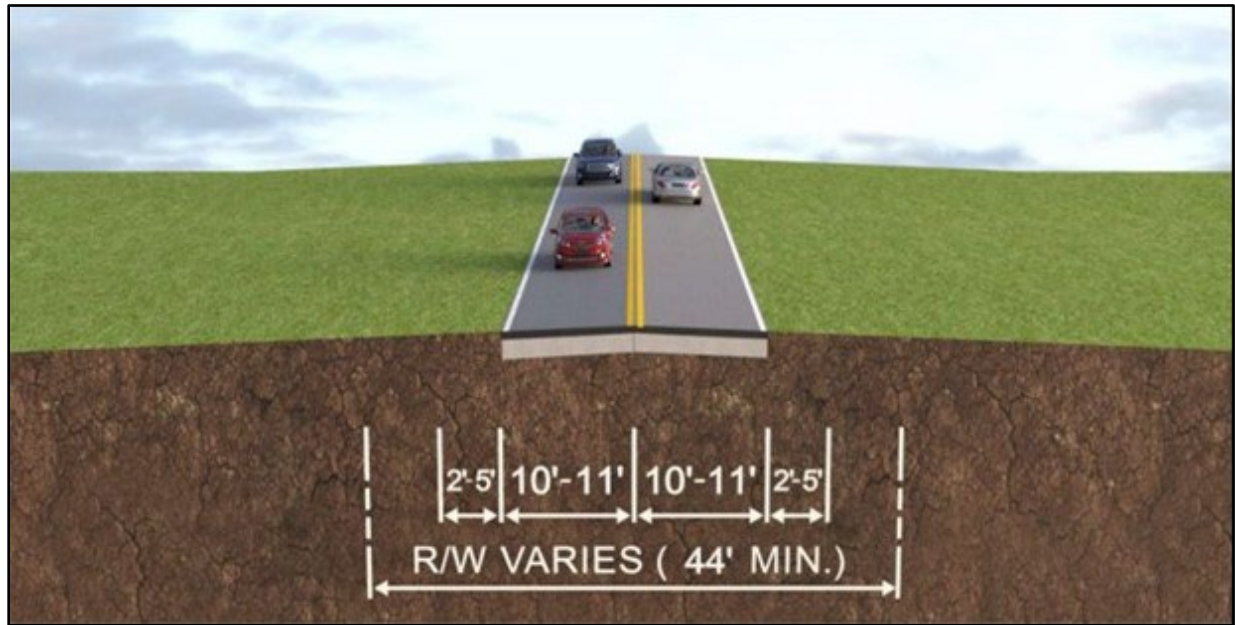


Figure 1.2. Existing McIntosh Road typical section.

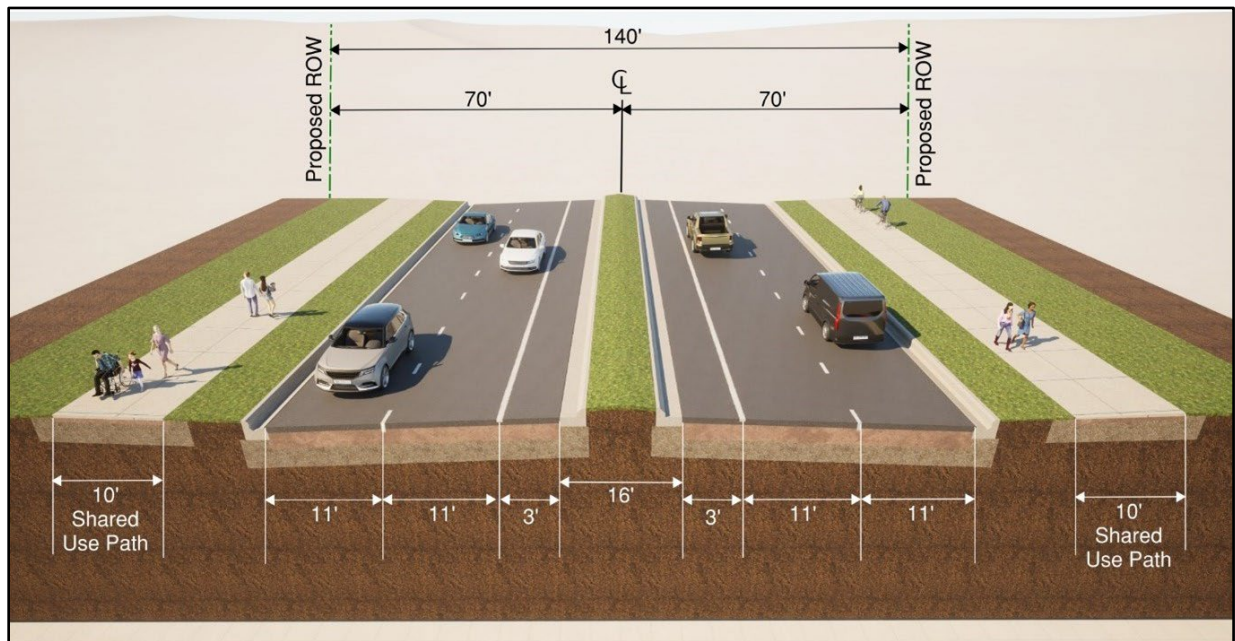


Figure 1.3. Proposed McIntosh Road typical section.

1.4 **Report Purpose**

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2023), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

1.5 **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

As defined in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is defined as the footprint of construction within the existing and proposed ROW. The historical/architectural APE includes the existing ROW, as well as immediately adjacent parcels along McIntosh Road and Muck Pond Road/Gore Road.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

It has long been realized that archaeological sites are not randomly distributed across the landscape. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence on site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to water, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources. To develop a site location predictive model, an understanding of the prominent physiographic features and environmental features must be obtained.

2.1 Location and Setting

The APE is located in Sections 19 and 30 in Township 28 South and Range 21 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Plant City 2021) (**Figure 2.1**) in the northwestern portion of Hillsborough County. The environmental setting consists of a mix of commercial, residential, and newly developed areas. The north area of the APE is mostly residential, whereas the intersections at McIntosh and the I-4 bridge overpass are newly developed commercial areas with adjacent businesses and gas stations. **Photos 2.1-2.10** show various areas of the APE and the general environmental setting.



Photo 2.1. General conditions of McIntosh Road extending south from US 92, facing south.

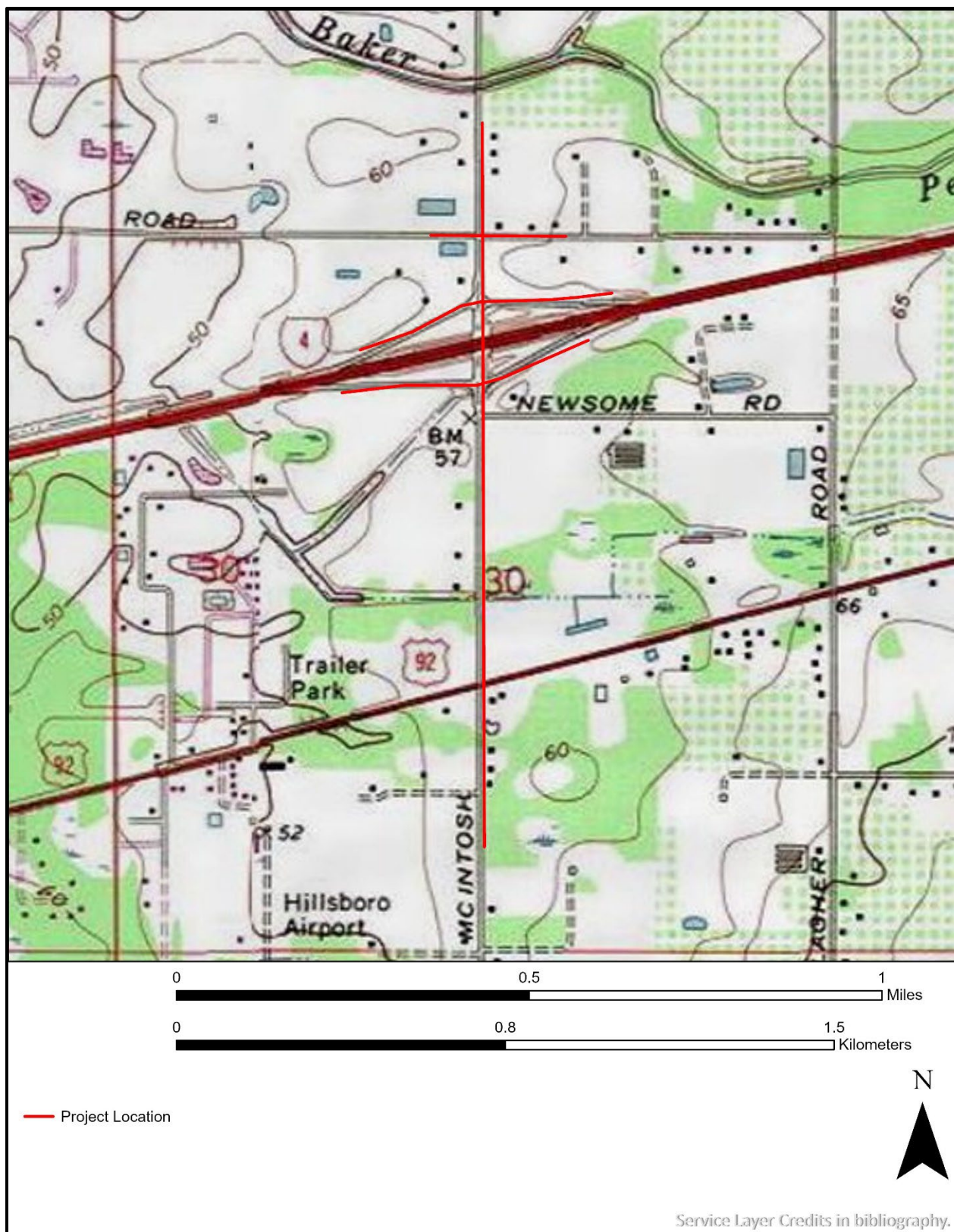


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the McIntosh Road corridor improvements.



Photo 2.2. General conditions of US 92/McIntosh Road intersection, facing northeast.



Photo 2.3. General conditions of McIntosh Road immediately north of US 92 intersection, facing north.



Photo 2.4. Commercial development along McIntosh Road immediately south of I-4, facing north.



Photo 2.5. View of I-4 bridges over McIntosh Road, facing northeast.



Photo 2.6. Commercial and recently developed areas at the McIntosh Road and Muck Pond/Gore Road intersection taken, facing southwest.



Photo 2.7. View of drainage culvert adjacent to south side of Muck Pond Road, facing east.



Photo 2.8. View of Gore Road from the east project limit, facing west.



Photo 2.9. View of drainage culvert along the east side of McIntosh Road, facing south.



Photo 2.10. View of McIntosh Road from the north project limit, facing south.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The APE is located within the Zephyrhills Gap which is underlain by the undifferentiated sediments of the Pleistocene and Holocene and also the Miocene/Pleistocene sediments of the Hawthorn Group in the Peace River Formation, and Bone Valley, surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001; White 1970). The natural vegetation of the area consists of pine flatwoods, forests of longleaf pine and xerophytic oaks. The elevation is between 55-60 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the APE is situated on the Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that have a sandy subsoil, are sandy throughout, or have a loamy subsoil. The vegetation varies throughout different areas of soil. In areas of Myakka soils, the natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine and slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, gallberry, and running oak. In areas of Basinger and Holopaw soils, the natural vegetation consists of mixed stands of cypress, sweetgum, red maple, and black tupelo with an understory of maidencane, cutgrass, and Jamaica sawgrass (USDA 1989). Specific soil types within the APE are described in **Table 2.1** and shown in **Figure 2.2**.

Table 2.1. Soil types and their descriptions within the McIntosh Road corridor improvements.

Soil Type, % slopes	Drainage	Environment
Basinger, Holopaw and Samsula soils, depressional	Very poor	In swamps and depressions on the flatwoods
Immokalee fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On broad plains on the flatwoods
Malabar fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	In low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods
Myakka fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On broad plains on the flatwoods
Ona fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On broad plains on the flatwoods
Paisley fine sand, depressional	Very poor	In depressions and sloughs
St. Johns fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On the rims of depressions and on broad, low ridges on the flatwoods
Seffner fine sand, 0-2%	Somewhat poor	On the rims of depressions and on broad, low ridges on the flatwoods.

Soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus providing essential food resources. They have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats (good, fair, poor, very poor). The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Soils that are fairly suited to openland habitats include Myakka and Seffner sands. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer. Seffner sands are rated very good for woodland habitats. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, geese, herons, shorebirds, mink, and otter. Basinger, Holopaw, Immokalee, Malabar, and Paisley sands are well-suited for wetland habitats. Ona and St. Johns sands are well-suited for all three habitat types. Soil types not mentioned were rated poor or very poor for those habitats.

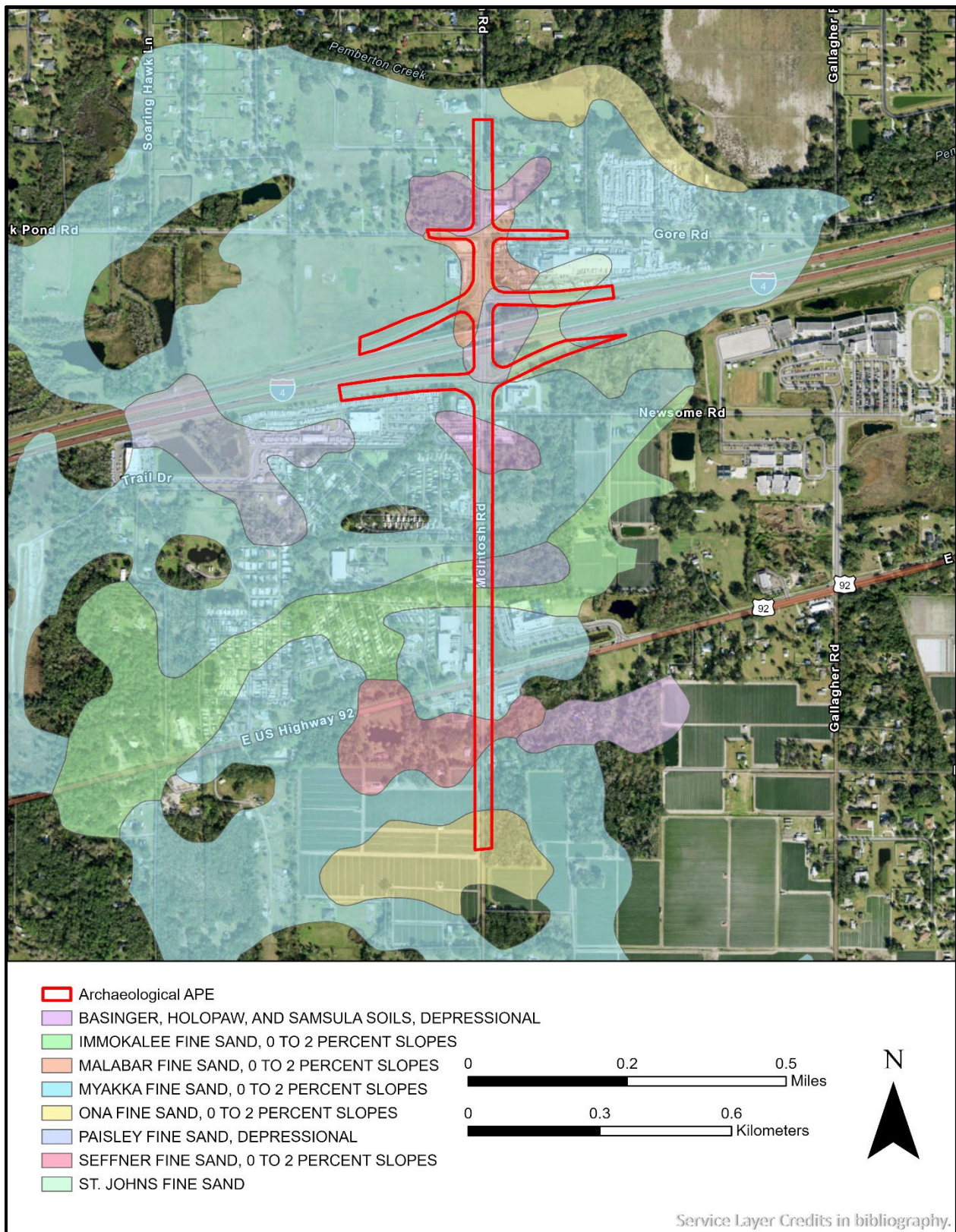


Figure 2.2. Soil types within the McIntosh Road corridor improvements.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

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

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

Around 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, waxmyrtle and pine dominated the pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the regional prehistory is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather were once part of 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 precontact history of an area (i.e., a region) by outlining their sequence through time. Defined largely in geographical terms, these sequences also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project APE is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:24-26). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Milanich 1994) (**Figure 3.1**). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools, ceramics, subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.

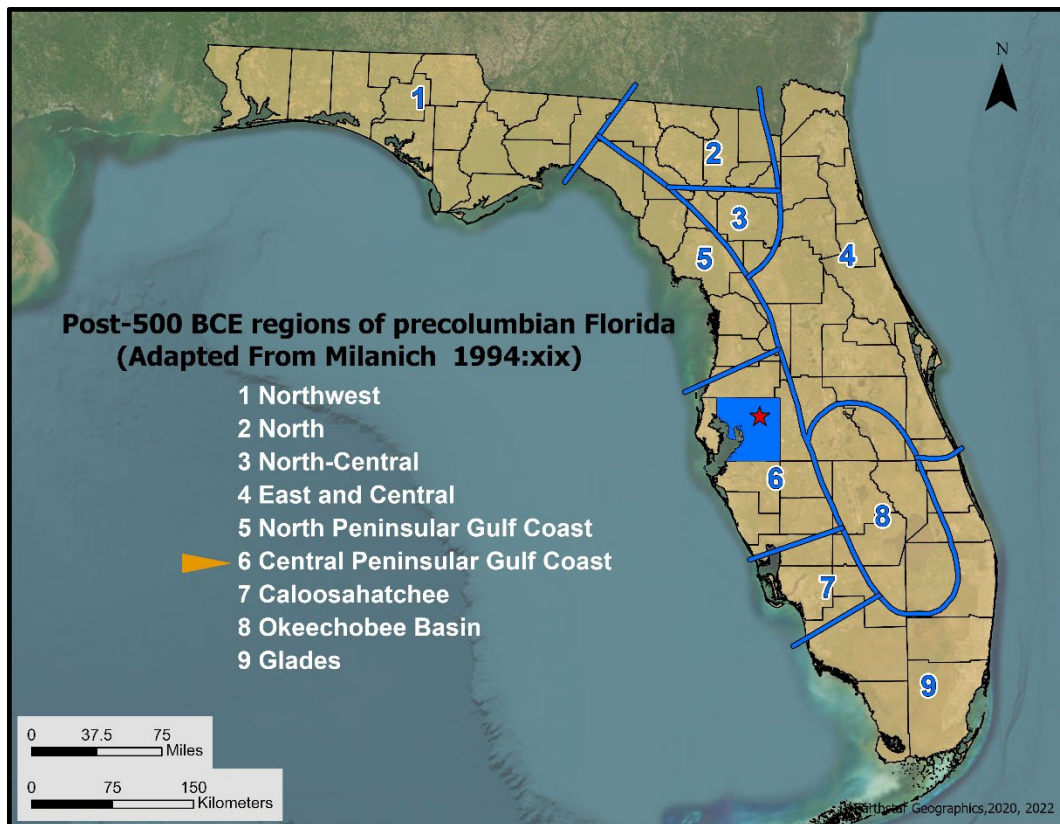


Figure 3.1. Florida archaeological regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The **Colonial Period** (ca. 1513-1821 CE [Common Era]) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and British empires. During **Territory and Statehood** (1822-1860 CE), a territorial government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida 1822). This period also highlights conflict with the Seminole people and the events following Florida's admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The **Civil War and Aftermath** (1861-1900 CE) period traces the actions and consequences resulting from Florida's secession from the Union on

January 10, 1861, the American Civil War (1861-1865 CE), the succeeding era of Reconstruction and readmission on July 25, 1868, and the late nineteenth century when development and transportation increased and expanded throughout the state (Florida Constitutional Convention 1868; Florida Convention of the People 1861). The **Twentieth Century** includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the two World Wars, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the land within specific regions, ultimately affecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian period is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 20,000 to 8000 BCE (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped and fluted projectile points. The Paleoindian stage is divided into three temporal horizons based on characteristic tool forms called the Clovis (10,500-9000 BCE), Suwanee (9000-8500 BCE), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 BCE) (Austin 2001). In addition, the Pre-Clovis Horizon predates 10,500 BCE and was previously identified based on artifacts retrieved from the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River, however, there is less representation of this horizon further south in Florida (Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007; Halligan et al. 2016; Hemmings 1999). Other Paleoindian sites within Florida include the Wakulla Springs Lodge, Ryan Harvey, Norden, Lewis-McQuinn, Silver Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Harney Flats. Excavation at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian lifeways. Analysis indicates use as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130-200 ft below present levels, and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Based on research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations that depended on the local environmental conditions present at the time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). According to Oasis Theory, scarce potable water and low water tables led Paleoindians and common game animals to cluster around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). When dry periods passed, migrating Pleistocene animals dispersed and moved freely over a wider range for abundant water resources, and Paleoindians would gather around river-crossings to ambush large animals (Waller 1970). Rivers developed from sinkholes where populations settled during the drier periods. As a result of changing climatic conditions, many once-dry sites, such as Page-Ladson and Sloth Hole, have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997; Florida Museum of Natural History 2021; Rick and Braje 2022).

Investigations at additional sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement and movement may have been related to the scheduling of toolkit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors, rather than to seasonal changes as postulated for the Archaic period (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Studies of Pleistocene faunal remains clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not only for food, but also as raw material for the bone tool industry (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and medium sized mammal such as deer for food and producing bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). These nomadic hunters likely

traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, to exploit available water and food resources. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Paleoindian settlements consisted of established semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the materials from their procurement sources to the residential locale by specialized task groups, while also presenting the earliest evidence of trade between other groups (Austin 2001:25; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022).

3.2 Archaic

The Archaic period (ca. 8000-1000 BCE) is characterized by climate change leading to marked environmental transformations and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Hudson 1984; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the availability of more surface water. In addition, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Bense 1994; Griffin 1988; Widmer 1988). Humans adapted to this changing environment, and regional and local diversification are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008). Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Several campsites of this period were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s (Chance 1982; Daniel 1982; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981; Gagel 1981).

Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change that led to an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources, which may reflect the transition to a more seasonal, modern climate compared to the Pleistocene. Pine-dominated forests began to cover the landscape (Bense 1994). With the loss of Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, and relied on wild plants and shellfish, where available, especially along rivers and coastal areas (Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horses, bison, and camels. As a result, herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafaunal extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment using a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements (Carter and Dunbar 2006).

The Archaic period is commonly subdivided into three subperiods: Early (ca. 8000-6000 BCE), Middle (6000-4000 BCE), and Late (4000-1000 BCE) Archaic (Bense 1994). These three periods saw transitional changes in lifestyle through settlement patterns and resource procurement in response to climate changes and population growth (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). In the Early period, most sites were small, seasonal campsites that followed a diffuse, yet well-patterned schedule in areas with access to both coastal and interior resources. During the Middle Archaic, these settlements shifted to a system of base camps with smaller satellite camps to maximize forest resources during parts of the year. At this time, there is also evidence of mortuary ceremonialism with the use of marked cemeteries and internments found in bogs, springs, and wetlands (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). By the Late Archaic, populations had become more sedentary due to their growing size and the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Settlements in coastal areas grew a greater reliance on marine resources, especially shellfish and fish which resulted in the accumulation of coastal and riverine shell middens due to new subsistence strategies and technology (Rick and Braje 2022). This later period also saw the advent of pottery making, using clay paste with a variety of tempers including plant fibers, quartz sand, and sponge spicules. Fiber-tempered ceramics in particular used Spanish moss or palmetto fibers that was pressed into clay and

then burned out during the firing process, leaving behind charred remnants within pottery (Bense 1994; Cordell 2004).

Tools became diverse and specialized for specific procurement tasks based on settlement type and location (Bullen 1975). New manufacturing processes, such as thermal alteration, became prevalent in shaping chert and coral tools, including broad-bladed projectile points, microliths, burins, large chopping implements, and stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Bense 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). The earliest pottery was manufactured in the Late Archaic with the introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type (Gerrell 1997). This diversification of lithic and ceramic artifacts created several tool traditions that reflect cultural regionalism throughout the period.

3.3 Woodland

Evidence of culture changes in the Woodland period (1000 BCE-1000 CE) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Hudson 1984; Prendergast 2015; Rogers 2019). Native Americans began to construct burial and other ceremonial mounds during the Early Woodland times (1000 BCE-1 CE) and participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics that were also placed within these mounds. This practice constitutes a well-known trait that continued from Late Archaic times (Luer 2014; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex and is the Florida extension of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Blankenship 2013; Caldwell 1964; Struever 1964). It is suggested that the elaboration of monuments may have fostered pluralism by creating spaces that combined diverse elements in new and unusual ways, while remaining rooted in earlier architectural traditions (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2014:70).

In the Central Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period and comprise the Formative stage (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE). The Manasota culture (ca. 500 BCE-700 CE) is an early and middle Woodland period culture that is most known to produce plain, sand-tempered pottery and for placing flexed burials inside mounds (Luer 2014; Luer and Almy 1982). This culture transitioned into the Weeden Island culture (ca. 700-1000 CE), which was another Woodland period culture famous for its decorated pottery. Ceramics were thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, and complicated stamping; they often resembled animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211).

Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brooke Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, technology, and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent as hunting and gathering of inland and coastal resources continued. Manasota settlements consisted of permanent or semipermanent villages along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to collect additional non-coastal resources. Inland sites were smaller and probably served as seasonal villages or special-use sites located up to 12 to 18 miles inland within pine hammocks on elevated land near a source of freshwater (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Manasota practices and material culture evolved from the Archaic period, including well-developed bone and shell technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens that were primarily flexed. The Bay Cadillac site in Tampa is an example of one of the early Manasota period shell midden cemetery sites (Austin et al. 1992). Later Manasota sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds near the village and middens. In addition, lithics were scarcer in Manasota settlements along the coast in the southern portion of the region due to a lack of suitable stone. The Curiosity Creek, Cypress Creek, and Rock Hammock sites in Hillsborough County are examples of Manasota period hinterland extractive sites

(Almy 1981, 1982; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982). Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Several Manasota characteristics continued in the transition to Weeden-Island-related cultures, with a few new developments. Burial mounds reached their greatest development during this time and became more complex, probably due to influences from the Weeden Island “heartland” located in north-central Florida, containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time, with the secular, sand tempered ware continuing to be the dominant model. The beginning of food production ushered in the addition of horticultural products within the existing maritime and terrestrial subsistence economy. There is some evidence that around that time, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations from the north peninsula (Kohler 1991).

Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial or burial mound sites. Nearly all sites found along the coast, bay shores, or on streams are marked by shell refuse with burial mounds of sand situated near middens (Willey 1949). In addition, there is evidence of interaction between inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers that may have developed into a mutually beneficial exchange of systems (Kohler 1991:98). A widespread trade network is evidenced by ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within burial mounds, such as greenstone pendants, Deptford Check Stamped pottery, bifaces, copper, quartz, galena, mica, and other stone artifacts (Luer 2014). This interaction is also seen between cultures in south Florida, as evidenced by pendants or gorgets from southern cultures bearing similar designs with those from Crystal River (Luer 2014).

3.4 Mississippian

The Mississippian (1000 CE-1500 CE) is the last Pre-Contact period prior to the arrival of the first Europeans (Bense 1994; Wallis and Thompson 2019). During this time, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast had its final indigenous cultural manifestation: the Safety Harbor culture, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The Safety Harbor culture evolved from previous Weeden Island-related cultures and has been subdivided into four phases, with the first two evolving from the Woodland period and last two from the colonial period (Mitchem 1989). These phases are Englewood (900-1100 CE), Pinellas (1100-1500 CE), Tatham (1500-1567 CE), and Bayview (1567-1725 CE), and were divided based on radiocarbon dates associated with Englewood ceramics along with datable European artifacts, largely Spanish in origin (Schroder 2002). However, the transition to Safety Harbor was variable throughout the region and appears to have been somewhat localized in its manifestations (Austin et al. 2008; Mitchem 2012).

The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 2012). Although smaller inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor settlements were primarily large coastal towns and villages with an associated temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound. (Mitchem 1989, 2012). The platform mound-village complex probably served as the center of a political unit (Milanich 1994). Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island (Manasota) deposits, with evidence suggesting significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. Away from the coastal plain, smaller settlements were more dispersed, and burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989). The evolution of the socio-political system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds. Picnic Mound and Buck Island are both burial mounds located of this period located in Hillsborough County (Bullen 1952; Willey 1949).

The Safety Harbor culture was datable using both plain and decorated ceramics unique to this period. The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage: utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand-tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as bottle forms, jar forms, and the guilloche or “loop” design are indicative of this period (Luer 2014); however, unlike most Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012). Both Manasota and Englewood cultures are indicated by ceramic evidence, but the Manasota phase continued later than previously thought, and Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all in other areas (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The Safety Harbor people traded with other Southeastern Mississippian cultures. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest; in turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on accounts by Panfilo de Narvaez and Hernando DeSoto, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit one lacking the maize agriculture common in other Southeast Mississippian period groups (Kelly et al. 2006; Sax 2021). Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture due to a lack of suitable soils (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). This lack of agriculture was also likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment. Mitchem (2012:185) notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely.

3.5 Colonial Period

The cultural traditions of native Floridians were restructured significantly with the advent of European expeditions to the Americas. The initial events, authorized by Spain in the late fifteenth century, ushered in waves of devastating European contact (Ethridge et al. 2022). The first European to have contact with the west coast of Florida was Ponce de León. After arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, he explored the Florida Coast through the Keys and ended near Safety Harbor, based on recent research, in 1521, attempting to establish a settlement in this area (MacDougald 2021; Worth 2014). Next, Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528 and explored northward from Tampa Bay and crossed the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon in an attempt to reach northeastern Mexico (MacDougald 2021). Finally, Hernando DeSoto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Native American village of Cale (Lavender 1992). Spanish contact is indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, and cut marks on bones resulting from metal swords and knives (Allender 2018; Nilssen 2000; Soulier and Costamagno 2017; Steele 2015).

The Timucuan natives are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people; in the Tampa Bay area, they are referred to as the Tocobaga, with areas of occupation and influence extending approximately from Tarpon Springs southward to Sarasota (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of many small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Deagan 2013; Hann 1992, 2003). The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all of the soldiers and left when a Spanish supply ship arrived. The Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

In northern Florida, much of the surviving Native American population was converted by Jesuit and Franciscan missions (McEwan 1993). However, similar efforts in peninsular Florida were unsuccessful, not for a lack of effort, but because the remaining populations were intractable (Hann 1991). In time, some of the missionized Native Americans fled south along the Gulf Coast (Luer 1999). Evidence of their presence has been found around Tampa Bay at locales like the Safety Harbor and Narvaez sites, and at the Fort Brooke Midden in downtown Tampa. South of Tampa Bay, historic documents mention various activities along the Gulf Coast in the 1600s and early 1700s, as refugees fleeing mission sites probably joined indigenous Indians (Luer 1999).

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000). Britain governed East and West Florida until the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of occupation (1763-1821). During this time, English loyalists moved into Florida during the American Revolution, which would later contribute to rising tensions over land settlement (Frank 2017). Prior to American colonial settlement, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamasee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the area once inhabited by the original Indigenous inhabitants; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles (Mulroy 1993). They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004). Seminole sites tend to be in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna; south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources until later times (Weisman 1989). The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common (Allender 2018).

Seminole early history can be divided into two basic periods: *Colonization* (1716-1767), when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and *Enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under British and Spanish rule prior to American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Nicholson's Grove site (8PA00114) and the Hawes Site both located west of Lake Pasadena possess a wealth of information on the Seminoles during the Enterprise period (Weisman 1989:69-74). The Seminoles formed loose confederacies at various times for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). They also provided refuge for escaped enslaved Africans from the north, and both were later targeted for enslavement when the British outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1807 (Frank 2017; Neill 1956). The assimilation of African refugees into the Seminole tribe brought rise to Black Seminole communities (Frank 2017). Rising tensions from re/enslavement attempts, land acquisition, and border raids led by Andrew Jackson and the U.S. Army in 1817 ignited the Seminole War (1818-1830s), which lasted until well past Florida's acquisition as a United States territory in 1821 (Knetsch 2003; Missall and Missall 2004). During this time, Spain ceded Florida to the United States in the Adam-Onis Treaty of 1819 in exchange for territory west of the Sabine River.

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

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

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

In 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort Brooke) was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers, and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie 1974:10). In 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

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

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

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. It also served as a haven for settlers who left their farms to seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper et al. 1982). Fort Sullivan was established on January 20, 1839, located about 2.5 miles north of today's I-4 corridor and decommissioned less than one year later, on November 5, 1839. It was the first in a line of forts between Fort Brooke (Tampa) and Fort Mellon (Sanford) constructed under the direction of General Zachary Taylor to provide protection to the settlers against Indigenous raids. After the fort was decommissioned, the troops transferred to Fort Brooke (Bruton and Bailey 1984:20). Several other forts, including Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons were established during the Seminole War years (Bruton and Bailey 1984) (**Figure 3.2**). Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indigenous uprisings. The McIntosh Road project where it currently sits places it on top of one of these military routes leading east to several forts and military camps, as well as south of several other routes and

forts. The McIntosh Road project is also located near the Alafia River, Little Hillsborough River, and a tributary of the Hillsborough River running through Lake Thonotosassa.



Figure 3.2. Map of the Seat of War of Florida depicting the location of the McIntosh Road corridor improvements (MacKay 1839).

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

The earliest Euro-American settlement near the project corridor was in the Simmon's Hammock area near present-day Moore's Lake. Daniel Simmon, a Baptist minister, was the first settler. A number of Armed Occupation Act (1834) claims were made near the I-4 project in and around Fort Sullivan and Simmon's Hammock. Among these homesteaders were John C. and James White, Stephen and John H. Hollingsworth, Wytche and Guiton Fulford, and John and Thomas Weeks (Covington 1957). In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers 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. It stipulated that any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands. A.M. Randolph surveyed the exterior boundaries and subdivided Sections 19 and 30 of Township 28 South, Range 21 East (State of Florida 1843). The only historic feature noted on the Plat was the Old Cork and Mellonville Road situated south of the APE which may be where the present-day US 92 is located (**Figure 3.3**). **Table 3.1** notes the surveyors and the environment they encountered.

Table 3.1. Historic surveys within the APE.

<i>Township/Range/Section:</i>	<i>Exterior or Subdivision/Year</i>	<i>Surveyor</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Township 28 South/ Range 21 East	Exterior 1843	A.M. Randolph	80:67	-1 st half mile in Savannah -2 nd mostly good hammock and scrub
Township 28 South/ Range 21 East/ Sections 19 and 30	Subdivision 1843	A.M. Randolph	81:586 81:587	-Flat 3 rd rate pine and ponds -First ½ flat 3 rd rate pine -Last ½ line 1 st rate pine lands -Bay

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. Although most Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of Second Seminole War, many Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). Four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy, before looting and burning the store. This incident initiated the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b). In December 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started because of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to migrate west. The war started when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida.

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Covington 1982).

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century "Cowkeeper" Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida's leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa were major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the "King of the Crackers," Summerlin herds ranged from Ft. Meade to Ft. Myers (Covington 1957).

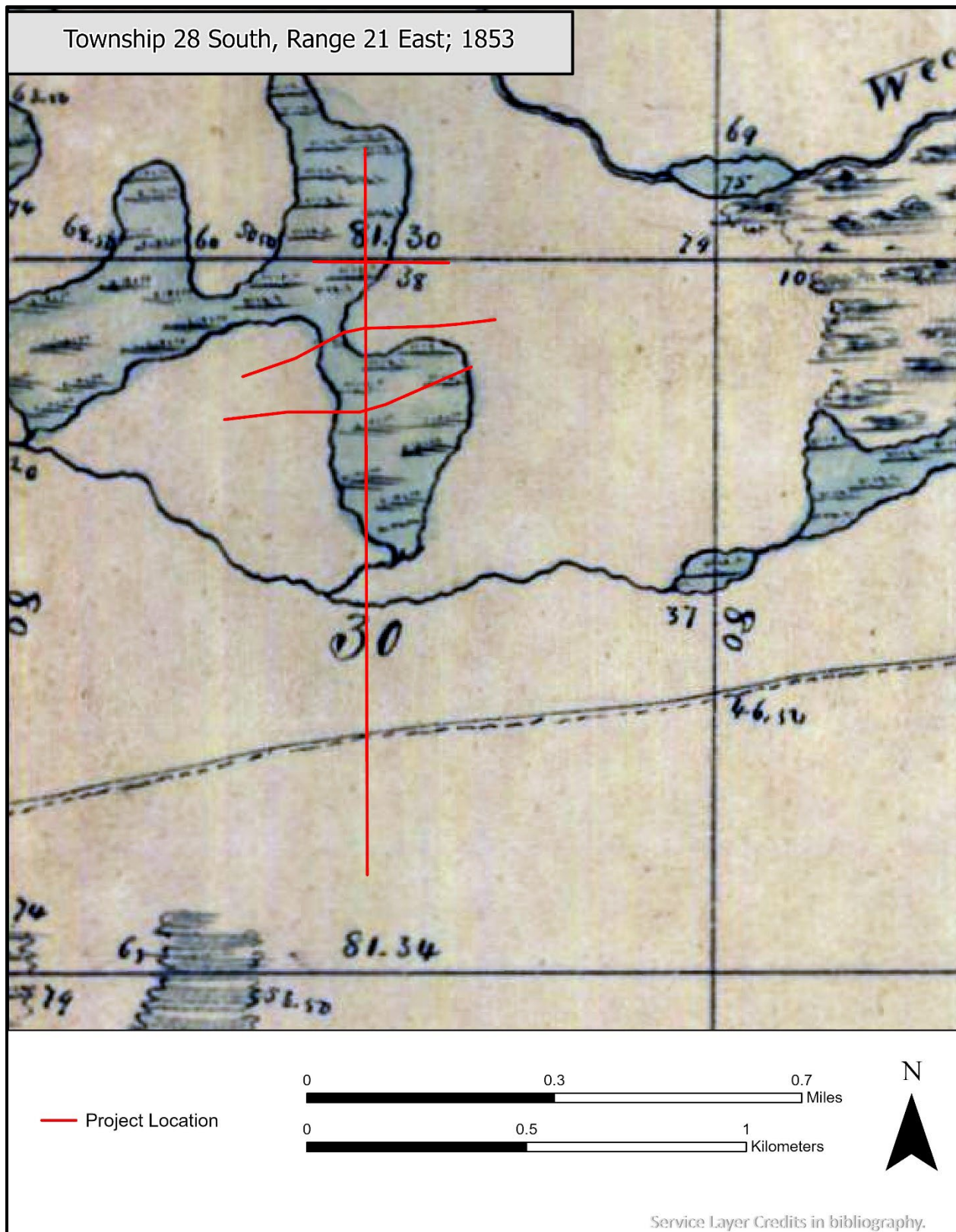


Figure 3.3. 1853 plat showing the location of the McIntosh Road corridor improvements.

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of Florida's land as \$35,127,721 and the value of enslaved persons at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the U.S. government or joined the Confederate Cow Cavalry. The Cow Cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef (Akerman 1976). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of heads a year at eight dollars per head. However, by driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1946:83). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supporters and troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the larger rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. The war lasted until 1865.

In general, a deterioration of the local economy marked the Civil War years; however, by the late 1870s, normalcy was restored. Population increased in eastern Hillsborough County, and during the 15 years following the Civil War, several villages developed into substantial communities, though none are near to the APE. Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depression, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The Act allowed freedmen and loyal United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the South. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement during the Reconstruction era.

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the South contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. Post-war cattle shipments to Cuba varied considerably with changes in Cuban demand and the institution of a duty. The net result of Reconstruction-period cattle shipping was the movement of ranges and cattlemen farther south, closer to Charlotte Harbor and the Caloosahatchee River (Brown 1991:199). An influx of poor farmers, coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches, made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:68). During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with many winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a significant role in the inland areas. It was during this time that land in the APE began to be purchased (**Table 3.2**).

Table 3.2. Land purchasers in the APE.

Township: 28 S Range: 21 E				
<i>Section</i>	<i>¼ Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
19	E ½	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1890	18:139
19	SW ¼	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1890	18:139
30	N ½	The Plant Investment Co.	1884	18:142
30	SW ¼	The Plant Investment Co.	1884	18:142
30	W ½ of SE ¼	The Plant Investment Co.	1884	18:142
30	NE ¼ of SE ¼	The Plant Investment Co.	1884	18:142
30	SE ¼ of SE ¼	John Gallagher	1859	18:142

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

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

A major influence on Hillsborough County’s growth was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. This was encouraged by the State, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. This development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity (Pettengill 1952). The TC&P was one of the first railroads to receive land from the State of Florida in return for their investment of money, labor, and equipment. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant purchased a railroad charter to complete a link in the cross-state South Florida Railroad. Cork (now Dover) was a flag station along the route. At about the same time, the Tropical Florida Railroad, located a few miles north of the APE, was to extend south from Ocala (HT/HCOB 1990).

In 1884, the South Florida Railroad connected Tampa with Kissimmee, resulting in a surge in population growth and industrial expansion. The South Florida Railroad constructed a 9.5-mile line from Tampa to the southwest coast of the Interbay Peninsula at Black Point or Passage Point in 1887 (Florida Southern Railway Company 1888). The terminus became known as Port Tampa, and this is the location

where Henry Plant built the world's largest phosphate wharf (Turner 2003). This area became an important locus for marine commerce and shipbuilding. By 1891, 205 ships brought 136,000 tons of goods to the port. With the railroad as a catalyst, there was a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement. Villages grew up along the railroad line at Cork, Sparkman, Seffner, Mango, Orient, and East Cove. New industries appeared such as wholesale fish distribution and cigar making. The Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FC&P) line between Tampa and Plant City, going through Sydney, Valrico, Brandon, and Limona, was completed in 1890, even though it met with serious opposition from the homesteaders (Turner 2003). The Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL) purchased the FC&P in 1903. In 1902, the Plant System of railroads was purchased by the Atlantic Coastline Railroad (ACL). The towns of Seffner, Mango, and Dover began to grow and thrive as important shipping centers along the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. As the local strawberry and citrus business flourished, Dover served as a shipping and trading center for the surrounding groves and farms. The Dover Co-op, active between 1919 and 1937, was largely responsible for the successful strawberry business. Dover's population was 250 in 1925 (HT/HCPB 190).

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

The Spanish American War in 1898 brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the U.S.' nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba. Consequently, it was the designated departure point for the troops. Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became the headquarters of the Army (Evans 1972). Troops began arriving in April of 1898 and by May of that year, they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1985; Grismer 1950). By early June, an estimated 20,000 troops had shipped out to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5, and by the end of August, the troops were gone, and Tampa returned to normal.

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents. The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes (Tebeau 1980). 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. However, growth halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, and the investors could not sell lots (Curl 1986). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928, creating a flood of refugees

fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Hillsborough County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). It was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought many workers into the Tampa area. As World War II ended, Hillsborough County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

In the 1960s, construction of I-75 and I-4 began, generating a spurt of activity that has continued into the 21st century (**Figure 3.4**). I-75, completed through eastern Hillsborough County in the early 1980s, provided access allowing continued growth. Throughout the last fifty years, commercial development, including tourist attractions such as Busch Gardens, restaurants, and hotels, have exploded along the interstate system, keeping tourism as a primary revenue source in Florida.

With the population explosion in Hillsborough County, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well under way throughout the region. By 2010, the population of Hillsborough County totaled 1,229,226, making Hillsborough County the fourth most populous in the state (US Census Bureau [USCB] 2023). Today, the estimated population is 1,513,301 (USCB 2023). The largest employers are in the retail trade, professional services, and government sectors. Agriculture is also an important part of the economy. Hillsborough County has 2265 farms covering 180,300 acres. It ranks third in the state for crops, and more specifically first in the state for fruits, tree nuts, and berries. The county ranks 15th in the state for livestock, poultry, and products and specifically ranks first in hogs and pigs and first in aquaculture (USDA 2017). Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties have been designated as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area. Most of the population is centered on Tampa Bay and the Gulf Coast, although the interior lands are increasingly becoming developed.

3.9 Project Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that McIntosh Road and US 92/SR 600 were present within the APE by circa (ca.) 1938 (**Figure 3.5**). The Baker Creek Canal flowed beneath McIntosh Road and the surrounding area was predominantly pasture and agricultural fields. Some residences appear to be present at this time. Very few changes occurred within the APE over the next two decades (USDA 1948, 1957). By ca. 1968, I-4 had been constructed through the APE (USDA 1968) (**Figure 3.5**). Residential development had occurred to the north of I-4 along McIntosh Road and Gore Road, in addition to gas stations at the I-4 interchange and the northeast quadrant of the McIntosh Road/US 92 intersection. Improvements to McIntosh Road also appear to have been completed, including construction of a culvert at the Baker Creek Canal. Development continued throughout the APE and surrounding area over the next few decades and reached the current configuration during the 1990s and 2000s (FDOT 1973, 1987; Google Earth 2024).

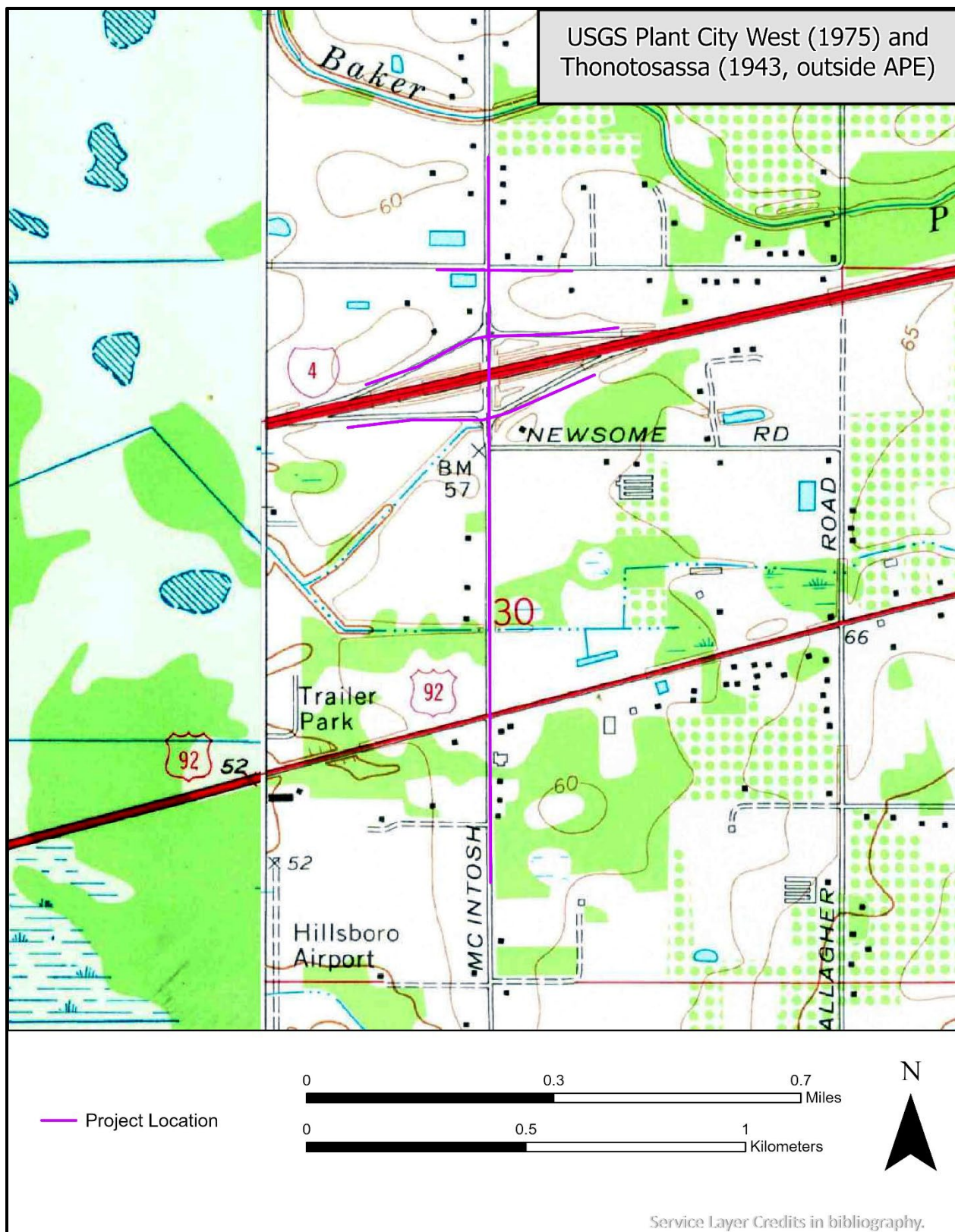


Figure 3.4. 1943 and 1975 quad map showing the McIntosh Road corridor location (USGS 1943, 1977).

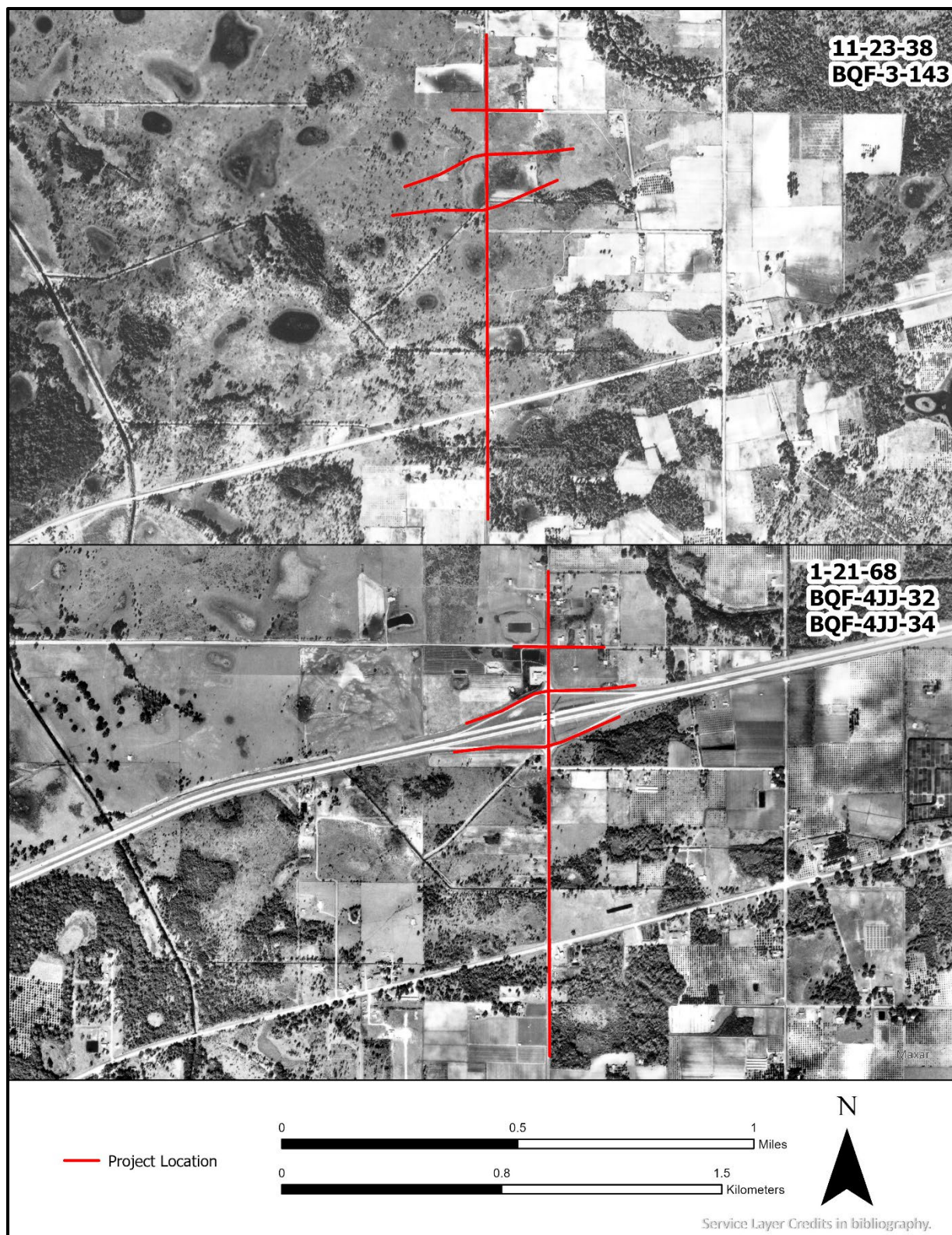


Figure 3.5. 1938 and 1968 aerial photographs of the McIntosh Road corridor improvements project.

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project was conducted. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (December 2020, updated October 2023), and the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) (#14469). The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the general area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. Such knowledge served to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites that might be anticipated to occur within the project APE, and provided a valuable regional perspective, and a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

4.1 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the APE, but five previously recorded archaeological sites were recorded within one-half mile of the APE (**Figure 4.1, Table 4.1**). These five sites consist of 8HI05057 (McIntosh Road), 8HI05058 (Awesome), 8HI05059 (Gallagher Rd), 8HI05332 (Baker Creek Site), and 8HI09647 (Pemberton 1). Two of these sites are located Redacted pursuant to Sect. 267.135 Florida Statute 8) ends of the portion of the APE along the I-Redacted pursuant to Sect. 267.135 Florida Statute. All of the sites are from the Pre-Contact period, with one of them, site 8HI09647, being a campsite dating to the Weeden Island period. The two remaining sites, 8HI05059 and 8HI5332, are both low density artifact scatters; all sites were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In addition, here have been 22 CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the APE (**Table 4.2**). These previous surveys include several ROW and highway improvement projects, PD&E studies, private developer surveys, Section 106 compliance, and utilities projects (telecommunications, pipelines, transmissions, etc.).

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one half mile of the McIntosh Road project.

FMSF	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE(S)	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8HI05057	McIntosh Road	Land-terrestrial	Pre-Contact	Estabrook and Fuhrmeister 1992	Ineligible
8HI05058	Awesome	Land-terrestrial	Pre-Contact	Estabrook and Fuhrmeister 1992	Ineligible
8HI05059	Gallagher Rd	Land-terrestrial; low density artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	Estabrook and Fuhrmeister 1992	Ineligible
8HI05332	Baker Creek Site	Land-terrestrial; low density artifact scatter	Pre-Contact	ACI 1993	Ineligible
8HI09647	Pemberton 1	Campsite (pre-Contact)	Weeden Island (450-1000 CE)	Janus Research 2004	Ineligible

Based on these data and other regional site location predictive models and studies (e.g., Deming 1980; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Austin et al. 1991; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004) as well as all the surveys conducted in the general area (**Table 4.2**), informed expectations were generated concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project area, as well as their probable environmental settings. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, aboriginal sites are found, more often than not, on

Redacted pursuant to Sect. 267.135 Florida Statute

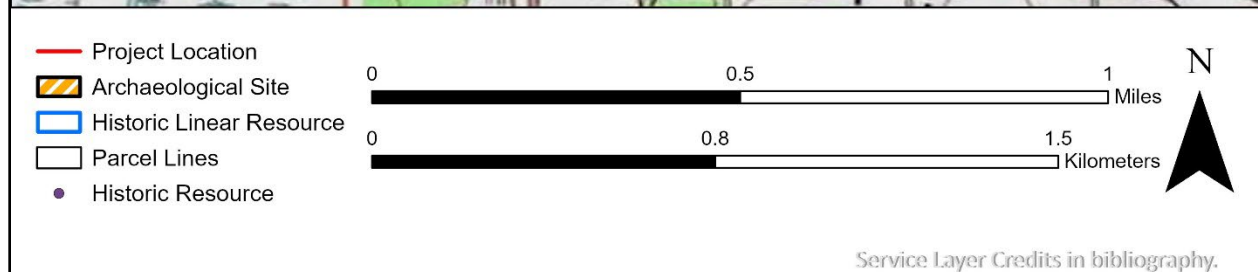


Figure 4.1. Location of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the APE.

better-drained soils, and at the better-drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source.

Table 4.2. CRAS projects conducted proximate to the McIntosh Road project.

FMSF Manuscript #	PROJECT TITLE	REFERENCE
139	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lake Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal Right-of-Way in Hillsborough County, Florida	Deming and Williams 1976
2795	A Phase I CRAS of the St. Petersburg-Sarasota Connector Lateral Project in Hillsborough and Eastern Manatee Counties	Chance and Smith 1991
3243	A CRAS of the Interstate 4 Improvements Project Right-of-Way from 50 th Street to the Hillsborough /Polk County Line Hillsborough County, Florida.	Estabrook and Fuhrmeister 1992
3454	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Various Items Along the St. Petersburg-Sarasota Connector Lateral and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of the Big Cowhuna Site (8HI4039), Hillsborough Co	Athens et al. 1992
3543	A CRAS US 92 (SR 600) Improvements Project from Garden Lane to County Line Road Hillsborough County, Florida [3 Volumes]	ACI 1993
4186	Archaeological Survey: Gallagher Road Subdivision, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI 1995
4386	Phase I CRI of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed FGT Company Phase II Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, III's, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms	Athens et al. 1994
8276	CRAS I-4 Weigh in Motion Stations from I-75 (Hillsborough County) to US 27 (Polk County)	ACI 2002
9408	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Darby Lake Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	Panamerican Consultants 2003
9763	CRAS of the Pemberton Creek Oaks Subdivision Project Area, Hillsborough County	Janus Research 2004b
11532	CRAS Update Technical Memorandum, I-4 Weigh In Motion (WIM) Station Sites 1 and 2A and Mitigation Site 1, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI 2004
12574	CRAS Report Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough County, Florida.	ACI/Janus Research 2003
14917	CRAS High School UUU – Dover, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI 2008
16476	CRAS of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29.	Janus Research/R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates 2008
16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Barse et al. 2009
19801	Phase I CRAS, Florida Gas Transmission Phase III Expansion Project	ACI 1994a
19922	CRAS Spread 7, M. P. 164.1 Reroute Around South of Pond	ACI 1994b
20645	CRAS of the General RV Sales Center Property, Hillsborough Co.	ACI 2014a
20963	Addendum to the CRAS of the General RV Sales Center Property, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI 2014b
21525	CRAS of the Imperial Oaks Property, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI 2015
21848	CRAS, I-4 PD&E Study from East of 50 th Street to Polk Parkway in Hillsborough and Polk Counties, Florida. WPI Segment No.: 431746-1.	ACI 2014c
26284	CRAS Update, SR 600 (US 92) PD&E Study Re-Evaluation from East of I-4 to East of County Line Road in Hillsborough County	ACI 2016

It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources, much more so than is evident during the later periods. The predictive model for Hillsborough County indicates that most of the property, although disturbed, has a low to moderate archaeological site probability (Janus Research 2004a), while a review of the ETDM (Report No. 14469; FDOT 2021) indicates that the project will have minimal effects on historic and archaeological sites. Therefore, the project APE has a low to moderate probability for Indigenous archaeological site occurrence.

4.2 Historical/Architectural Considerations

A review of the FMSF and NRHP digital databases revealed that four historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750, 8HI13604) (**Figure 4.1**). These include a ca. 1940 Frame Vernacular style building (8HI05106), a ca. 1948 Ranch style building (8HI08749), a ca. 1940 Bungalow (8HI08750), and a segment of US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604). The ca. 1940 Frame Vernacular style building (8HI05106) was recorded during *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* conducted by Janus Research and was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 1992 (Estabrook and Fuhrmeister 1992; Survey No. 3243). The ca. 1948 Ranch style building (8HI08749) and ca. 1940 Bungalow (8HI08750) were recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Florida High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida* conducted by ACI and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2003 (ACI 2003; Survey No. 12574). The segment of US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604) within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update SR 600 (US 92) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Re-Evaluation from East of I-4 to East to County Line Road, Hillsborough County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2016 (Survey No. 26284). The linear resource within the APE has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Hillsborough County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 48 years of age or older (constructed in 1976 or earlier) within the APE (Henriquez 2024). One culvert, constructed in ca. 1968, is located within the McIntosh Road APE. It is a common example of post-1945 concrete box culvert. Per the ordinance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) *Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* issued in November 2012, these culverts are exempt from individual consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Federal Register 2012:68793). As such, the culvert will not be recorded or evaluated as part of this survey. Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the section where the APE is located (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941).

4.3 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project APE to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate within property that have limited high and moderate probability

zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate any historic properties within the APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with both systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Testing was conducted at 50-meter (m) intervals (where possible) in the northern area of the APE, while testing was conducted judgmentally along McIntosh Road to the south. Testing in much of the APE was limited due to culvert and drainage ditch development, underground utilities, and impervious surfaces. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through 0.64 centimeters (cm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. All tests measured approximately 50 cm in diameter by 100 cm in depth unless impeded by water intrusion or impenetrable substrate. These were refilled after the recording of the appropriate data. The location of all tests was recorded using the data collection application by ESRI, Collector, with a Trimble R2 with sub-meter module GNSS receiver.

Historical/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 48 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1976), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.4 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event pre-contact or historic period artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, shell or bone tools, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered or observed during development activities at any time within the project site, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with the staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan. If human remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 FS must be followed, all activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease and the local Medical Examiner and State Archaeologist should be notified.

4.5 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No cultural materials were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were used. The project-related records, including maps, field notes, digital data, photos, and other documentation, will be maintained at ACI in Sarasota (ACI Project No. P21107) unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with both systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Ten shovel tests were placed at 50-meter (m) intervals (where possible) in the northern area of the APE while eight tests were placed judgmentally along McIntosh Road to the south. Testing in much of the APE was limited due to culvert and drainage ditch development, underground utilities, and impervious surfaces. A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated. None of the shovel tests produced any artifacts. All soil removed from the shovel tests were screened through 0.64 centimeters (cm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of any artifacts, should they be found. All tests measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and was planned to be 100 cm in depth; however, water intrusion, impenetrable substrate (mostly fill), and underground utilities prevented most being dug to 100 cm. Shovel tests were consistently disturbed with stratigraphy ranging from 0 to 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs) of dark gray/dark brown sand, mottled with gravelly fill and 50 to 100 cmbs of light gray to brown disturbed sand. A few of the shovel tests consisted entirely of disturbed dark brown sand from 0-100 cmbs and others, water was encountered at varying depths. Representative samples of soil stratigraphy are shown in **Photos 5.1 and 5.2**. Photos in the Environmental section of report show all the disturbances within this project that altered methodology and hindered the digging of shovel tests.

As a result of the field survey, no evidence of archaeological sites was recovered. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the APE.



Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy on east of Gore Road and McIntosh Road intersection on north side, north of I-4, facing northwest. This is a representation only of disturbed stratigraphy with compacted fill.



Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy west of McIntosh Road, near Tampa East Hotel, looking north. Stratigraphy is heavily disturbed, compacted, and mottled

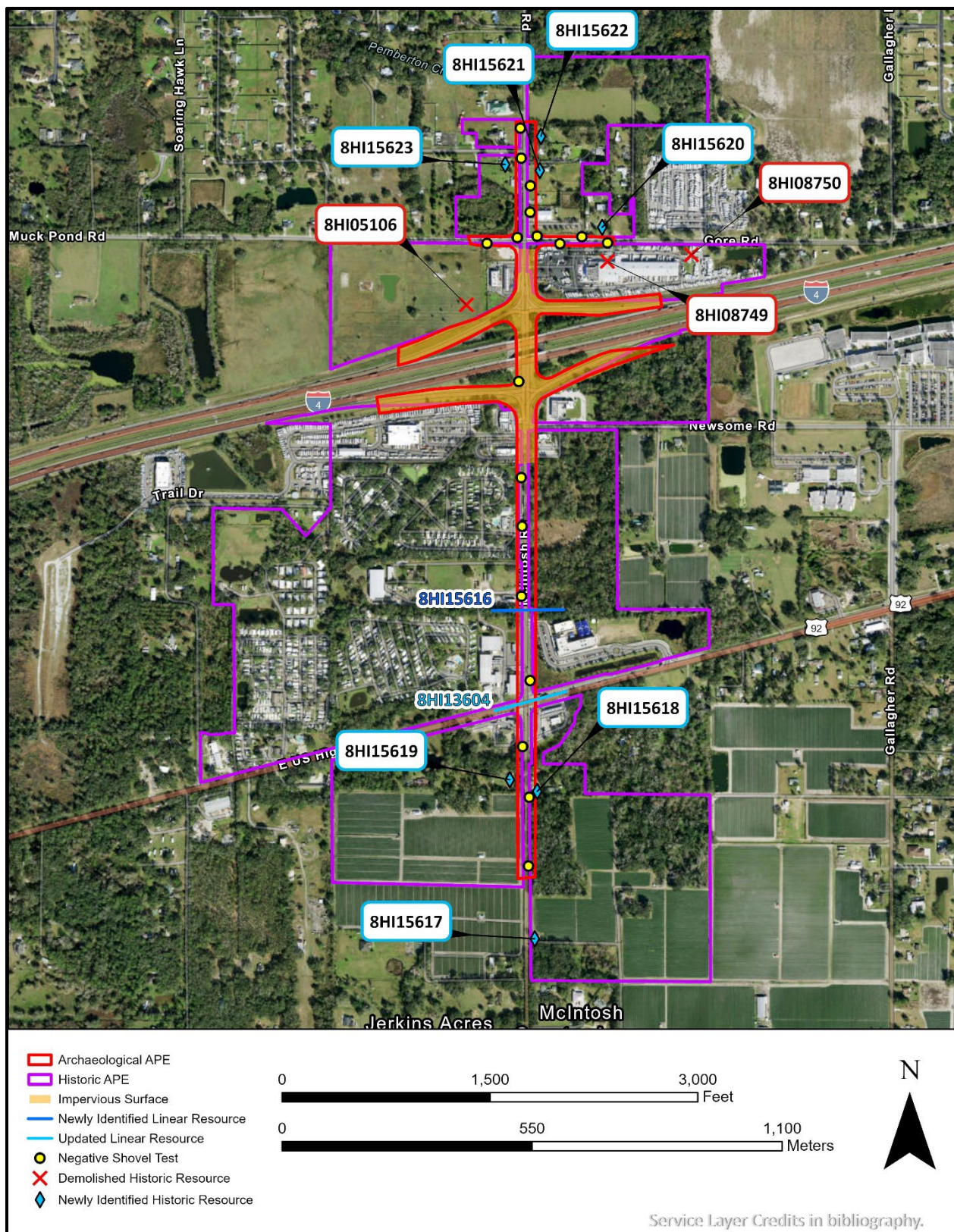


Figure 5.1. Location of shovel tests throughout the archaeological APE and historic resources within the historic APE.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that four historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750, 8HI13604). As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, nine (9) historic resources (8HI13604, 8HI15616, 8HI15617, 8HI15618, 8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, and 8HI15623) were identified within the APE (**Figure 5.1; Table 5.1**). These include seven buildings - five Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, 8HI15623) and two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8HI15617 and 8HI15618) - constructed between ca. 1910 and ca. 1968 and two linear resources, segments of the Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616) and US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604). Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. The Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616) is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Hillsborough County that lacks unique design and engineering features. The FMSF form for US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604) was updated and the resource re-evaluated. The segment within the APE has been reconstructed and is a common example of a two-lane roadway found throughout Hillsborough County and Florida as a whole. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. Furthermore, as a result of the field survey, three previously recorded historic resources (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750) were found to be demolished.

Descriptions and photographs of the newly identified and previously recorded resources follow, and copies of the newly completed and updated FMSF forms are included in **Appendix B**. A letter has been prepared notifying the FMSF of the three demolished resources and is contained in **Appendix C**. A copy of the Survey Log is contained in **Appendix D**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.1. Newly recorded and previously recorded historic resources within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Linear Resources				
*8HI13604	US 92/SR 600	ca. 1926	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HI15616	Baker Creek Canal	ca. 1938	Linear Resource	Ineligible
Structures				
8HI15617	4225 McIntosh Road	ca. 1910	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI15618	4303 McIntosh Road	ca. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI15619	4310 McIntosh Road	ca. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI05106	NW of McIntosh Road/I-4	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI08749	12961 Gore Road	ca. 1948	Ranch	Ineligible
8HI08750	13051 Gore Road	ca. 1940	Bungalow	Ineligible
8HI15620	12936 Gore Road	ca. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI15621	9239 McIntosh Road	ca. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI15622	9309 McIntosh Road	ca. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8HI15623	9220 McIntosh Road	ca. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible

*denotes resources updated as part of this survey. The red text indicates a demolished resource.



Photo 5.3. 4225 McIntosh Road (8HI15617), looking east.

8HI15617: The Frame Vernacular style building at 4225 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1910 (**Photo 5.3**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in asbestos siding. The side gable roof, front gable roof, and shed roof are covered with 5V crimp sheet metal. A masonry chimney is located within the slope of the gable roof on the east elevation. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single replacement door with paneling within a partial width open porch beneath a front gable roof with squared wooden porch supports and railing. The porch appears to have partially collapsed. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired nine-over-one wooden double-hung sash units, and individual and grouped (3), one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, wooden eave brackets, wood trim around the windows and doors, foundation lattice, and rectangular gable vents. Alterations include replacement siding and vinyl replacement windows. A shed roof addition is located on the east elevation. A ca. 1928 residence is also located on the parcel within the APE; however, the building is not visible from the public ROW. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15617 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.4. 4303 McIntosh Road (8HI15618), looking east.

8HI15618: The Frame Vernacular style building at 4303 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.4**). The one-story, rectangular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in stucco with wood siding in the gable end. The front gable roof and shed roofs are covered with ribbed sheet metal. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with paneling and inset leaded light within a full width open porch beneath a shed roof with squared wooden porch supports. Visible windows include individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, rectangular gable vents, and stucco trim around the windows and door. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A non-historic mobile home is located to the east of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15618 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.5. 4310 McIntosh Road (8HI15619), looking west.

8HI15619: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 4310 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1952 (**Photo 5.5**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and wood siding. The side gable roof and shed roof are covered with ribbed sheet metal. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single door within a partial width incised porch beneath the principal roof with metal scroll porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units; and an individual metal picture window comprised of a central fixed pane flanked with one-over-one single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, scored stucco (horizontal lines), and decorative metal porch supports. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and the enclosure of the integrated carport. A shed roof carport addition is located on the north elevation and an addition is also located on the west elevation but is not visible from the public ROW. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15619 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.6. 12936 Gore Road (8HI15620), looking northwest.

8HI15620: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 12936 Gore Road was constructed in ca. 1962 (**Photo 5.6**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and vinyl siding. The side gable roof with a front gable extension is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with a metal security door within a partial width open porch beneath a front gable extension with squared wooden porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units; individual, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; individual three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and a rectangular gable vent. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, and the enclosure of the integrated carport on the west end of the south elevation with vinyl siding. A non-historic utility shed and detached garage are located to the north of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15620 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.7. 9239 McIntosh Road (8HI15621), looking east.

8HI15621: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9239 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1968 (**Photo 5.7**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and vinyl siding. The intersecting gable and gable roof addition are covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with paneling, inset fanlight, and metal frame screen door recessed beneath the principal roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units; paired four-stacked metal awning units; individual 10-stacked metal jalousie units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, metal clamshell awning, a large rectangular gable vent, and stucco siding scored with horizontal lines. Alterations include replacement roofing and siding. A large-scale gable roof addition is located on the east elevation. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15621 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.8. 9309 McIntosh Road (8HI15622), looking east.

8HI15622: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9309 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1960 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in brick veneer. The side gable roof is covered with composition roll, while the flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane and the shed roof addition has a standing seam sheet metal roof. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with paneling and inset fanlight within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof with squared metal porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, brick windowsills and lintels, and faux shutters. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, and the enclosure of the integrated carport on the south end of the west elevation. A gable roof addition is located on the north elevation and a shed roof addition is located on the west elevation. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15622 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.9. 9220 McIntosh Road (8HI15623), looking west.

8HI15623: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9220 McIntosh Road was constructed in ca. 1963 (**Photo 5.9**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The side gable roof and gable roof extension are covered with composition shingles. The original main entryway is on the east elevation through a single door beneath the principal roof with a squared stucco support. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units, and individual one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, stucco trim around the windows and doors (on the addition only), and rectangular gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, and the enclosure of the integrated carport on the south end of the east elevation. A large multi-segment addition is located on the west elevation and includes a two-car garage. The north elevation of the addition appears to be utilized as the main entrance rather than the original entrance on the east elevation. The entrance on the addition includes double doors with paneling and inset fanlights, recessed beneath the gable roof. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15623 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Linear Resources



Photo 5.10. Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616), looking west.

8HI15616: The segment of the Baker Creek Canal within the APE is located in Section 30 of Township 28 South, Range 21 East (USGS 1975) (**Photo 5.10**). The canal was dredged in ca. 1938 or earlier and spans from Baker Creek in the west to south of US 92 in the east — a distance of roughly 1.5 miles in its entirety (USDA 1938). The segment within the APE is approximately 519 ft long and 15 ft wide with steep earthen banking and flows east-west beneath McIntosh Road. The canal within the APE is heavily overgrown with surrounding vegetation. Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Hillsborough County, lacks unique design and engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15616 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.11. US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604), looking northeast.

8HI13604: A segment of US 92/SR 600 is located within the APE in Section 30 of Township 28 South, Range 21 East (USGS 1975) (**Photo 5.11**). US 92/SR 600 was first developed in ca. 1926 and spans approximately 181 miles in its entirety, connecting downtown St. Petersburg in the west to Daytona Beach in the east (ACI 2016). The segment within the APE is approximately 535 ft long and 75 ft wide and intersects McIntosh Road. Within the APE, US 92/SR 600 is an undivided two-lane roadway with turning lanes. The portion of US 92/SR 600 within the APE was widened and reconfigured in ca. 1987 to accommodate turning lanes at the intersection with McIntosh Road and no longer reflects the historic appearance (FDOT 1987). The segment within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update SR 600 (US 92) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Re-Evaluation from East of I-4 to East to County Line Road, Hillsborough County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2016 (Survey No. 26284). The linear resource was not evaluated by the SHPO. Overall, the segment has been reconstructed and is a common example of a two-lane roadway found throughout Hillsborough County and Florida as a whole. The linear resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13604 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Non-accessible Resources

In addition to the nine historic resources identified within the APE, the Hillsborough County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW. These include a ca. 1928 building located at 4225 McIntosh Road and a ca. 1957 building located at 9251 McIntosh Road. The building at 4225 McIntosh Road is located down a private driveway and is set back over 600 ft from the ROW (**Figure 5.2**). The building at 9251 McIntosh Road is blocked from the ROW by overgrown vegetation and a fence (**Figure 5.3**). Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown. Per the Concept Plans, ROW acquisition is proposed from both parcels. The only anticipated impacts to the property will occur to an undeveloped forested area in the northwest corner of the 4225 McIntosh Road parcel and the driveway at 9251 McIntosh Road.



Figure 5.2. Inaccessible ca. 1928 building located at 4225 McIntosh Road. The blue boundary depicts parcel lines. The yellow line depicts the proposed ROW within the parcel.

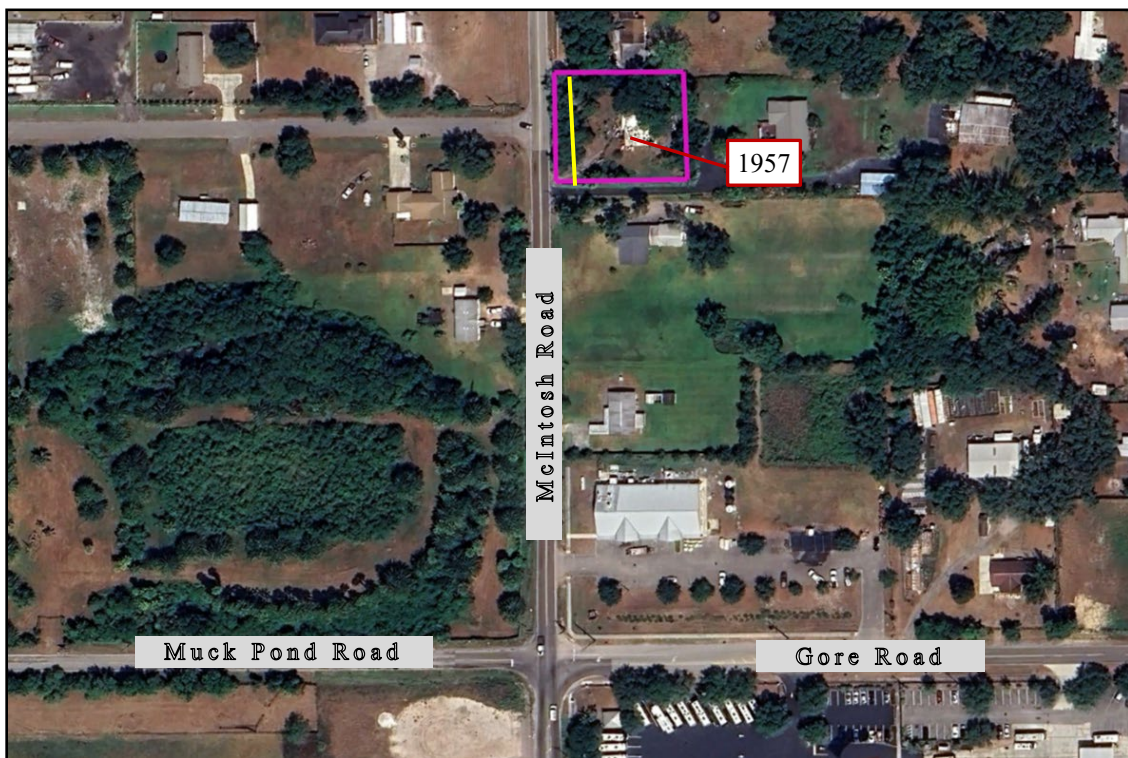


Figure 5.3. Inaccessible ca. 1957 building located at 9251 McIntosh Road. The pink boundary depicts the parcel lines. The yellow line depicts the proposed ROW within the parcel.

5.4 Conclusions

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 18 shovel tests, no evidence of any archaeological sites was found. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, eight historic resources (8HI15616, 8HI15617, 8HI15618, 8HI15619, 8HI15620, 8HI15621, 8HI15622, 8HI15623) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE, and one previously recorded linear resource (8HI13604) was re-evaluated. Overall, the newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. The Baker Creek Canal (8HI15616) is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida and Hillsborough County that lacks unique design and engineering features, and US 92/SR 600 (8HI13604) has been reconstructed and is a common example of a two-lane roadway found throughout Hillsborough County and Florida as a whole. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Furthermore, as a result of the field survey, three previously recorded historic resources (8HI05106, 8HI08749, 8HI08750) were found to be demolished. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

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APPENDIX A
Conceptual Plans

CONTRACT PLANS COMPONENTS
ROADWAY PLANS

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND
ENVIRONMENT STUDY
CONCEPT PLANS

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID 447157-1-52-01
(FEDERAL FUNDS)
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (10900031 & 10000622)

MCINTOSH ROAD
ADD LANES AND RECONSTRUCT
FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4

INDEX OF ROADWAY PLANS

SHEET NO.	SHEET DESCRIPTION
01	KEY SHEET
02	PROJECT LAYOUT PLAN SHEET
03-13	CONCEPT PLAN SHEETS

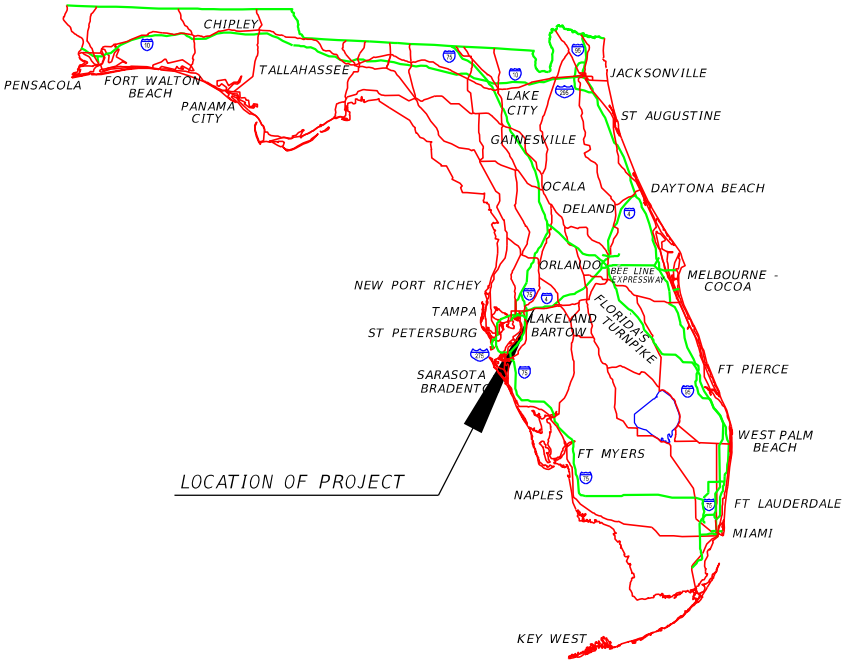
PROJECT LOCATION URL: <https://tinyurl.com/34tuk4p2>

PROJECT LIMITS: BEGIN MP 0.204 - END MP 0.443 (#10900031)
BEGIN MP 0.000 - END MP 0.795 (#10000622)

EXCEPTIONS: NONE

BRIDGE LIMITS: NONE

RAILROAD CROSSING: NONE



GOVERNING STANDARD PLANS:
Florida Department of Transportation, FY2024-25 Standard Plans for Road and Bridge Construction and applicable Interim Revisions (IRs).

Standard Plans for Road Construction and associated IRs are available at the following website: <http://www.fdot.gov/design/standardplans>

APPLICABLE IRs: N/A

Standard Plans for Bridge Construction are included in the Structures Plans Component

GOVERNING STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:
Florida Department of Transportation, FY 2024-25 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction at the following website: <http://www.fdot.gov/programmanagement/Implemented/SpecBooks>

ROADWAY PLANS
ENGINEER OF RECORD:

REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
P.E. LICENSE NUMBER 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607
813-281-2900
CONTRACT NO.: CAE10
VENDOR NO.: 04-247365

FDOT PROJECT MANAGER:

CRAIG FOX, P.E.

DRAFT

These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT NO.	FISCAL YEAR	SHEET NO.
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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED ROW

- PLAN SHEET BOUNDARY
- PLAN SHEET NUMBER

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

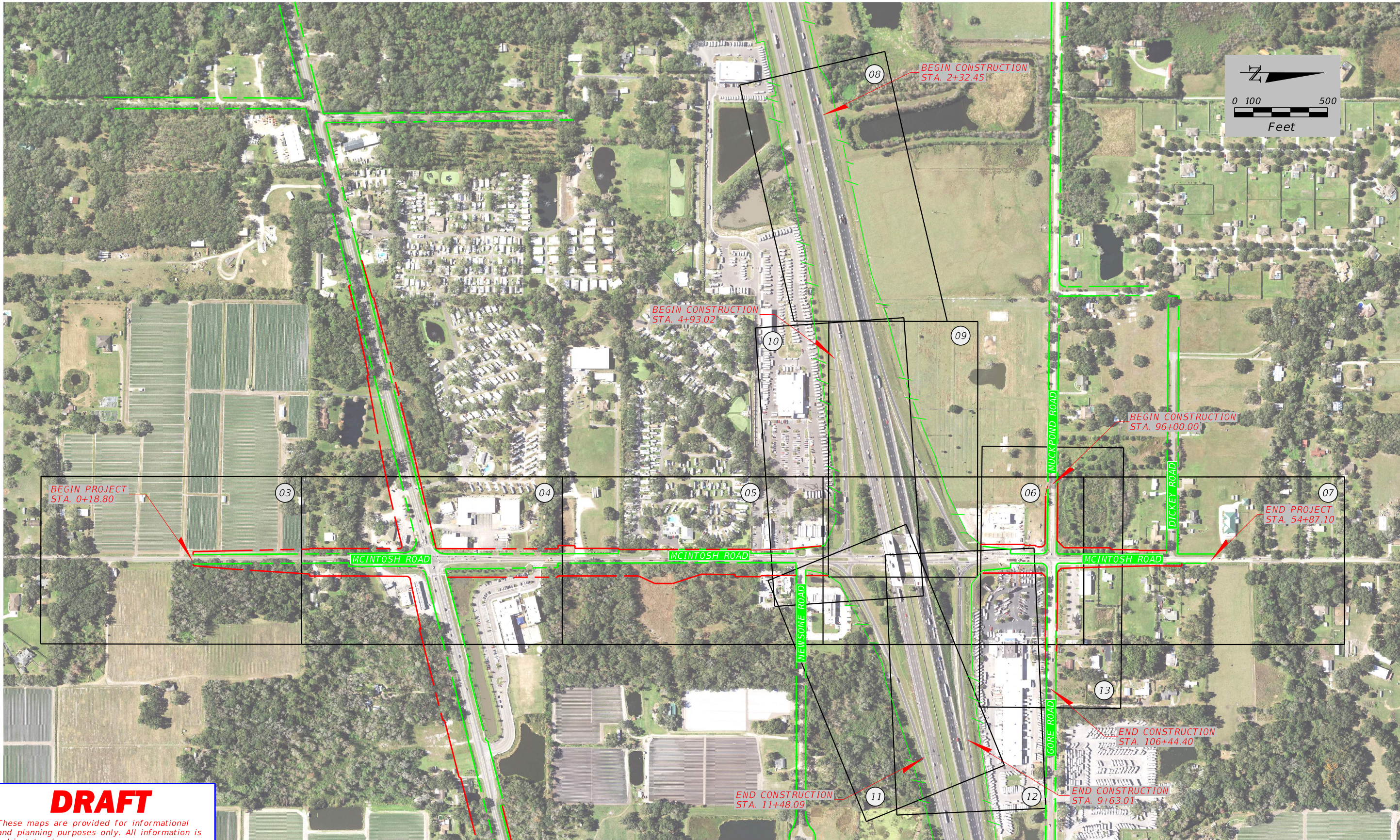
ENGINEER OF RECORD

REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.

02



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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- BUSINESS RELOCATION
- RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
- PROPOSED SOD
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
- PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

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N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01			

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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B** BUSINESS RELOCATION
R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
--- EXISTING ROW
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--- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
--- PROPOSED ROW

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PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
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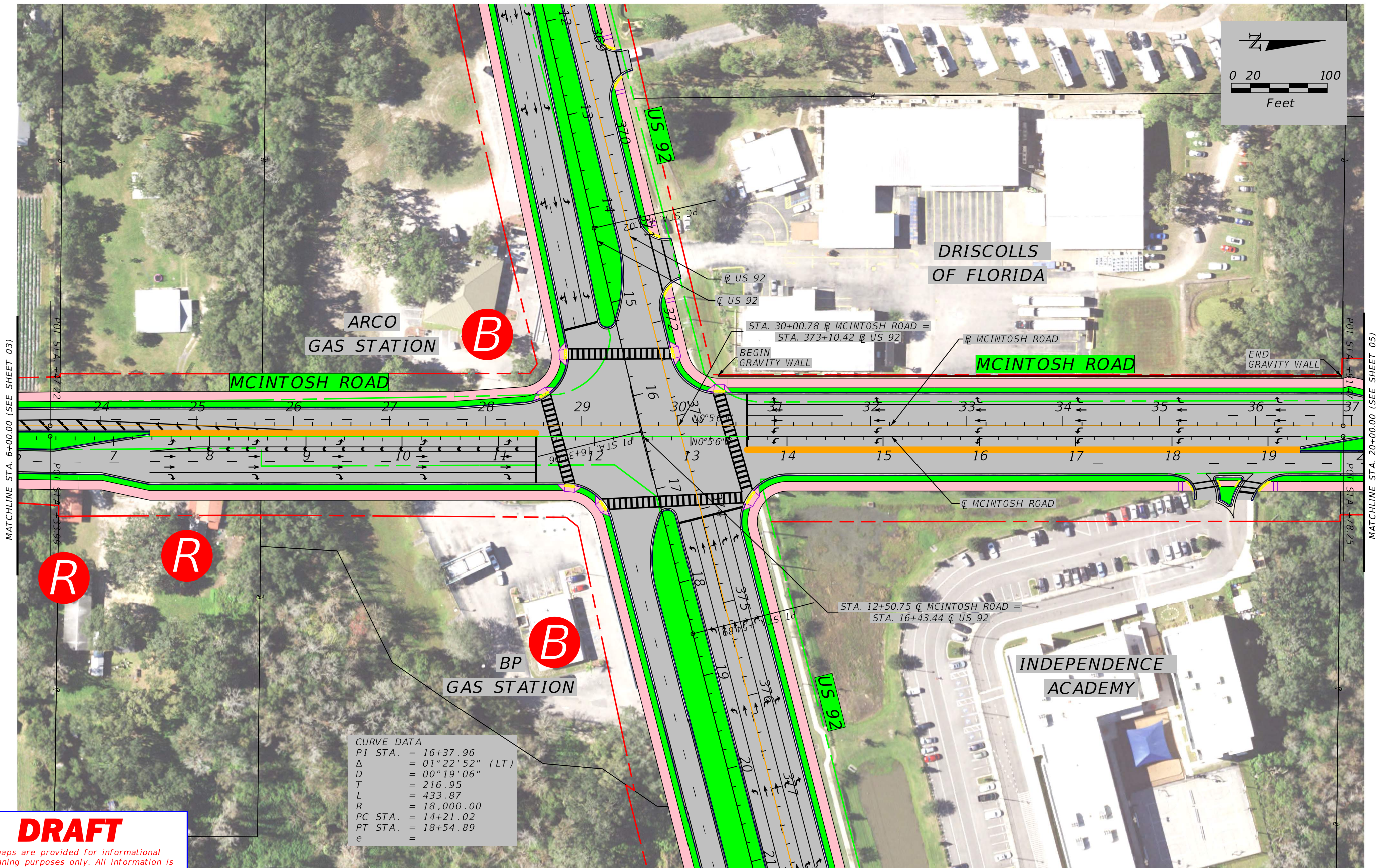
ENGINEER OF RECORD

REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

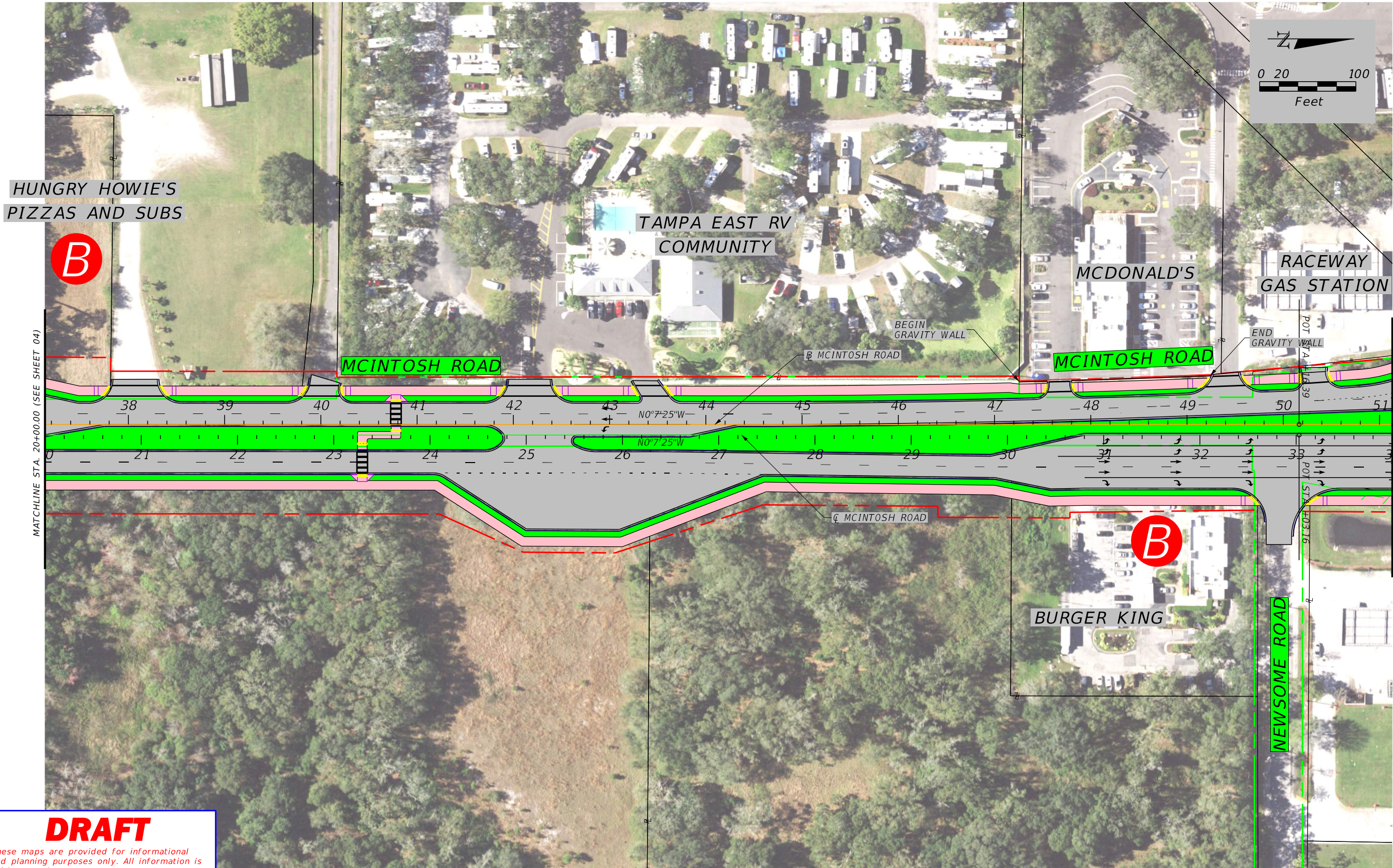
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FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.

04



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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B** BUSINESS RELOCATION
- R** RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
- PROPOSED SOD
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
- PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD

REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
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PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B** BUSINESS RELOCATION
R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
— EXISTING ROW
— EXISTING L/A ROW
— PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
— PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
— PROPOSED SOD
— PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
— PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
— PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

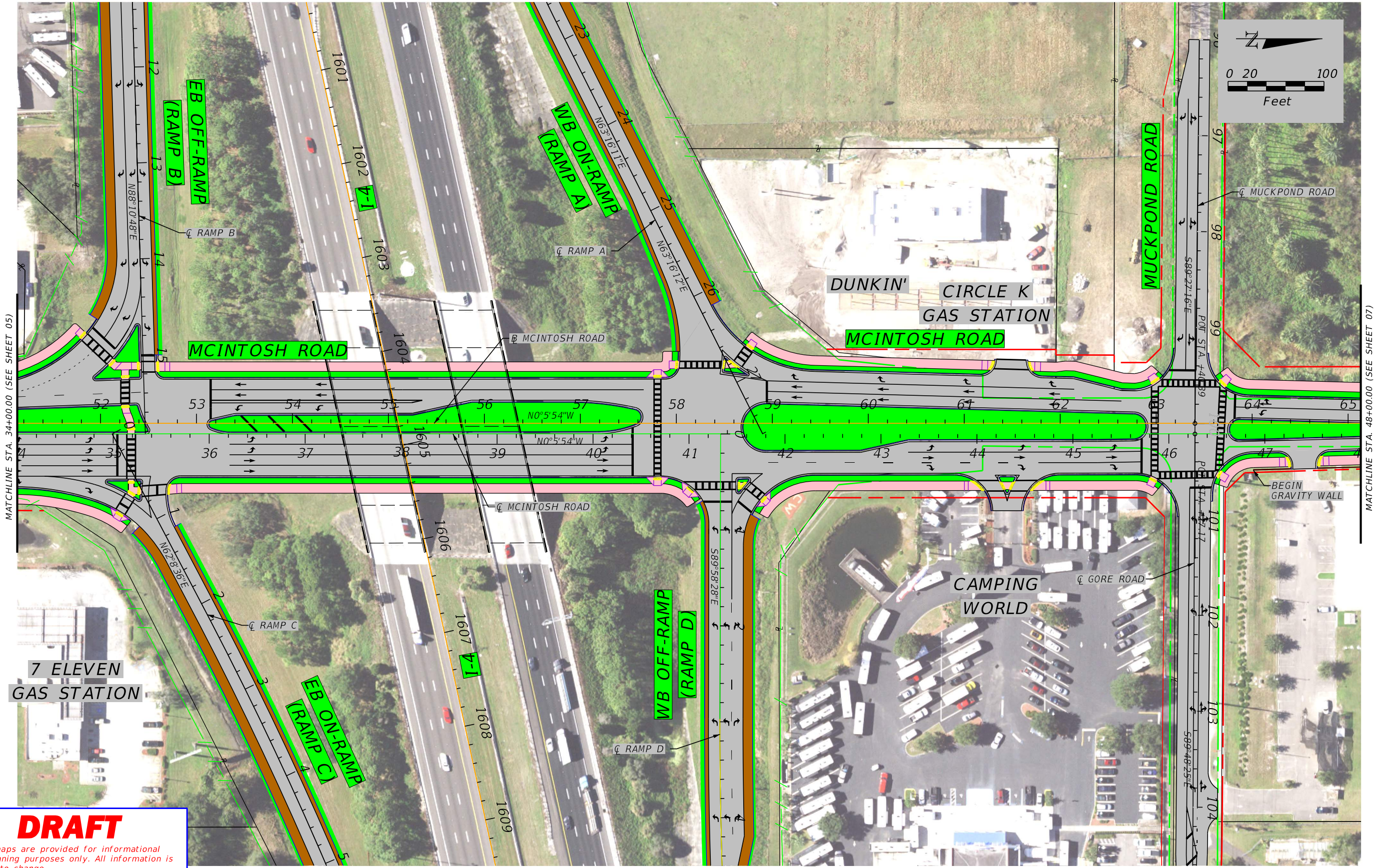
ENGINEER OF RECORD

REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

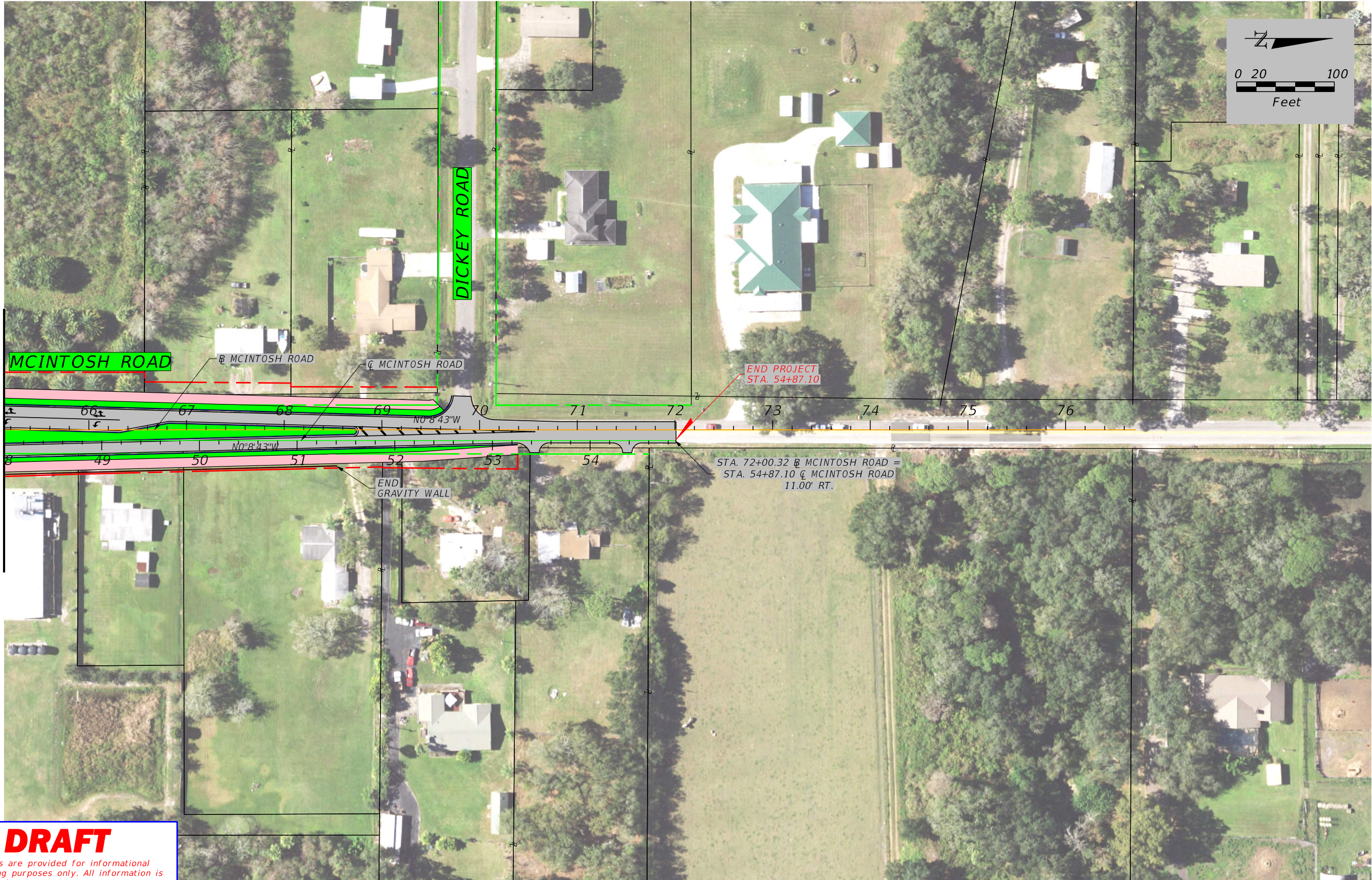
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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B BUSINESS RELOCATION
- R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
- PROPOSED SOD
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
- PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD

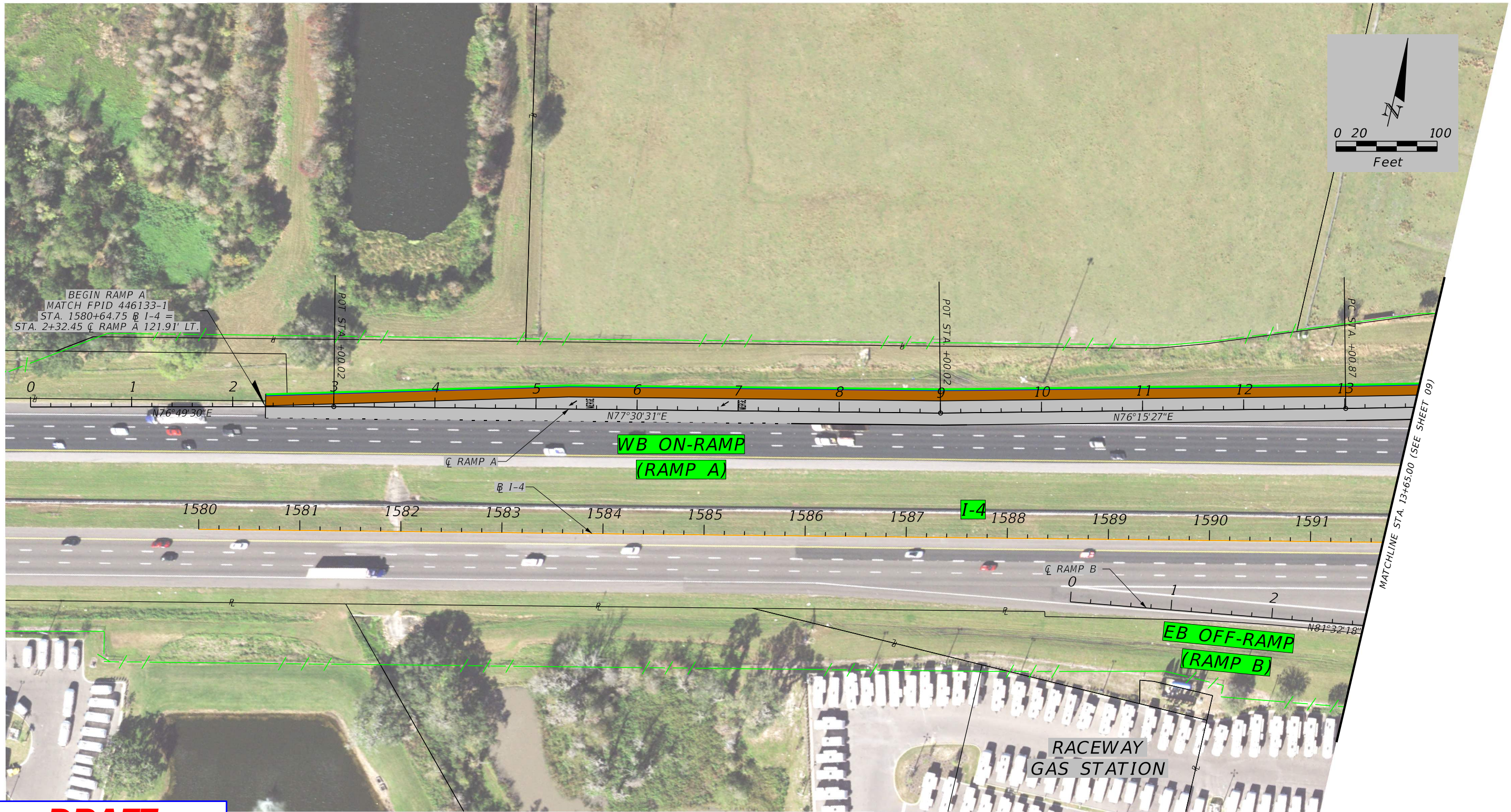
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LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
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PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

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Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

B	BUSINESS RELOCATION		PROPERTY LINE		IMPROVEMENTS
R	RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION		EXISTING ROW		PROPOSED SOD
			EXISTING L/A ROW		PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
			PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL		PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
			PROPOSED ROW		PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH













STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			ENGINEER OF RECORD	MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS	SHEET NO.
ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID	REJA E. RABBI, P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 84637 CDM SMITH 4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450 TAMPA, FL 33607		08
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01			

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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

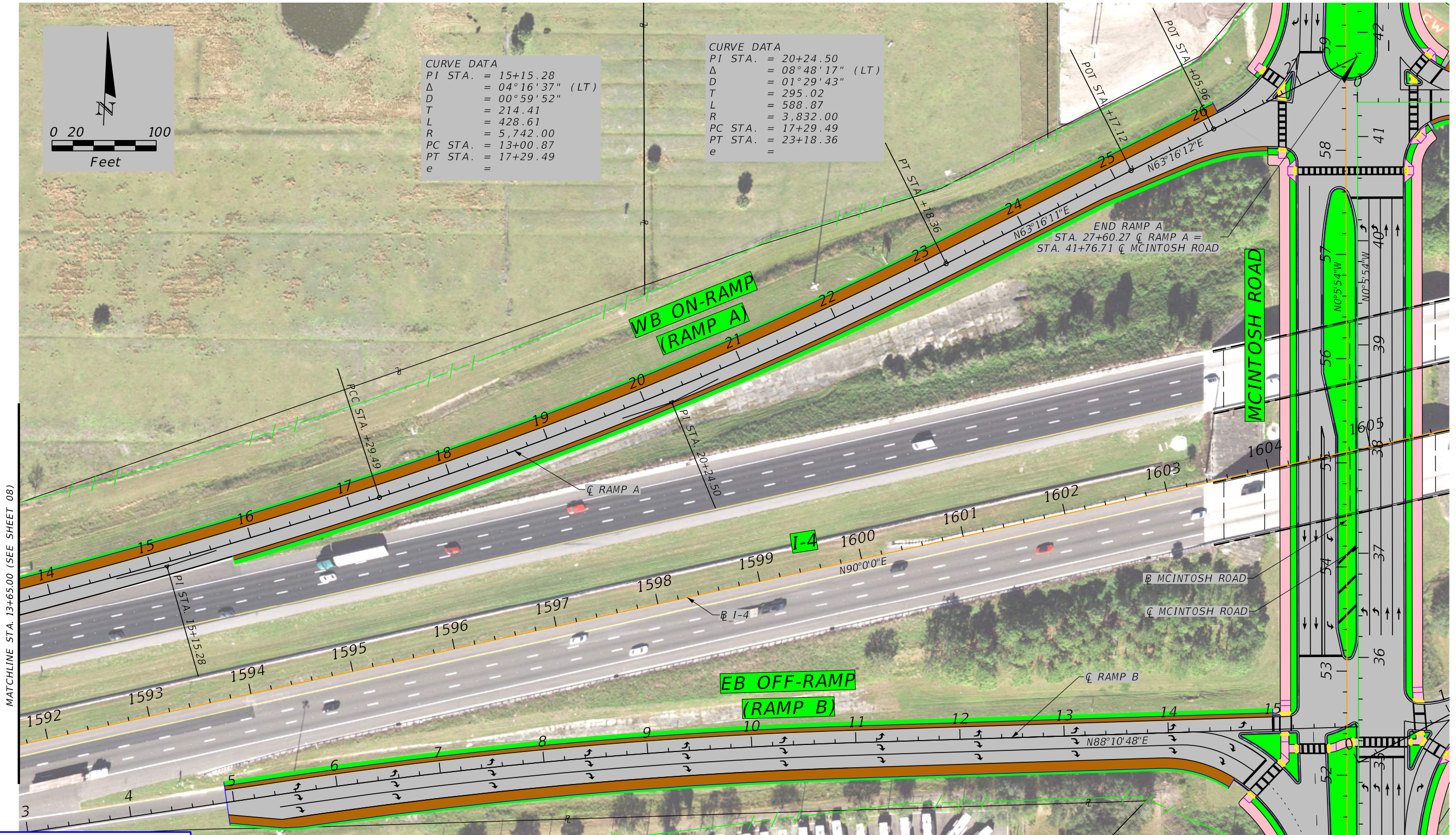
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	RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION		EXISTING ROW		PROPOSED SOD
			EXISTING L/A ROW		PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
			PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL		PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
			PROPOSED ROW		PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

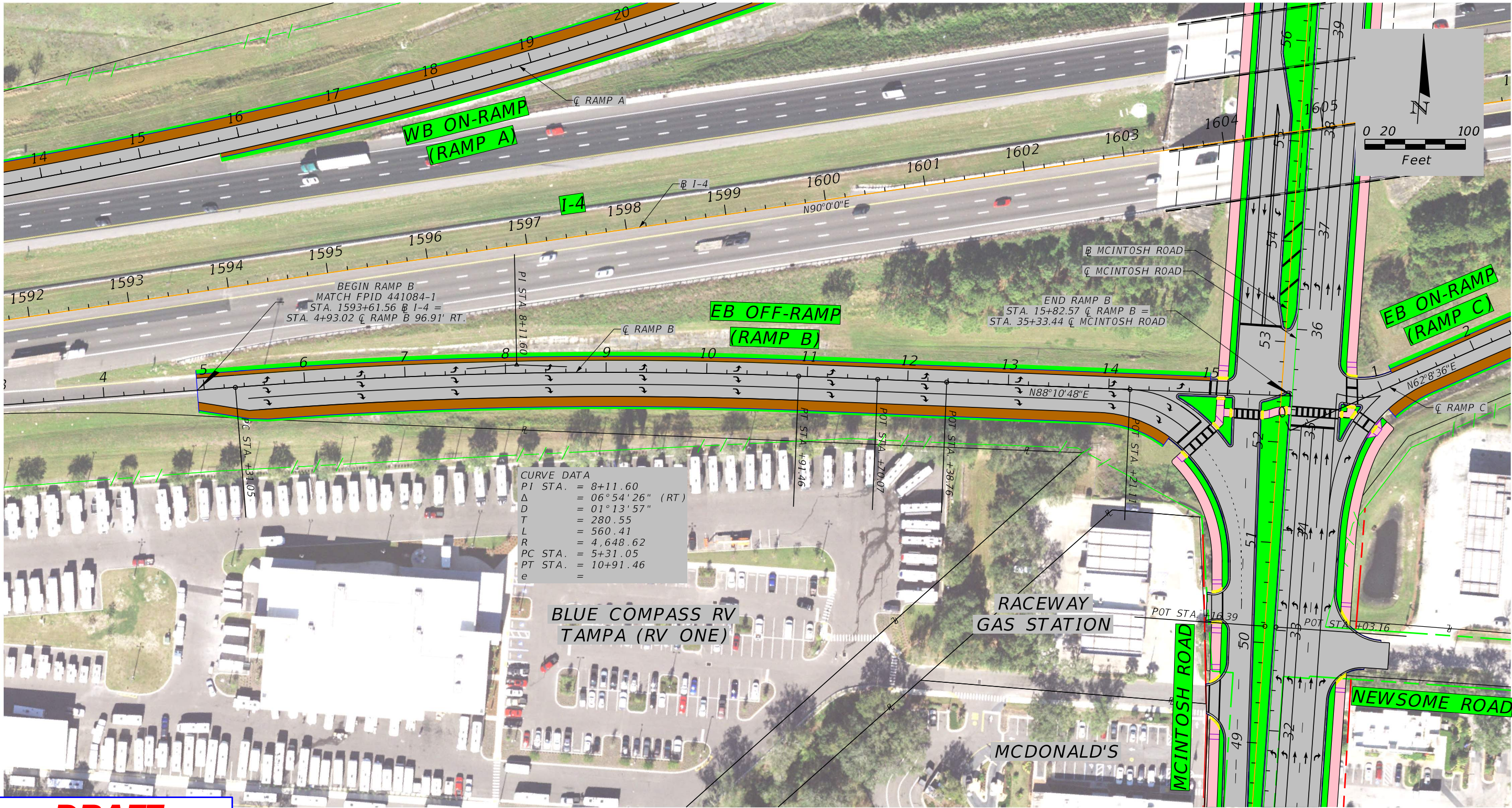
STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD	
REJA E. RABBI, P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 84637 CDM SMITH 4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450 TAMPA, FL 33607	

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.
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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

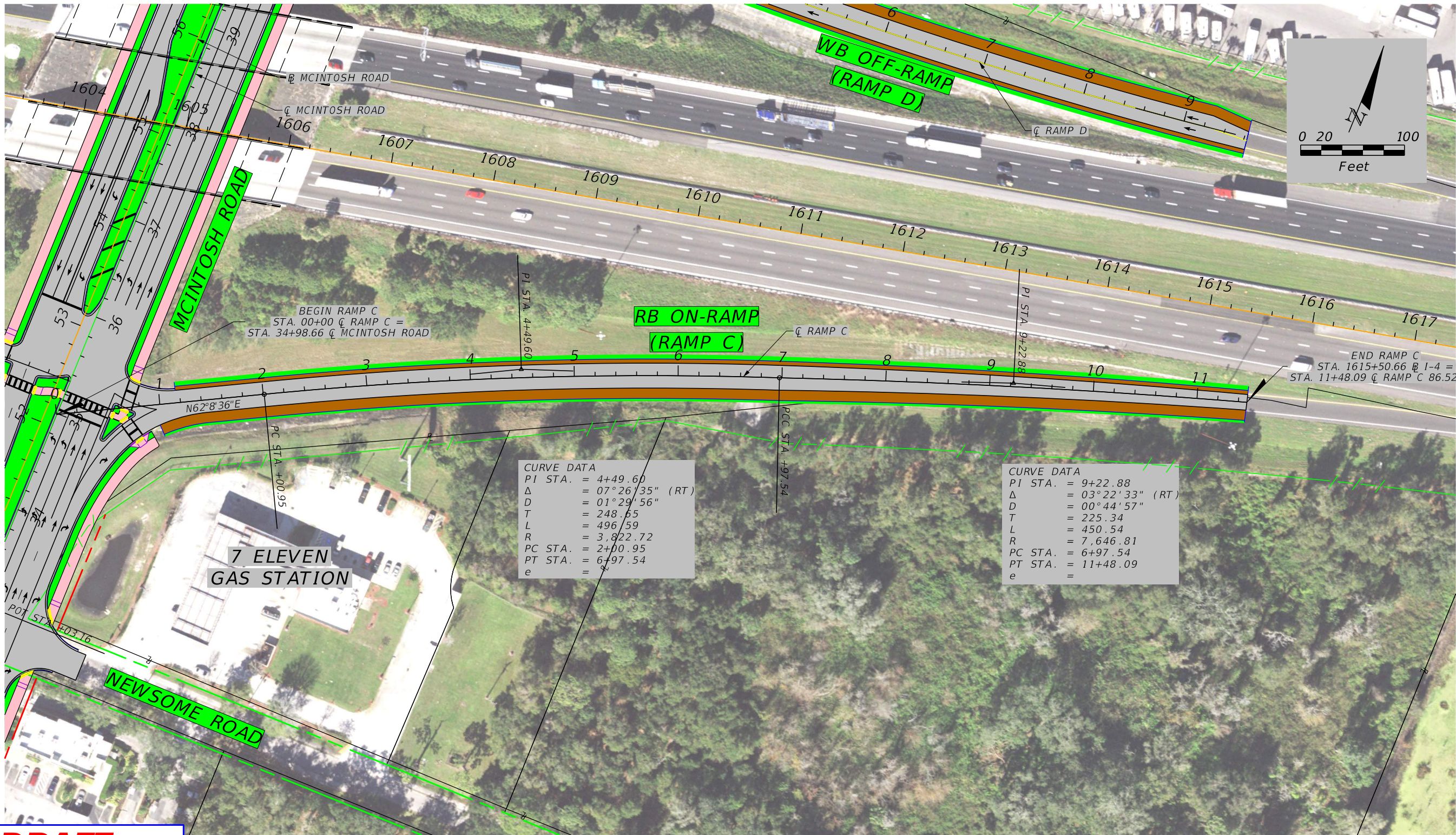
LEGEND

- B BUSINESS RELOCATION
- R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROW
- - - EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
- PROPOSED SOD
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
- PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			ENGINEER OF RECORD		MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS	SHEET NO. 10
ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID	REJA E. RABBI, P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 84637 CDM SMITH 4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450 TAMPA, FL 33607			
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01				



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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B BUSINESS RELOCATION
- R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING L/A ROW
- PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- PROPOSED ROW

- IMPROVEMENTS
- PROPOSED SOD
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
- PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD

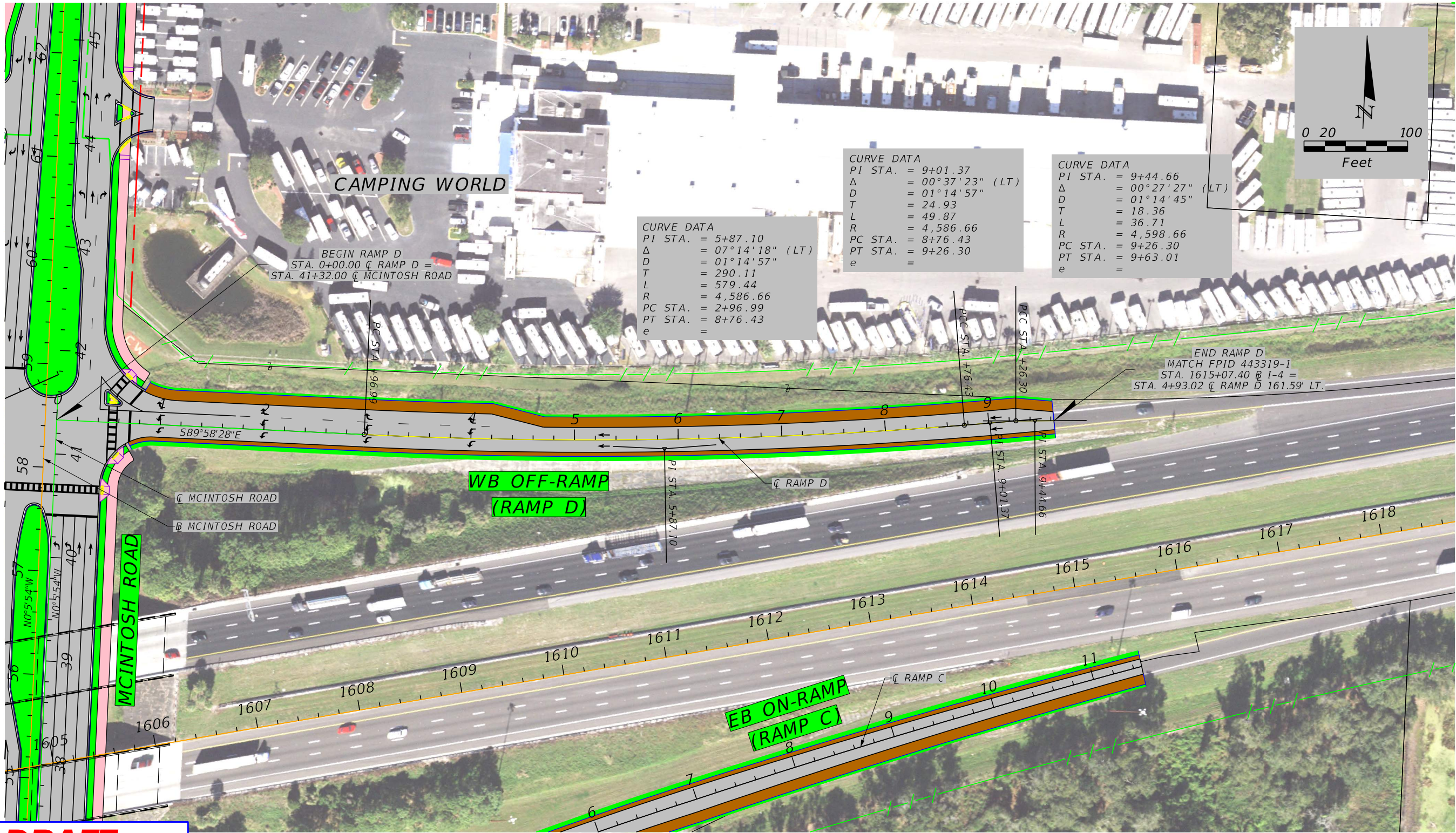
REJA E. RABBI, P.E.
LICENSE NUMBER: 84637
CDM SMITH
4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450
TAMPA, FL 33607

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
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PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subject to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

B	BUSINESS RELOCATION	---	PROPERTY LINE		IMPROVEMENTS
R	RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION	---	EXISTING ROW		PROPOSED SOD
		---	EXISTING L/A ROW		PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
		---	PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL		PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
		---	PROPOSED ROW		PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD	
REJA E. RABBI, P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 84637 CDM SMITH 4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450 TAMPA, FL 33607	

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
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PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

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These maps are provided for informational and planning purposes only. All information is subjected to change.
Dated 05/08/24

LEGEND

- B** BUSINESS RELOCATION
R RESIDENTIAL RELOCATION

- PROPERTY LINE
- - - EXISTING ROW
- - - EXISTING L/A ROW
- - - PROPOSED GRAVITY WALL
- - - PROPOSED ROW

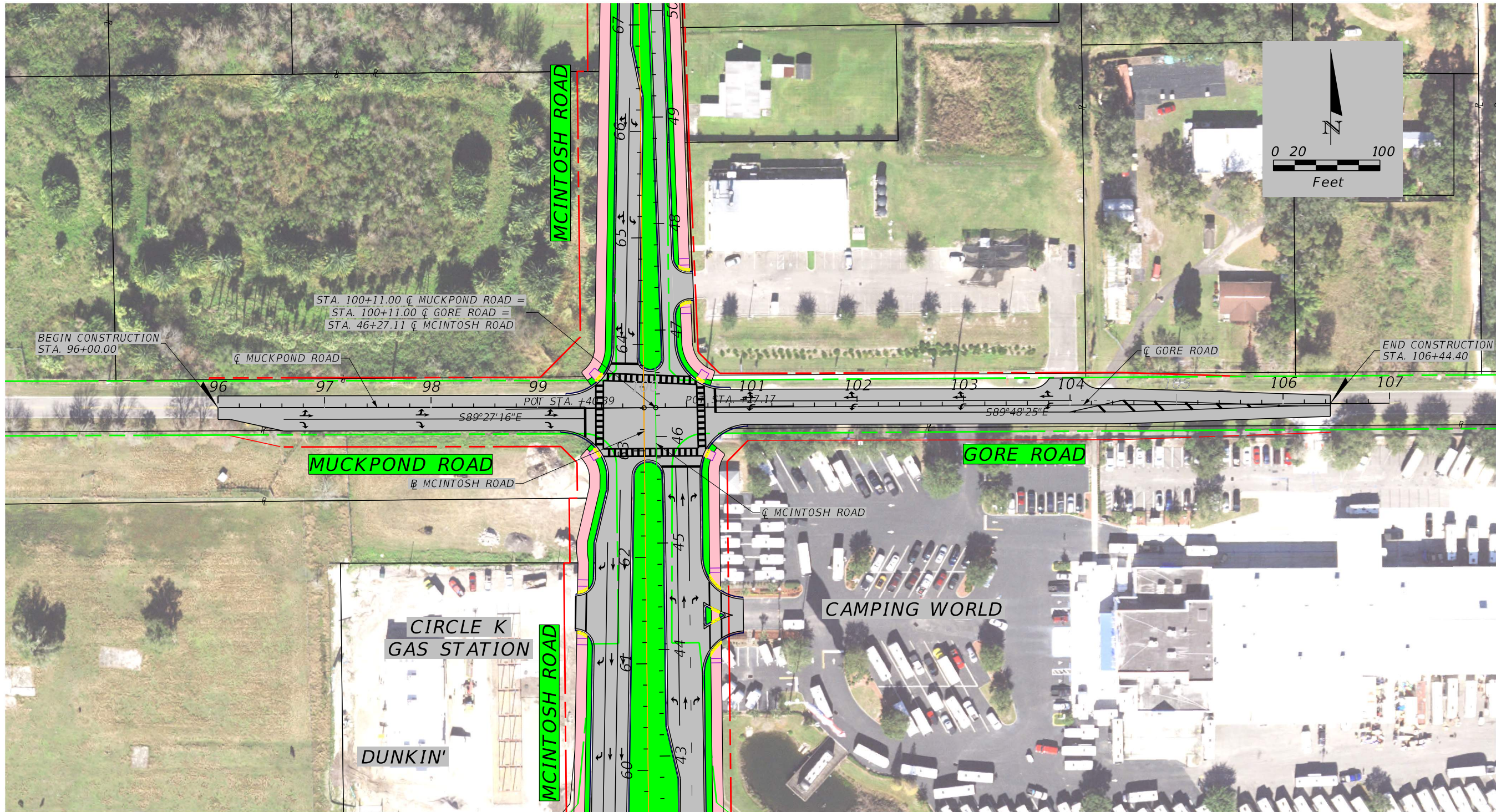
- IMPROVEMENTS
PROPOSED SOD
PROPOSED TRAFFIC SEPARATOR
PROPOSED PAVED SHOULDER
PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
N/A	HILLSBOROUGH	447157-1-52-01

ENGINEER OF RECORD	
REJA E. RABBI, P.E. LICENSE NUMBER: 84637 CDM SMITH 4010 W. BOY SCOUT BLVD. STE. 450 TAMPA, FL 33607	

MCINTOSH RD. PD&E STUDY
FROM S. OF US 92 TO N. OF I-4
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.
13



APPENDIX B
Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 **HI13604**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name US 92/SR 600 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Dover In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 28S Range 21E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

A segment approximately 535 ft long and 75 ft wide, intersecting with McIntosh Road. The segment within the APE is an undivided two-lane roadway with turning lanes at the intersection.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1926 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

1. Twentieth C American

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The segment of US 92/SR 600 within the APE was widened/reconfigured in ca. 1987 to accommodate turning lanes at the intersection with McIntosh Road and no longer reflects the historic appearance (FDOT 1987).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐library research☐building permits☐Sanborn maps☐FL State Archives/photo collection☐city directory☐occupant/owner interview☐plat maps☒property appraiser / tax records☐newspaper files☐neighbor interview☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)☐cultural resource survey☐historic photos☐interior inspection☐HABS/HAER record search☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>; FDOT: Aerial Photograph. 10-22-87, PD-3620-12-22. APLUS, Tallahassee.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEPotentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The linear resource has been altered and no longer retains historic paving/markings. In addition, the linear resource is a common transportation route found in FL that has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. _____

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one locationMaintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107

2) Document type _____

Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. FinchAffiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED****③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.**④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS** (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



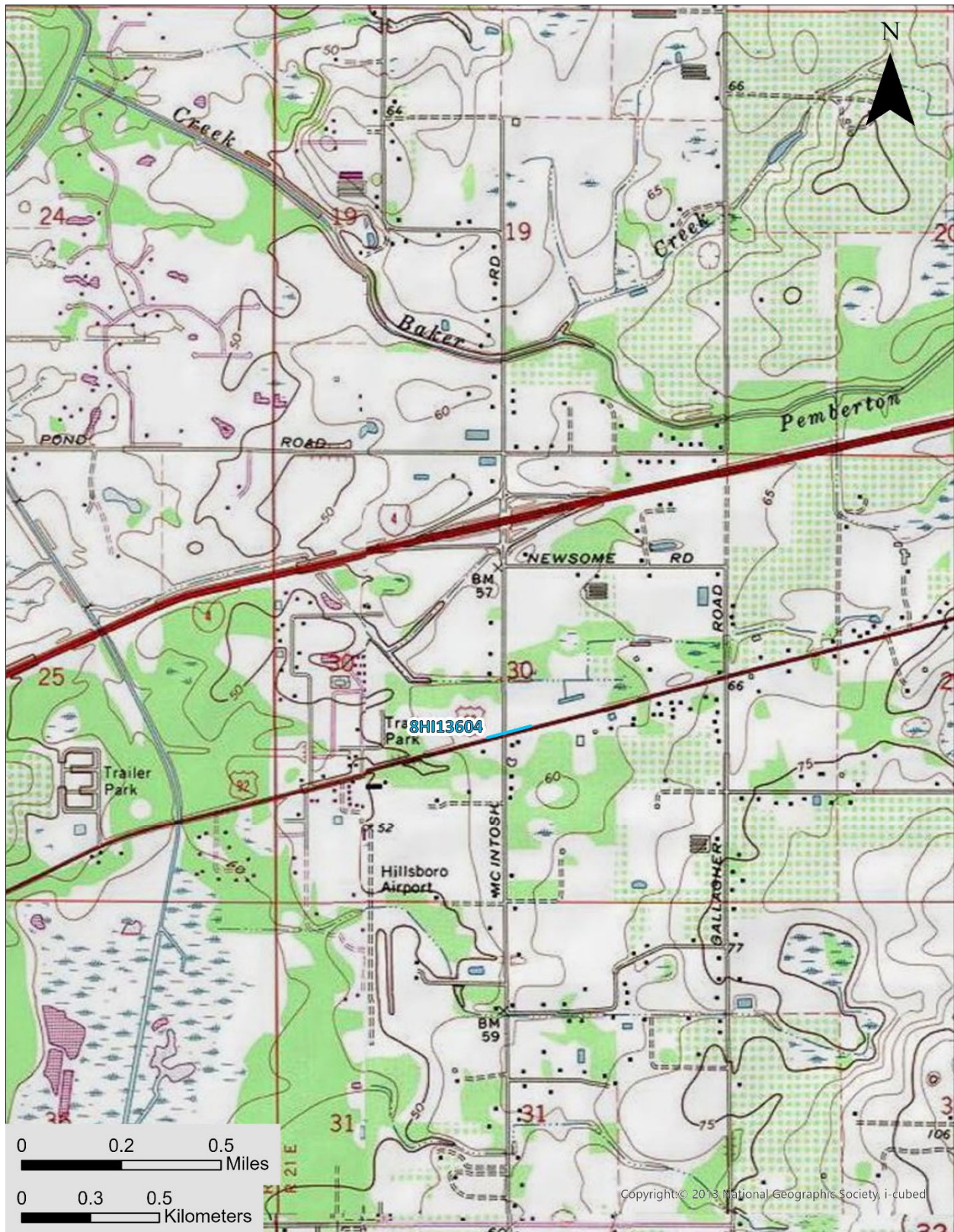


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 30





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **HI15616**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder# _____

☒ Original
☐ Update

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Baker Creek Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒ canal ☐ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☒ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Dover In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 28S Range 21E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

A segment approximately 519 ft long and 15 ft wide, flowing east-west beneath McIntosh Road to the north of US 92 and south of the Interstate 4 interchange.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1938 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The Baker Creek Canal was dredged in ca. 1938 or earlier and spans from Baker Creek in the west to south of US 92 in the east (USDA 1938). The canal has steep earthen banks that are heavily overgrown with surrounding vegetation.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐library research☐building permits☐Sanborn maps☐FL State Archives/photo collection☐city directory☐occupant/owner interview☐plat maps☒property appraiser / tax records☐newspaper files☐neighbor interview☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)☐cultural resource survey☐historic photos☐interior inspection☐HABS/HAER record search☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

PALMM, accessible online at: <http://palmm.fcla.edu/>; USDA: 11-23-1938, BQF-3-143. PALMM, Gainesville.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCEPotentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout Florida, is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments****① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED****③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.**④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS** (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



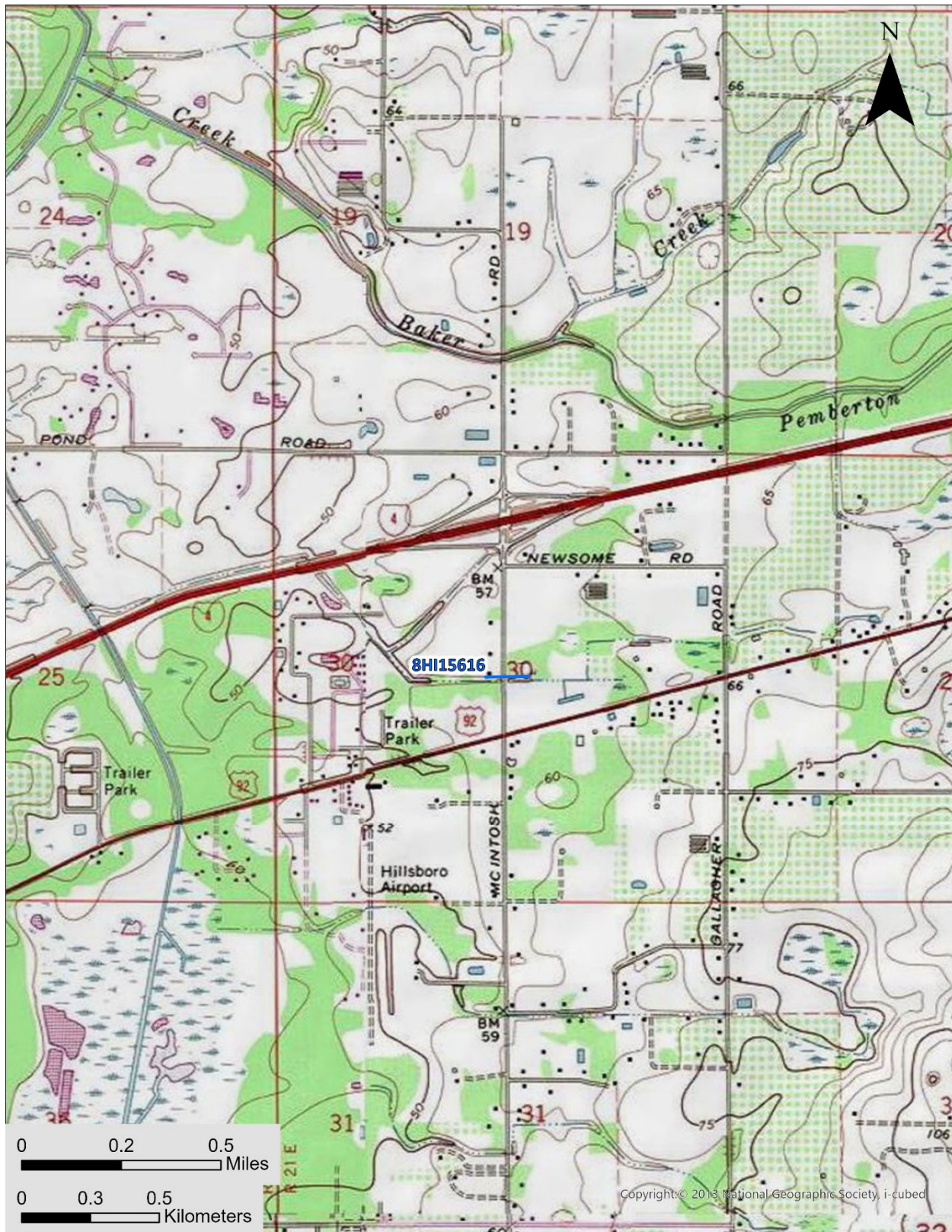


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15617**
 Field Date **2-20-2024**
 Form Date **3-1-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **4225 McIntosh Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number **4225** Direction _____ Street Name **McIntosh** Street Type **Road** Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **PLANT CITY WEST** USGS Date **1975** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Seffner** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Hillsborough**
 Township **28S** Range **21E** Section **30** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **U-30-28-21-ZZZ-000003-79400.0** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **3777651** Northing **3099082**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1910** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1910** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Siding, windows**
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **E ELEV**
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Tomberly Farms, LLC (2020); Mark Shelton (2002); James Moody (1988); Linda & Amos Bingham

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Frame Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Irregular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. **Asbestos** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. **Gable** 2. **Shed** 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. **Sheet metal:5V crimp** 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

DHS, wood, single, paired, 9/1; SHS, vinyl, single, grouped (3), 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, wooden eave brackets, wood window/door trim, foundation lattice, rect. gable vents

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

ca. 1928 residence (not visible from public ROW)

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single replacement door w/ paneling, beneath a front gable roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a front gable roof w/ squared wooden supports and railings

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ shed roof addition on the E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

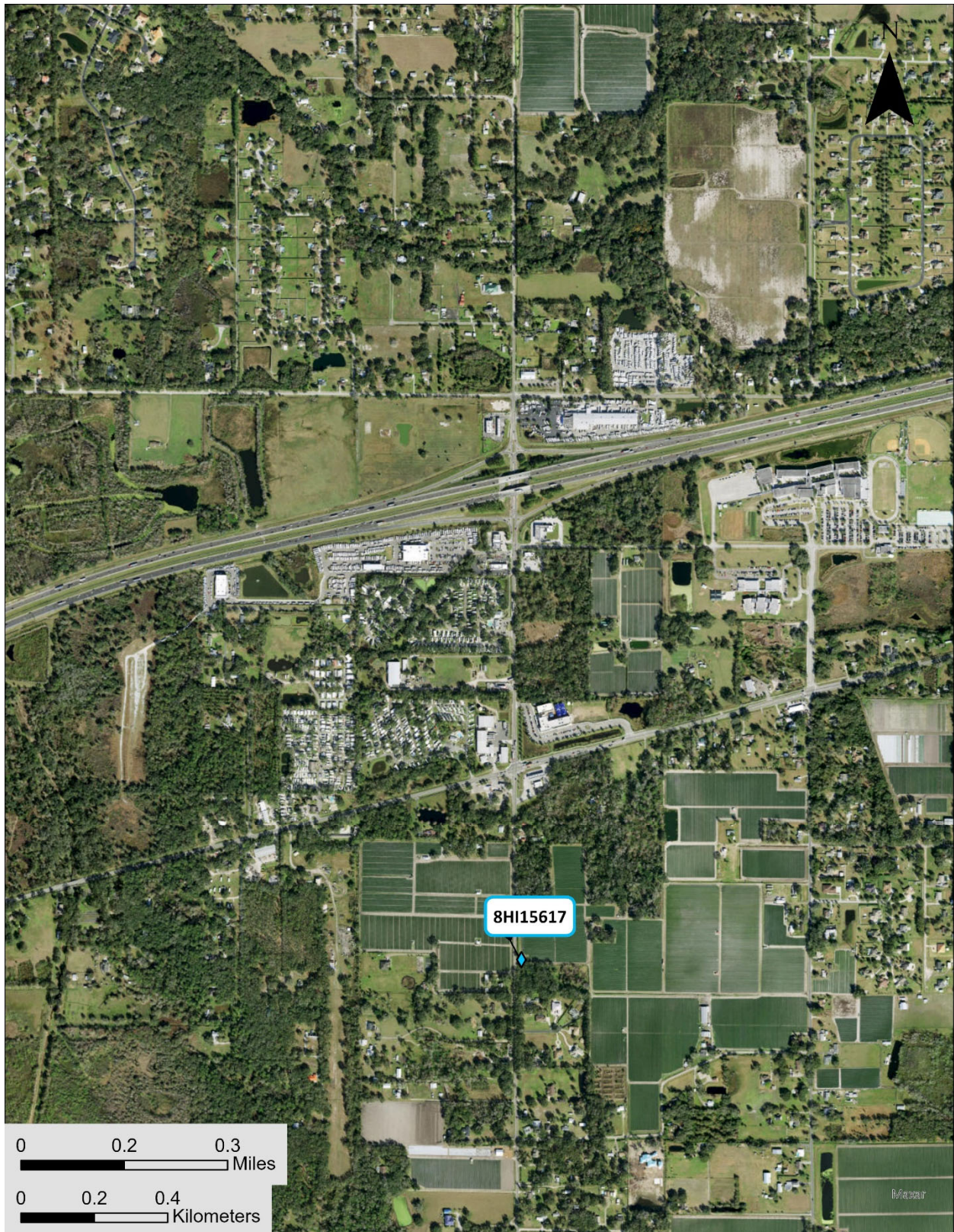


PHOTOGRAPHS



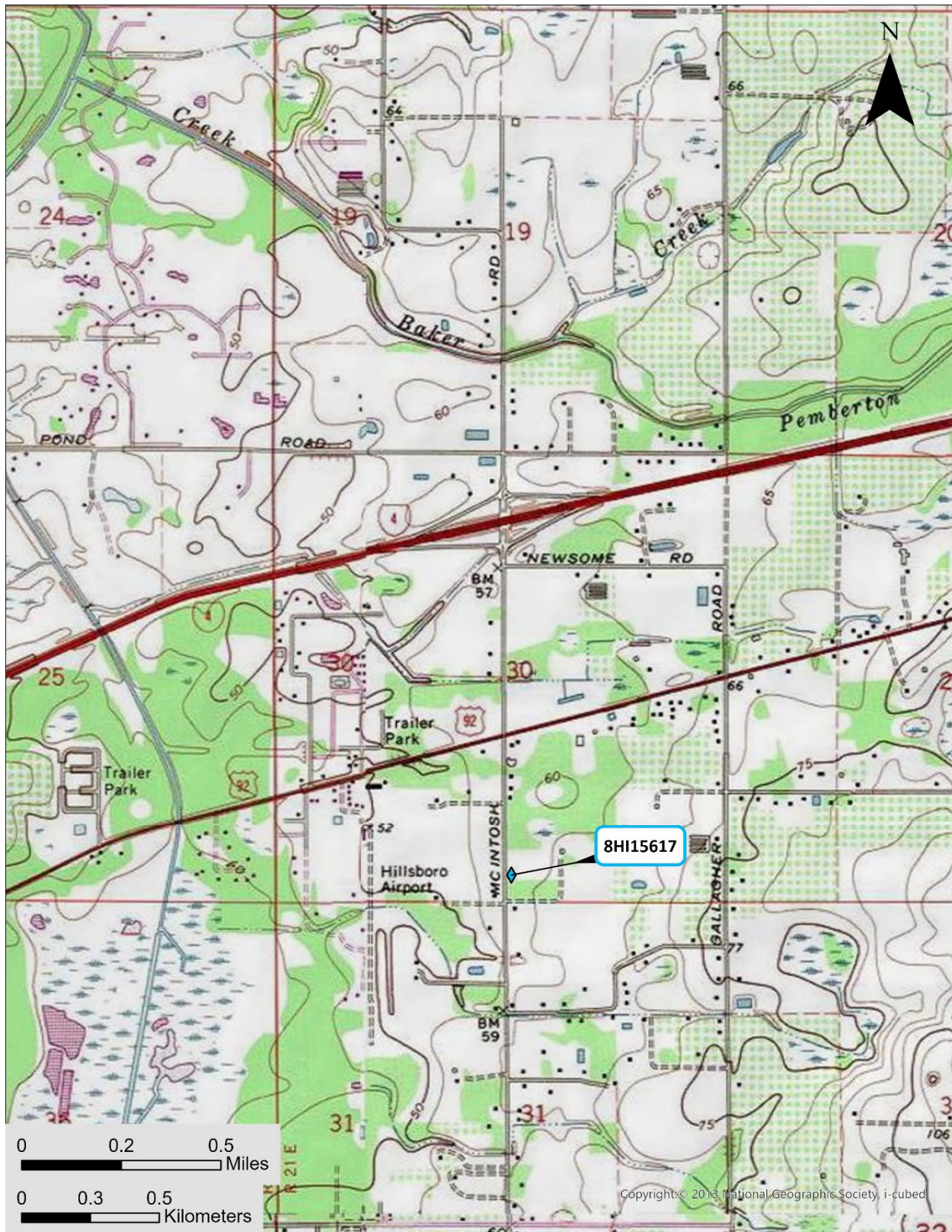


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15618**
 Field Date **2-20-2024**
 Form Date **3-1-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) **4303 McIntosh Road** Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name **CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County** Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☒ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number **4303** Direction _____ Street Name **McIntosh** Street Type **Road** Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **PLANT CITY WEST** USGS Date **1975** Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Dover** In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County **Hillsborough**
 Township **28S** Range **21E** Section **30** ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # **U-30-28-21-ZZZ-000003-79340.0** Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting **3777659** Northing **3099406**
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: **1960** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use **Residence, private** From (year): **1960** To (year): **CURR**
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature **Roofing, siding, windows**
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
4303 McIntosh, LLC (2018); Maria Aleman (2017); Clyde Terry (1977); Florrie Parrish

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

DESCRIPTION

Style **Frame Vernacular** Exterior Plan **Rectangular** Number of Stories **1**
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Stucco** **2. Wood/Plywood** **3. _____**
 Roof Type(s) **1. Gable** **2. Shed** **3. _____**
 Roof Material(s) **1. Other** **2. _____** **3. Sheet metal: ribbed**
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) **1. _____** **2. _____**

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, rectangular gable vent, stucco trim around windows/doors

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

Non-historic mobile home

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset leaded light, beneath a shed roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, full width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ replacement roofing, siding, and windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P211072) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

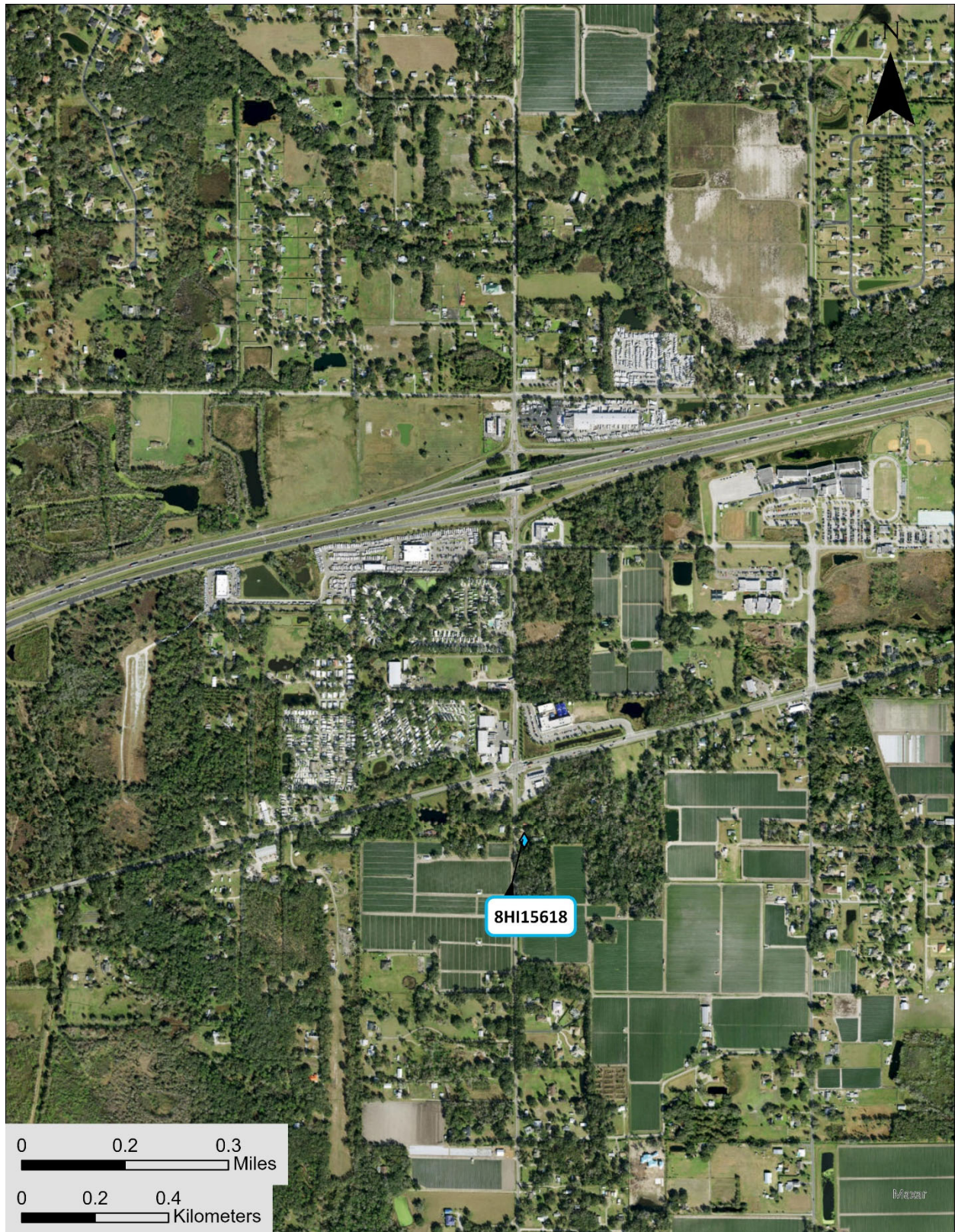


PHOTOGRAPHS



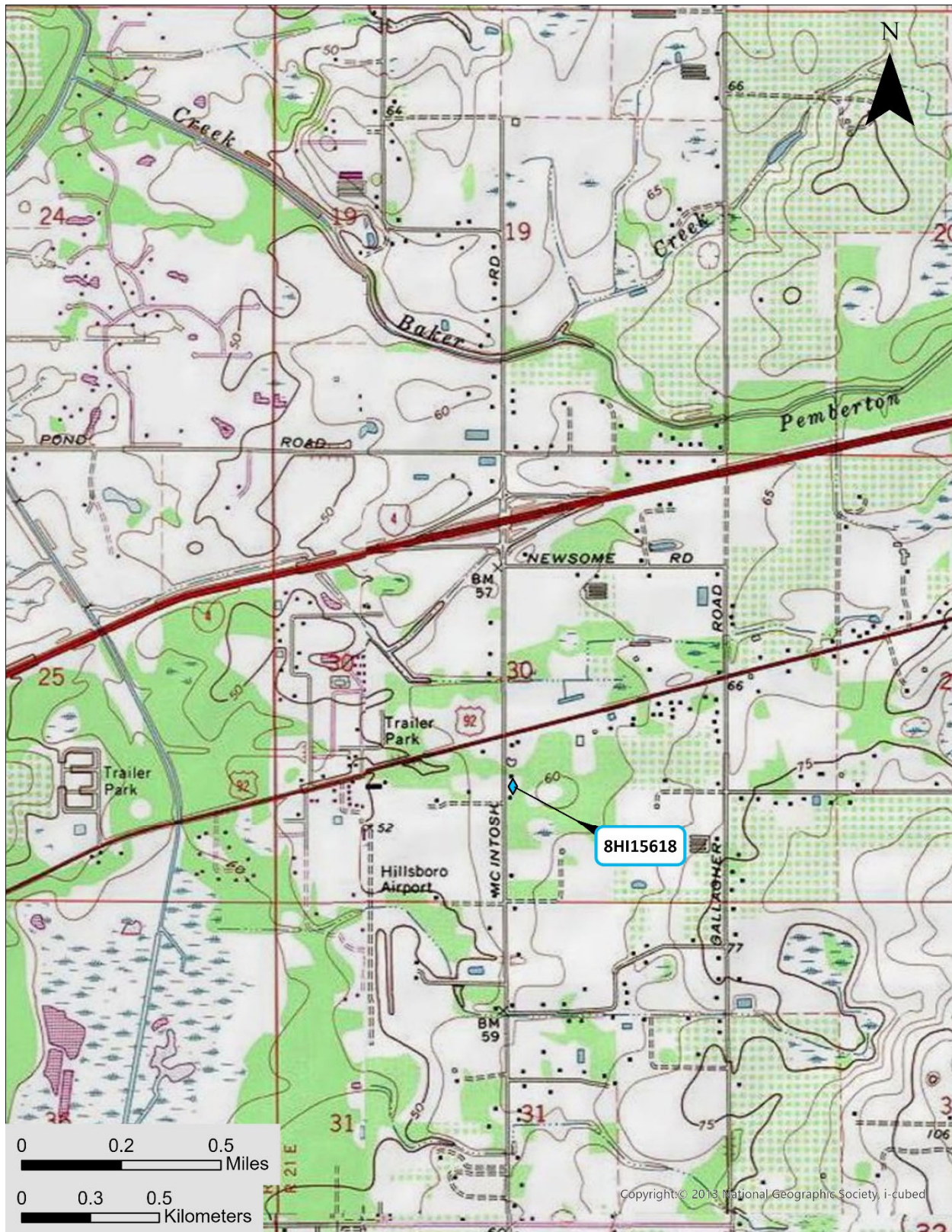


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15619**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4310 McIntosh Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 4310 Direction _____ Street Name McIntosh Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dover In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 28S Range 21E Section 30 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # U-30-28-21-ZZZ-000003-78860.0 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 3777599 Northing 3099432
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1952 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, encl. carport
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature N & W ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Patrick Hester & Joanne Phillips (1998); Cyanne & Burton Lee Hosey, II (1996); Ralph & Ethel Payne

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Sheet metal: ribbed
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, single, 1/1; Picture, metal, single, central fixed pane flanked w/ 1/1 SHS units

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, scored stucco (horizontal lines), decorative metal porch supports (scroll detail)

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door, beneath the principal roof

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

E/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ metal scroll porch supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed carport on the N end of the E ELEV. A shed roof carport addition is on the N ELEV and an addition is also located on the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

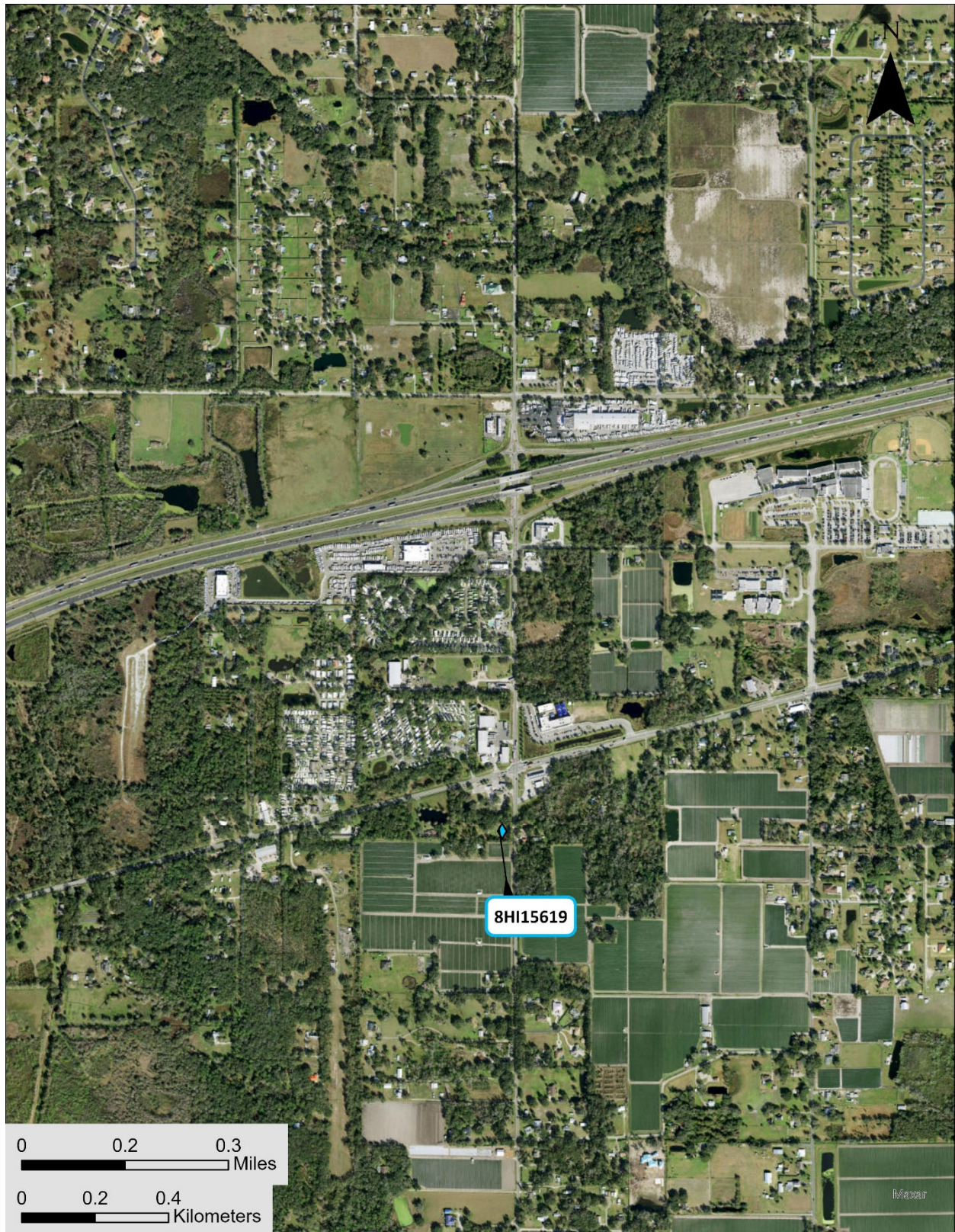


PHOTOGRAPHS



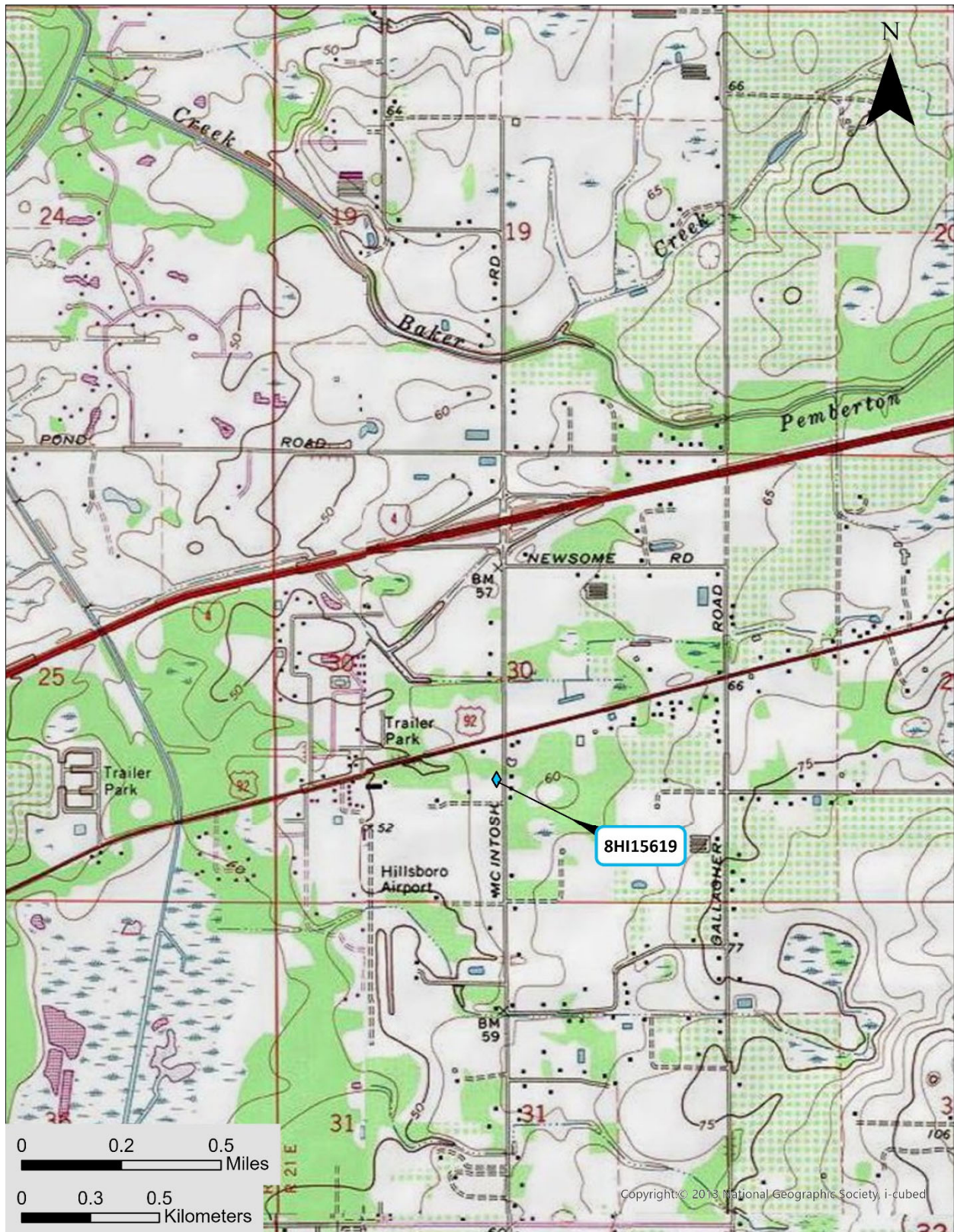


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15620**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 12936 Gore Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 12936 Gore Road _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dover In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 28S Range 21E Section 19 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # U-19-28-21-ZZZ-000003-64670.0 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 3777812 Northing 3100645
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1962 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, encl. carport
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Hong Chen & Dehuang Wang (2005); Ruby O'Bryan (1996); Gladys & John Peek

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Vinyl 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, grouped (3), 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, rectangular gable vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic utility shed and detached garage

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ metal security door, beneath a gable roof

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

S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof w/ squared wooden porch supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an integrated carport on the W end of the S ELEV that has been enclosed w/ vinyl siding.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

- Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
- Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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

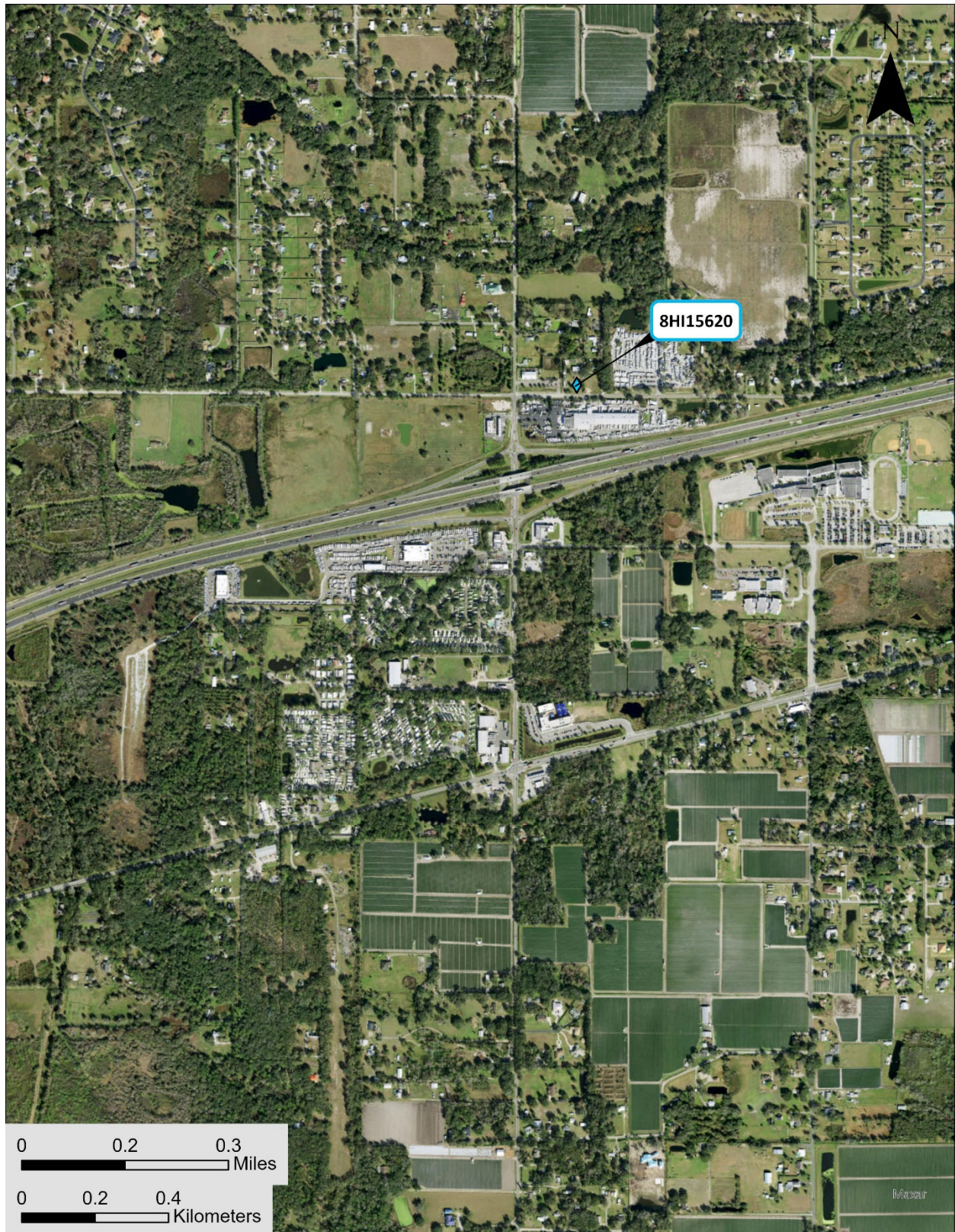


PHOTOGRAPHS



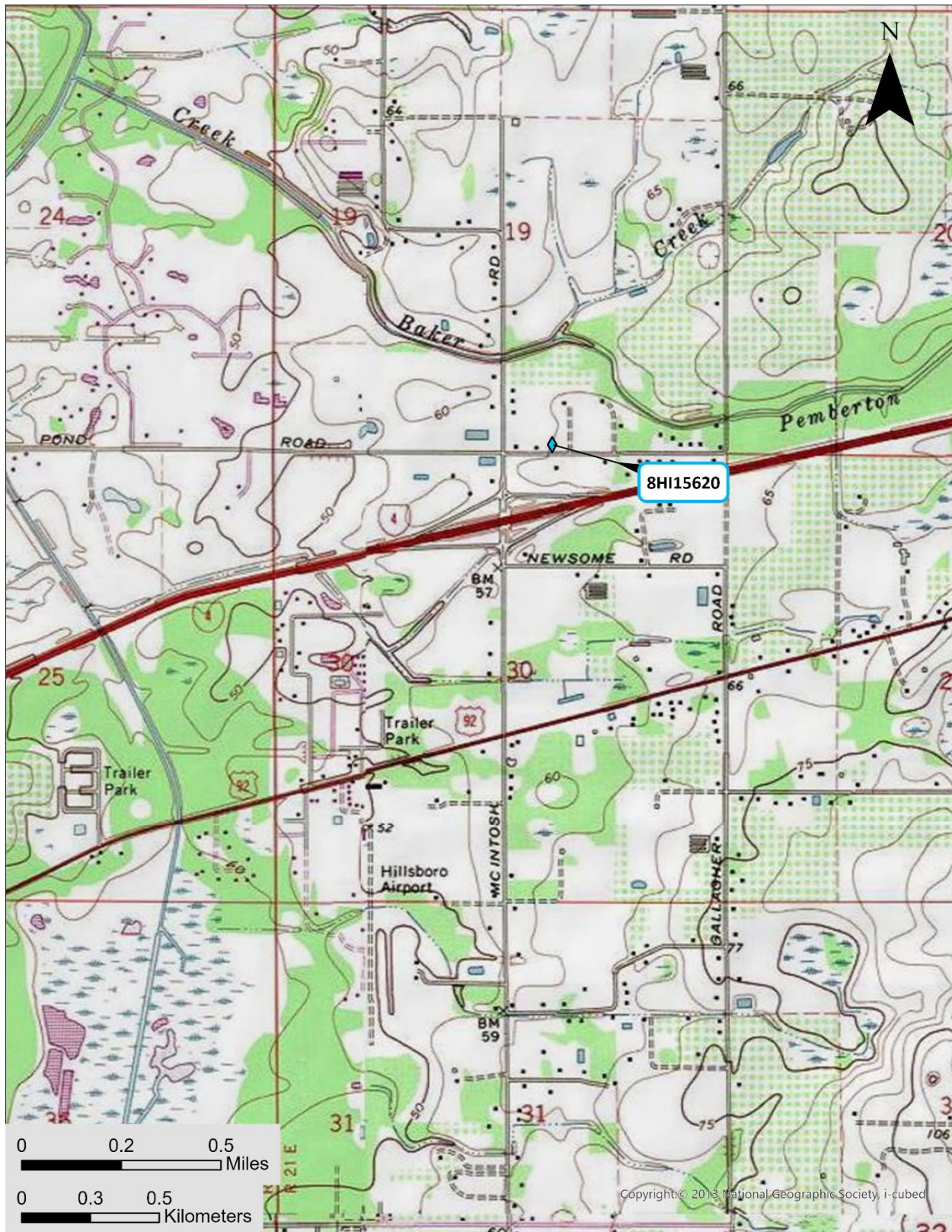


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 19



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15621**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9239 McIntosh Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 9239 Direction _____ Street Name McIntosh Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dover In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 28S Range 21E Section 19 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # U-19-28-21-ZZZ-000003-64630.0 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 37776776 Northing 311007771
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature E ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Clifford & Willa Powell (1993); Marshall Sanders & Diana Keating

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Vinyl 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. Gable 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, single, paired, 1/1; Awning, metal, paired, 4-stacked; Jalousie, metal, single, 10-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, metal clamshell awnings, large rectangular gable vent, scored stucco (horizontal lines)

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

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling, inset fanlight, and metal frame screen door, beneath the principal roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a large scale gable roof addition on the E ELEV.

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

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____**DOCUMENTATION**

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

- Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
- Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments**① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED****② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)**③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



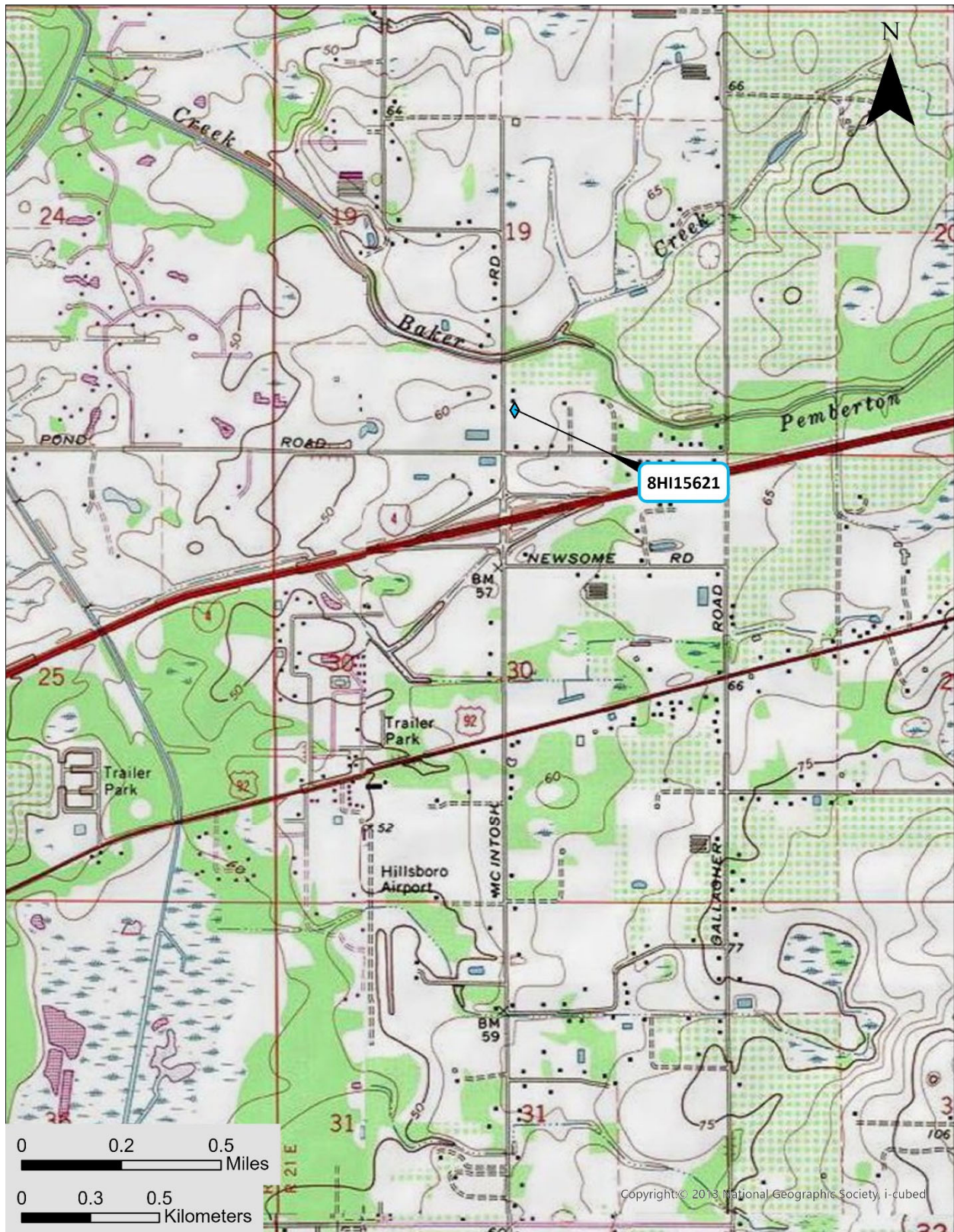


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 19



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15622**
 Field Date 2-20-2024
 Form Date 3-1-2024
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9309 McIntosh Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 9309 McIntosh Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dover In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 28S Range 21E Section 19 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # U-19-28-21-ZZZ-000003-64590.0 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 3777679 Northing 3100846
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1960 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, encl. carport
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature N & W ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Angela Redmond (2018); Leslie Yancey (1998); Mildred & Cullen Waters

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. Shed
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. Built-up 3. Sheet metal:standing seam
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, brick windowsills and lintels, faux shutters

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

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset light, beneath a shed roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared metal supports

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a gable roof addition on the N ELEV, a shed roof addition on the W ELEV, and an enclosed carport on the S end of the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
- Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

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

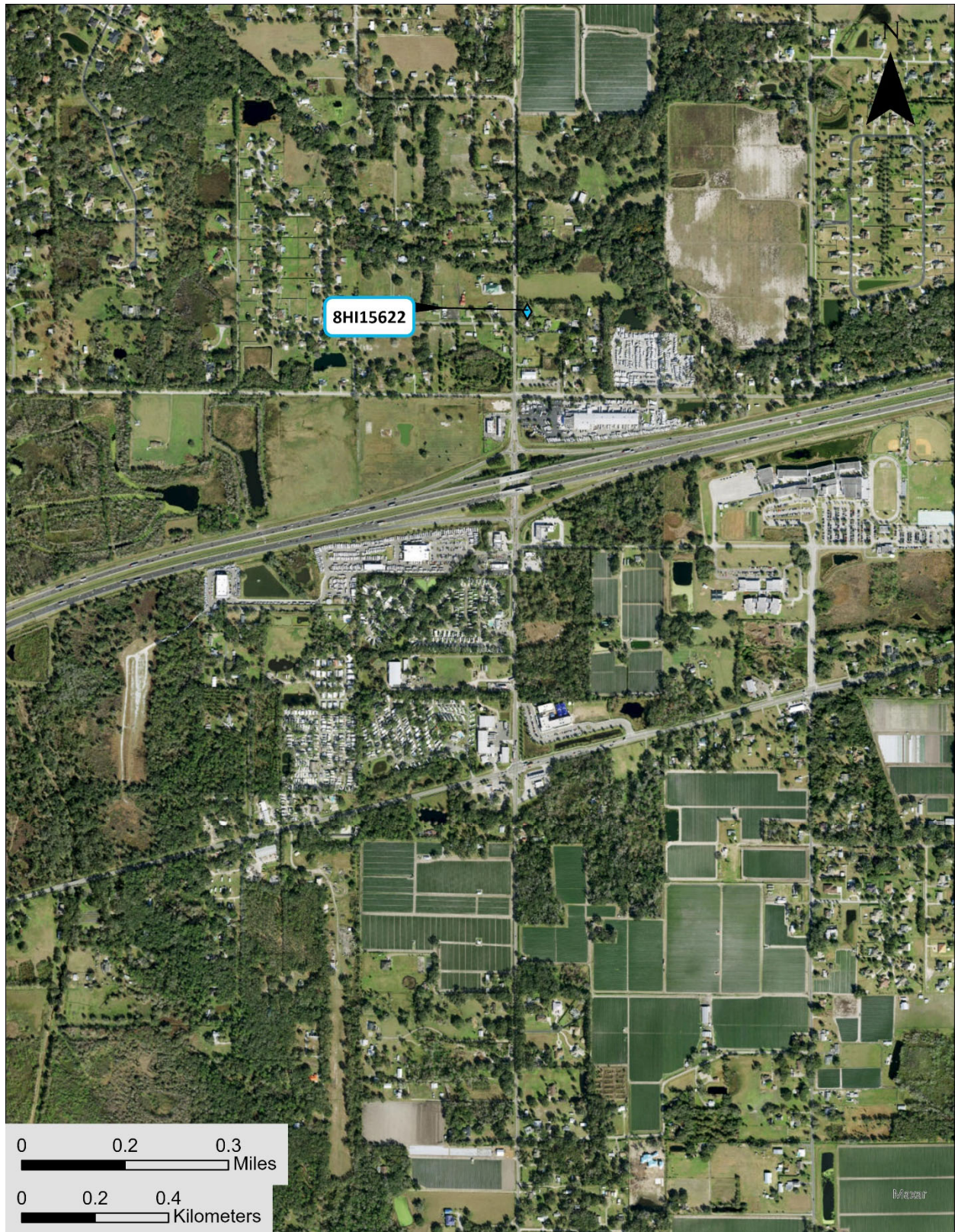


PHOTOGRAPHS



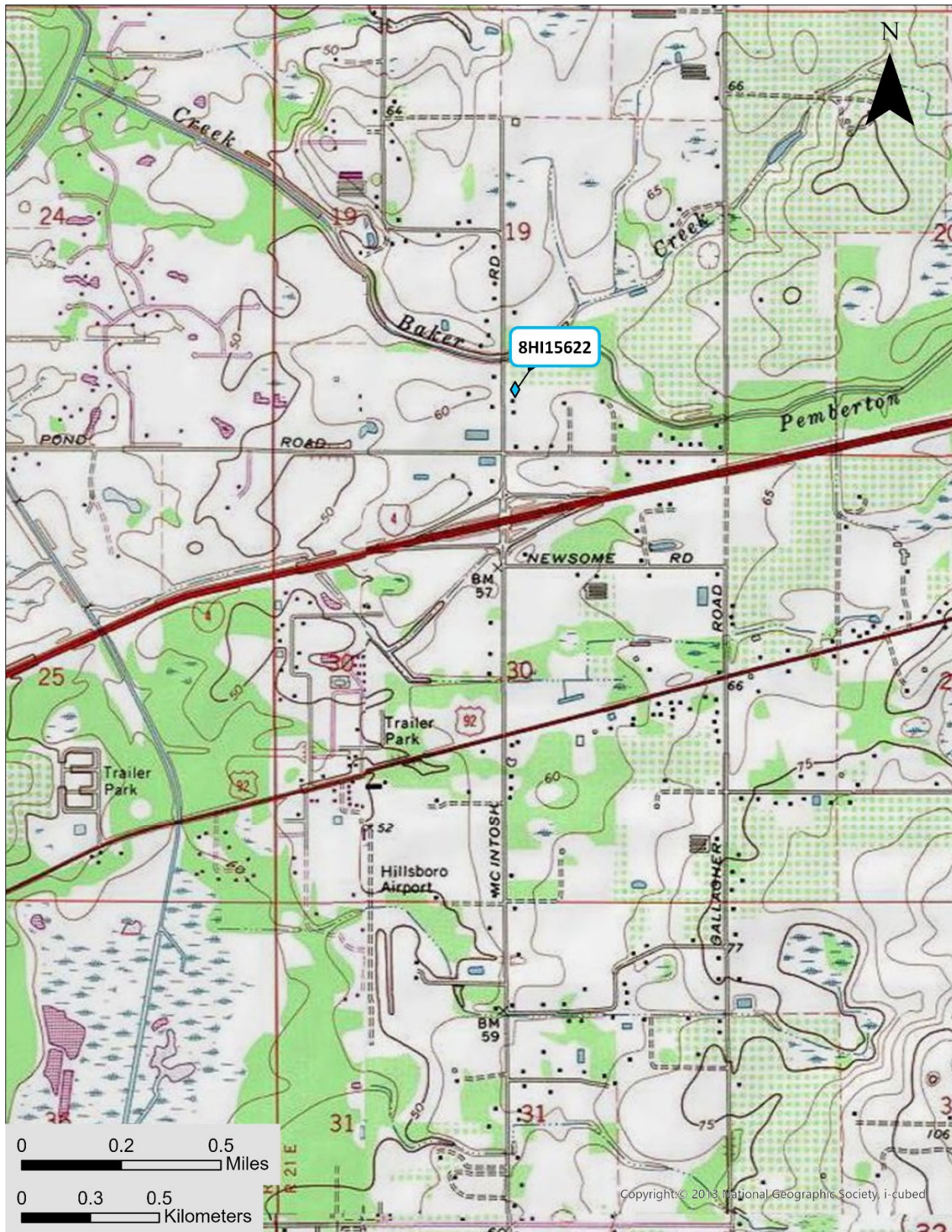


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 19



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15623**
 Field Date **2-20-2024**
 Form Date **3-1-2024**
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9220 McIntosh Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS McIntosh Road, Hillsborough County Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 9220 McIntosh Road
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PLANT CITY WEST USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dover In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 28S Range 21E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # U-19-28-21-2ZT-000000-00004.0 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 3777600 Northing 3100785
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1963 To (year): CURR
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, encl. carport
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature W ELEV
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
John & Tiffany Kutzner (2018); Baby & Bency Makil (2011); Richard & Lynette Herrick (1996); Elinor & F. Eugene Dickey

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1, 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, stucco trim around windows/doors, rectangular gable vent

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door, beneath the principal roof

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed carport on the S end of the E ELEV. A large multi-segment addition is located on the W ELEV, including a gable roof extension and a two-car garage. A secondary entrance was added to the N ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P21107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

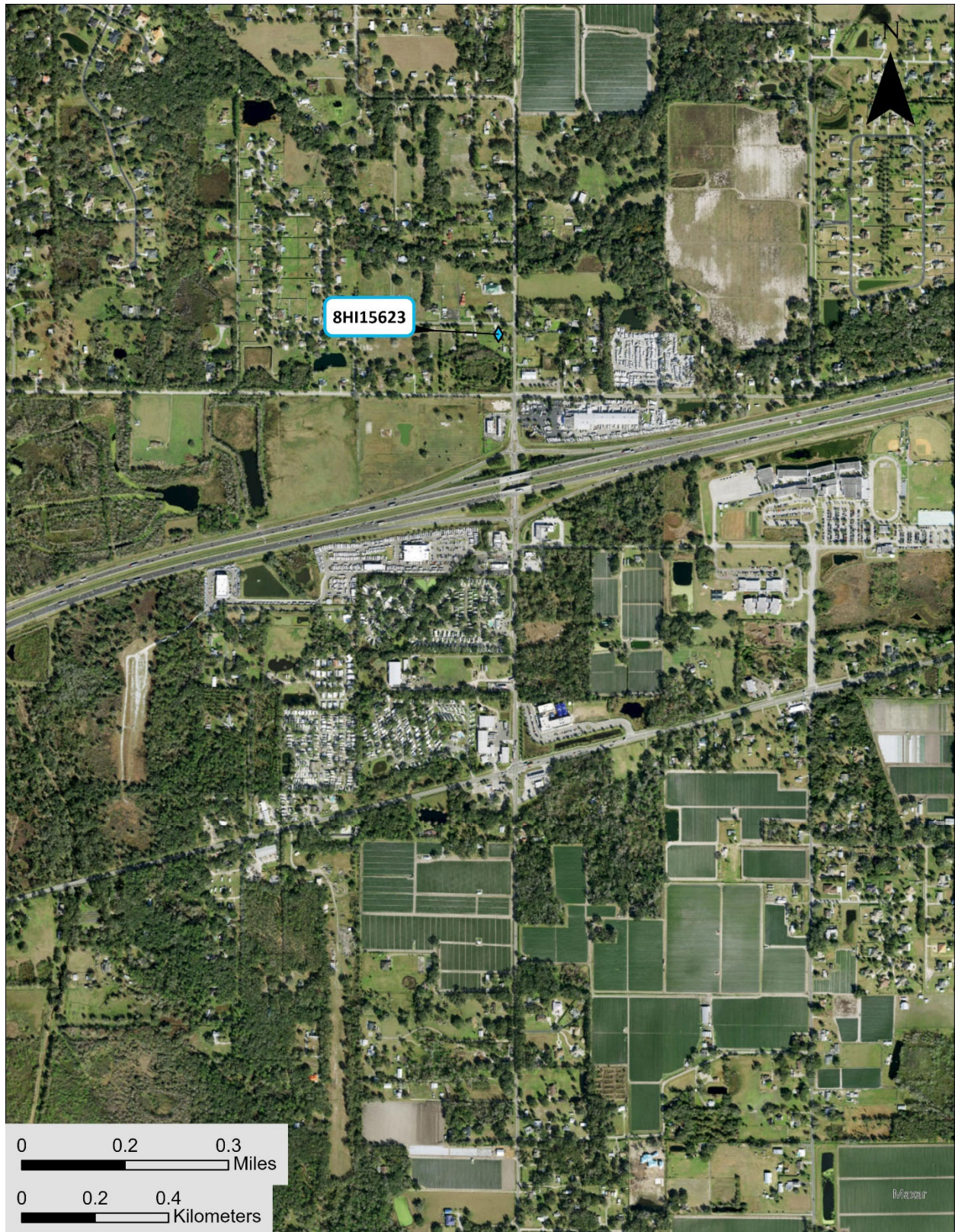


PHOTOGRAPHS



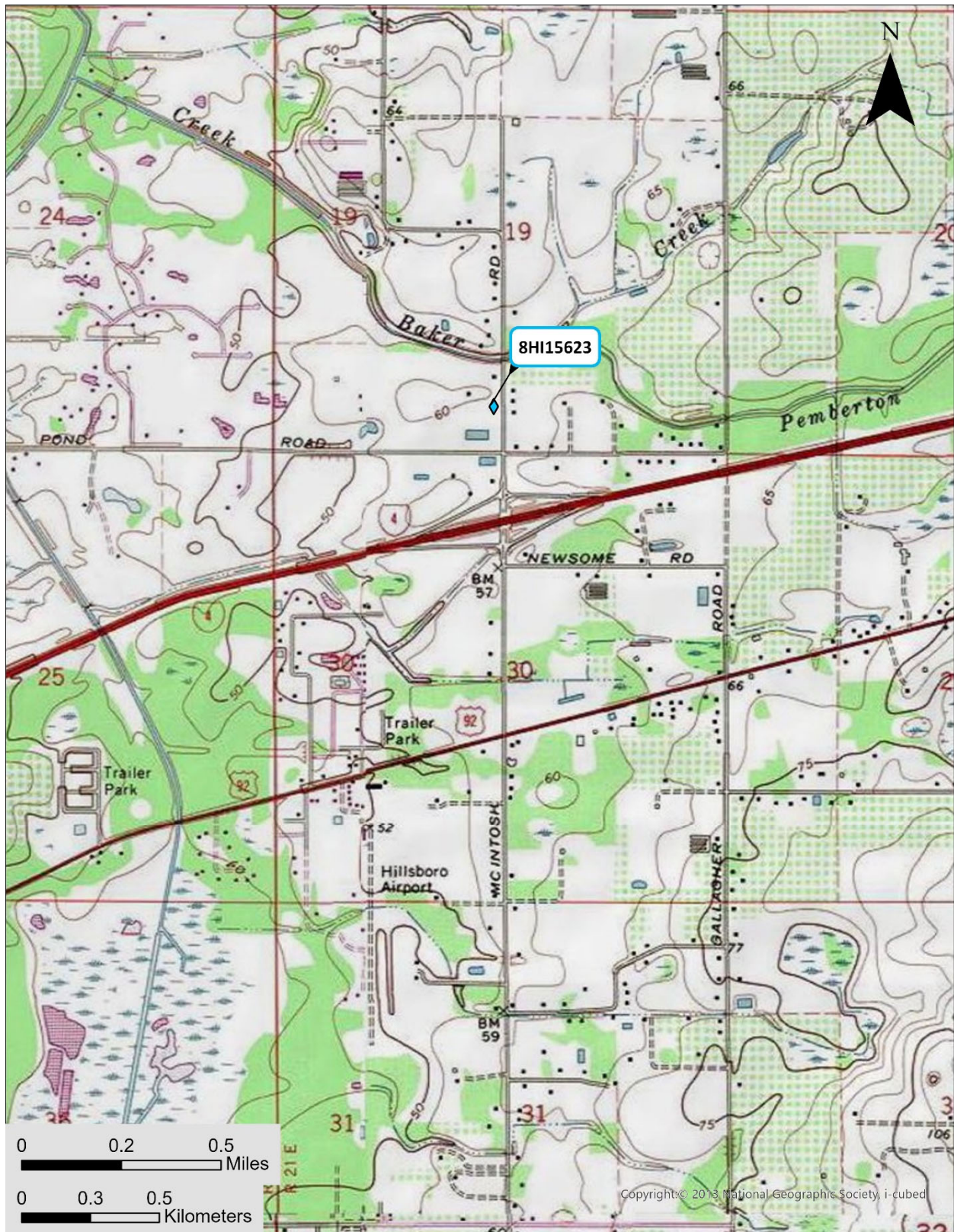


AERIAL MAP





USGS Plant City West
Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Section 19



APPENDIX C
Demolished Building Letter



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

March 5, 2024

Mr. Vincent Birdsong
Supervisor, Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field survey conducted in February 2024 has discovered that the following three historic resources are no longer extant since they were last recorded (**Table 1**). Photographs of the former locations of the resources have been included below (**Photos 1 through 3**).

Table 1. Previously recorded historic resources that have been demolished.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style
8HI05106	NW of McIntosh Road/I-4	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular
8HI08749	12961 Gore Road	ca. 1948	Ranch
8HI08750	13051 Gore Road	ca. 1940	Bungalow



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management



Photo 1. Looking north at the former location of the ca. 1940 Frame Vernacular style building (8HI05106).



Photo 2. Looking south at the former location of 12961 Gore Road (8HI08749).



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management



Photo 3. Looking south at the former location of 13051 Gore Road (8HI08750).

Sincerely,

Savannah Y. Finch
Architectural Historian

APPENDIX D
Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS, McIntosh Road, South of US 92 to North of I-4, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, McIntosh Road from South of US 92 to North of I-4. FPID 447157-1-52-01

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Marion Almy 3. Kimberly Irby
2. Lee Hutchinson 4. Crystal Perrelli

Publication Year 2024

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 73

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

ACI, Sarasota, 2024 P21107

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names

Lee Hutchinson

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization

Archaeological Consultants Inc

City Sarasota

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

1. McIntosh Road 3. Interstate 4 5. 7.
2. US 92/SR 600 4. Dover 6. 8.

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

Name CDM Smith

Organization

Address/Phone/E-mail 2002 N. Lois Avenue, Suite 200, Tampa, Florida 34240

Recorder of Log Sheet

Crystal Perrelli

Date Log Sheet Completed 2-22-2024

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?

☒ No

☐ Yes:

Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name ANTIOCH Year 1944 4. Name Year
2. Name PLANT CITY WEST Year 2021 5. Name Year
3. Name Year 6. Name Year

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-20-2024 End 2-20-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) hectares 73.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: meters 140 feet Length: kilometers 1.03 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research; 18 shovel tests placed at 50 meter intervals and judgmentally; background research; field survey; CRAS report prepared

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 8

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

HI13604

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

HI15616, HI15617, HI15618, HI15619, HI15620, HI15621, HI15622, HI15623


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

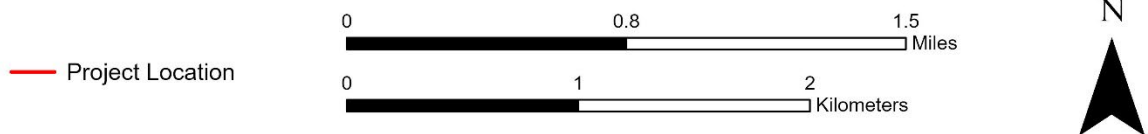
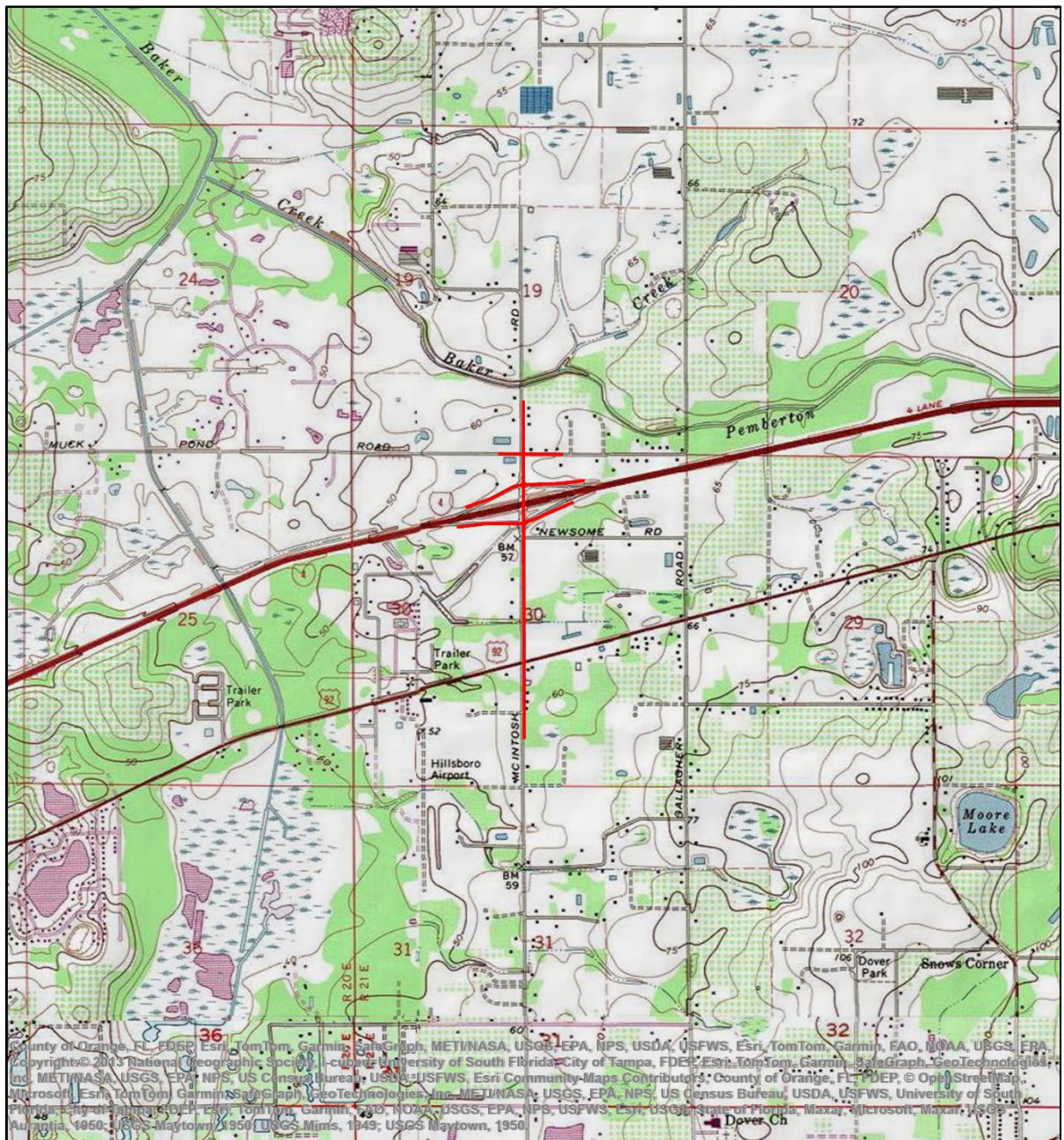
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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



Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Township 28 South, Range 21 East, Sections 19 and 30
 USGS Plant City West, 2013
 Hillsborough County, Florida

McIntosh Road

South of US 92 to north of I-4
 Hillsborough County, Florida
 FPID No: 447157-1-52-01