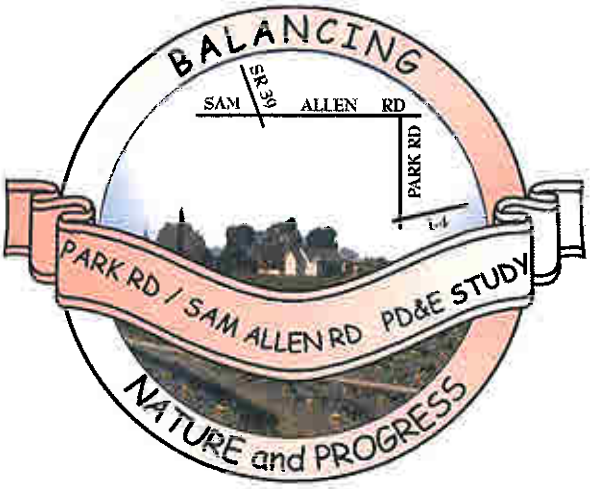
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

Park Road/Sam Allen Road
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
From I-4 to Alexander St. Extension
Hillsborough County, Florida

Work Program Item Number: 257862 1
Federal Aid Project Number: 0295-005

This project evaluates adding through lanes on Park Road from I-4 to Sam Allen Road and Sam Allen Road from Park Road to the proposed Alexander St. extension. The approximate length of the project is 2.5 miles.



March 2003
Revised April 2003

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE PARK ROAD/SAM ALLEN ROAD PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FROM I-4 TO THE ALEXANDER STREET EXTENSION HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Work Program Item Number: 257862 1
Federal Aid Project Number: 0295-005

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) performed a cultural resource assessment survey of Park Road/Sam Allen Road from Interstate 4 (I-4) to the Alexander Street Extension in Hillsborough County, Florida. The purpose of this effort was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effect (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, hereinafter referred to as the NRHP. The cultural resource assessment survey was conducted in November 2002 and February 2003.

Findings:

Archaeological: Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP, indicated that no archaeological sites have been recorded previously within the archaeological APE. In addition, a review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within the project vicinity indicated a variable probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters characterized by small areal extent and low artifact density. As a result of field survey, no new archaeological sites were discovered. A single artifact, also known as an "archaeological occurrence," was identified within the Sam Allen Road right-of-way. This find is not considered significant, and therefore, is not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historical/Architectural: Background research and historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight historic properties (50 years of age or older) along Sam Allen Road. These include four previously recorded Frame Vernacular style residences (8HI5350, -5351, -5352, and -5357) constructed between 1919 and 1943. None was considered eligible for the NRHP (Almy et al. 1992). In addition, four new historic resources (8HI8548, -85549, -8550, and -8551) were recorded. These Frame Vernacular and Ranch style residences, built between 1925 and 1953, exhibit styles which are typical to the area. Most of the buildings have undergone extensive alterations, and the limited research available did not indicate any historical significance. Therefore, none appears eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Thus, no archaeological sites or historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the Park Road/Sam Allen Road PD&E Study APE.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PD&E Study Process

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the improvement of Park Road from I-4 to Sam Allen Road and Sam Allen Road from Park Road to the proposed Alexander Street Extension in Hillsborough County, Florida. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location and limits of the project. The objective of the PD&E process is to provide the documentation necessary to reach a decision on the type, design, and specific location of the improvements identified as being needed. Factors considered include transportation needs, socioeconomic and environmental impacts, and engineering requirements. The process typically includes the preparation of a series of reports that document the analyses that are undertaken for each of these factors. This report documents the results of the cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) component of the PD&E Study.

In general terms, the PD&E Study process involves the following steps: 1) the establishment of project needed; 2) the gathering and analysis of detailed information regarding the natural and cultural features of the study area; 3) the development of several alternatives for meeting the project need; and 4) the selection of a Preferred Alternative. During the process, communication with the affected public is accomplished directly, through public meetings, and indirectly through interaction with elected officials and agency representatives.

1.2 Project Description

Park Road and Sam Allen Road are local roads which act as a connector between the east side of Plant City and SR 39. This route is used by trucks traveling between Plant City and Zephyrhills to the north. The existing roadways are two lane rural roads with four foot paved shoulders. This project is intended to ensure that the capacity of road will be sufficient through the design year 2025. Four travel lanes, two in each direction, are proposed for this project.

1.3 Area of Potential Effect

For the purpose of the archaeological survey, the APE was defined as land within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. For the Park Road portion, improvements primarily will be within the existing 200-foot right-of-way, except where Park Road joins Sam Allen Road. The preferred alternative for the Sam Allen Road portion is the southern alignment. The proposed right-of-way along the south side of Sam Allen Road measures approximately 25 feet. The existing Sam Allen Road right-of-way is variable in width, and measures approximately 120 to 150 feet. The APE for the historical/architectural survey extended approximately 400 feet in each direction from the centerline of the

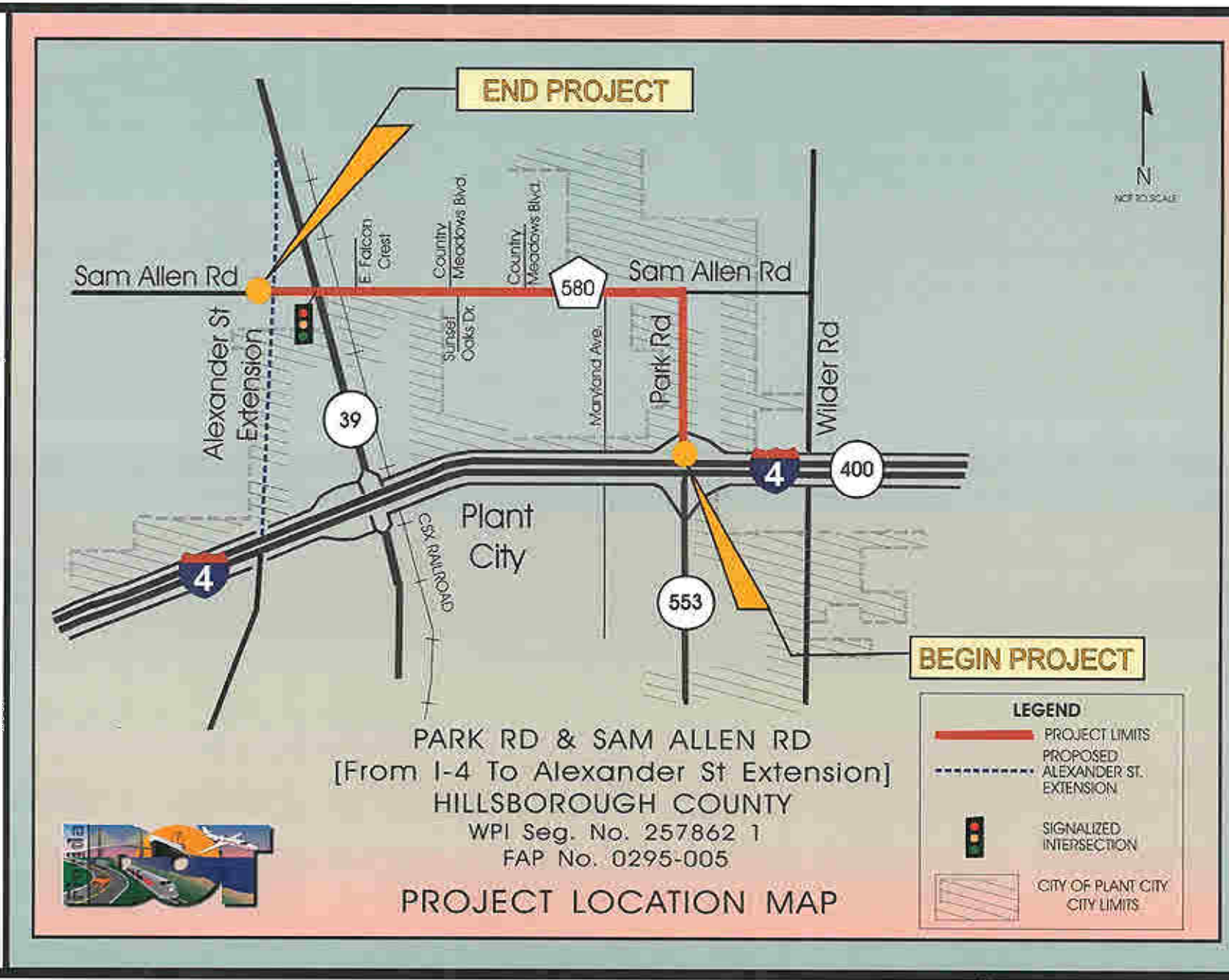

Figure 1.1 Project Location Map.

existing right-of-way. Proposed stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas were not included in this CRAS.

1.4 Purpose

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate, identify, and bound any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources located within the archaeological and historical APE, and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in November 2002 and January 2003. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

This survey was initiated in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained within the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in the "Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources" manual (revised November 1990).

English units of measure are used throughout this report. However, in accordance with standard archaeological convention, metric equivalents are provided in Sections 5 and 6.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location

The Park Road/Sam Allen Road project area is located to the north of I-4 in Sections 15, 16, 17, and 22 of Township 28 South, Range 22 East in Hillsborough County (USGS Plant City East, Fla. 1975, PR 1987, MR 1993; Plant City West, Fla. 1975, MR 1983; Figure 2.1). The general project area is rural, and characterized by low density residential development and agricultural use (Photos 2.1 and 2.2).

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The Park Road/Sam Allen Road project corridor is located in the Southwestern Flatwoods Physiographic District, which is characterized by low plateaus and ridges, flatwoods, prairies, rocklands/marl plains, and a variety of coastal features (Brooks 1982). Geologically, the Hawthorn Formation, a phosphatic sand, clay, marl and sandy limestone composition deposited in the Miocene, underlies the corridor (Puri and Vernon 1964). The topography along the corridor varies from nearly level to steeply sloping, with elevations ranging from 100 to 125 feet mean sea level (AMSL).

2.3 Lithic Resources

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the prehistoric people that lived in this part of Florida. Due to the highly acidic nature of Florida soils, preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor. Thus, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most prevalent archaeological material present at inland prehistoric sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering, and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the production of tools for working bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980).

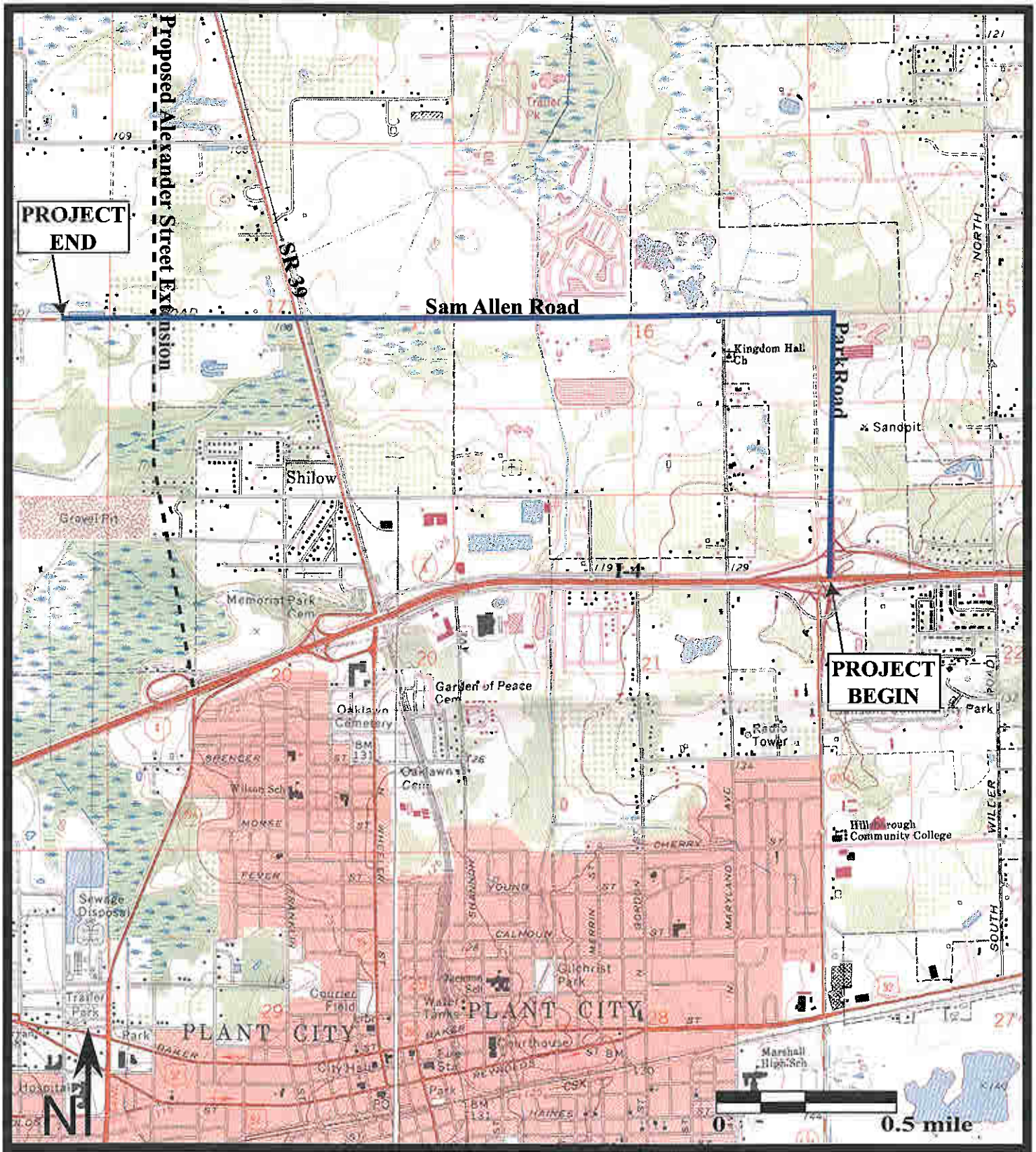

Figure 2.1 Location and Environmental Setting of the Park Road/Sam Allen Road PD&E Study Project, Hillsborough County. Township 28 South, Range 22 East (USGS Plant City West, Fla. 1975, MR 1983 and Plant City East, Fla. 1975, PR 1987, MR 1993).

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Photo 2.1. Looking East Along Sam Allen Road.

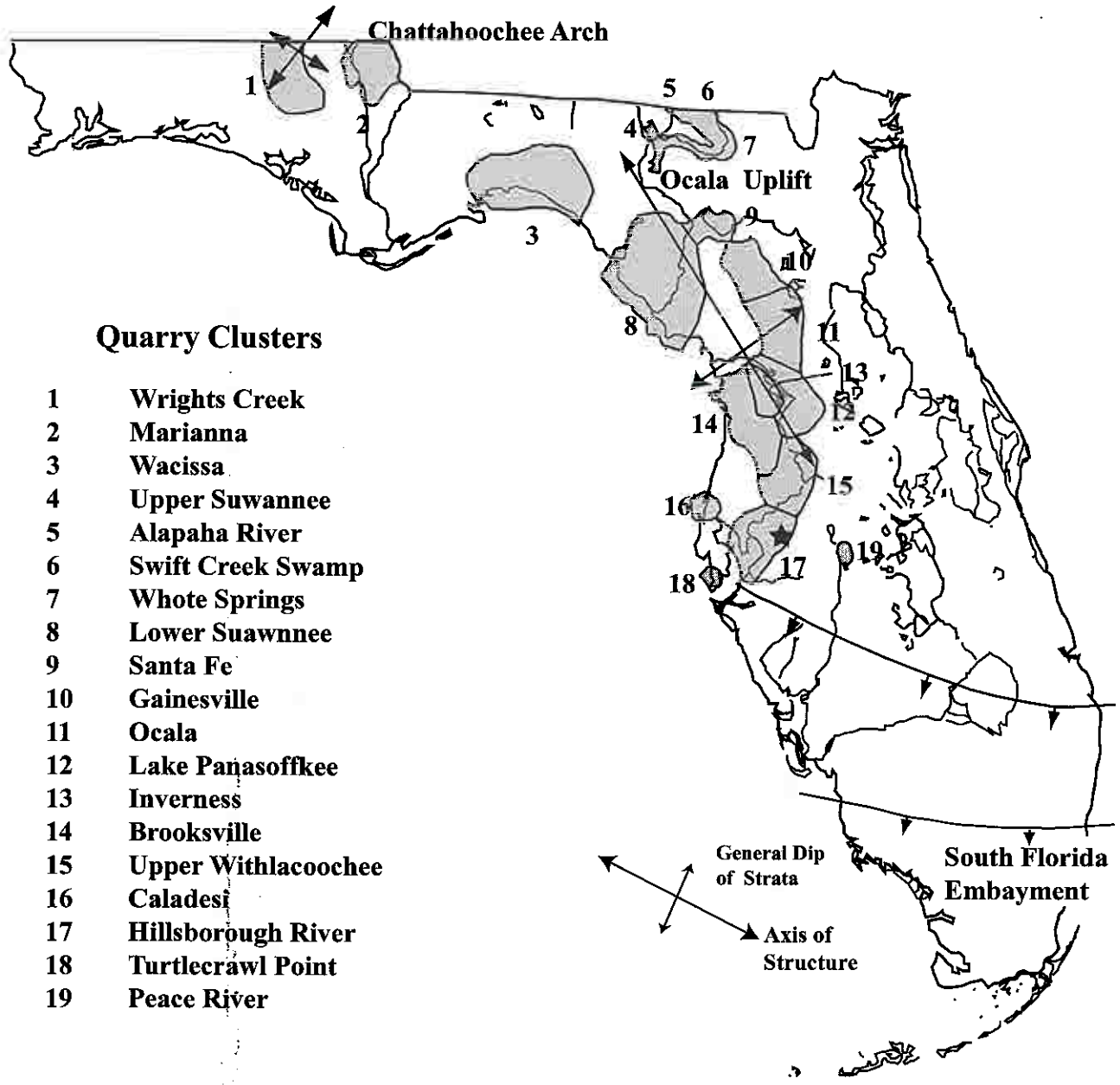
Photo 2.2. Looking Southeast at Area of New Alignment to West of Park Road and South of Sam Allen Road.

Two kinds of lithic raw material were utilized by prehistoric populations in west-central Florida, namely silicified limestone, known by geologists and archaeologists as chert, and silicified coral. Chert and silicified coral are the result of silicification of two host materials, i.e., Miocene limestones and coral, respectively (Upchurch et al. 1982).

A dominant structural feature, the Ocala Uplift, controls the outcrop patterns in this part of Florida (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). Chert is restricted to the flanks of areas of tectonic upheaval, in this case, the margins of the Ocala Uplift. Over the past several decades, researchers have attempted to isolate and identify the origins of specific types of chert based on physical properties, e.g., trace elements, chemical, mineralogical, and petrological properties (Purdy and Blanchard 1973; Purdy 1976; Upchurch et al. 1982). The most successful efforts have been produced by Upchurch, whose work focused on the identification of quarry clusters. Quarry clusters are defined as geographical areas containing outcrops of chert which are uniform in fabric, composition, and fossil content and which were visited and utilized by early humans (Upchurch et al. 1982). Nineteen quarry clusters have been identified in Florida, as well as several sub-areas within quarry clusters (Upchurch et al. 1982; Figure 2.2). This identification has allowed archaeologists to recognize variation in regional cherts and place them into a spatial framework with respect to location of archaeological sites.

The Park Road/Sam Allen Road project corridor lies within the Hillsborough River Quarry Cluster which extends along the Hillsborough River and its tributaries to Hillsborough Bay. Cherts from this cluster vary widely in color and fabric, and contain few diagnostic fossils. The presence of organics in the soil and exposure to ground water containing a large amount of pyrite has resulted in the generic Hillsborough River chert appearing translucent to opaque and dark gray/black in color, as well as red and brown (Upchurch et al. 1982). Several sub-areas within the Hillsborough cluster have been identified based on more specific criteria of reference fossils, rock fabric, and rock color (Goodyear et al. 1983; Upchurch et al. 1982). The Cow House Creek sub-area extends from the Hillsborough River to Lake Thonotosassa and along Cow House and Flint Creeks. Also known as the Flint Creek sub-area (ACI/Janus Research 1994), chert from this sub-area contains fossil casts of the reproductive oogonia of charophytes, a freshwater plant that secretes calcium carbonate. In terms of color and rock fabric, these cherts are the same as other generic Hillsborough River cherts (Upchurch et al. 1982).

Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive "star" pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant's axis. The fossil genus most common is *Siderastrea,* a fossil found in Miocene and Oligocene formations of Florida and southern Georgia (Upchurch et al. 1982). Silicified coral cannot as yet be identified as to source location although outcrops occur in the Green Swamp and along the Hillsborough River (Upchurch et al. 1982). Silicified coral was frequently thermally altered by prehistoric humans in order to improve its workability. Silicified coral that has been thermally altered often appears deep pink/red in color, possesses a waxy luster, and occasionally exhibits spalling in the form of potlid fractures, as well as small fissures known as crazing.



Quarry Clusters

1	Wrights Creek
2	Marianna
3	Wacissa
4	Upper Suwannee
5	Alapaha River
6	Swift Creek Swamp
7	Whote Springs
8	Lower Suawnnee
9	Santa Fe
10	Gainesville
11	Ocala
12	Lake Panasoffkee
13	Inverness
14	Brooksville
15	Upper Withlacoochee
16	Caladesi
17	Hillsborough River
18	Turtlecrawl Point
19	Peace River

General Area Of Proposed Chert Quarry Clusters

0 100
miles

Figure 2.2 Location of Florida Quarry Clusters (from Upchurch at al. 1982). The project area (★) is in the Hillsborough River Quarry Cluster.

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2.4 Soils and Vegetation

Soils in the project area are part of either the Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw Association or the Zolfo-Seffner-Tavares Association. The nearly level poorly drained and very poorly drained soils of the Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw Association comprise 35% of the soils of Hillsborough County (USDA 1989). This association supports longleaf and slash pine, cypress, sweetgum, red maple, and black tupelo with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, gallberry, running oak, maidencane, cutgrass, and Jamaica sawgrass (USDA 1989). The nearly level to moderately sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils of the Zolfo-Seffner-Tavares Association comprise 8% of the soils of Hillsborough County (USDA 1989). This association supports longleaf pine, bluejack, turkey, and liveoak, and an understory of pineland threeawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiangrass, panicum, broomsedge, and scattered saw palmetto. Table 2.1 lists the specific soil types within the project area and their relief and drainage, and environmental association (USDA 1989).

Table 2.1. Soil Types Within the Park Road/Sam Allen Road PD&E Study (USDA 1989).

Soil Type	Relief and Drainage	Environmental Association
Arents, nearly level	Nearly level	Excavated, Reworked, and Reshaped
Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional	Nearly level and very poorly drained	Swamps and depressions on the flatwoods
Eaton fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Sloughs on flatwoods
Malabar fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on flatwoods
Myakka fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Broad plains and flatwoods
Ona fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Broad Plains on flatwoods
Seffner fine sand	Nearly level and somewhat poorly drained	Rims of depressions and broad, low, ridges of flatwoods
Smyrna fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Broad low lying convex swells on flatwoods
St. Johns fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Low-lying plains on flatwoods
Winder fine sand	Nearly level and poorly drained	Broad low lying sloughs on flatwoods

2.5 Local Hydrology

Hillsborough County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (Cherry et al. 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Hillsborough, Pithlachascotee and Anclote Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs are also somewhat common along the coast. Many lakes are scattered throughout the county, although many shrink in size or become completely dry

during extended arid periods (USDA 1989). The surface drainage of the area is toward Old Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, and Tampa Bay.

2.6 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The prehistoric environment of Park Road/Sam Allen Road and the surrounding area was different from that which is seen today. Sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Dunbar (1981:95) notes that due to the arid conditions during the period 16,500 to 12,500 B.P., "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 levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5,000 years ago, the mid Holocene hypsithermal, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions, induced a change towards more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores are dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time a forest dominated by longleaf pine, along with cypress swamps and bayheads, existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 B.C., surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 feet (1.5 m) above present levels. After this time, modern floral and climatic and environmental conditions began to be established (Watts 1975).

Faunal changes are more difficult to document due to the mixing of the species record and the lack of accessibility of sites containing faunal remains. Webb (1981) has compiled a list of 22 extinct mammal species that occupied the southeastern continent some 14,000 years ago. These include: giant land tortoise, giant ground sloth, mastodon, mammoth, camel, bison, giant beaver, wolf, jaguar, and horse. The predominant species were large grazers, some of which were herd ungulates (Carbone 1983:10). Within Florida, the presence of long nosed peccary, spectacled bear, southern llama, and giant armadillo indicate that this region possessed a rich and diverse environment (Carbone 1983).

3.0 PREHISTORIC REVIEW

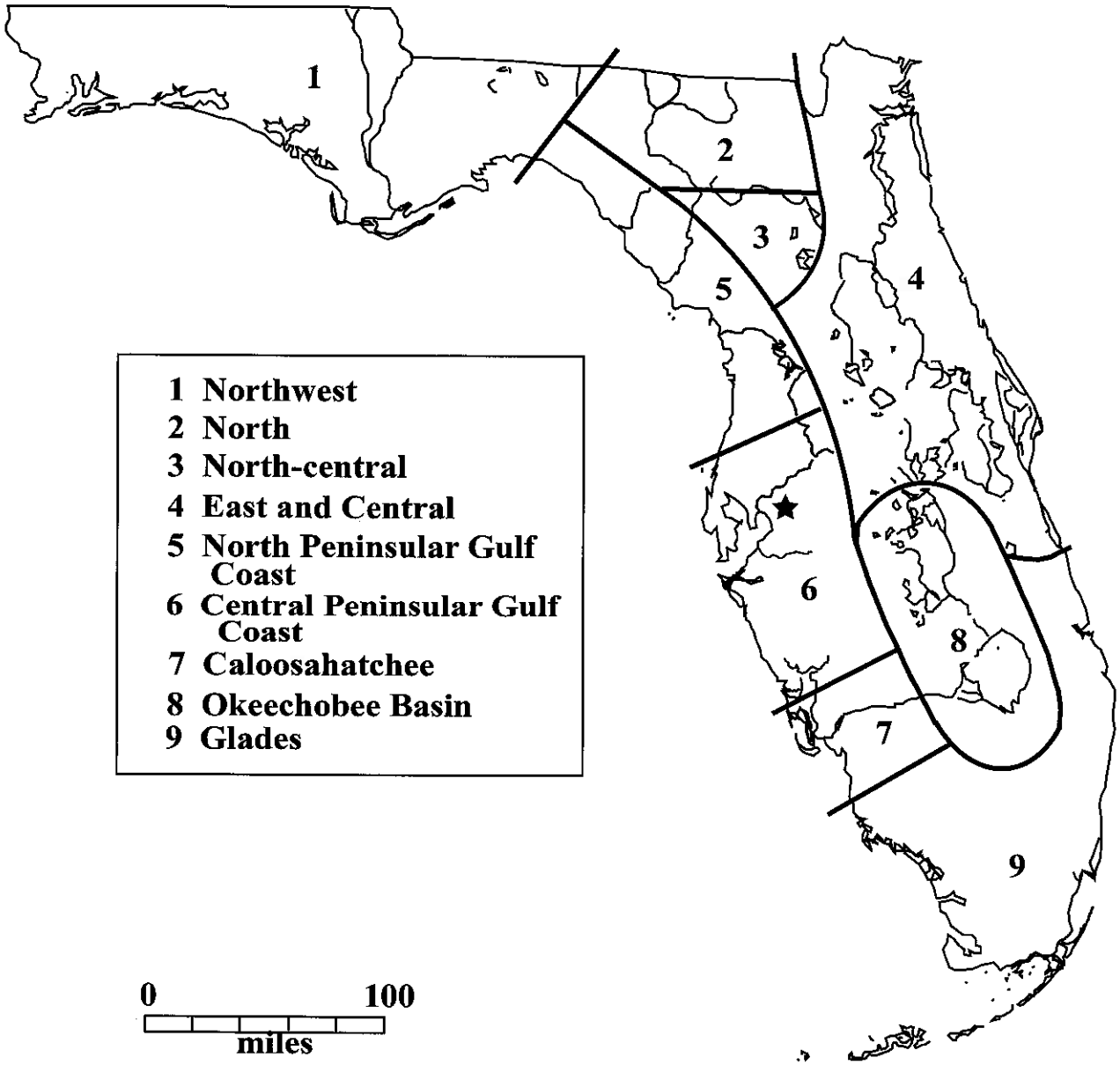
A discussion of the regional prehistory or culture history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic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

In general, archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The Park Road/Sam Allen Road project area in Hillsborough County is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region, as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Figure 3.1). Within this zone, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages, on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic (early, middle, and late), Manasota/Weeden Island-related (Formative) and Safety Harbor (Mississippian/ Acculturative). A brief summary of these periods follows.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler, and scrub oak and sand dune vegetation may have been dominant (Clausen et al. 1979). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). This lowering of sea level had a direct effect on the water table and it appears that the major surface rivers and ponds were non-existent. Potable water was obtainable at sink holes where the lower water table could be reached (Milanich 1994). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppé 1980).

Most of the information about this period, which is thought to be characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1 Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:278). The project area (★) is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region.

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southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973) has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time.

In the 1980s, excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were critically important to Paleo-Indian populations. Other research in the region has shown that at least portions of the shell deposits bordering now submerged river channels in Tampa Bay were probably middens deposited during the Paleo-Indian period (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are most readily identified by the lanceolate shaped stone projectile points manufactured, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6).

3.2 Archaic

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

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

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery

sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic.

Several Middle Archaic period campsites were recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period or that have a Middle Archaic component include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984) and Baker Creek (ACI 1995).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary. Broad bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it is during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000-500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

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

At the Canton Street Site in Pinellas County, Bullen suggested (Bullen et al. 1978) that the admixture of three projectile point traditions - basally notched, side and corner notched, and Archaic stemmed forms - and three ceramic traditions including sand- and limestone-tempered, sand-tempered, and temperless chalky ware were representative of this dynamic period. At Canton Street and other Transitional period sites, there is evidence that the fiber-tempered ceramics of the preceding Late Archaic were being gradually replaced by pottery of these three different traditions. By the end of the Transitional period, ceramic traditions are clearly regionalized throughout Florida. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand- tempered plain pottery became the dominant ceramic type. In addition, there is evidence of regional interaction with other cultures such as the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi Valley. Further, limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:155). Interments from the Bay Cadillac Site, a prehistoric village and cemetery in downtown Tampa, have been dated to ca. 900 to 800 B.C. (Hardin and Austin 1987).

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures, ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large shoreside sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). Small, perhaps seasonal villages were located 12 to 18 miles inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became a dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate, evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982). As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation. While not directly assignable to the Manasota period, several small sites in the interior part of the region may be contemporaneous with coastal Manasota sites. Among these are the Curiosity Creek (Almy 1980), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982) and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County.

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north, and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island related cultures identified and described by Milanich (1980). The subsistence pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine and swamp resources. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas.

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

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type site in Pinellas County. In the late 1980s, Mitchem (1988) subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: the Englewood Phase (A.D. 800 to 1000), Pinellas Phase (A.D. 1000 to 1500), Tatham Phase (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview Phase (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas and southern Pasco counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1988:10).

In general, further influences from the north led to the incorporation of many features of the Mississippian culture by the late Weeden Island-related peoples which became the Safety Harbor culture. To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mound, characterized the Safety Harbor period. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources.

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

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished in the Tampa Bay area and vicinity (Neill 1968) and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in this region. Among the known resources is the Quad Block site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982), and from excavations at Newman’s Garden in Citrus County (Weisman 1986).

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. Such notable figures as Panfilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, and Pedro Menendez de Aviles visited Florida. DeSoto sought the allegedly rich Indian town of Cale; Menendez sailed the St John's River in search of a cross-peninsular waterway. By the early 1700's, the native populations were largely wiped out as a result of conquest and disease.

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

The area which now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee and Oconee Native American Indian populations moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the genocide of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminioles or Seminoles. This term is thought to be either a corruption of the Creek ishti semoli (wild men) or the Spanish cimarron (wild or unruly). Many Indians who escaped death or capture fled to the swamps and uncharted lands in South Florida. The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72).

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia counties. At the time, St. Johns County included all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where Seminole Indians were displaced as white settlers and their homesteads took over the land. As a result, the Seminoles were pushed southward.

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of

approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50, rear fold out map). The eastern half of what is now Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers

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 of the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (HT/HCPB 1980:7). Also in 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Tebeau 1971). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties--most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

The inadequacy of the Indian reservation established in the early 1820s, the desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, demonstrated through the treaties of Paynes Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), soon produced another conflict. By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway. In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27-28). Fort Sullivan, to the northeast of the project area, was built during this period (Figure 4.1). Constructed of pine logs and with two limestone blockhouses, Fort Sullivan was garrisoned by 50 men from Fort Brooke. Although constructed as part of the general plan to capture or defeat the Seminoles, the men at Fort Sullivan did not engage in a single battle. On November 5, 1939, only 11 months after its construction, the fort was decommissioned (Bruton and Bailey 1984:20).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American habitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles had traveled west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1967:321).

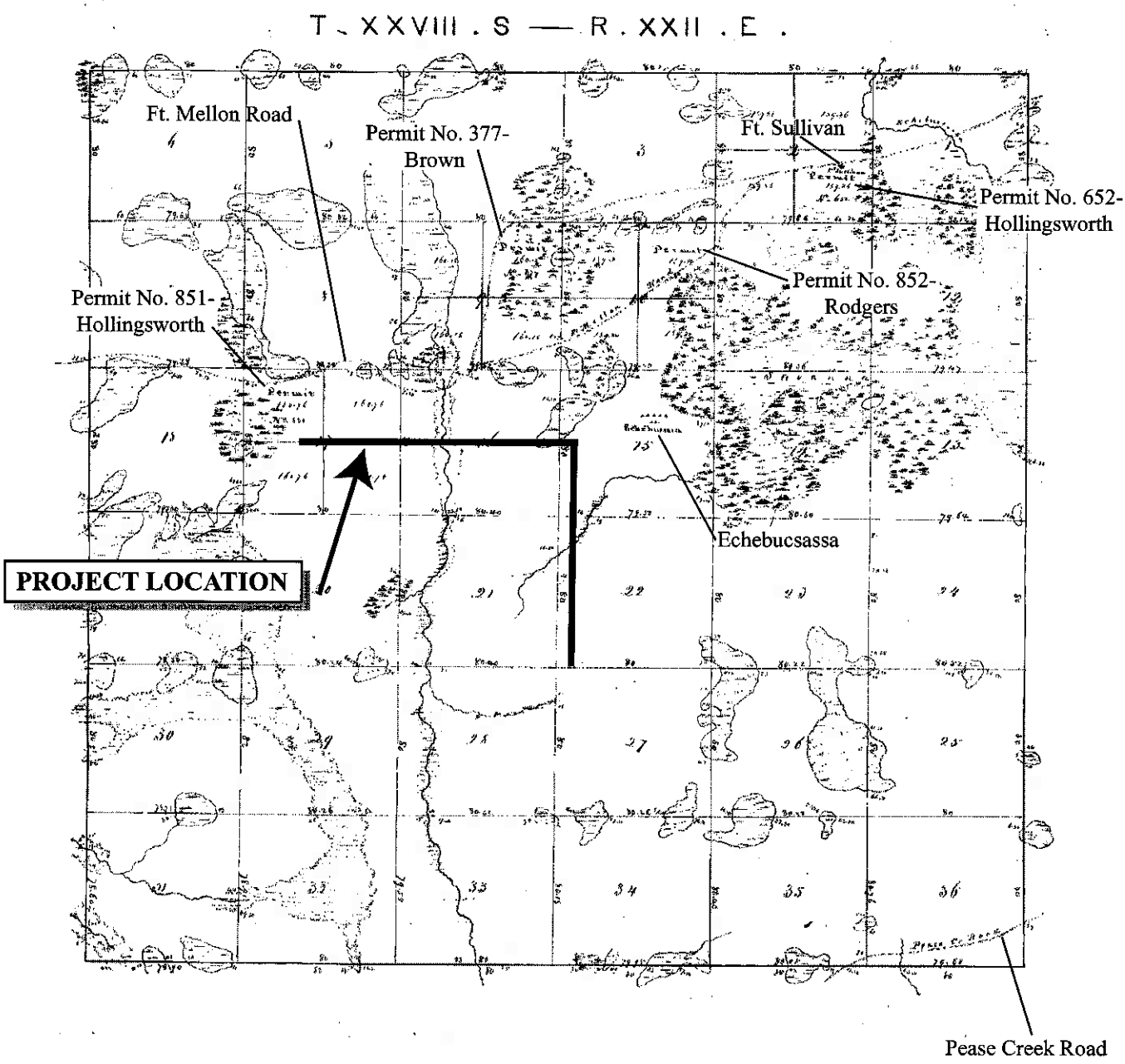

Figure 4.1 1845 Plat Map of Township 28 South, Range 22 East by A.M. Randolph. Note locations of project, four homesteads, historic roads, Fort Sullivan, and Echebucsassa.

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Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families began to move south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48). In Township 28 South, Range 22 East, four homesteads were granted: Stephen Hollingsworth (Section 2), his son John Henry Hollingsworth (Section 17), his son-in-law Samuel Rodgers (Section 10), and Rigdon Brown (Section 9) (Bruton and Bailey 1984:27). All were situated along the Fort Brooke-Fort Mellon Road (Sanford) (Figure 4.1).

The increase in settlement precipitated the need for cadastral cartographic surveys. In 1842, Henry Washington surveyed the north and east lines of Township 28 South, Range 22 East (Field Notes 1842). The following year, A.M. Randolph surveyed the west and south lines of the township, as well as the interior section lines (Field Notes 1843a and 1843b). Randolph described the project area as a grassy pineland. Within the Township, Randolph noted the four homesteads, the site of Fort Sullivan, the Fort Mellon and Pease Creek Roads, and the ruins of the Indian village of Echebucsassa (Figure 4.1). Echebucsassa was a Native American campsite utilized during travel to and from Tampa (National Society Daughters of the American Revolution-Echebucsassa Chapter 2002).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. That same year, the Reverend Samuel Knight moved his family from Lowndes County Georgia to just west of the site of Fort Sullivan. The original homesite was located about one mile south of the present Knights community. The Knights were cattlemen who eventually accumulated some 1200 acres; this area came to be known as Knights Settlement. Samuel Knight and his sons helped organize a Methodist Church in the Ichepuckesassa (Echebucsassa) community shortly after their arrival.

Regarding the changed spelling of Echebucsassa, Theodore Lesley writes:

> A unique claim for distinction, that of never having its community, and later post office, name spelled in the same manner twice by map-makers and its own citizens alike, is credited to Ichepuckesassa, the farming area of central Hillsborough County now known as the Plant City region. Ichepuckesassa appears in various forms on the early military maps that covered the Seminole War of 1835-1842. And as its spelling is noted for its inconsistency so also are the translations of its Indian meaning. One authority translates the word simply as meaning “many pipes”, while another states it means the place where the moon plants the colors of the rainbow, and the sun draws them out in the flowers (Lesley in Bruton and Bailey 1984:18).

At present, the accepted translation of Echebucsassa is “tobacco fields” (Bruton and Bailey 1984:20).

On November 5, 1849, a post office was established at Ichepuckesassa (Bradbury and Hallock 1962) and by the early 1850s, the community boasted a general store. In 1855, the mercantile store was taken over by Jacob Summerlin, who had married Samuel Knight’s daughter Frances. Summerlin also operated a cotton gin. On March 5, 1860, the name of the post office was changed to the monosyllabic “Cork” in lieu of Echebucsassa or Ichepuckesassa, in honor of the Irish postmaster’s hometown (Bruton and Bailry 1984:45; City of Plant City 2000).

During the late 1850s, the Summerlins moved to Polk County where Jacob became a successful cattle rancher. In late 1860s, the families of Samuel Knight and his sons Jesse and Joel moved to lower Manatee County where they also engaged in cattle ranching. William S. (Bill) Knight, son of Jesse Knight, continued to reside at the original Knight homestead where he and his wife raised 11 children. From 1842 until 1905, three generations of Knights were born and raised on the old homesite.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war began in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to some property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982).

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

The Civil War disrupted the economy and development of Florida. After Florida seceded from the Union on January 10, 1861, many of its male residents abandoned their farms to join the Confederate Army. The port of Tampa was blockaded by the U.S. Navy during the war years but in actual battles, Hillsborough County saw little of the war (Robinson 1928:43). One of Florida's main contributions to the war effort was as the principal supplier of beef (HT/HCPB 1980). Even though Fort Brooke was garrisoned by two companies of U.S. soldiers after the war, Hillsborough County escaped most of the "distressing" situation of the Reconstruction following the war. Florida was readmitted to the Union in 1868 (Robinson 1928:47-8).

In general, the Civil War years were marked by a deterioration of the local economy. 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. These included Cork and Shiloh, two miles to the south of Cork. Shiloh's best years appear to have been in the early 1880s, prior to the construction of the railroad from Sanford to Tampa, which gave birth to Plant City. With the emergence of Plant City, Shiloh's businesses and churches moved south. According to Bruton and Bailey (1984:58), all that remains of the Shiloh community today is the historic cemetery.

The decade of the 1880s marked the time when the majority of land comprising the project area was first deeded to individuals and corporations. The original property owners of land adjacent to the PD&E Study project corridor include James Robertson, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, Henry Roman Duval Forester, Mary Babcock, Thomas Smith, Charles Sharman, C.L. Wilder, John Boker, and John Collins (Tract Book n.d.). Both C.L. Wilder and John Collins were veterans of the Confederate Army, both serving in the 4th Florida Regiment (Bruton and Bailey 1984:51).

The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was one of a number of railroads to receive land from the State of Florida during the 1880s and 1890s in return for their investment, money, labor, and equipment (Covington 1957). This railroad was actually incorporated from all the properties of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company in addition to other small railways. Later it merged with the Florida Northern Railroad Company, and then in 1893 it became known as the Florida Central Peninsular Railroad. This line, which ran from Florida to South Carolina, was later taken over by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company in 1903 (Pettengill 1952).

The coming of the new railroad, and the concomitant development of Plant City, brought disruption and change not only to Shiloh, as previously noted, but to the older communities of Cork and Knights as well. The Cork post office was discontinued in 1867. Two years later it was reestablished, then changed to Plant City on March 19, 1884 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

The railroad went through the community of Knights in 1887 (Knights Baptist Church 1992:11). A railroad station was built in the general vicinity of the present-day AmeriGas office, to the south of Knights-Griffin Road. Across the road (SR 39) from the station was Tatum's general store, and the original Methodist Church. To the south of the depot was a packinghouse; and to the north was a turpentine still (Bob and Neva Martin 1992, personal communication). A post office was established on June 21, 1889 and discontinued less than one year later. The Knights post office was reestablished in 1892, and functioned until 1957 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). The first school in Knights was established by 1892 with a wood frame one-room schoolhouse located on Varn Road, between the Blanton and Varn homes. The Knights Baptist Church was organized in January 1902, with a building completed in August 1903. Sunday School was held in the nearby school building before the church was organized. The original wood frame church

building was replaced by a new concrete block auditorium and classrooms in 1965 and 1968, respectively.

As a result of the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida began to prosper. More settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves became more accessible, and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores, destined for northern markets, became a reality. The railroad era also saw increased populations growth; between 1880 and 1900, Hillsborough County grew almost seven-fold. With the coming of the railroads, small towns began to spring up throughout Hillsborough County. With transportation came increased economic opportunities. A map of Hillsborough County dated 1915 shows that nearly all the towns were located adjacent to the railroads, including Knights (HT/HCPB 1980:21).

The Great Freeze of 1894-1895 destroyed most of the citrus trees in the vicinity of Plant City. As a result, many small farmers were prompted to diversify their agricultural interests, and turned to truck farming, including the growing of strawberries (HT/HCPB 1980:12). By 1911, the success of local truck farming made Plant City the largest inland shipping point in the state. The strawberry industry was "originally a predominantly family-oriented business," and most strawberry farms were about 10 acres in size (Bruton and Bailey 1984:14). Strawberry acreage increased through the early decades of the 20th century.

The decade of the 1920s was marked by modest growth in the pioneer community of Knights, as well as by the platting of the Moriczville and Oakland Heights subdivisions, to the north and south of Knights, respectively. The Knights community of the 1920s had a large turpentine still, a citrus packing house, and railroad depot. All are gone now. A new two-story red brick school was constructed in 1923 to replace two older wooden structures. The school building served as the center of social activities for the Knights community and was used continuously as a school until 1976, when a new, much larger structure was built about a mile west. According to Mr. E. Parolini, who owned and operated a combination store and filling station in Knights from 1929 through the 1960s, there were more people residing in this community in the 1920s than the 1970s.

Although the Florida Land Boom of the mid-1920s produced much development, this came to an abrupt halt in 1926. The Great Depression began earlier in Florida with the collapse of the land boom in the winter of 1926-1927. This was a result of over speculation, the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation, and a devastating hurricane (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). The Stock Market Crash in October of 1929 added to the economic troubles of Tampa and the state. The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment.

In the 1930s, State Road 39, then State Road 23, was widened for the first time. Prior to this, it was a narrow sand road. State Road 39 originally ran along its current route from Plant City to Crystal Springs, from where it then ran west on Central Avenue and north on Crystal Springs Road into Zephyrhills (State of Florida 1940). In 1939, the population

of Plant City , described as a “busy commercial center,” was 6800 (Federal Writers’ Project 1939:518). At this time, Plant City shipped almost thee-fourths of the country’s midwinter strawberries.

Even though the New Deal Programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, it was not until World War II that the Depression truly came to an end (Lowry 1974). Federal roads, channel building and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida. Tourism began its development as one of the major industries along with corporate investments. “The post-World War II-era marked the demise of the small farmer and his dependence on rail links with the northern markets” (HT/HCPB 1980:13). Trucking replaced the railroads for commodity transportation. Today, although most of Hillsborough County’s population is centered around Tampa Bay, the project area, still largely retains its agricultural base and rural character.

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps and interviews. In addition to the FMSF in the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relative to the historical research were obtained from the Tampa Historical Society, Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office, University of South Florida Library, and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). It should be noted that the FMSF data in this report were obtained in November 2002. However, according to Dr. Marion Smith, administrator of the FMSF, input is typically six months behind receipt of reports and site files.

In keeping with standard archaeological conventions, both the English and metric equivalents are used in this section, as well as in the Survey Results section which follows.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations:

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

A review of the FMSF indicated that no archaeological sites were recorded previously within the PD&E Study APE. However, 13 archaeological sites have been recorded within one mile of the Park Road/Sam Allen Road project corridor (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). These known sites, primarily lithic and artifact scatters, were recorded as the result of systematic professional surveys conducted within the past ten years (ACI 1992; Estabrook 1992; Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992). The 13 sites include two single artifact sites, one artifact scatter, nine lithic scatters, and one historic (1830s) Seminole town. Most of these sites, characterized by small areal extent and limited artifact density, are believed to represent limited activity and/or short-term camps.

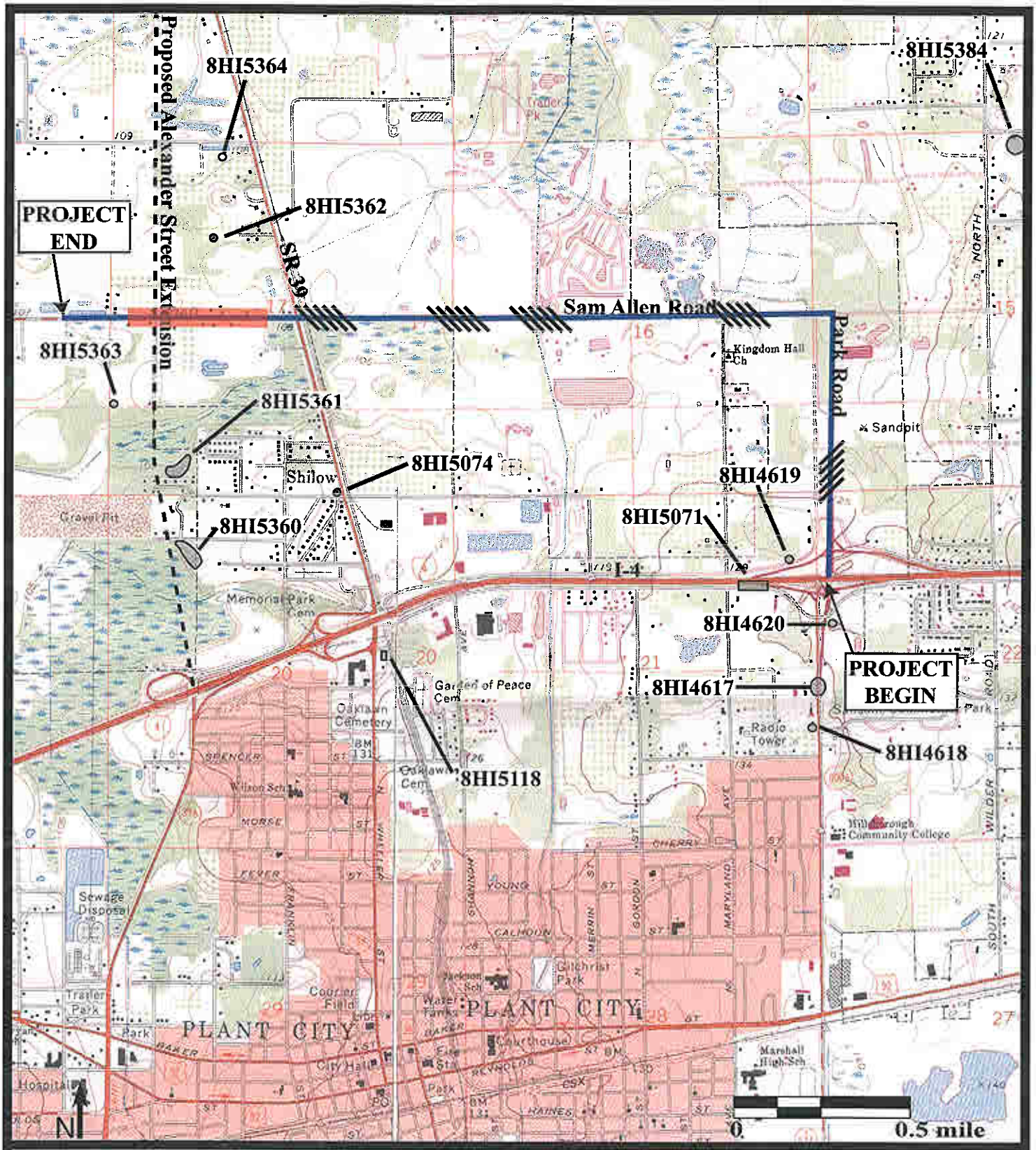

Figure 5.1 Location of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites and Zones of High ( ) and Moderate ( ) Archaeological Site Location Potential. Township 28 South, Range 22 East (USGS Plant City West, Fla. 1975, MR 1983 and Plant City East, Fla. 1975, PR 1987, MR 1993).

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Two of the sites (8HI5071 and 8HI5118) were discovered during the I-4 improvements project (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992). Four sites (8HI4617-8HI4620) were found during archaeological survey of the Park Road PD&E Study (Estabrook 1992). Of these four sites, three (8HI4619, -4619, and -4620) are located south of I-4, to the east and west of Park Road, and one (8HI4619) is to the north of I-4 and west of Park Road. These sites include three variable density lithic scatters, and one prehistoric ceramic campsite (Estabrook 1992b). Six lithic scatter type sites (8HI5074, and 8HI5360 through -5364) were discovered in 1992 along SR 39 and the proposed Alexander Street Extension (ACI 1992). The Echepucsassa Site (8HI5384) was recorded in 1993 during the Seminole Heritage Survey (Carr and Steele1993). It was located using a combination of historical documentation (the A.M. Randolph 1845 Plat) and remote sensing. With the exception of the Echepucsassa Site (8HI5384), none of these previously recorded archaeological sites is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 5.1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Park Road/Sam Allen Road PD&E Study Project.

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	LOCATION T/R/S	SITE TYPE*	CULTURE/ PERIOD	REFERENCE
8HI4617	Park Road 1	28S/22E/21	LS	Unknown	Estabrook 1992
8HI4618	Park Road 2	28S/22E/21	AS	Unknown	Estabrook 1992
8HI4619	Park Road 3	28S/22E/21	LS	Unknown	Estabrook 1992
8HI4620	Park Road 4	28S/22E/22	SA	Unknown	Estabrook 1992
8HI5071	Maryland Ave	28S/22E/21	LS	Unknown	Janus Research 1992
8HI5074	Campbell Ave.	28S/22E/17	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5118	Wrong Side of the Tracks	28S/22E/20	SA	Unknown	Janus Research 1992
8HI5360	West Monroe St.	28S/22E/20	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5361	Terrace	28S/22E/17	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5362	Floyd Howard	28S/22E/17	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5363	Grimes	28S/22E/17	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5364	Hugh Williams	28S/22E/17	LS	Unknown	ACI 1992
8HI5384	Echepucsassa	28S/22E/15	Town	Seminole/1830s	Carr & Steele 1993

* LS = Lithic scatter; AS = Artifact scatter; SA = Single artifact

On the basis of these data, and the results of other local surveys (e.g., ACI 1999, 2002), informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project area, as well as their likely environmental settings, could be generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds.

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

In summary, most of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the project area are lithic or artifact scatters believed to represent limited activity sites and short term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics comprise the site assemblages. The environmental conditions conform to those usually associated with the location of small, limited activity sites and sand mounds also seem to be found in these types of environments (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1991:50).

Based on background research, segments of the Park Road/Sam Allen Road corridor were considered to have a high or moderate potential for prehistoric (precontact) period archaeological site location (Figure 5.1). It was anticipated that sites, if found, would be low artifact density artifact or lithic scatters, similar to those discovered within one mile of the project. The remainder of the project corridor was considered to have a low site location potential. In general, the potential for historic period archaeological sites was considered low, given the results of the historical research.

5.1.2 Historical Considerations:

Examination of the FMSF indicated that four historic buildings were recorded previously within the project APE. These Frame Vernacular style residences, all located along W. Sam Allen Road, were recorded in 1992 by ACI during the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the SR 39 PD&E Study. None of these resources was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 5.2). The locations of these properties are noted on Figure 6.1 in the Survey Results chapter.

Table 5.2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources.

FMSF NO.	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
8HI5350	1106/1102 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1929	Not Eligible
8HI5351	1001 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1943	Not Eligible
8HI5352	911 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1927	Not Eligible
8HI5357	W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1919	Not Eligible

A windshield survey of the historical APE indicated the potential for approximately five additional historic resources constructed prior to 1953.

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field methodology consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance, followed by systematic subsurface testing within the high and moderate probability zones, as well as a sample of the low probability areas. The purpose of archaeological subsurface testing was to locate sites not exposed on the ground, as well as to discover buried cultural deposits in areas yielding surface artifacts. Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in high probability areas, at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in moderate probability areas, and at 100 m (328 ft) intervals in selected low probability areas.

Shovel tests were circular, and measured approximately 50 cm (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through 0.63 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historic structures field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the Park Road/Sam Allen Road historical APE. This was done in order to determine the location of any historic sites, including structures and cemeteries, believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if these resources could be eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Buildings were photographed and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. Interviews with persons knowledgeable about the project area and subject properties were not carried out. In addition to physical descriptions and historical associations, each historic resource was reviewed to assess historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility.

5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All cultural materials recovered were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics were divided into tools and debitage on the basis of gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 10x hand lens for traces of edge damage. Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focusing on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e. cores, blanks, preforms) were measured and examined for raw material type and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape. Aboriginal ceramics, if found, would be classified into commonly recognized types on the basis of observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment. Historic artifacts, if discovered, would be subjected to a functional and typological analysis after cleaning. However, there were no aboriginal ceramics nor any historic period artifacts recovered during the testing.

At the completion of the cultural resource assessment survey, all artifacts and project-related information (e.g., maps, field notes, artifact inventory sheets, background research materials, photo log) will be prepared for permanent storage and curation at a FDOT-designated repository.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. It was not anticipated that such sites would be found.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological

Archaeological survey included ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 86 shovel tests (Figure 6.1). Of these, 22 were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in zones of high probability, 47 at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within moderate probability zones, 15 at 100 m (328 ft) intervals within a sample of low probability zones, and two at 10 m (33 ft) intervals in order to determine the boundaries of a potential site location. As a result of these efforts, no new archaeological sites were discovered. A single waste flake was found in a high probability area. This artifact, considered an "archaeological occurrence," was not assigned a FMSF number. The location of the archaeological occurrence is illustrated in Figure 6.2, and a brief description follows.

AO #1: One primary decortication flake of thermally altered chert was recovered from a shovel test located within the proposed right-of-way, to the south of Sam Allen Road and east of the Alexander Street Extension, and in the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 28 South, Range 22 East (Figure 6.1). The waste flake was found at approximately 60-70 cm (24-28 in) below surface in a matrix of grayish tan fine sand. Two additional shovel tests excavated at 10 m (33 ft) to the east and west yielded negative results. Testing to the north and south was obviated by the presence of a ditch and active agricultural field, respectively.

6.2 Historical

The historical resource survey resulted in the identification of eight historic resources, including four previously recorded Frame Vernacular residences (8HI5350, -5351, -5352, and -5357) constructed between 1919 and 1943 (Table 6.1). The newly recorded resources are Frame Vernacular and Ranch style residences built in the years between 1925 and 1953 (Table 6.1). None appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. The locations of these historic structures are illustrated in Figure 6.2. FMSF forms, including copies of the original forms for previously recorded resources, are contained in Appendix A. Site descriptions follow. Descriptions of the previously recorded sites are taken from the 1992 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report for the SR 39 PD&E Study project (Almy et al. 1992:67-68).

Table 6.1. Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Resources.

FSF NO.	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
8HI5350	1106/1102 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1943	Not Eligible
8HI5351	1001 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1943	Not Eligible
8HI5352	911 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
8HI5357	Behind 1001 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1919	Not Eligible

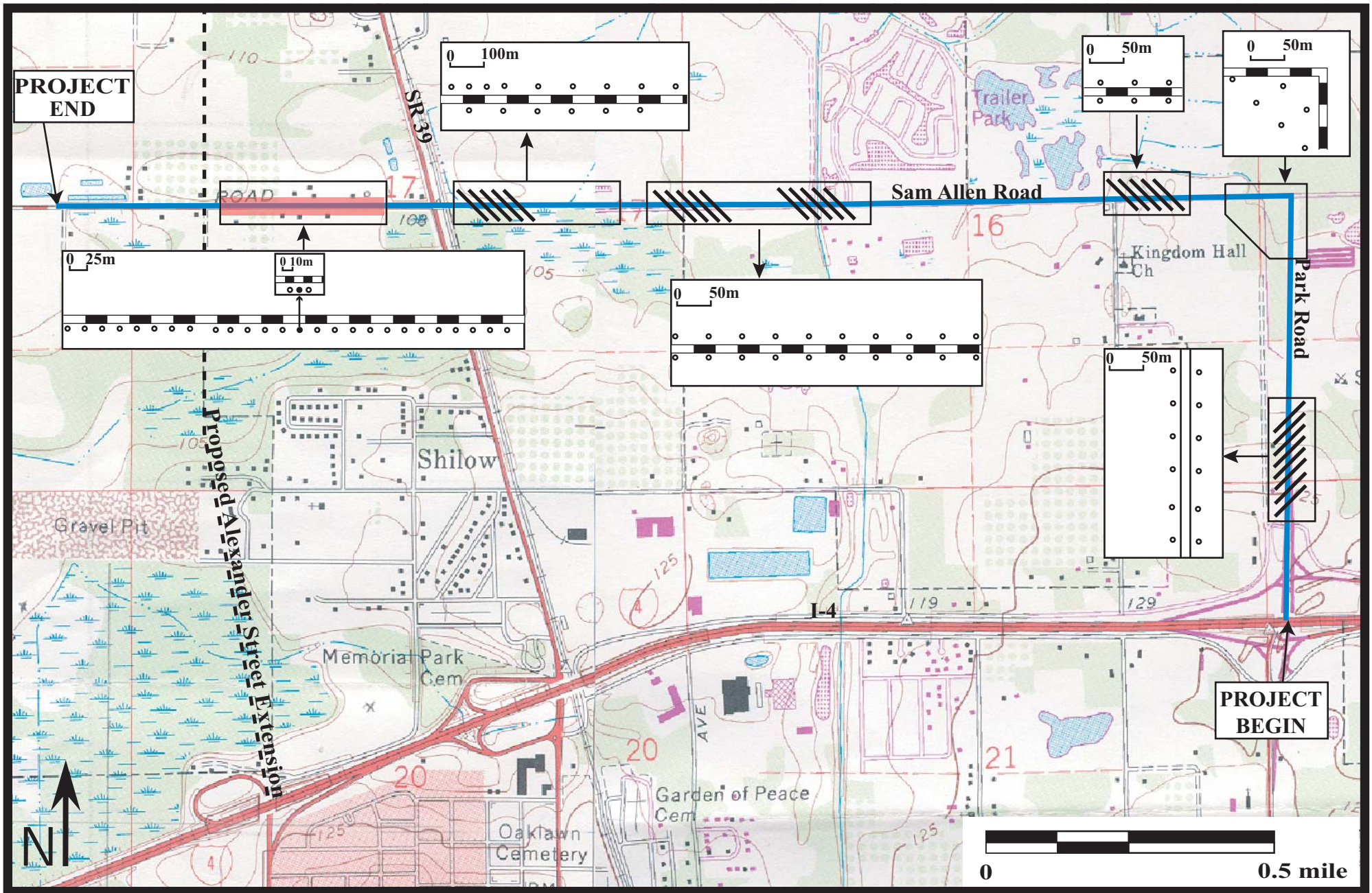

Figure 6.1 Approximate Location of Shovel Tests and Zones of High ( ) and Moderate ( ) Archaeological Site Location Potential. Open circles depict sterile tests; filled circle indicates positive shovel test. Township 28 South, Range 22 East (USGS Plant City West, Fla. 1975, MR 1983 and Plant City East, Fla. 1975, PR 1987, MR 1993).

CRAS
PARK ROAD/SAM ALLEN ROAD
PD&E STUDY
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

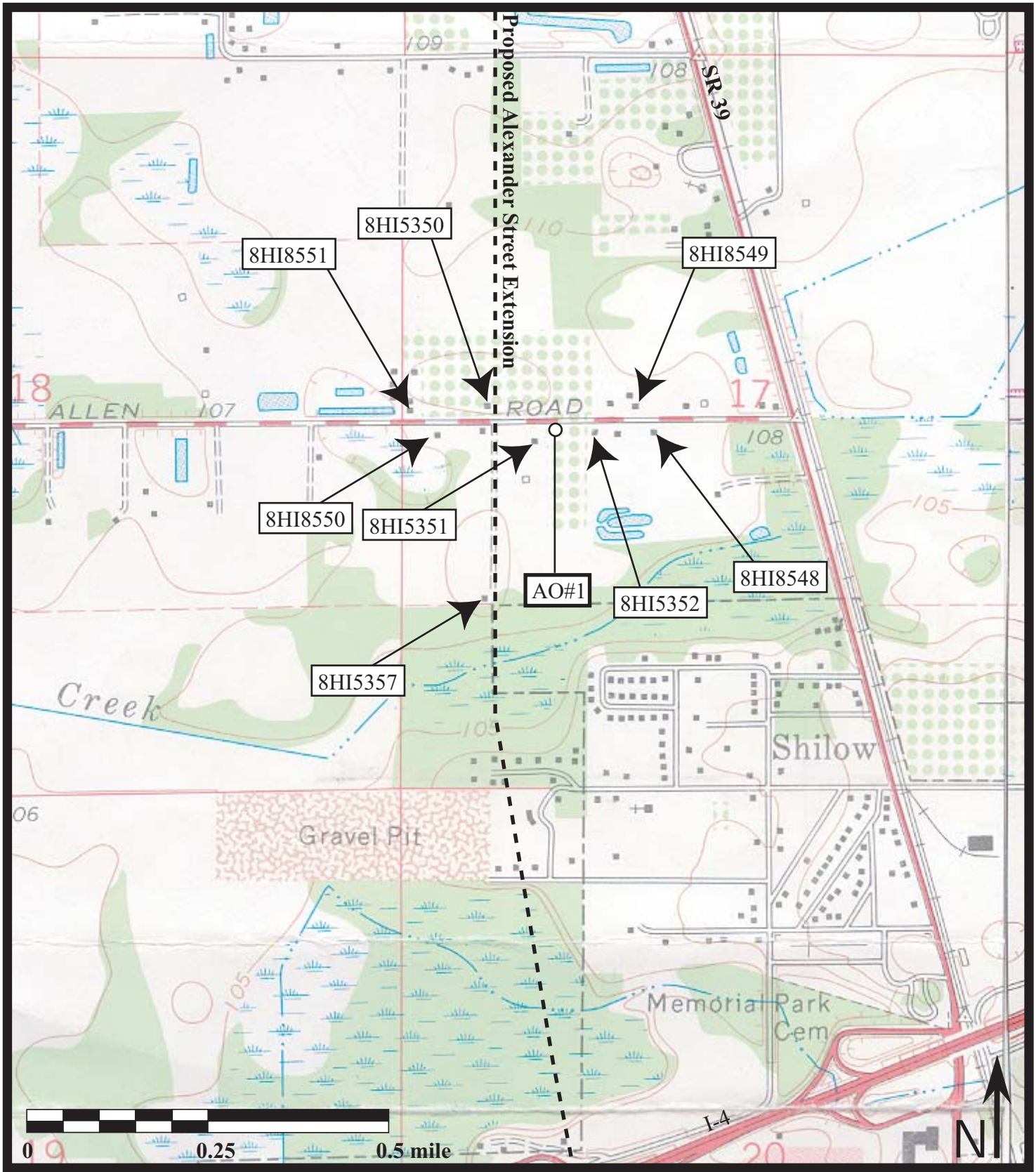

Figure 6.2 Location of Newly Discovered Archaeological Occurrence and Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Structures. Township 28 South, Range 22 East (USGS Plant City West, Fla. 1975).

CRAS
PARK ROAD/SAM ALLEN ROAD
PD&E STUDY
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Table 6.1 (continued). Previously and Newly Recorded Historic Resources.

FSF NO.	ADDRESS	STYLE	DATE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
8HI8548	805 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1925	Not Eligible
8HI8549	810 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1944	Not Eligible
8HI8550	1201 W. Sam Allen Road	Ranch	ca.1947	Not Eligible
8HI8551	1212 W. Sam Allen Road	Frame Vernacular	ca.1953	Not Eligible

8HI5350: This circa 1929 Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 1106/1102 W. Sam Allen Road, was recorded in 1992 during survey of the SR 39 project corridor (Almy et al. 1992). The building is rectangular in plan, and features a gable roof and bungalow style front porch. Modifications include a full porch enclosure and the addition of a carport and a commercial shed. 8HI5350 was evaluated as not NRHP-eligible (Almy et al. 1992:67).

8HI5351: This circa 1943 Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 1002 W. Sam Allen Road, was recorded in 1992 during survey of the SR 39 project corridor (Almy et al. 1992). This structure has the character of a contemporary Ranch style residence, similar to many residential development homes in Florida. The one-story wood frame building is irregular in plan, has a pier foundation, aluminum single hung sash replacement windows, and aluminum siding. The north-south gable roof section appears to be the oldest portion of the building. 8HI5351 was evaluated as not NRHP-eligible (Almy et al. 1992:67).

8HI5352: This circa 1943 Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 1002 W. Sam Allen Road, was recorded in 1992 during survey of the SR 39 project corridor (Almy et al. 1992). This structure has the character of a contemporary Ranch style residence, similar to many residential development homes in Florida. The one-story wood frame building is irregular in plan, has a pier foundation, aluminum single hung sash replacement windows, and aluminum siding. The north-south gable roof section appears to be the oldest portion of the building. 8HI5351 was evaluated as not NRHP-eligible (Almy et al. 1992:67).

8HI5357: The Grimes Farm House, a circa 1919 Frame Vernacular style residence, is located behind 1001 W. Sam Allen Road (set back 1000 feet south of W. Sam Allen Road. It was recorded in 1992 during survey of the SR 39 project corridor (Almy et al. 1992). This one-story wood frame building is irregular in plan, has a pier foundation, wood drop siding, and both 1/1 and 2/2 wood double hung sash windows. A shed roof addition and porch have been added on the west side. This residence is similar to many other laborers houses built in Hillsborough County in the late 1910s and 1920s. It does not appear to be NRHP-eligible (Almy et al. 1992:68).

8HI8548: This Frame Vernacular style residence was constructed ca. 1925 at 805 W. Sam Allen Road. This one-story, rectangular building has a pier foundation and a gable roof. Windows are 2/2 single-hung sash and three- and four-light awning. Some original windows were replaced ca. 1965. The north porch was enclosed and the original siding

was covered with vinyl siding ca. 1985. A garage is situated south of the residence. This Frame Vernacular residence is typical pf the style found throughout the county. Furthermore, the limited information available did not indicate any historical significance. Therefore, 8HI8548 does not appear NRHP eligible.

8HI8549: This Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 810 W. Sam Allen Road, was constructed ca. 1944. The one-story wood frame building has a rectangular form, a pier foundation, vinyl siding, a gable roof, an exterior chimney, and 1/1 single-hung sash windows. Two small entrance porches with gable roofs are situated on the south and west elevations. The building was extensively altered ca. 1990 with the replacement of original windows and siding, an enclosed south porch, the addition of the small porches on the south and west elevations, and a room addition on the west elevation. A shed and carport are north of the residence, while an additional shed is situated to the west. The limited information available concerning this typical Frame Vernacular residence did not indicate any historical significance. In addition, alterations have diminished its integrity. Consequently, 8HI8549 does not appear NRHP eligible.

8HI8550: This ca. 1947 Ranch style residence is located at 1201 W. Sam Allen Road. Notable elements of the rectangular, one-story building include a porch with a shed roof on the north façade, an interior chimney, asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, and a continuous foundation. Windows are a combination of 1/1 single-hung sash and three-light awning. Alterations include a room and carport addition, some replacement windows, and the application of asbestos shingle siding, all ca. 1965. More windows were replaced ca. 1985. A shed is south of the residence. Alterations to this typical Ranch style residence have diminished its integrity. In addition, the limited historical information available did not indicate any significance. Consequently, 8HI8550 does not appear eligible for the NRHP.

8HI8551: This Frame Vernacular residence located at 1212 W. Sam Allen Road was constructed ca. 1953. The one-story, rectangular building rests on a pier foundation, is clad with asbestos shingles, and topped by a gable roof with an interior chimney. Windows are 2/2 single-hung sash and jalousie. A porch with a shed roof and cast iron porch supports is situated on the south façade, and a carport is incorporated into the plan of the building on the east elevation. Original windows were replaced ca. 1965 and ca. 1980. A ca. 1948 masonry residence and a ca. 1975 mobile home with an address of 3314 Charles Wall Lane are situated north of this building on the same parcel. In poor condition, this typical Frame Vernacular residence had minimal architectural integrity. Furthermore, the limited available data did not indicate any historical significance. Consequently, 8HI8551 does not appear NRHP eligible.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

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

7.1 Archaeological

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of one "archaeological occurrence," evidenced by a single waste flake recovered from a shovel test excavated within the proposed Sam Allen Road right-of-way. This find is not considered significant. No new archaeological sites were discovered.

7.2 Historical

Historical/architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight historic structures within the project APE. These include four previously recorded Frame Vernacular style residences (8HI5350, -5351, -5352, and -5357), and four newly identified Frame Vernacular and Ranch style buildings (8HI8548, -8549, -8550, and -8551). Based on their commonality of type, lack of significant historical associations, and alterations which have diminished their architectural integrity, none of these historic resources is considered NRHP-eligible.

In conclusion, the Park Road/Sam Allen Road improvement project will have no involvement with any archaeological sites or historic structures which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms

Page 1
_x_ original
___ update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 1.1: 3/89

Site 8Hi 5350
Recorder # 7A

SITE NAME 1106/1102 West Sam Allen Road
HISTORIC CONTEXTS Boom Times - Depression/New Deal
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS Walter Harkala
COUNTY Hillsborough OWNERSHIP TYPE Private - individual
PROJECT NAME S.R. 39 PD&E Study DHR NO 3618
LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
ADDRESS 1106 (& 1102) W. Sam Allen Road CITY Plant City
VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO North side of West Sam Allen Road, west of North Wheeler Street (SR39)
SUBDIVISION N/A BLOCK NO ____ LOT NO ____
PLAT OR OTHER MAP
TOWNSHIP 28S RANGE 22E SECTION 17 1/4 NW 1/4-1/4 SW
IRREGULAR SEC? _ y x n LAND GRANT
USGS 7.5' MAP Plant City West, Florida 1975
UTM: ZONE ____ EASTING ____ NORTHING ____
COORDINATES: LATITUDE ____D ___M ___S LONGITUDE ____D ___M ___S

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: F ____ M ____ L Unknown
BUILDER: F ____ M ____ L Unknown
CONST DATE 1929 CIRCA x RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S): c. 1950s; c. 1970s
MOVE: DATE ____ ORIG LOCATION
ORIGINAL USE(S) Residence
PRESENT USES(S) Residence/hair salon

DESCRIPTION
STYLE Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR Rectangular
INTERIOR Irregular
NO.: STORIES 1 OUTBLDGS 4 PORCHES 1 DORMERS 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) Wood frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) Wood drop siding
FOUNDATION: TYPE Pier MATLS Cast concrete block
INFILL None
PORCHES S/Fr. ent/2 bay
ROOF: TYPE Gable; shed SURFACING Composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCS. None
CHIMNEY: NO 1 MTLS block/stucco/metal LOCNS int/east/offset
WINDOWS jalousie, alum. SHS 2/2 horiz., Wd DHS 1/1
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT None
CONDITION Fair - good SURROUNDINGS Rural
NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
This is a typical wood frame house, originally a simple rectangle with gable roof and bungalow front porch. Additions have altered its original character by enclosing the porch and attaching the house to a simple commercial shed by a carport.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? _ y x n (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE Architecture, Community Planning and Development

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
This structure is typical of many wood frame bungalows built during the same era although changes have altered the original character to the point it is hardly recognizable. Therefore, it is not considered significant.

* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *
*
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY(DATE): -YES _____ -NO 5-12-93
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____
* OFFICE _____
*
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *

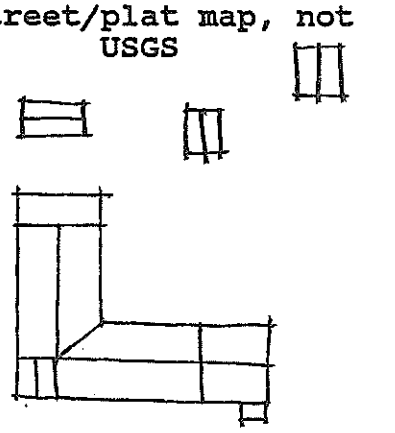
RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME F Francesca M Moran L Fiore
DATE: MO 10 YR 92 AFFILIATION Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size)
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll #2; 18-20

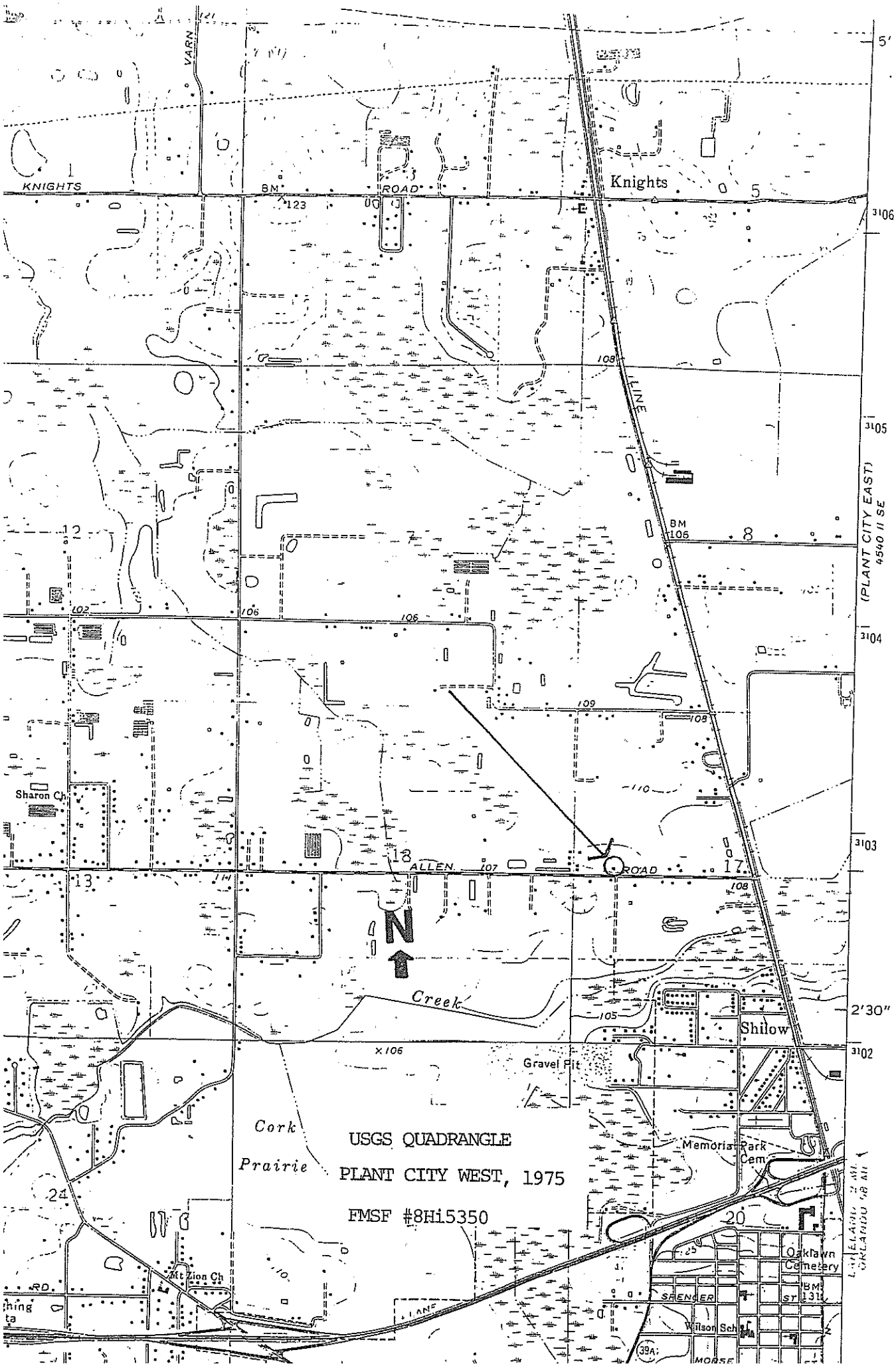
P H O T O G R A P H

Attach a B/W photographic print here with plastic clip. Label the print itself with at least: the FMSF site number (survey number or site name if not available), direction and date of photograph. Prints larger than contact size are preferable.

M A P
Street/plat map, not USGS



REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED


Hi 5350
KNIGHTS
VARN
ROAD
BM 123
Knights
3106
3105
3104
3103
3102
(PLANT CITY EAST)
4540 II SE
BM 106
ALLEN
ROAD
Sharon Ch
Creek
Shilow
Gravel Pit
Cork
Prairie
USGS QUADRANGLE
PLANT CITY WEST, 1975
FMSF #8Hi5350
Memorial Park Cem
Oaklawn Cemetery
Mt Zion Ch
Wilson Sch
SPENCER
MORSE
2'30"

Hi5350

Page 1
x original
__ update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 1.1: 3/89

Site 8Hi5351
Recorder # 8A

SITE NAME Grimes, Charles Farm House # 1
HISTORIC CONTEXTS WWII/A
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS
COUNTY Hillsborough OWNERSHIP TYPE Private - individual
PROJECT NAME S.R. 39 PD&E Study DHR NO 3618
LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
ADDRESS 1001 W. Sam Allen Road CITY Plant City
VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO South side of West Sam Allen Road, west of North Wheeler Street (SR39)
SUBDIVISION N/A BLOCK NO ____ LOT NO ___
PLAT OR OTHER MAP
TOWNSHIP 28S RANGE 22E SECTION 17 1/4 SW 1/4-1/4 NW
IRREGULAR SEC? _ y x n LAND GRANT
USGS 7.5' MAP Plant City West, Florida 1975
UTM: ZONE EASTING NORTHING
COORDINATES: LATITUDE ___D ___M ___S LONGITUDE ___D ___M ___S

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: F M L Unknown
BUILDER: F M L Unknown
CONST DATE 1943 CIRCA x RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE ____ ORIG LOCATION
ORIGINAL USE(S) Residence
PRESENT USES(S) Office/farm

DESCRIPTION
STYLE Contemporary Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR Irregular
INTERIOR Irregular
NO.: STORIES 1 OUTBLDGS 3+ PORCHES 1 DORMERS 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) Wood frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) Aluminum siding
FOUNDATION: TYPE Pier;continuous MATLS concrete block
INFILL None
PORCHES N/fr. ent/3 bay/brick set in grade; brick piers/E end
ROOF: TYPE multiple gable;shed SURFACING composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCS. none
CHIMNEY: NO 0 MTLS LOCNS
WINDOWS Alum. SHS 2/2 horiz. replacements
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT Brick pier porches
CONDITION fair SURROUNDINGS rural
NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
This residential structure now functions as the office for the Grimes Farm. The character of this existing structure is contemporary frame vernacular. Modifications and additions have altered the structure over time, therefore, it is difficult to date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? _ y x n (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE Architecture, Community Planning and Development

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? _y x_n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? _y x_n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? _y x_n _likely, need info _insf inf

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
This structure has the character of a contemporary ranch style residence similar to many development homes in Florida. The north-south gable may be the oldest part but its original character is completely lost. Therefore, it is not significant.

* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *
*
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY(DATE): -YES _____ -NO 5-12-93 *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
*
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME F Francesca M Moran L Fiore
DATE: MO 10 YR 92 AFFILIATION Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

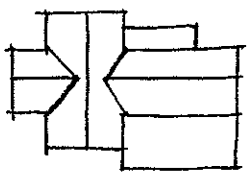
PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size)
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll #2; 21-23

P H O T O G R A P H

Attach a B/W photographic print here with plastic clip. Label the print itself with at least: the FMSF site number (survey number or site name if not available), direction and date of photograph. Prints larger than contact size are preferable.

M A P
Street/plat map, not USGS

West Sam Allen Road



N

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

USGS QUADRANGLE

PLANT CITY WEST, 1975

FMSF #8Hi5351

Page 1
_x_ original
__ update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 1.1: 3/89

Site 8Hi5352

Recorder # 9A

SITE NAME Grimes, Charles ~~Farm~~ House # 2
HISTORIC CONTEXTS Boom - Depression/New Deal
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS
COUNTY Hillsborough OWNERSHIP TYPE Private - individual
PROJECT NAME S.R. 39 PD&E Study DHR NO 361B
LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
ADDRESS 911 W. Sam Allen Road CITY Plant City
VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO South side of West Sam Allen Road, east of North Wheeler Street (SR 39)
SUBDIVISION N/A BLOCK NO ____ LOT NO ____
PLAT OR OTHER MAP
TOWNSHIP 28S RANGE 22E SECTION 17 1/4 SW 1/4-1/4 NW
IRREGULAR SEC? _ y x n LAND GRANT
USGS 7.5' MAP Plant City West, Florida 1975
UTM: ZONE ____ EASTING ____ NORTHING ____
COORDINATES: LATITUDE ____D ___M ___S LONGITUDE ____D ___M ___S

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: F ____ M ____ L Unknown
BUILDER: F ____ M ____ L Unknown
CONST DATE 1927 CIRCA x RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE ____ ORIG LOCATION
ORIGINAL USE(S) Residence
PRESENT USES(S) Residence/rental

DESCRIPTION
STYLE Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR "L" shape
INTERIOR Irregular
NO.: STORIES 1 OUTBLDGS 0 PORCHES 1 DORMERS 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) Wood frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) Wood drop siding
FOUNDATION: TYPE Pier MATLS Cast concrete bell, concrete block
INFILL None
PORCHES S/service ent. porch/1 bay/wood posts, deck/W end
ROOF: TYPE gable; shed SURFACING Sheet metal, 5-V crimp
SECONDARY STRUCS. None
CHIMNEY: NO 0 MTLS LOCNS
WINDOWS Jalousie, alum. SHS 2/2 horiz. replacements; wd DHS 1/1, (paired single)
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT None
CONDITION Fair SURROUNDINGS Rural
NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
This is a modest frame vernacular residence which has been modified over time. The front entrance porch has been completely enclosed and it appears that the original structure may have been the simple north-south gable.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? _ y x n (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE Architecture, Community Planning and Development

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
This structure is typical of many frame rectangular houses built in the Boom Times in west-central Florida. Its original character has been altered somewhat by modifications. Therefore, it is not significant.

* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *
*
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY(DATE): -YES _____ -NO 5-12-93 *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
*
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME F Francesca M Moran L Fiore
DATE: MO 10 YR 92 AFFILIATION Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

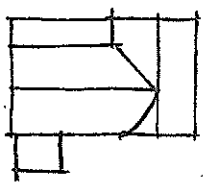
PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size)
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll #2: 24, 25

P H O T O G R A P H

Attach a B/W photographic print here with plastic clip. Label the print itself with at least: the FMSF site number (survey number or site name if not available), direction and date of photograph. Prints larger than contact size are preferable.

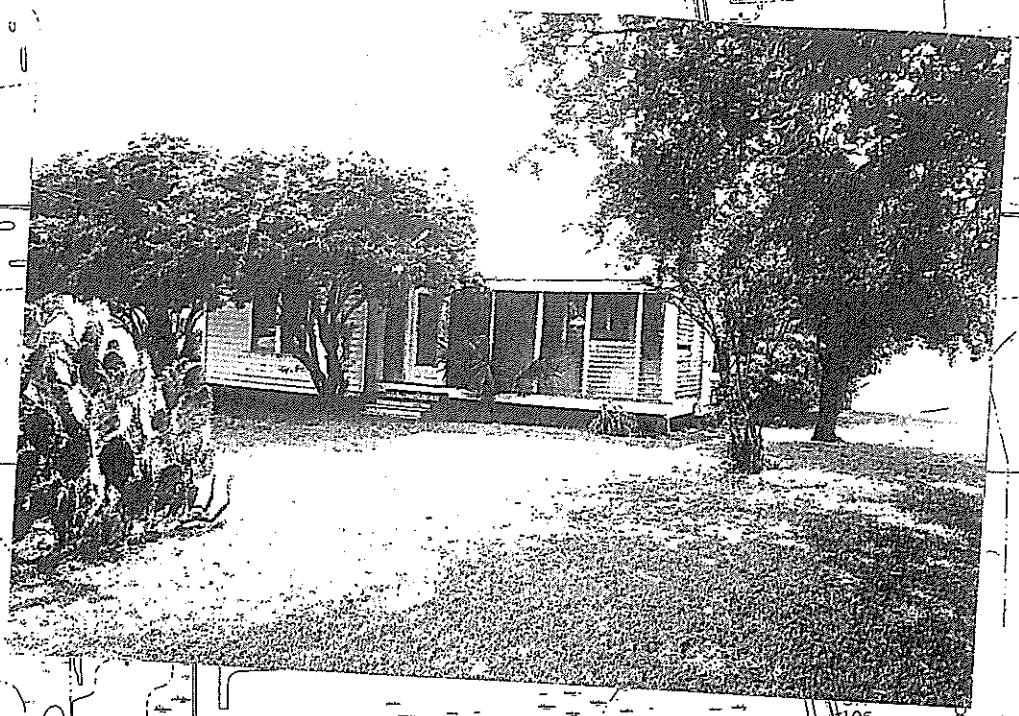
M A P
Street/plat map, not USGS

West Sam Allen Road



N

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED



USGS QUADRANGLE

PLANT CITY WEST, 1975

FMSF #8Hi5352

Page 1
_x_ original
__ update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 1.1: 3/89

Site 8Hi 5357

Recorder # 14A

SITE NAME Grimes Farm House #4
HISTORIC CONTEXTS WWI/A - Boom Times
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS
COUNTY Hillsborough OWNERSHIP TYPE Private - individual
PROJECT NAME S.R. 39 PD&E Study DHR NO 3618
LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
ADDRESS W. Sam Allen Road CITY Plant City
VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO On the south side (set back ± 1,000 feet from Sam Allen Road, behind 1001 W. Sam Allen Road
SUBDIVISION N/A BLOCK NO - LOT NO -
PLAT OR OTHER MAP
TOWNSHIP 28S RANGE 22E SECTION 17 1/4 SW 1/4-1/4 NW
IRREGULAR SEC? _ y x n LAND GRANT
USGS 7.5' MAP Plant City West, Florida 1975
UTM: ZONE EASTING NORTHING
COORDINATES: LATITUDE D M S LONGITUDE D M S

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: F M L Unknown
BUILDER: F M L Unknown
CONST DATE 1919 CIRCA x RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S): c. 1970s
MOVE: DATE ORIG LOCATION
ORIGINAL USE(S) Residence (laborers)
PRESENT USES(S) Residence

DESCRIPTION
STYLE Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR Irregular
INTERIOR Irregular
NO.: STORIES 1 OUTBLDGS 0 PORCHES 2 DORMERS 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) Wood frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) Wood drop siding
FOUNDATION: TYPE Pier MATLS Brick, concrete
INFILL None
PORCHES E/fr. ent/full front/3 bays/solid balustrade/W/service stoop
ROOF: TYPE gable; shed SURFACING sheet metal; composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCS. None
CHIMNEY: NO 0 MTLS - LOCNS
WINDOWS Wood DHS 2/2, 2/1

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT None
CONDITION Fair-deteriorated SURROUNDINGS rural
NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
This frame house has changed little since constructed. A shed roof addition and porch have been added on the west side.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? _ y x n (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE Architecture, Community Planning and Development

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? _y x n _likely, need info _insf inf

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
This frame residence is similar to many other laborers houses built in Hillsborough County, Florida in the late 1910s to 1920s. It does not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *
*
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY(DATE): -YES _____ -NO 5-12-93
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): -YES _____ -NO _____
* OFFICE _____
*
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME F Francesca M Moran L Fiore
DATE: MO 10 YR 92 AFFILIATION Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

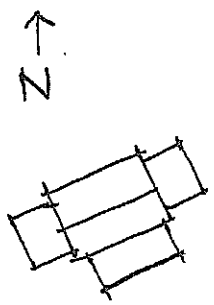
PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size)
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll #3:21A, 22A

P H O T O G R A P H

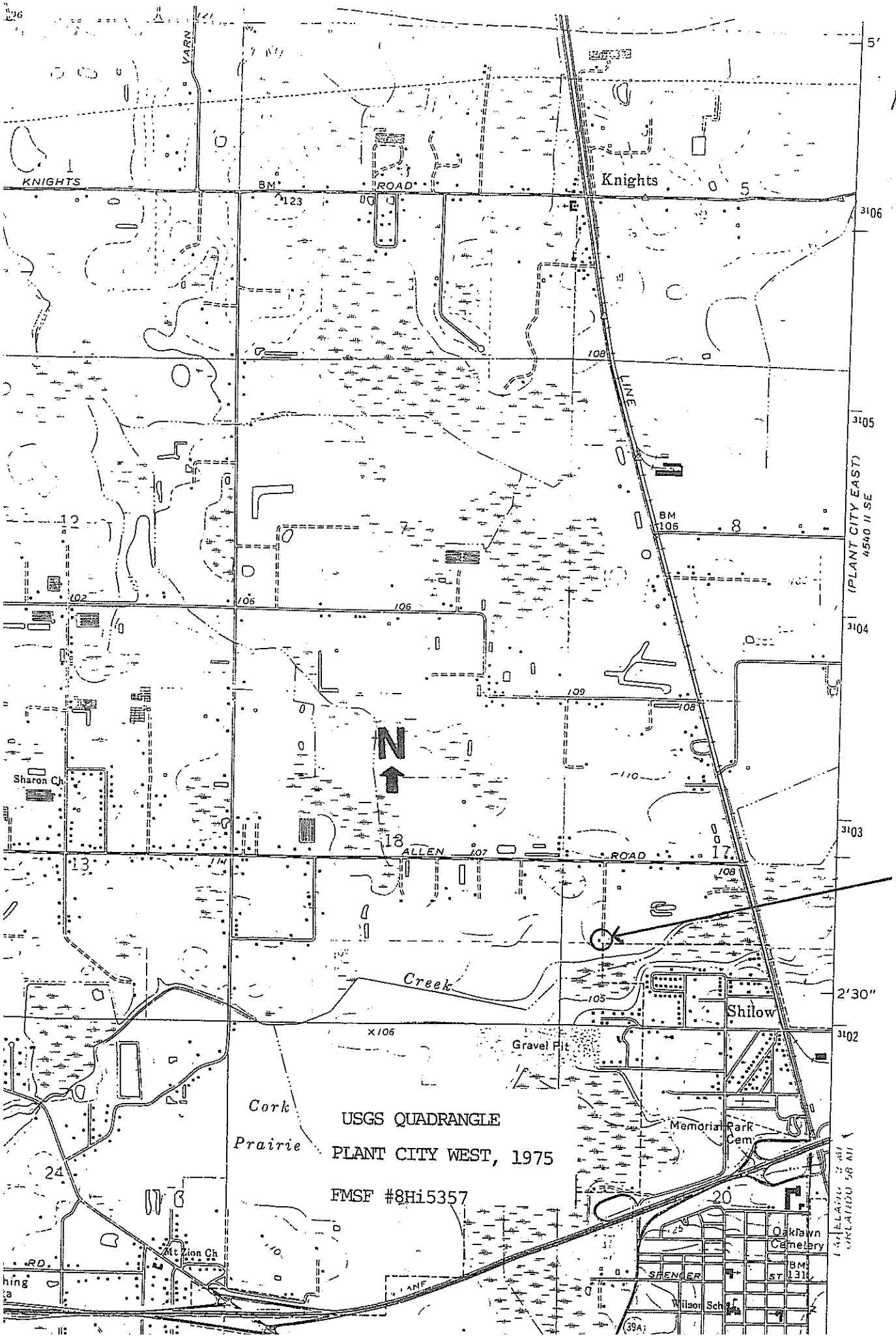
Attach a B/W photographic print here with plastic clip. Label the print itself with at least: the FMSF site number (survey number or site name if not available), direction and date of photograph. Prints larger than contact size are preferable.

M A P
Street/plat map, not USGS

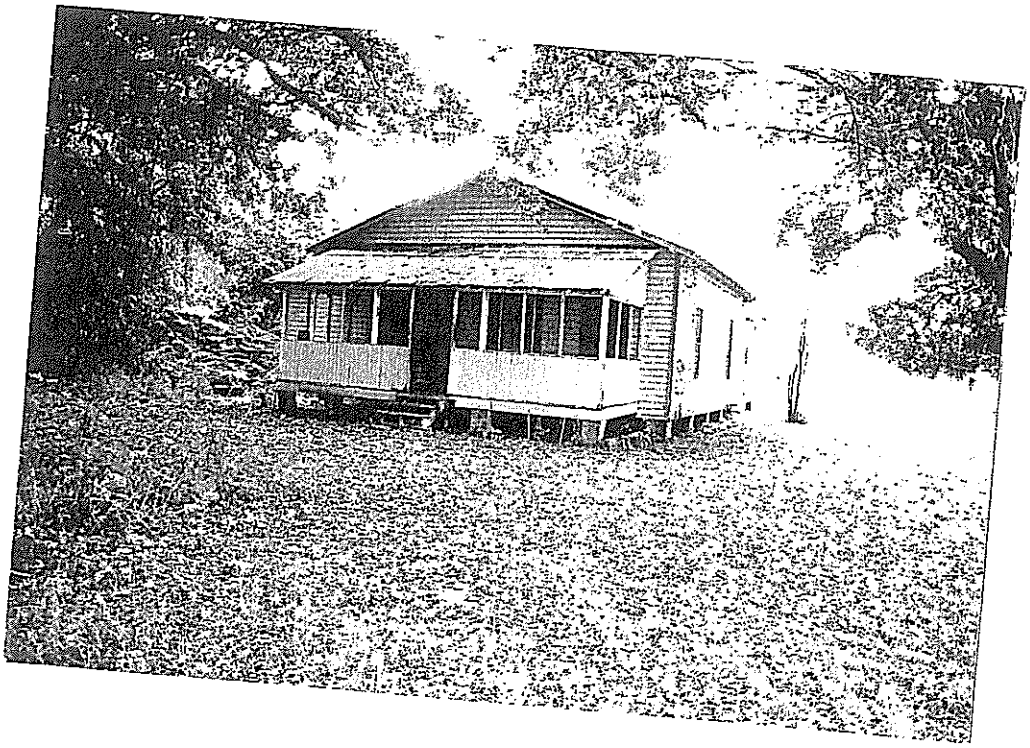
Sam Allen Road.



REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED


Hi5357
KNIGHTS
ROAD
Knights
BM 123
VARN
LINE
(PLANT CITY EAST)
4540 II SE
BM 106
Sharon Ch
ALLEN
ROAD
Creek
Shilow
Gravel Pit
Cork
Prairie
USGS QUADRANGLE
PLANT CITY WEST, 1975
FMSF #8Hi5357
Memorial Park Cem
Oakdawn Cemetery
SPENCER
Wilson Sch
Mt Zion Ch
3106
3105
3104
3103
3102
2'30"
5'

H5357



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 8HI8548
Recorder # 1/10
Field Date 12/4/02
Form Date 12/19/02

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 805 W. Sam Allen Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey CRAS of Park Road/Sam Allen Road from I-4 to Alexander Street Extension Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 805 W. Sam Allen Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) between SR 39 and Charles Wall Lane on south
City/Town (within 3 miles) Plant City In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☒ n ☐ unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) U172822ZZZ00000472550.0
Subdivision name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Plant City West, Fla. 1975
Township 28S Range 22E Section 17 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 388670 Northing 3102984
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* vinyl siding
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* 5V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* Location(s)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 SHS, metal, ribbon and independent; 3 and 4 light awning, metal, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open #closed #incised Location(s)
Porch roof type(s)
Exterior Ornament
Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) S commercial S residential institutional S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
garage on south
Archaeological Remains None observed. ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

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

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HI8548

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1925 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1965;85 Nature* replacement windows; enclosed porch and replacement siding
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Original Use* (give date ranges) residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Charles McElveen (current)

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

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

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

☐ other methods (specify)

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
This Frame Vernacular residence is typical of the style found throughout the county. Furthermore, the limited information available did not indicate any historical significance. Therefore, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1/10

RECORDER

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

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

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

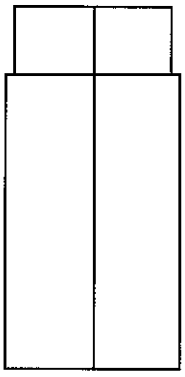
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI8548

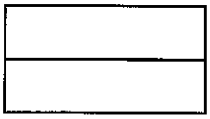
PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP

Sam Allen Road



805 W. Sam Allen Road

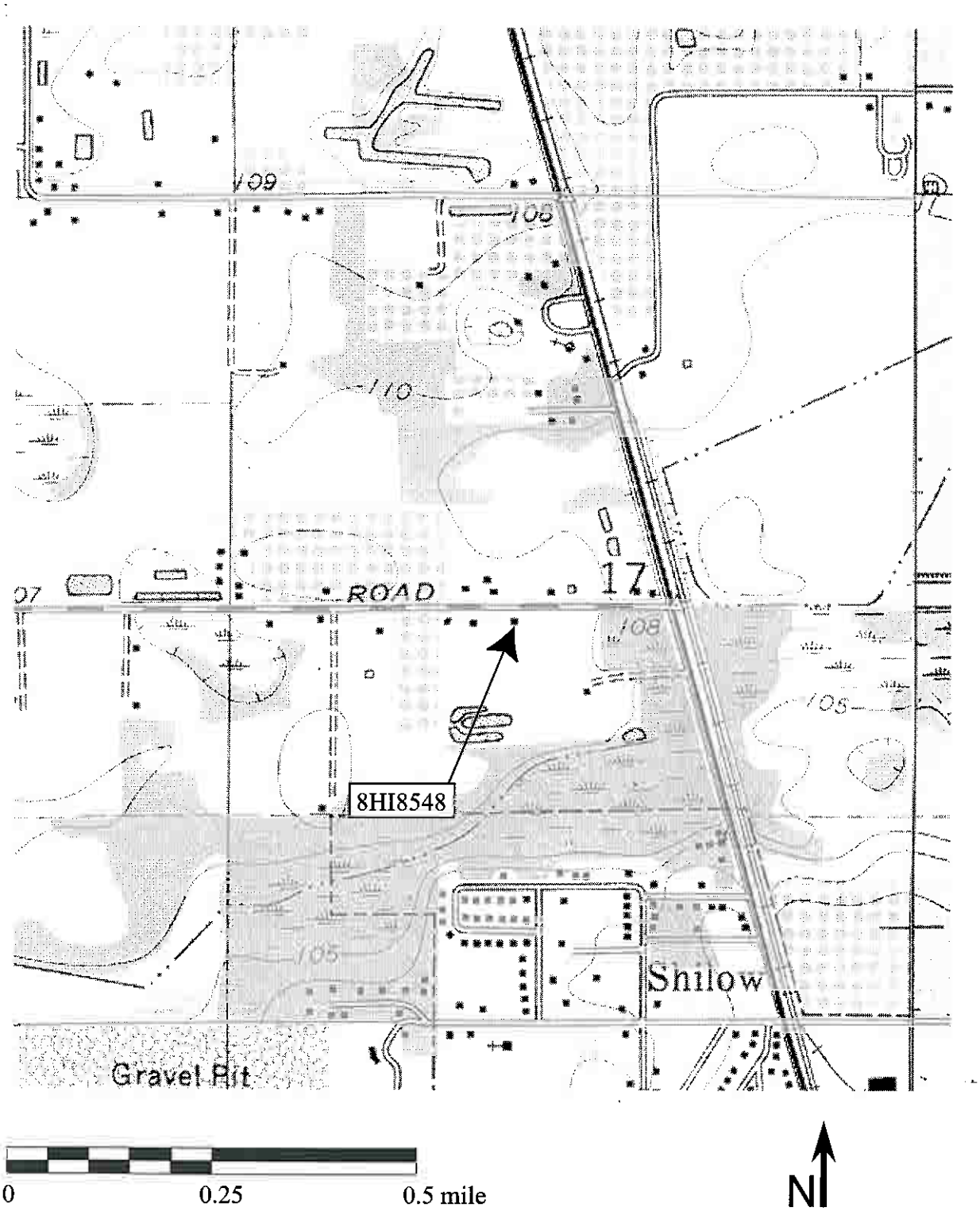


garage

N

USGS MAP

Plant City West, Fla. 1975



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 8HI8549
Recorder # 1/9
Field Date 12/4/02
Form Date 12/19/02

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 810 W. Sam Allen Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey CRAS of Park Road/Sam Allen Road from I-4 to Alexander Street Extension Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 810 W. Sam Allen Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) between SR 39 and Charles Wall Lane on north
City/Town (within 3 miles) Plant City In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☒ n ☐ unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) U172822ZZZ00000473260.0
Subdivision name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Plant City West, Fla. 1975
Township 28S Range 22E Section 17 1/4 section: ☒ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 388635 Northing 3102986
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* obscured
Exterior Fabric(s)* vinyl siding
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* 5V crimp, composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* exterior east wall
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent & ribbon

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open 2 #closed #incised Location(s) south, west
Porch roof type(s) gable, gable
Exterior Ornament

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

Archaeological Remains None observed. ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

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

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HI8549

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1944 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1990 Nature* replacement windows, siding & enclosed porch
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1990 Nature* porch additions on south and west, room addition on west
Original Use* (give date ranges) residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Florence Keen (1/91)

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

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

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

☐ other methods (specify)

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
The limited information available concerning this typical Frame Vernacular residence did not indicate any historical significance. In addition, alterations have diminished its integrity. Consequently, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1/9

RECORDER

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

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

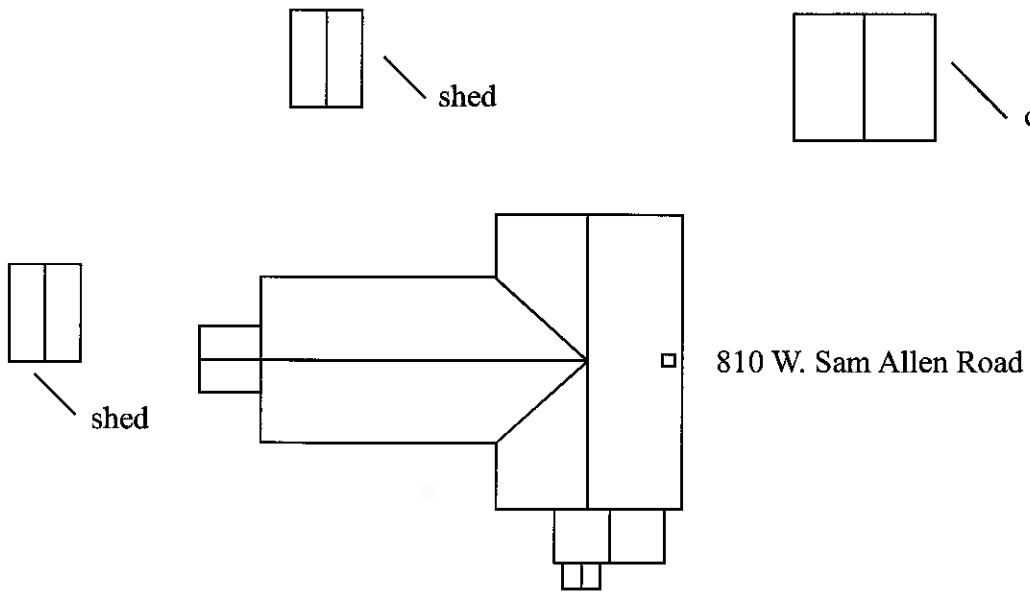
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI8549

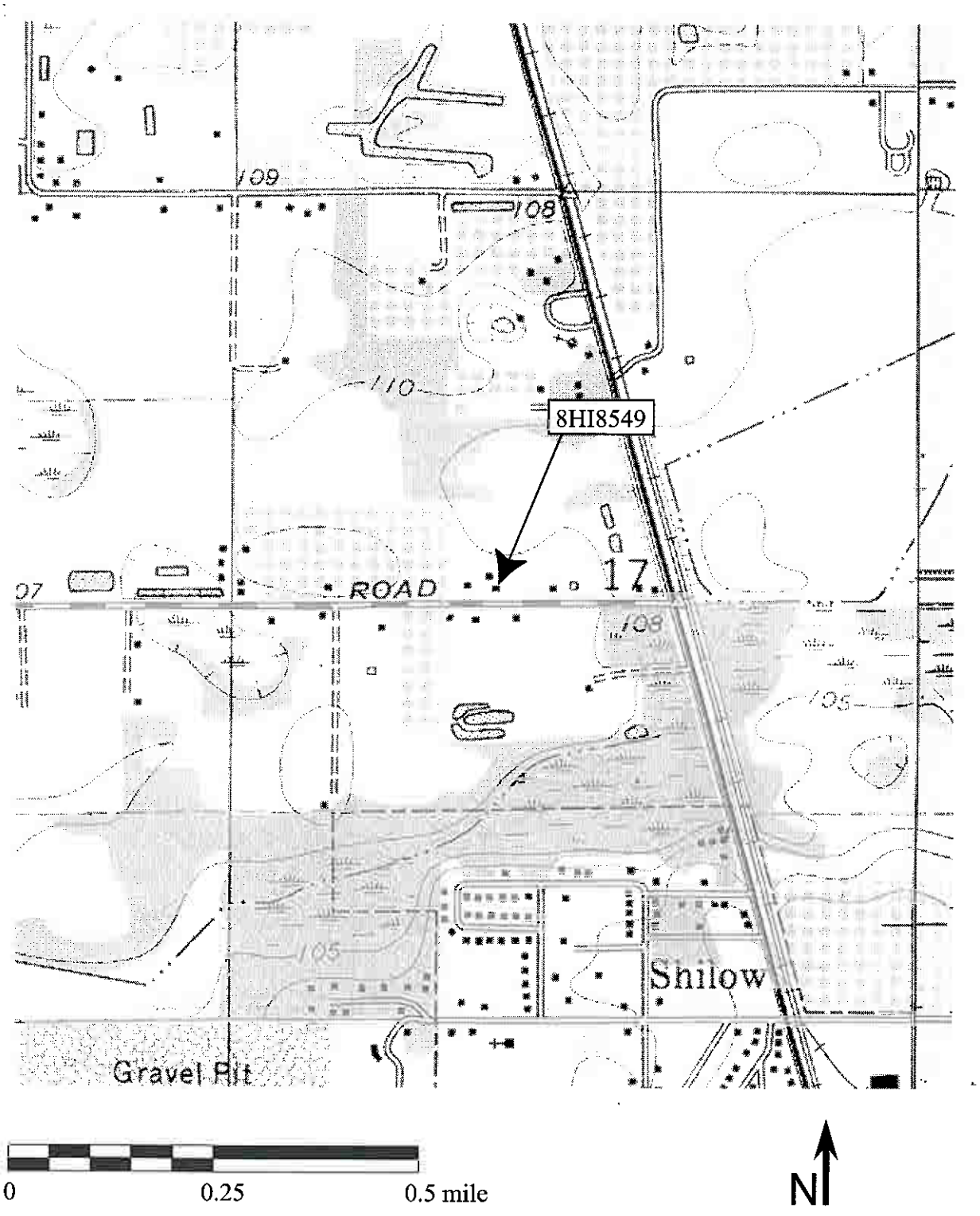
PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP

Plant City West, Fla. 1975



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 8HI8550
Recorder # 1/8
Field Date 12/4/02
Form Date 12/19/02

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1201 W. Sam Allen Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey CRAS of Park Road/Sam Allen Road from I-4 to Alexander Street Extension Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 1201 W. Sam Allen Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) between SR 39 and Charles Wall Lane on south
City/Town (within 3 miles) Plant City In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☒ n ☐ unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) U172822ZZZ0000047210.0
Subdivision name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Plant City West, Fla. 1975
Township 28S Range 22E Section 17 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 388184 Northing 3102978
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Ranch Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* asbestos shingle
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* masonry Location(s)* interior north slope
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent; 3 light awning, metal, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) north
Porch roof type(s) shed
Exterior Ornament

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

Archaeological Remains None observed. ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

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

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

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HI8550

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1947 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1965;85 Nature* replacement windows & siding; replacement windows
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1965 Nature* room & carport addt. on west
Original Use* (give date ranges) residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Charles & Betty Grimes (4/96)

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

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

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

☐ other methods (specify)

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
Alterations to this typical Ranch style residence have diminished its integrity. In addition, the limited historical information available did not indicate any significance. Consequently, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1/8

RECORDER

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

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

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

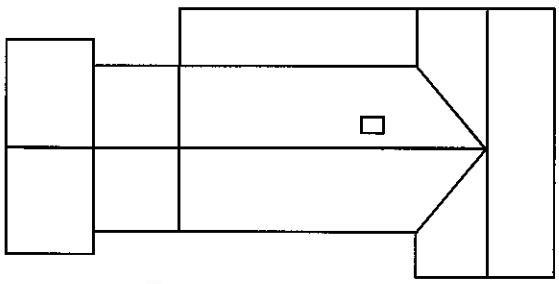
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI8550

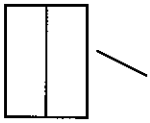
PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP

Sam Allen Road



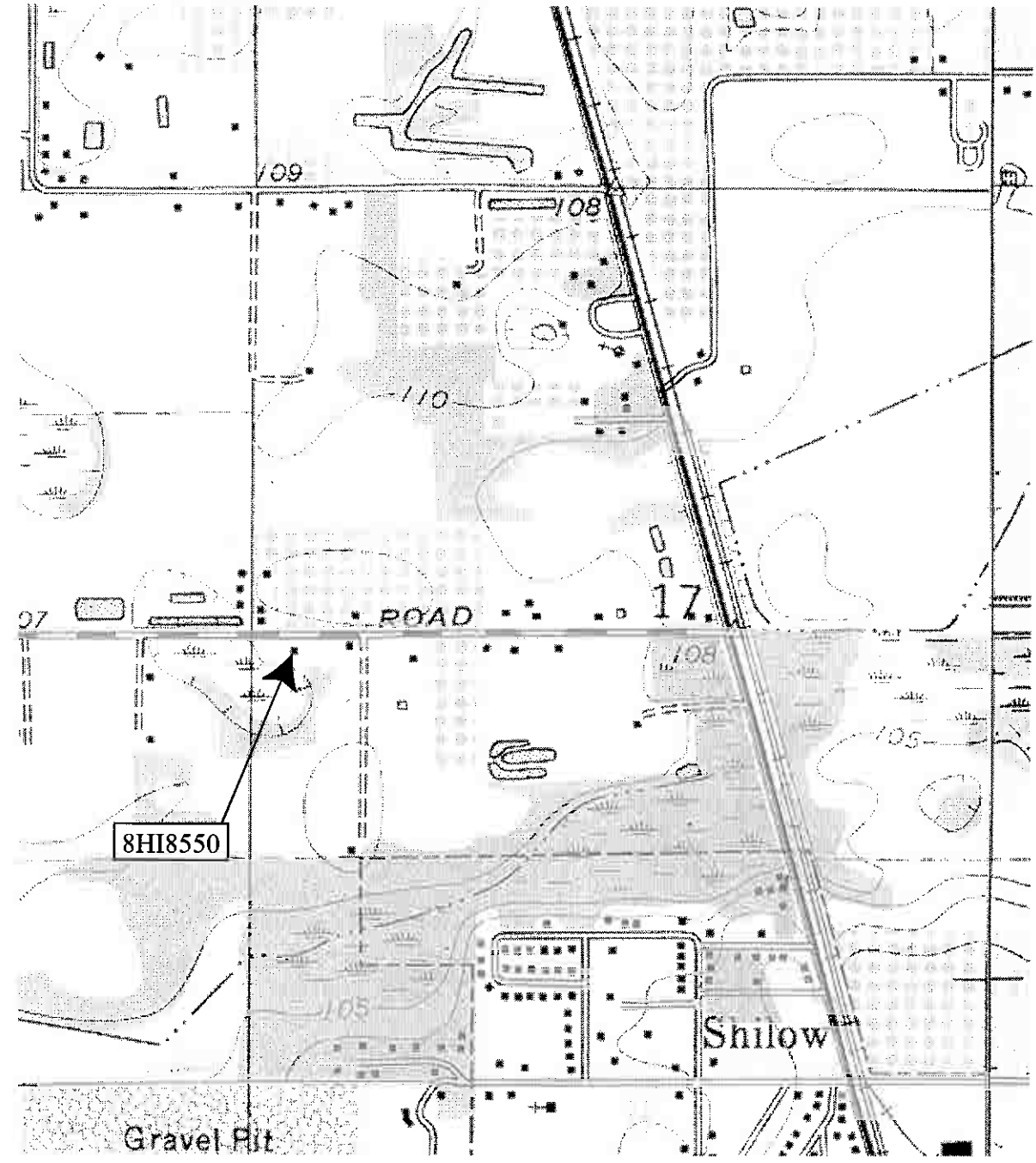
1201 W. Sam Allen Road



N

USGS MAP

Plant City West, Fla. 1975



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 8HI8551
Recorder # 1/6
Field Date 12/4/02
Form Date 12/19/02

☒ Original
☐ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1212 W. Sam Allen Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey CRAS of Park Road/Sam Allen Road from I-4 to Alexander Street Extension Survey #
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 1212 W. Sam Allen Road
Cross Streets (nearest/between) northeast corner of Sam Allen Road and Charles Wall Lane
City/Town (within 3 miles) Plant City In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☒ n ☐ unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) U172822ZZZ00000473390.0
Subdivision name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Plant City West, Fla. 1975
Township 28S Range 22E Section 17 1/4 section: ☒ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 388182 Northing 3102986
Plat or other map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* concrete
Exterior Fabric(s)* asbestos shingle
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* interior ridge
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* jalousie, metal, paired & independent; 2/2 SHS, metal, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) south
Porch roof type(s) shed
Exterior Ornament carport on east, cast iron porch supports

Interior Plan*
Condition (Please check one): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) S commercial S residential institutional S undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
ca. 1948 masonry residence at 3314 Charles Wall Lane and ca. 1975 mobile home on same parcel

Archaeological Remains None observed. ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

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

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HI8551

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1953 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ca.1965;80 Nature* replacement windows
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Original Use* (give date ranges) residence
Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) residence

Present Use* (give date ranges) residence
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Ferris and Peggy Waller (4/83)

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

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

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

☐ other methods (specify)

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
In poor condition, this typical Frame Vernacular residence has minimal architectural integrity. Furthermore, the limited available data did not indicate any historical significance. Consequently, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1/6-7

RECORDER

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

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

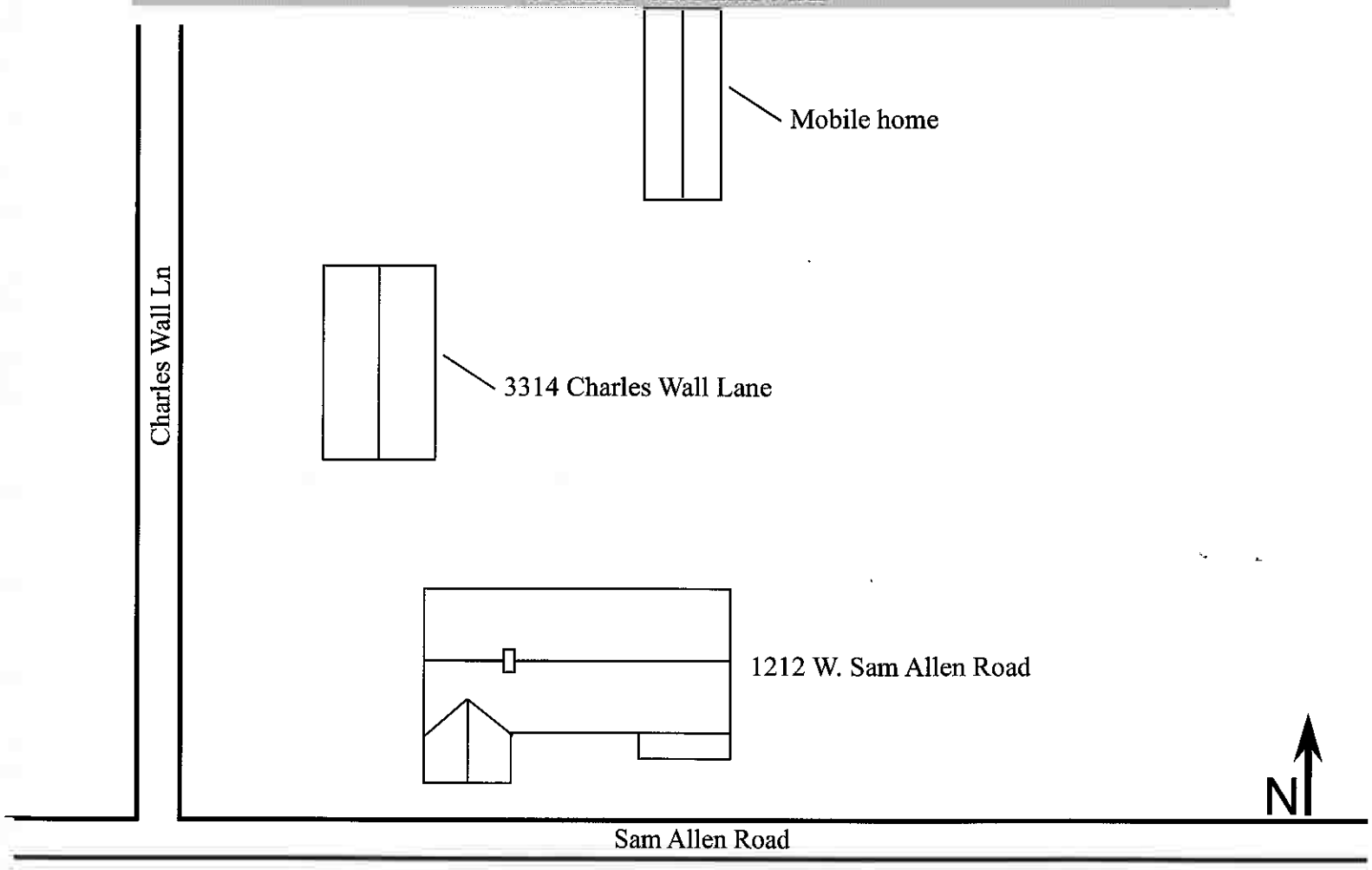
REQUIRED:
(1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI8551

PHOTOGRAPH

STREET OR PLAT MAP

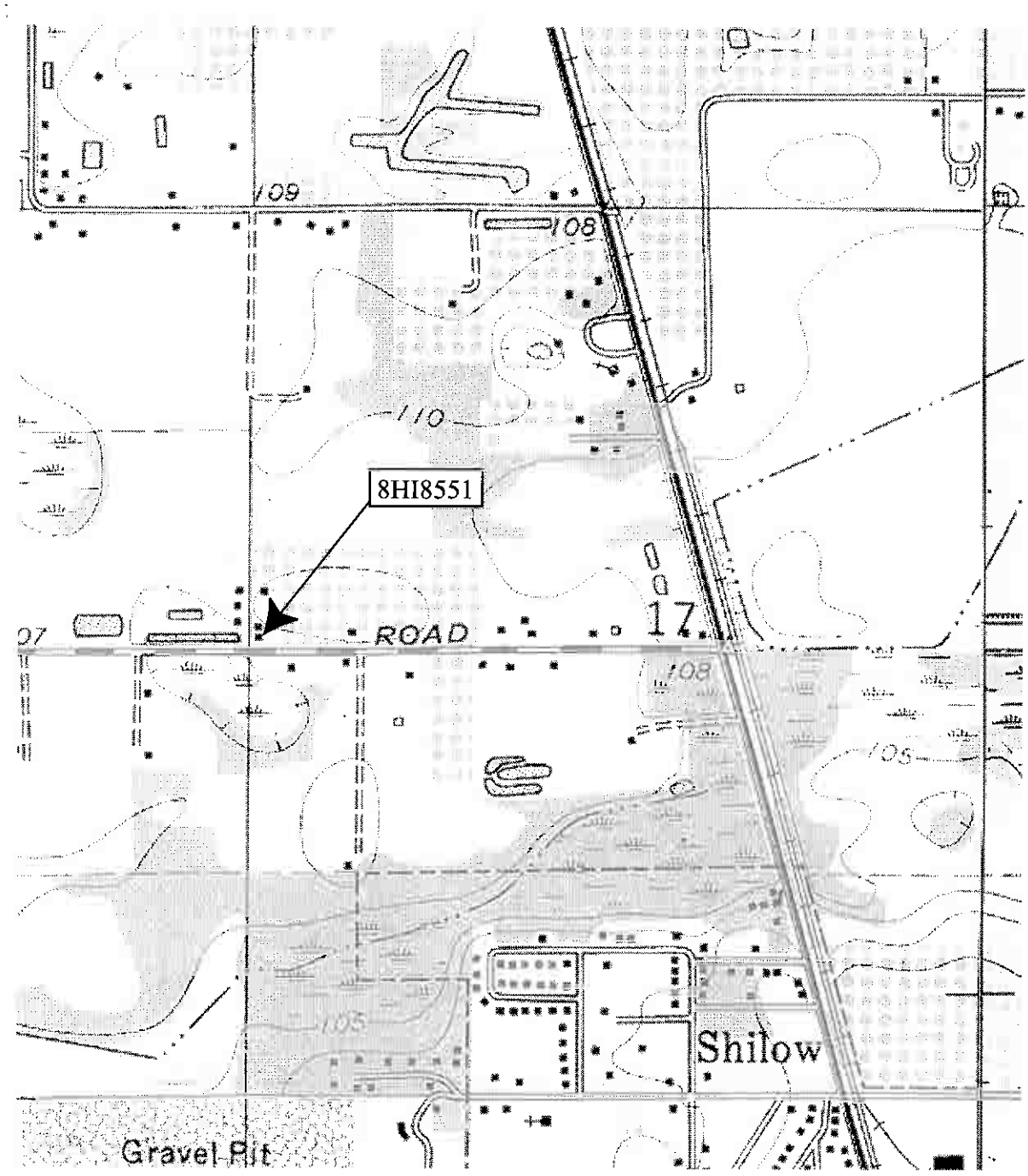


HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI8551

USGS MAP

Plant City West, Fla. 1975



0 0.25 0.5 mile

N

APPENDIX B: Survey Log Sheet