



Florida Department of Transportation

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SECRETARY

June 26, 2015

Ms. Cathy Kendall
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Highway Administration
Florida Division
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

RE: SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) PD&E Study
From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to I-75
Work Program Item Segment No.: 430051-1
FAP No.: TBD
Hernando County, Florida

Dear Ms. Kendall:

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Seven is preparing a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements to SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) from the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to I-75. The total project length is 8.2 miles. Within the project limits, the existing roadway is a rural principal arterial, and the improvement will expand the current four-lane facility to six-lanes.

Enclosed are two copies of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) (April 2015) that was prepared for the above referenced project. Also enclosed are 40 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms (8HE230 through 8HE236, 8HE240, 8HE272, 8HE280, 8HE630, 8HE711 through 8HE737, 8HE741 and 8HE742); a CD containing the FMSF photographs and pdf files of the FMSF forms and CRAS (for SHPO); a CD containing a pdf file of the CRAS (for FHWA); and a Survey Log Sheet.

The CRAS included background research and a field survey. The purpose was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as the existing 200-foot right of way; the historical APE includes the existing right of way as well as immediately adjacent properties. Proposed pond and floodplain compensation sites were not identified in the PD&E Study and will be evaluated later during design.

Ms. Cathy Kendall
SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) PD&E Study
From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to I-75
Work Program Item Segment No.: 430051-1, FAP No.: TBD
June 26, 2015
Page 2 of 3

Background research indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE230 through 8HE236, 8HE240, 8HE272, 8HE280, and 8HE630) are located within the project APE. However, no evidence for any of these sites was found during the field survey.

Historical/architectural survey of the SR 50 PD&E study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 31 historic resources (8HE679, 8HE680, 8HE711 through 8HE737, 8HE741, and 8HE742). They include 29 buildings (8HE679, 8HE680, and 8HE711 through 8HE737), and two road segments, Singer Lane (8HE741) and SR 50 (8HE742). Two historic resources (8HE679 and 8HE680) were recently recorded and evaluated in 2012; there were no changes that required update forms. One newly recorded building, 8HE712, a ca. 1923 Dutch Colonial style residence, is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Based on the results of background research and field surveys, 8HE712 is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; all of the archaeological sites and the other historic resources do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

This information is being provided in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), which are implemented by the procedures contained in 36 CFR, Part 800, as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.

Provided you approve the recommendations and findings in the enclosed cultural resource document, please coordinate with the SHPO for concurrence. The unbound copy of the document; the original FMSF forms; CD with FMSF photos, forms, and CRAS; and Survey Log Sheet are for the SHPO. The bound copy of the document and the CD with the CRAS pdf file is for your files.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (813) 975-6456 or todd.bogner@dot.state.fl.us or Rebecca Spain Schwarz at (813) 281- 8308 or rebecca.spain-schwarz@atkinsglobal.com.

Sincerely,



Todd L. Bogner
Environmental Specialist III
District Seven Cultural Resource Coordinator

TB/RSS
Enclosure

Ms. Cathy Kendall
SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) PD&E Study
From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to I-75
Work Program Item Segment No.: 430051-1, FAP No.: TBD
June 26, 2015
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cc: Phillip Bello (FHWA) Roy Jackson (FDOT SEMO) Robin Rhinesmith (FDOT)
Stephanie Pierce (FDOT) Jeff Novotny, PE (American) Rebecca Spain Schwarz (Atkins/GEC)

The FHWA finds the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey provided with this letter to be complete and sufficient and approves / does not approve the above recommendations and findings. Or, the FHWA finds the attached Technical Memorandum contains insufficient information.

The FHWA requests the SHPO's opinion on the sufficiency of the report provided with the letter and the SHPO's opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this letter and in the comment block below.

FHWA Comments:

We look forward to working with you to determine potential effects to the historic property within the APA.

for /s/ Cathy
James Christian
Division Administrator
Florida Division
Federal Highway Administration

7/15/15
Date

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2015-3415. Or, the SHPO finds the attached Technical Memorandum contains insufficient information.

SHPO Comments:

for /s/ Robert F. Bendus
Robert F. Bendus, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer

7/27/15
Date

SR 50 (US 98 / Cortez Boulevard)

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study



From Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to Interstate 75

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey



April 2015



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

WPI Segment No. 430051-1
ETDM Project No. 13980
Hernando County

**State Road (SR) 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard)
From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to
Interstate 75**

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Work Program Item Segment No. 430051-1
ETDM Project No. 13980
Hernando County

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven



Prepared by:

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April 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate alternative improvements for SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) from the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to Interstate 75 (I-75) in Hernando County (**Figure 1-1**). The length of the study is approximately 8.2 miles. Another prior PD&E study evaluated improvements at the I-75 interchange, so this study only extends to Lockhart Road on the east end of the project for an effective length of 7.2 miles. The section along SR 50 to the east of Lockhart Road has been studied as a part of a separate FHWA approved PD&E study – SR 50 (Cortez Boulevard) from Lockhart Road to US 301 (SR 35/Treiman Boulevard), WPI Segment No.: 416732-2. Study objectives include: determine proposed typical sections and develop preliminary conceptual design plans for proposed improvements, while minimizing impacts to the environment; consider agency and public comments; and ensure project compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. A *Type 2 Categorical Exclusion* is being prepared as part of this study. The highway is expected to be improved from an existing, four-lane divided rural facility to a six-lane divided facility. The proposed improvements will include construction of stormwater management and floodplain compensation facilities and various intersection improvements, in addition to multimodal facilities (pedestrian, bicycle and transit accommodations).

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC, conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the project corridor as a part of the SR 50 PD&E study. The right of way (ROW) is approximately 200 feet (ft) wide. The archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the existing ROW; the historical APE includes the existing ROW as well as immediately adjacent properties.

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

Background research indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE230 through 8HE236, 8HE240, 8HE272, 8HE280, and 8HE630) are located within the project APE. However, no evidence for any of these sites was found during the field survey.

Historical/architectural survey of the SR 50 PD&E study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 31 historic resources (8HE679, 8HE680, 8HE711 through 8HE737, 8HE741, and 8HE742). They include 29 buildings (8HE679, 8HE680, and 8HE711 through 8HE737), and two road segments, Singer Lane (8HE741) and SR 50 (8HE742). One newly recorded building, 8HE712, a ca. 1923 Dutch Colonial style residence, is considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It represents a rare example of this style in Hernando County. The other historic buildings are common examples of their respective

styles, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations to events or persons. Thus, none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Similarly, the two newly identified linear resources, 8HE741 and 8HE742, are not considered potentially NRHP-eligible due to a loss of historic integrity.

In conclusion, with the possible exception of 8HE712, project development is considered unlikely to affect any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PD&E STUDY PURPOSE

The objective of this Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study is to assist the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in reaching a decision on the type, location, and conceptual design of the proposed improvements for widening SR 50 (US 98/Cortez Boulevard) between the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street and Interstate 75 (I-75) in Hernando County.

The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements in order for this project to qualify for federal funding of subsequent development phases (design, right of way [ROW] acquisition, and construction). This project was screened through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as Project #13980. A *Final Programming Screen Summary Report* was published on January 7, 2014. A *Type 2 Categorical Exclusion* will be prepared as part of this study.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

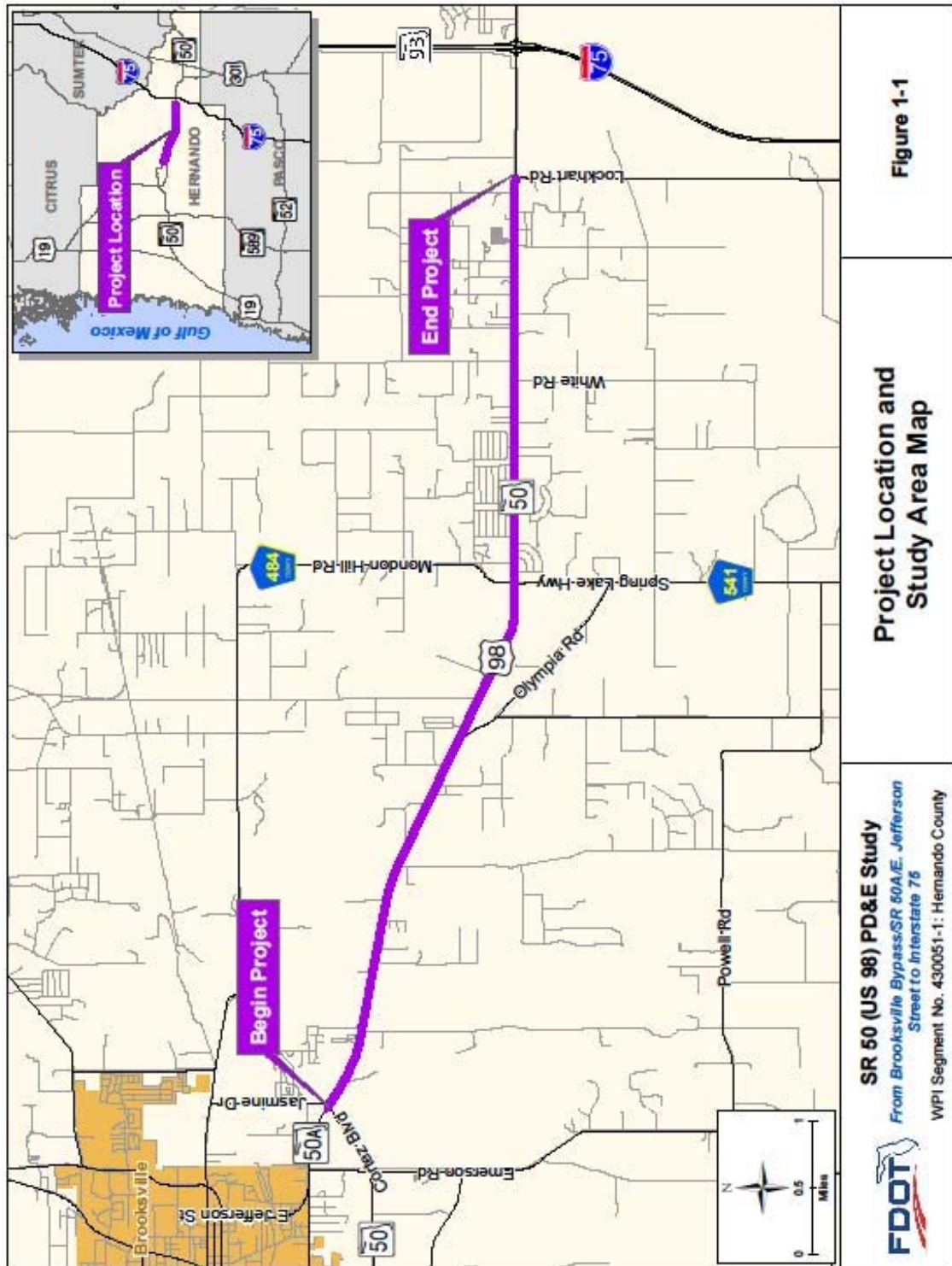
In order to accommodate projected traffic increases along SR 50, the FDOT is conducting a PD&E study to evaluate alternative capacity and operational improvements from the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to I-75 (**Figure 1-1**).

The length of the study is approximately 8.2 miles. Another prior PD&E study evaluated improvements at the I-75 interchange, so this study only extends to Lockhart Road on the east end of the project for an effective length of 7.2 miles. The section along SR 50 to the east of Lockhart Road has been studied as a part of a separate FHWA approved PD&E study – SR 50 (Cortez Boulevard) from Lockhart Road to US 301 (SR 35/Treiman Boulevard), WPI Segment No.: 416732-2. The highway is expected to be improved from an existing, four-lane divided rural facility to a six-lane divided facility. The proposed improvements will include construction of stormwater management and floodplain compensation facilities and various intersection improvements, in addition to multimodal facilities (pedestrian, bicycle and transit accommodations).

1.3 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

SR 50 is currently a four-lane rural highway with 4-ft paved outside shoulders and 40 – 46-ft grassed median (**Figure 1-2**). The existing right of way (ROW) is 200 feet wide. The posted speed limits vary from 45 mph to 60 mph. Major intersections within the project limits occur at Cortez Boulevard/Jasmine Drive, CR 484/Spring Lake Highway and Lockhart Road (west of I-75). There is a short segment with existing sidewalk located near the west end of the project. There is a bridge culvert within the project limits located over the Bystream Overflow. This 53-ft bridge culvert was constructed in 1997 and has a sufficiency rating of 80 and a health index of 80.3 (inspected January 31, 2013). Expected improvements are described above in **Section 1.2**.

Figure 1-1 Study Area Map



Typical section alternatives include suburban and rural typical sections (**Figure 1-3**). A high-speed 6-lane suburban section is proposed from the western project limits to Singer Lane (West Segment) and a rural typical section within the 200-foot existing ROW is proposed from Singer Lane to Lockhart Road. No additional ROW is anticipated for the roadway improvements. Additional ROW may be needed for stormwater management systems. A “No-Build” Alternative is also being evaluated. Future phases for this proposed project are not included in FDOT’s current adopted 5-year work program. A separate PD&E study has been conducted for the segment directly to the east, between Lockhart Road and US 301/SR 35, which includes the SR 50/I-75 interchange, and improvements are planned at this interchange as part of a separate design-build project.

1.4 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

SR 50 is a major east-west rural principal arterial that spans central Florida from coast to coast. In Hernando County, SR 50 connects to several regionally significant corridors, including US 19, SR 589 (Suncoast Parkway), US 41, I-75, and US 301. SR 50 is also a hurricane evacuation route, a designated truck route, part of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) and part of the West Central Florida Metropolitan Planning Organization Chairs Coordinating Committee’s (CCC) Regional Roadway Network. This segment of SR 50 connects the City of Brooksville to I-75.

The purpose of this project is to address projected roadway congestion for SR 50 due to future growth along the project corridor and within Hernando County. Increasing roadway capacity along this segment of SR 50 will accommodate future growth, provide for enhanced emergency response times and emergency evacuation, and work in conjunction with other projects planned or underway to increase the capacity of SR 50. The existing annual average daily traffic (AADT) within the study limits varied between 18,150 and 22,700 vehicles per day (VPD) in 2014. Year 2040 AADTs based on the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Model (TBRPM Version 7.2) are predicted to range from 51,500 to 59,000 VPD. This would result in level of service (LOS) “F” at the major intersections.

Within the limits of this PD&E study, the Hernando/Citrus Metropolitan Planning Organization’s 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) shows a need for improving SR 50 to 8 lanes, but it only shows expansion to 6 lanes in the *Cost Feasible Plan*.

A more detailed discussion of the project’s purpose and need is included in the *ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report*, and a shorter version is included in the *Type 2 Categorical Exclusion* prepared as part of this study.

1.5 REPORT PURPOSE

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical/architectural components of the survey were conducted in June and July of 2014 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in

Figure 1-2 Existing Typical Section

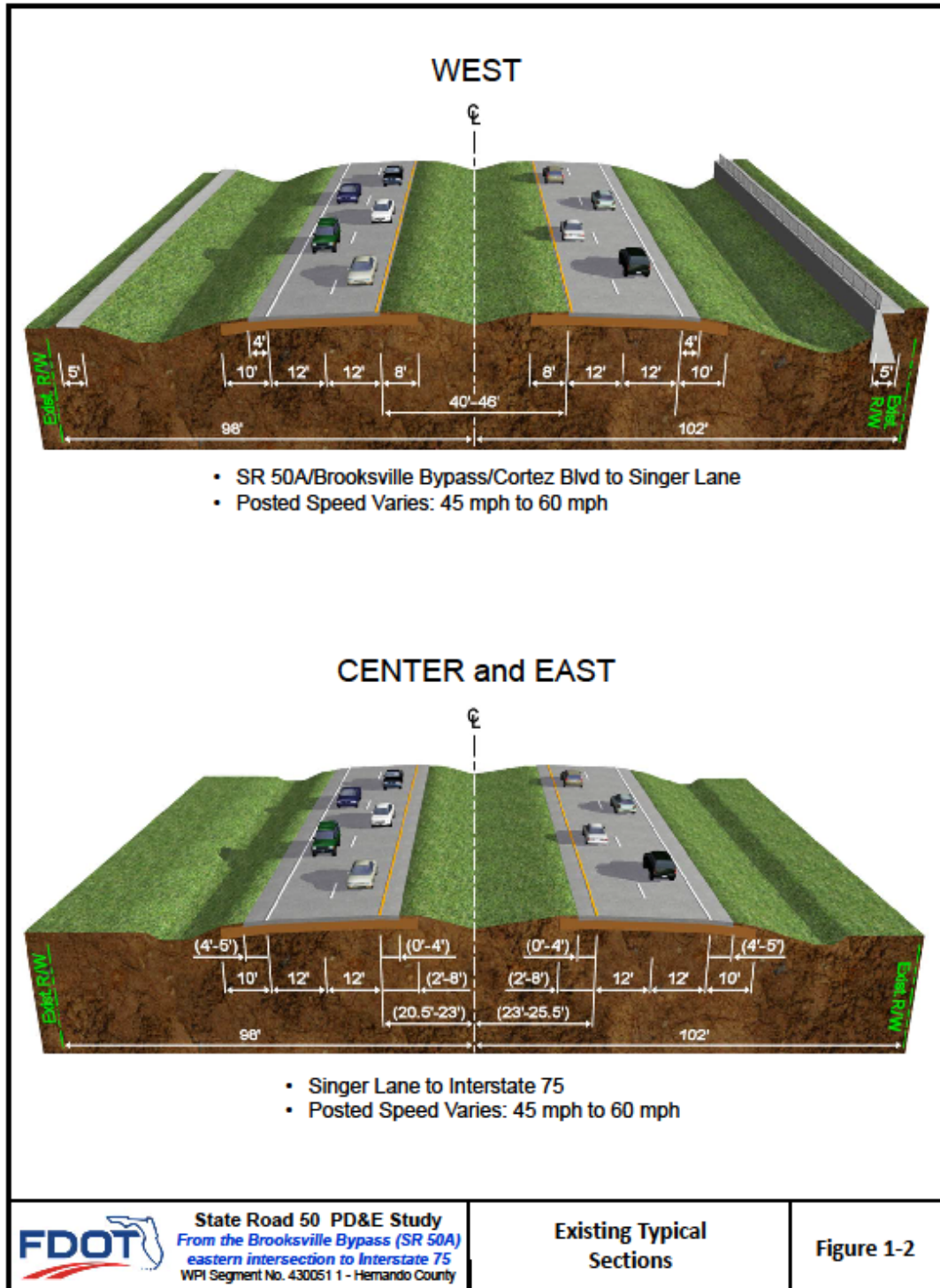
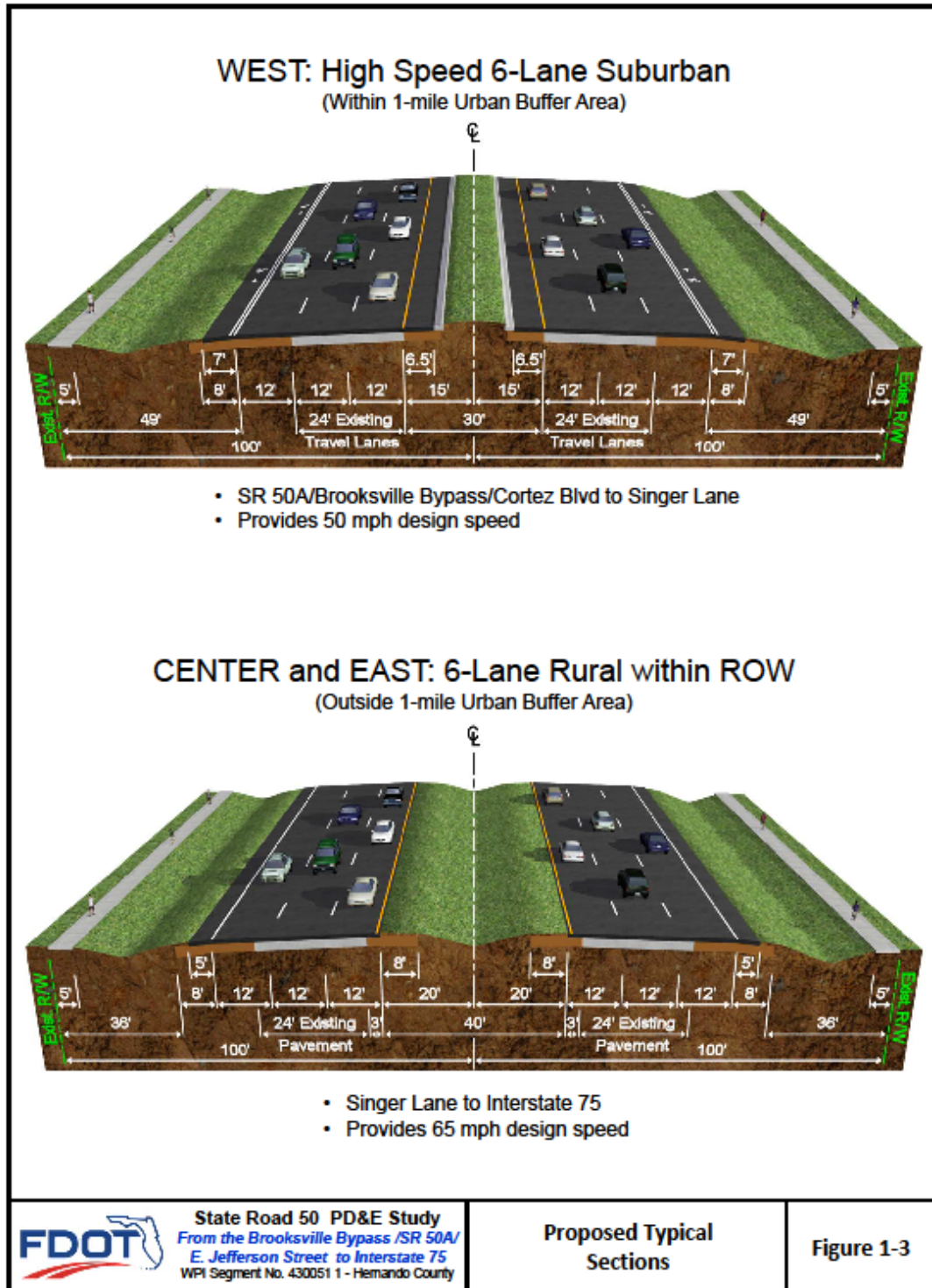


Figure 1-3 Proposed Typical Sections



association with American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites. For the purpose of this analysis, the archaeological APE was defined as the existing 200 ft ROW; the historical APE includes the existing ROW as well as immediately adjacent properties.

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

SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

The sections, townships and ranges where the SR 50 PD&E study corridor is located are summarized in **Table 2-1** and depicted in **Figure 2-1** (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1954, 1958).

Table 2-1 Study Area Sections, Townships and Ranges

Sections	Townships	Ranges
25, 26	22 S	19 E
30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36	22 S	20 E
31	22 S	21 E
1, 2, 3, 4	23 S	20 E
6	23 S	21 E



Photo 2-1 General view of SR 50, looking to the west.

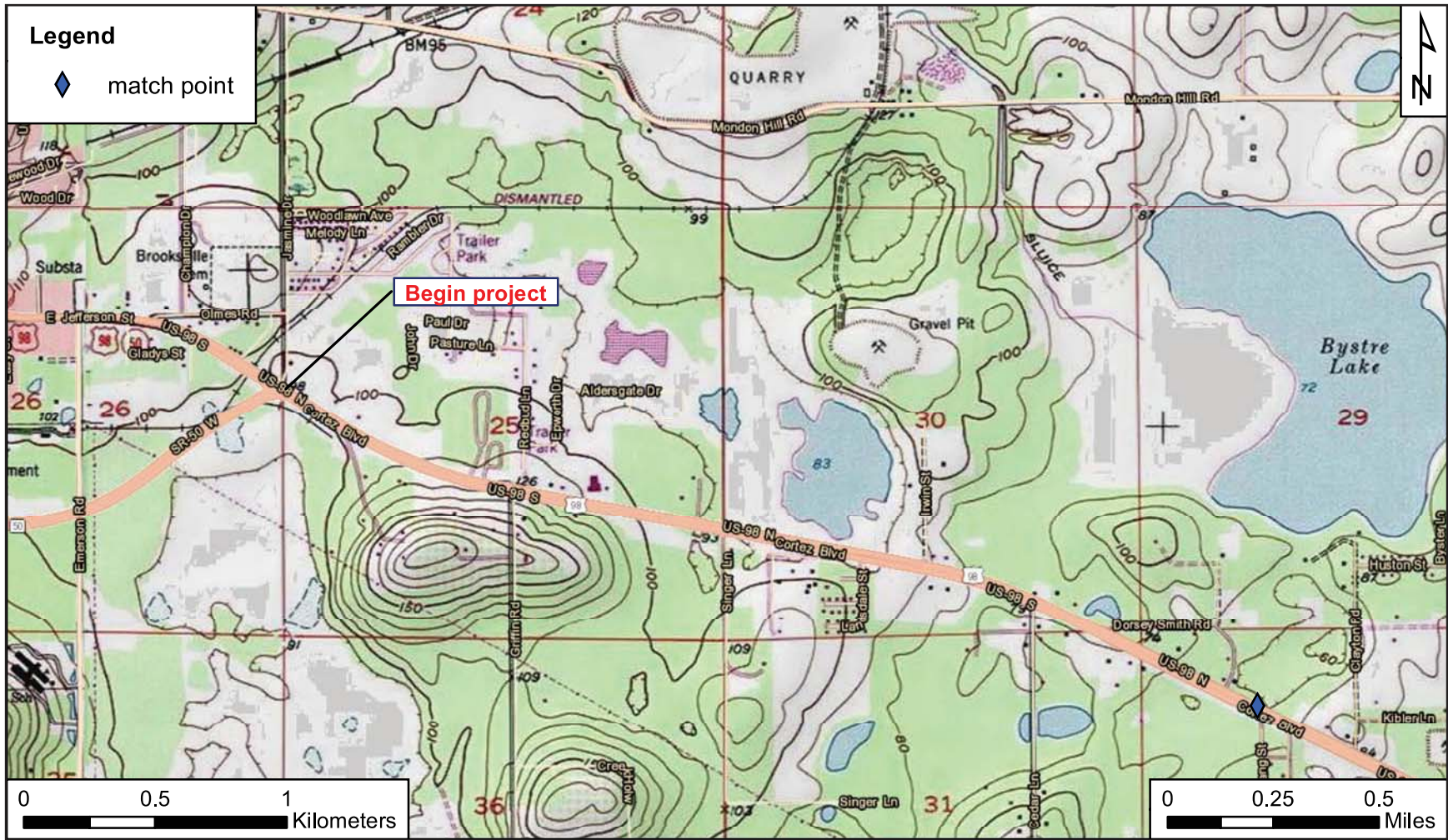


Figure 2-1 Environmental setting of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25 and 26, and Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 30-32; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961 (National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps)

SR 50 PD&E Study
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SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
Interstate 75
Hernando County
WPI Segment No. 430051-1

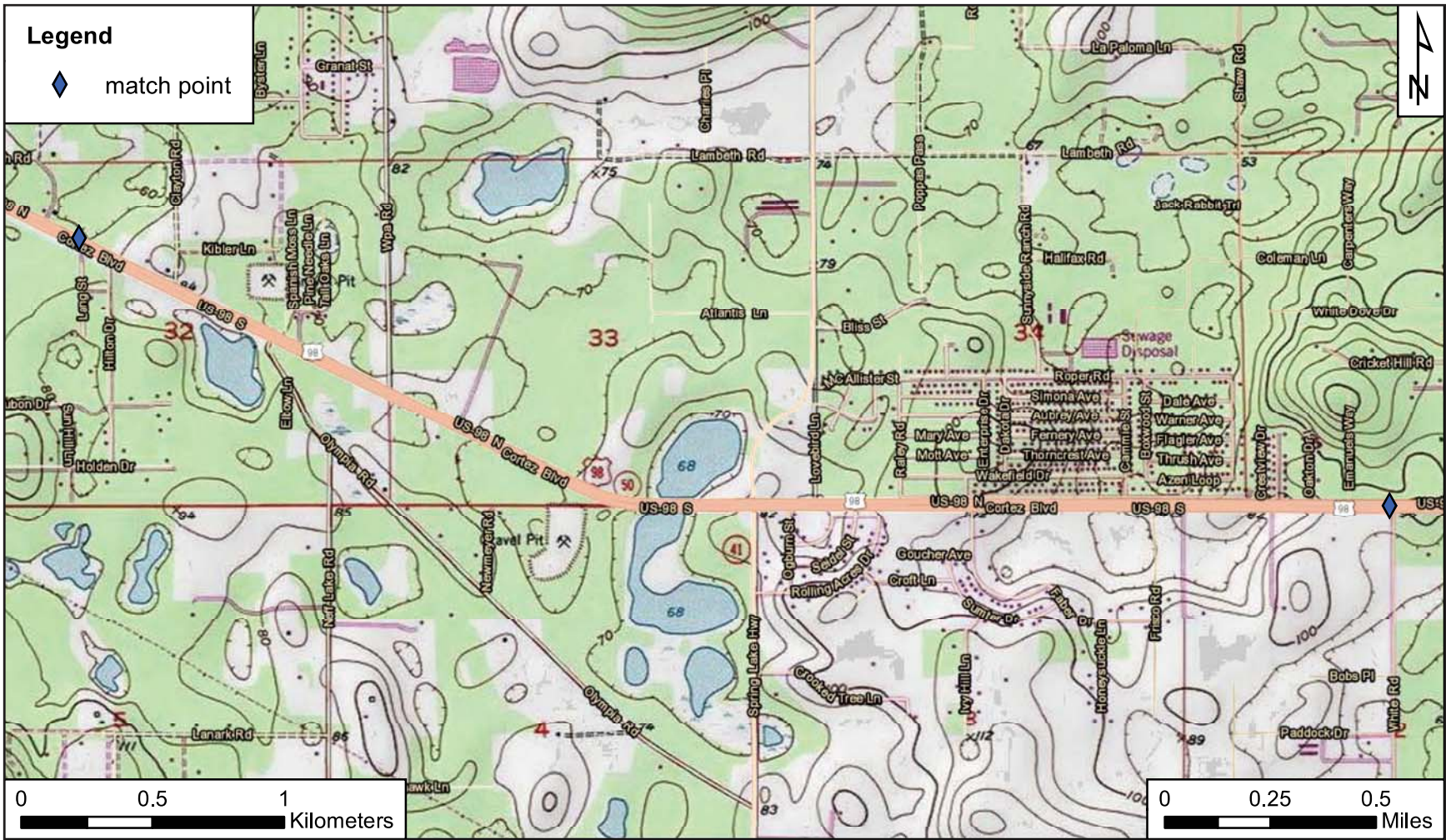


Figure 2-2 Environmental setting of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 32-35 and Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Sections 2-4; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961 (National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps)

SR 50 PD&E Study
 From the Brooksville Bypass/
 SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
 WPI Segment No. 430051-1

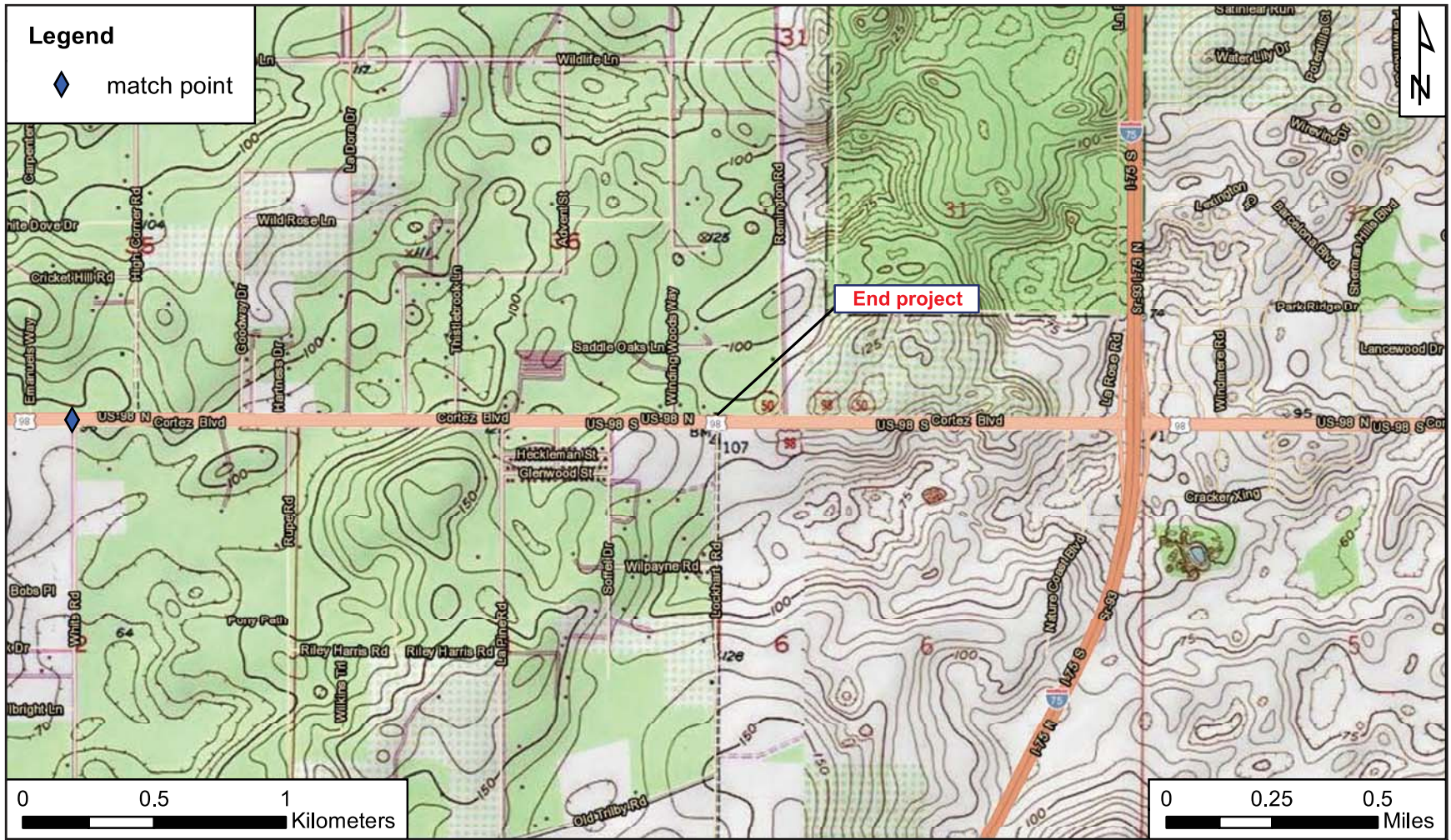


Figure 2-3 Environmental setting of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36, Township 23 South Range 20 East, Sections 1 and 2, Township 22 South Range 21 East, Section 31, and Township 23 South, Range 21 East, Section 6; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961 and Saint Catherine, PR 1960 (National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps)

SR 50 PD&E Study
 From the Brooksville Bypass/
 SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
 WPI Segment No. 430051-1



Photo 2-2 General view of the SR 50, looking to the east.

2.2 *PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY*

The project corridor is located within the Brooksville Ridge physiographic zone, which is characterized by irregular relief and elevations that vary by some 70 to 200 ft in a very short distance (White 1970:129). The land along the project corridor is nearly level to sloping with elevations ranging between approximately 70 to 120 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Geologically, Hernando County is underlain by the Crystal River Formation of the Jackson Stage, Suwannee Limestone, and the Hawthorn and Alachua Formations of the Alum Bluff Stage (Vernon and Puri 1964). Deuerling and MacGill (1981) indicate that Suwannee Limestone is exposed or very near the surface in the Brooksville area with the surface lithology consisting of clayey sands and limestone.

2.3 *SOILS AND VEGETATION*

Soils of both the Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington and the Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick associations characterize the general project area (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1977). The Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington soils, found in the western part of the project, are nearly level to strongly sloping, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained fine sandy loams to sands less than 40 inches thick over loamy and clayey materials. They support slash, loblolly, and longleaf pines; laurel, live, and water oaks; and sweetgum; hickory; magnolia; dogwood; ironwood; and scattered red cedar; with an understory of waxmyrtle, inkberry, American beautyberry, huckleberry, deer tongue, scattered saw palmettos, and native grasses (USDA 1977:6). The Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick soils, in the eastern portion of the project, are nearly level to sloping, well drained and somewhat

poorly drained, and that are sandy to a depth of 20 to more than 40 inches over loamy material. The natural vegetation is slash, loblolly, and longleaf pines; laurel, live, and water oaks; hickory; magnolia; dogwood; and an understory of native grasses and annual forbs (USDA 1977:6). **Table 2-2** provides a list of the specific soil types along the SR 50 PD&E study corridor and their associated environmental setting (USDA 1977).

Table 2-2 Soil types, drainage, and environmental setting along the study corridor

Soil Type and Slope	Drainage	Setting
Arredondo fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Well	Uplands
Blichton loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes	Poor	Small areas on the uplands
Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Excessively	Uplands
Candler fine sand, 5-8% slopes	Excessively	On side slopes in sandhill areas on uplands
Electra Variant fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Ridges on uplands
Flemington fine sandy loam, 2-5% slopes	Poor	Uplands
Kanapaha fine sand	Poor	In low positions on uplands
Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Well	Uplands
Micanopy loamy fine sand, 2-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Uplands
Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Uplands
Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	On seasonally wet, sandy areas on uplands
Wauchula fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Poor	Broad, low areas in flatwoods and on hillsides in the uplands

2.4 LOCAL HYDROLOGY

Hernando County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (Cherry et al. 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Little Withlacoochee, and Weekiwachee Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs also are common along the coast. Approximately 130 lakes are scattered throughout the county (USDA 1977). During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent. Surface drainage of the area is very poorly developed. The disposal of surface water through sinkhole drains has precluded the development of well-defined streams (Wetterhall 1965:7). Numerous lakes, small ponds, and depressions are located proximate to the project corridor. The largest, Bystre Lake, is located approximately 0.5 kilometers (0.3 miles) to the north. The closest surficial water drainage system, the Withlacoochee River, is located several miles northeast of the project area.

2.5 PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia

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

SECTION 3 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

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

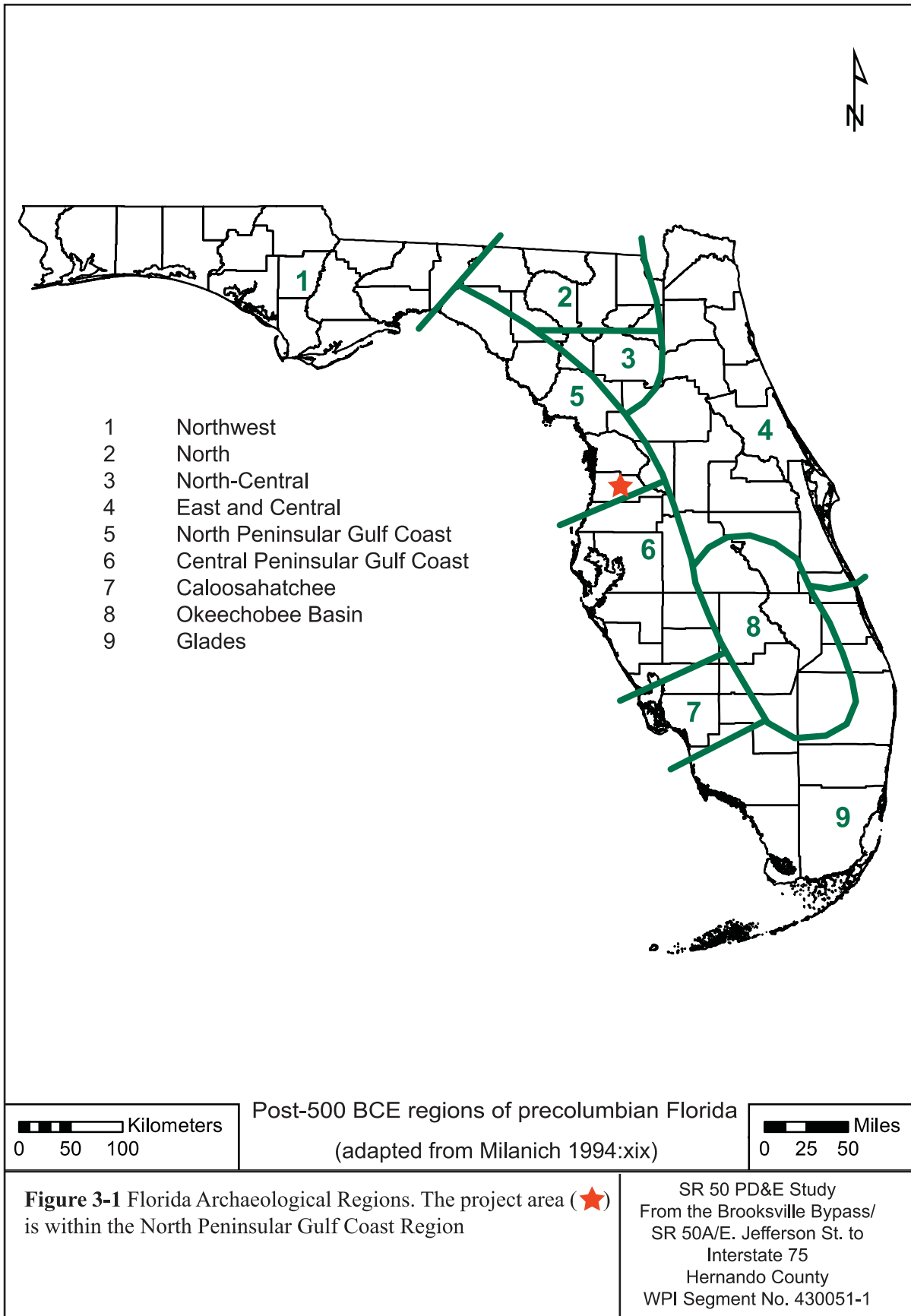
In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of a given area by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also they reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The SR 50 PD&E study corridor is located within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region, which extends from Pasco County north to the Aucilla River (Milanich 1994:xix) (**Figure 3-1**). The Paleo-Indian, Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Woodland (Deptford, Weeden Island) and Mississippian (Safety Harbor) stages have been defined based on unique sets of material cultural traits such as stone tools and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns.

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

3.1 PALEO-INDIAN

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

3.2 ARCHAIC

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

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

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

The Middle Archaic archaeological record is better understood than the Early Archaic. The material culture inventory included several stemmed, broad blade projectile point types including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975a). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Site types included large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller

campsites, which were most likely used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites, aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Base camps are defined by their larger artifact assemblages and wider variety of tool forms.

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

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

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

3.3 WOODLAND

The Deptford period (500 B.C.E. to 200 C.E. [Common Era]) has been well documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. Deptford has been described as having a coastal-riverine subsistence base, a Hopewellian religious complex, and a base camp-satellite camp settlement pattern (Bense 1989). The base camps are marked by the presence of shell middens. Typically, they are located in live oak/hickory hammocks on barrier islands near brackish or fresh

water (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some sites (Bullen 1975b) and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well understood. This settlement pattern, begun in the Late Archaic, marks a definite shift in settlement toward the coastal lowlands. The collection of specialized non-coastal resources such as nuts, berries, and freshwater fish was carried on in the interior pine forests and river valleys. It is believed that the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). By about 100 C.E., the Deptford settlement pattern began to change; villages were being established in the interior as opposed to only the special-use campsites of the past (Milanich 1994:114).

Deptford pottery is easily identified and is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Simple stamp, linear check stamp, and check stamp patterns were applied by pressing a carved wooden paddle into the moist clay prior to firing. Other pottery was decorated by wrapping the wooden paddle with a cord and pressing it into the moist clay. Lithic, worked shell, and worked bone artifacts tend to be scarce at Deptford sites, suggesting that wood was the primary raw material (Milanich 1994:126).

Some archaeologists believe maize horticulture was probably introduced to the Deptford people by about 200 B.C.E. (Milanich 1971). The beginning of food production ushered in a more complex culture. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed. There is some evidence that around that time, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations (Kohler 1991).

Evidence of cultural change is seen beginning around 100 B.C.E. by the increased trade and interaction, construction of burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds, and the movement of peoples into the interior on a permanent basis. Deptford peoples, along with contemporaneous American Woodland cultures, participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics and began to construct burial mounds. This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex. This ceremonial complex has been described for the panhandle and north peninsula gulf coast area based upon the excavations at the Crystal River, Yent, and Pierce Mounds (Sears 1962). Not all late Deptford sites appear to be associated with that complex as cremations and midden burials have been reported from non-mound sites.

The Weeden Island cultures (200-900 C.E.) evolved out of the preceding Deptford period. Several variants of the Weeden Island culture are present throughout Florida. In the North Peninsular Gulf Coast, it is referred to as Weeden Island-related. Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this time. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. The settlement pattern resembles that of the preceding Deptford culture (Milanich 1994). Coastal sites are located on barrier islands as well as on the mainland coast proximate to freshwater and salt marshes.

There are six basic types of Weeden Island sites: (1) villages, (2) village(s) with burial mounds, (3) villages without mounds but within three miles of a village with one or more mounds, (4) mound-village complexes consisting of a village with two or more mounds, (5) isolated burial mounds, and (6) task-specific (special-use) sites such as lithic quarries, hunting camps, and other resource extractive camps (Milanich 1994:168). Villages were nuclear settlements with the associated midden deposits. Villages were located next to extensive wetlands and/or large lakes. It has been noted that villages were also proximate to other aquatic habitats, sand hills, pine scrub, and flatwoods (Milanich et al. 1984; Sigler-Lavelle 1980). This would have provided the optimal setting for collecting the resources required by the site occupants.

The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). These ceramics can be divided into three general categories - mortuary pottery, prestige/elite pottery, and utilitarian wares. It should be noted that undecorated ceramics are most common in the village areas whereas the decorated types are most often associated with the burial mounds. Milanich and his colleagues note that greater time and effort was spent on the manufacture of the certain decorated wares as opposed to the undecorated wares and the elite pottery was almost always better made (Milanich et al. 1984).

Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer/gatherers and coastal hunter/gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture (e.g., charred cobs, kernels, or beans) in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215). Settlement along the interior wetlands would have provided the optimal setting for collecting the resources required by the site occupants. Although upland resources such as deer, nuts, and other animals were utilized, most of the protein was obtained from the wetlands (Cumbaa 1972).

3.4 MISSISSIPPIAN

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. Archaeologists believe that, over time, the Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into Safety Harbor (900-1725 C.E.). This period has been divided into four phases: Englewood (900-1000 C.E.), Pinellas (1000-1500 C.E.), Tatham (1500-1567 C.E.), and Bayview (1567-1725 C.E.) (Mitchem 1989a). The first two phases are Precolumbian. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the Precolumbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The northern extent of the Safety Harbor culture is the Withlacoochee River.

As with the preceding Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. Pasco Plain is the most common type recovered from villages and campsites (Milanich

1994:392). Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, and cord marked pottery also are recovered from these sites. It is, however, the decorated ceramics, recovered from burial mound contexts, which allow for easy dating of a site. The projectile points most commonly associated with this period are the Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa varieties. The other tool types are similar to those of the previous periods.

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

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

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. With the arrival of the Pánfilo de Narvaéz expedition in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539, the Native American cultures came into direct and indirect contact with European influences. The de Soto expedition headed north from Tampa Bay and passed through several towns on its way to Apalachee. These towns included one near Dade City (Plain of Guancozo), Luca was near Lacochee, Vicela was reported to be near Istachatta, and Tocaste was reported on Duval Island at the southern end of Lake Tsala Apopka (Milanich 1995:77). Spanish influence and contact are indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, at a number of different sites in this region. The presence of cut marks on bones that could only be the result of metal swords and knives also reflected the European presence (Mitchem 1989b). The introduction of European diseases, warfare, and the general disruption of their cultural system resulted in the demise of these aboriginal populations.

3.5 COLONIALISM

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. The first European to have contact with present-day Hernando County was Ponce de León. Arriving in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay to Apalachicola. In 1539, Hernando de Soto landed in the

Tampa Bay area. Seeking the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale, de Soto's company marched northward through the western portion of Hernando County, crossing the Withlacoochee River (Dunn 1989).

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

Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek Nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the decimation of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Native Americans became known, formed loose confederacies for mutual protection against the American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980).

The Chocochatti Seminole, a group of Eufala Creeks from the Chattahoochee River area of Alabama, settled the Big Hammock region near Brooksville in 1767 (Mahon 1985). The Muscogee-speaking Chocochatti Seminoles lived in log houses and subsisted as farmers, pastoralists, and hunters. They resided in a central town and scattered satellite villages and homesteads where they grew corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and oranges, and raised cattle, pigs, horses, and chickens (HDR Engineering 1987:51). The impetus for Seminole prosperity and expansion was trade with British suppliers (Mahon and Weisman 1996:189). Between the 1770s and 1820, the Florida Seminole increased their numbers tenfold (Mahon and Weisman 1996:192). The prosperity of the Seminole was their undoing, however, and during the 1820s and 1830s, white encroachments culminated in war. The Chocochatti Seminole "struggled through a series of slave raiding and incursions and food shortages during the 1820s and 1830s" (Wharton 1990:19).

3.6 TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida came to a head in 1818. Because of the First Seminole War and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, including present-day Hernando County; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 5,077 persons reportedly lived in St. Johns County. By 1830, that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1980).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). This reservation included the Big Hammock region, which was occupied by the Chocochatti Seminole. The treaty was an unsatisfactory compromise for both the Seminoles and settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Colonel George Mercer Brooke established Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa to oversee the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and started settling the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie Agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968). Within the military reservation, there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992).

On December 28, 1835, Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along that road when Seminoles, under the command of Chief Jumper, attacked them. Only five of the 111 soldiers survived the attack, which served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate the slain company and their leader, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992). Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site in present-day Dade City (Horgan et al. 1992:25). During the seven-year war, numerous trails and military roads were constructed.

Several other forts established around the area functioned as military garrisons or supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian retaliations. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, Fort Simmons, and Fort De Soto (Bruton and Bailey 1984; Thacker 2001). Fort De Soto, located approximately 1.5 miles (mi) north of Brooksville, sheltered some of the earliest settlers of Hernando County (e.g., the Rowe, Thrasher, Mills, Wiley, and Parish families) from Indian attacks (Stanaback 1976; Thacker 2001). The early civilian settlements of Fort De Soto, Melendez, and Pierceville were located along a three mile, north/south-oriented corridor centered on the modern community of Brooksville. Fort De Soto was eventually abandoned due to the lack of available fresh water, and the settlers established a town just south of present-day Brooksville named Melendezville. Melendezville, which later became Melendez, was renamed Pierceville and eventually became the community of Brooksville.

Three military forts established in the Brooksville area during the Second Seminole War include Fort Dade (1837) near Lacoochee, Fort Cross (1837), and Fort Annutteliga (1840). Fort Cross was located near SR 50 approximately two miles east of the present-day Suncoast Parkway, and Fort Annutteliga was situated near Stafford Lake, eight miles northwest of Brooksville (Mackay and Blake 1839). Military camps were established between 1836 and 1837 at Camp Lindsay, Camp Allen, and Camp Broadnax. Civilian forts or blockhouses also were constructed to shelter the pioneer settlers (Covington 1957).

The Big Hammock area was the scene of several skirmishes between the Seminoles and American troops during the later phases of the Second Seminole War. On June 2, 1840, for example, Lieutenant Colonel Bennett Riley of the Second Infantry led his troops in an action against the Seminoles at Chocochatti. Flourishing agricultural fields were destroyed, and with them, an important Seminole stronghold (Mahon 1985).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the Federal Government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the government had set aside land for Native American occupation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1985). Billy Bowlegs became the principal chief over the 300-400 Seminoles remaining in Florida (Mahon and Weisman 1996).

Upon conclusion of the war, the Armed Occupation Act was passed. It was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, encouraging Anglo-American pioneers, and their families 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). Of these permits, at least 180 claims were for lands within or adjacent to Annutteliga Hammock. The claimants were attracted to the fertile lands of the hammock area, including old fields left by the Chocochatti Seminole.

The influx of people into South Florida created the need for smaller localized administrative bodies. As a result, Hernando County was carved from Alachua County in 1843 and included present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844 in honor of the author of the Armed Occupation Act, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 when it was discovered that Senator Benton was a leader in the anti-slavery movement. Between 1843 and 1846, the homestead claims increased 375 percent, representing a tremendous immigration into Florida during this period. Within a year of the establishment of the county, federal surveys of public lands were conducted. At this time, Florida was a territory rather than a state. It was not until two years later, in 1845, that the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capital.

In 1843 T. H. Weighman and H. Washington surveyed the exterior lines of Township 22 East, Range 19 South and Township 22 South, Range 20 East and all but the east line of Township 22 East, Range 20 South (State of Florida 1843c, 1843d). B. F. Whitney surveyed the east line of Township 22 South, Range 20 East in 1844 (State of Florida 1844b). The exterior lines of Township 23 South, Range 20 East were surveyed over a period of several years by different surveyors; in 1843, H. Washington surveyed the northern line; in 1844, 1845, and 1847, R.W. Templeman, R. W. Norris, and G. Watson surveyed the western line; and in 1845, B.F. Whitner surveyed the southern and eastern lines (State of Florida 1843c, 1844a, 1845a, 1845b, 1847). The northern line of Township 23 South, Range 21 East, was surveyed by H. Washington in 1843 and two years later, 1845, B.F. Whitner surveyed the remaining lines (State of Florida 1843c, 1845b).

In 1845 and 1846, G. Mackay surveyed the interior section lines for all Townships and Ranges included within the project area (State of Florida 1845c, 1846a, 1846b). The resulting plats depict hammock land and private tracts in the western portion of the project area and pine land in the eastern portion. The private tracts are located to the north and south of the project corridor (State of Florida 1847a-e). The plat map for Township 22 South, Range 20 East shows a “Road” crossing the project corridor in Sections 32 and 33 (State of Florida 1847b). The “Road” is mentioned in the field notes for the Township and Range, as is an “Old Indian Trail” (State of Florida 1843c:467). Further descriptions of the land include “rolling,” pine, Black Jack, and post oak in the eastern portion and “good hammock land”, Black Jack, pine, hickory, bay, and magnolia in the western portion (State of Florida 1843c:463, 465-467).

By 1850, nearly 1,000 settlers occupied the area, which included the former communities of Melendez and Chocachatte, south of present-day Brooksville. The early 1850s witnessed a second migration of pioneers to Hernando County (Stanaback 1976). Among these individuals was Frederick Eugene Lykes, who settled in 1851 on the 160-acre farm, Spring Hill (McKethan 1989). Lykes was one of the earliest citrus growers in Florida and established the first school in the area for his son Howell Tyson Lykes. The school was private and a number of the students boarded at the Lykes home. The young Lykes eventually became a cattle baron and fathered the seven sons who founded Lykes Brothers enterprises (Truxal 1985). The Spring Hill post office was established in 1851, remained open for a year, was reestablished in 1878, and closed for the last time in 1886 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962: 79).

Land within the project corridor originally was deeded to a number of individuals between 1842 and 1893 (see **Table 3-1**). Of note was William Hope who, at the time of the original land survey, had “several houses” on 85 acres of “cleaned, cultivated, and fenced” land to the south of the project corridor (State of Florida 1843a:305, 1847a).

Table 3-1 Original owners of property within the project APE (State of Florida n.d.)

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Section	To Whom Deeded	Date
22 South	19 East	25	S 1/2 of NW 1/4	William Hope	1847
22 South	19 East	25	N 1/2 of SW 1/4	William Hope	1847
22 South	19 East	25	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	William Hope	1848
22 South	19 East	25	N 1/2 of SE 1/4	John Eubanks	1852
22 South	19 East	26	S 1/2 of NE 1/4	John Eubanks	1852
22 South	20 East	30	SW 1/4 of SW 1/4	John L. Villalonga	1863
22 South	20 East	30	SE 1/4 of SW 1/4	John L. Villalonga	1863
22 South	20 East	30	SW 1/4 of SE 1/4	John L. Villalonga	1863
22 South	20 East	30	SE 1/4 of SE 1/4	John L. Villalonga	1863
22 South	20 East	31	N 1/2 of NE 1/4	Nicholas N. Branch	1855
22 South	20 East	32	E 1/2 of NE 1/4	Hendry Long	1888
22 South	20 East	32	W 1/2 of NE 1/4	James R. Nicks	1856
22 South	20 East	32	N 1/2 of NW 1/4	James R. Nicks	1856
22 South	20 East	32	S 1/2 of NW 1/4	Nicholas N. Branch	1855
22 South	20 East	32	E 1/2 of SE 1/4	William H. Dial	1854
22 South	20 East	33	W 1/2 of SW 1/2	A.E. Baker	1883
22 South	20 East	33	E 1/2 of SW 1/4	Campbell McDaniel	1884
22 South	20 East	33	SE 1/4	Campbell McDaniel	1884
22 South	20 East	34	S 1/2	James A. Harris	1883
22 South	20 East	35	W 1/2	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1883
22 South	20 East	35	SE 1/4	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
22 South	20 East	36	W 1/2 of SW 1/4	W. Clayton Porter	1884
22 South	20 East	36	E 1/2 of SW 1/4	Wilson A. Hunter	1885
22 South	20 East	36	W 1/2 of SE 1/4	John M. Wiley	1883
22 South	20 East	36	E 1/2 of SE 1/4	Wilson A. Hunter	1885
22 South	21 East	31	E 1/2	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
22 South	21 East	31	W 1/2 of SW 1/4	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1842
22 South	21 East	31	E 1/2 of SW 1/4	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
23 South	20 East	1	All	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
23 South	20 East	2	Lots 1 and 2	Robert A. Bridges	1883
23 South	20 East	2	Lots 3 and 4	James A. Harris	1883
23 South	20 East	3	NE 1/4	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
23 South	20 East	3	N1/2 of NW 1/4	Florida Central and Peninsular RR	1893
23 South	20 East	4	E 1/2 of NE 1/4	Michael Garrison	1854

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Section	To Whom Deeded	Date
23 South	21 East	6	NE1/4 of NE 1/4	E.L. Getchel	1883
23 South	21 East	6	W1/2 of NE1/4	Thomas Sherlock	1883
23 South	21 East	6	E 1/2 of NW 1/4	Thomas Sherlock	1883
23 South	21 East	6	W1/2 of NW 1/4	William Riley	1883

Although primitive roads were created by federal troops during the Seminole wars, they did little to facilitate the transportation of goods. At this early point in the county's development, building materials, goods, and supplies were imported, and cotton, farm produce, and timber were exported, through the coastal village of Bayport. Bayport's vital role in Hernando County's economy led to its selection as the county seat in 1854. A post office was established there that same year. However, Bayport's remote location, on the western margin of the county, made it an inaccessible administrative hub. With growing dissatisfaction, in 1855, the Bayport post office was discontinued and services transferred to Brooksville (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). The following year the county seat was moved to Brooksville, the geographical center of the county. The town was named for Preston Brooks, a South Carolina Congressman known for his heated debates over secession prior to the Civil War (FWP 1939:390). The stagecoach line that operated between Palatka and Tampa along an old military trail was established in 1855. By 1857, Brooksville had its own school located at the First Baptist Church (McKethan 1989).

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

On May 14, 1856, a Seminole war party attacked the Hernando County home of Robert D. Bradley, a Captain in the Second Seminole War. The attack on the Bradley homestead was the last such attack east of the Mississippi River (McKethan 1989:32). Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the Seminoles to migrate west. A total of 165 Seminoles accepted money in exchange for relocation. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

3.7 CIVIL WAR AND AFTERMATH

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Despite the fact that Florida's coast was blockaded during the Civil War, the interior of the state saw very little military action. Many

male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Hernando Wildcats, part of the Third Florida Infantry (McKethan 1989:35). An alternative to active service was the “Confederate cow cavalry” which supplied beef for the troops (Akerman 1976). In 1861, a militia was formed in Brooksville under the command of Captain LeRoy G. Lesley. His command was filled with veteran cowmen and other citizens committed to protecting blockade runners out of Bayport, the county’s main port (Buker 1993). The militia also provided cow drivers to move cattle north to feed the armies of the Confederacy (Wharton 1990). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). The war lasted until 1865.

Immediately following the Civil War, the South underwent a period of reconstruction to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). During the Reconstruction period, Florida’s financial crisis, borne of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham’s task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company. The company purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state’s debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1980).

The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the continued unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners desiring vacation homes in warmer climates (Shofner 1995). Improvements in Florida’s transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth. With the completion of the Florida Southern Railroad and the Orange Belt Railroad in the 1880s, Hernando County was no longer isolated. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida. He purchased a charter from Alfred M. Parslow to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had seven months remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With the final segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984).

In 1885, a spur line, developed by the Plant System, was extended from Pemberton’s Ferry on the Withlacoochee River to Brooksville. A direct thoroughfare was later established (Covington 1957:181). This line provided direct access for the transport of agricultural products to markets, and thus began a steady expansion of the agricultural sector (HDR Engineering 1987:59). At this time, the population of Hernando County was 7,173, an increase of 2,925 from just five years prior. Interestingly, the population of Brooksville at this time (800) was larger than that of Miami (150) (Dunn 1989). Although the railroad alleviated many of the transportation problems associated with

wagon teams and stagecoaches, the size of the county continued to make access to and from Brooksville difficult. As a result, Pasco and Citrus counties were carved from Hernando County in 1887.

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

The citrus industry developed and grew during the late 1800s. By 1885, Hernando County produced lemons, limes, citrons, and oranges (Stanaback 1976:273). Among the major growers were John Bell, Fred Springstead, John J. Hale, Howell T. Lykes, W. E. Law, and William S. Jennings (Stanaback 1976:274). Despite damages from the Big Freeze of 1894-95, citrus dominated agricultural productivity in the southern part of the Big Hammock area (Covington 1957; HDR Engineering 1987). With the groves in full production, some growers began experimenting with citrus grafts. John J. Hale, utilizing orange varieties, created the tangerine, thereby making Hernando County the home of the popular citrus fruit (McKethan 1989). He also was instrumental in founding the Brooksville Citrus Growers Association in 1909. The association had its own modern packing plant that was able to process oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines at a rate of 700,000 boxes a year (McKethan 1989; Stanaback 1976:276).

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

Florida has four types of phosphate rock deposits: hard rock, land pebble, river pebble, and soft rock. The area from Suwannee and Columbia Counties down to Citrus and Hernando Counties make up the hard rock region (Blakey 1973). Limerock mining began in the Annutteliga Hammock area in

1913 with the construction of the region's first rock crushing plant by John J. Bell at the Florida Rock Products Company site near Brooksville (HDR Engineering 1987:60; Stanaback 1976:188). This company, based in Citrus County, was started earlier. By 1925, the company built crushers and an animate plant in Brooksville, with the plan being to ship 100 freight cars of rock daily (Stanaback 1976:188).

The industry enjoyed tremendous growth during the mid to late 1920s when the Florida land boom created a great demand for construction and road building materials. It was also at this time that the use of the dragline for excavating the rock began. In 1925, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened its quarry east of Brooksville to supply its concrete plant in Tampa. In addition to the limerock, the mining of clay also became an important industry. A 3000-ft railroad spur was constructed between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Consolidated Rock Products Company quarry, east of Brooksville, in 1926 (Stanaback 1976:188). The Florida Portland Cement Company purchased 1000 acres in Annutteliga Hammock, and three more mining companies were begun within five years. Despite a slowdown during the Depression years, construction by the State Road Department during the 1930s stimulated the industry. In 1939, the Camp Concrete Rock Company opened a new rock mine four miles northwest of Brooksville (Stanaback 1976:190). In the late 1940s, extensive road construction projects throughout the State were begun, which resulted in further expansion of the industry that produced the crushed stone used as road base (McKethan 1989:104). The Florida Mining and Minerals Corporation, initially known as the Brooksville Rock Company, was begun in 1954. Limerock mining continues today as a mainstay of Hernando County's economy (Stanaback 1976:193).

Cattle ranching in Hernando County can be traced to the Lykes family enterprises, beginning in the 1860s. The cattle business of Dr. Howell T. Lykes eventually passed to his eldest son Frederick, who, along with his brothers, founded Lykes Brothers Inc. in 1911. The Lykes family is credited with introducing Brahman cattle to Florida (Kleiner n.d.). In 1915, Frederick Lykes married Meta Velma Roberts and they moved to Havana, Cuba (New York Times 1915). Fred and his brother H.T. organized Lykes Brothers cattle brokers in Cuba in 1900 while the family cattle holdings in Florida were incorporated as Lykes Company, a companion to the Cuban firm that later merged with the family's other business interests. At this time, Matadero de Luyano, a meat packing plant, was established in Cuba and they bought their first Cuban ranches, the Cachual and the Estropajos. In 1910, the Cuban Lykes Brothers partnership was dissolved and its assets were transferred to a new corporation known as Lykes Brothers, Incorporated, the forerunner of the present company. The family abandoned the meat packing business in Cuba in the 1940s, and in 1959, their 15,000-acre estate La Candelaria was nationalized by the Cuban government (Kleiner n.d.).

During the 1920s and 1930s, extensive acreages of improved pasture were established for the growing cattle industry, and Hernando County cattlemen shipped their stock to the Lykes packing plant in Tampa for processing (Stanaback 1976:289). In 1934, the Hernando County Cattlemen's Association was formed. Frederick Lykes managed his family's cattle operations in Hernando County until his death in 1951. Today, with more than 22,000 head of cattle, Lykes Bros. Inc. is the fifth

largest cow-calf operation in the United States (Division of Marketing and Development n.d.). In addition to cattle, the diverse Lykes Bros. Inc. businesses have also included real estate, timber (pine and eucalyptus), banking, citrus, phosphate mining, fertilizers, sugar cane, oil and gas, steel company, trucking, insurance, and shipping (Barancik 2002). By the 1950s, Lykes Bros Steamships was the largest U.S. shipping line, with 54 cargo ships operating out of Gulf ports. They also controlled the Pasco citrus-processing plant, which was the biggest in the state. At that time, the 83 Lykes family members were each worth \$2,000,000 (Time 1954).

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

Present population about 1,000; four churches, two white and two colored. Four hotels, two restaurants, seventeen mercantile business houses, three real estate agencies, two meat and vegetable markets, two millinery and mantua [mantle] makers, one shoe shop, two barber shops, two livery stables, and one weekly newspaper, the *Brooksville Register*. In the professions, eleven lawyers, one dentist and two physicians.

The town is incorporated, with excellent officials, who will preserve peace and order at any hazard. The drainage of the place is excellent, with no local cause for sickness. The streets are firm and free from sand, with good hard-road drives for many miles around to points of interest.

The great freezes of 1894 and 1895 had a less positive effect on the area. The town of Wiscon was abandoned and the post office was discontinued. Service was rerouted to Brooksville on May 10, 1895 (Stanaback 1976:208; Bradbury and Hallock 1962:90).

3.8 TWENTIETH CENTURY

The first decades of 1900 saw exponential growth in the infrastructure and industry of Hernando County. The Brooksville to Hudson on the Gulf Coast Railroad line and the Brooksville to Tampa Railroad line were completed, and two banks were established (McKethan 1989). The 1920s real estate boom and improved transportation, along with land investment speculation, led to growth and development in the area. Florida SR 5 (US 41), Hernando County's first highway, was constructed in the 1920s to link Brooksville with Tampa.

The Great Depression years began early in Florida with the collapse of the real estate market in 1927. The following decade saw the closing of banks, mines, mills, and citrus packing plants, followed by widespread unemployment. In 1933, the Seaboard Air Line discontinued passenger rail service to Brooksville. By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented under the Roosevelt administration began employing large numbers of construction workers, helping to revive the economy. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. In April 1935, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was constructed at Chinsegut Hill,

just north of Brooksville. "Within a few months two to three hundred young men were housed there while they worked on public projects such as schools, roads, and bridges. The cost was borne by the Works Project Administration (WPA), which spent \$47,473.79 in the county during 1936" (Stanaback 1976:87). Both the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools were constructed with funds provided by the WPA. A new county hospital, built mainly with WPA labor, opened for business in October 1936 (McKethan 1989:97).

In 1939, Brooksville had a population of 1,405. In that year, the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA described Brooksville as follows:

The business district overlooks a rolling country dotted with summer camps and suburban estates. Tangerines are grown extensively throughout this section, dairy products are shipped to statewide markets, but the quarrying of limestone rock is the leading industry (FWP 1939:390).

A popular local roadside attraction was the Lewis Plantation and Turpentine Still, located along US 41 in Brooksville. It operated between 1936 and 1960 (Breslauer 2002). Pearce Lewis, the owner, transformed his turpentine business into a replica of a pre-Civil War plantation. The park offered mule wagon rides for ten cents and viewing of turpentine production from period equipment. In 1939, the Lewis Plantation was described as:

A large group of frame and log cabins clustered around a turpentine still (open 8:30-5:30, admission 50 cents) can be observed the various processes in the distillation of pine sap. Almost all workers are Negroes. One of the larger cabins is occupied by aged Negroes, billed as ex-slaves, who sing, plunk banjos, and tell tall tales for the entertainment of their visitors and the profit of themselves (FWP 1939:390-391).

World War II finally completed the recovery from the Great Depression. During the war, a pilot training airfield was located at Brooksville (Covington 1957:247). After the war, the population was more mobile and many who had served at Florida's military bases during the war returned with their families to live. The population of Florida dramatically increased and tourism boomed. The "vacationer" accounted for one-third of Florida's economy by 1948, generating \$790 million.

In 1941, the Hammock Consolidated School was built to replace the rural schools at Hebron and Lake Stafford. The outbreak of World War II temporarily reduced student enrollment throughout Hernando County, resulting in the closure of some rural schools. After the war, the county's efforts refocused on school consolidation, which permitted the school system to provide higher quality education, and allowed for eliminating the duplication of facilities. It was determined that three white schools could cover the educational needs of the entire county. Students living near the Brooksville area were brought there for schooling, while the Hammock Consolidated and Istachatta schools were merged with the Lake Lindsey School and the Garden Grove and Masaryktown schools were merged with the Spring Lake School (Stanaback 1976:261-262). The Hammock Consolidated School closed in 1953, at which time it was converted to a community center.

As the county continued to expand educational facilities in the 1950s to meet increasing enrollments, further consolidation had reduced the total number of schools in the county to six: Hernando High, Brooksville Elementary, Spring Lake, Lake Lindsey, Moton, and Bay Springs. School consolidation continued in Hernando County during the 1960s with the closing of the Spring Lake and Lake Lindsey schools and, with integration in 1969, the gradual phasing out of Moton High School (Stanaback 1976:263).

Population growth patterns generally followed along the modern highway routes. In 1949, two major thoroughfares, SR 50 and US 98 were constructed through Hernando County (McKethan 1989:104). Road building in the late 1940s and 1950s resulted in the expansion of the mining industry. Interstate 75, constructed in the mid-1960s, increased access and visibility, resulting in a real estate boom. The community of Spring Hill, constructed by the Mackle Brothers in the mid-1960s, helped make Hernando one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. Today, it is one of the fastest growing counties in Florida. Much of this growth is in retirement communities, such as Spring Hill. There was an almost 31% increase in population from 2000 until 2009, when the county boasted 171,233 residents (USCB 2011). Limerock mining and stone production are Hernando County's major industries, and 20% of the county's land is devoted to agriculture. Cattle and pigs are the leading agricultural products (Purdum 1994:54). The healthcare industry and the Wal-Mart distribution center accounts for the majority of non-retail employment (Greater Hernando County Chamber of Commerce 2011).

3.9 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The aerial photographs of the project area from 1944, 1952, 1969, and 1984, available from the Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), as well as 1995 and 1999 Google Earth satellite images provided an overview history of development along the project corridor (PALMM 1944, 1952, 1969, and 1984; Google Earth 1995, and 1999). These images indicate that the project area remained mostly undeveloped and predominantly rural throughout the first half of the 20th century, even after the original SR 50 was constructed circa 1920 (**Figures 3-2 and 3-3**).

Starting in 1950, the character of the project area begins to change with the construction of the second SR-50, circa 1950, which replaced the original highway. The modern highway did not follow the 1920s layout, and was significantly realigned to the north (**Figure 3-4**). Agricultural, light industrial and commercial development began to appear along the new highway throughout the 1950s. Residential development, which up to this time was limited to farmhouses, increased with the platting of Hill' N Dale subdivision in 1960 located in Section 30 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East (USGS 1954). Although the subdivision was platted in 1960, little development took place, and only a few houses along Frampton Avenue were constructed. The majority of the houses currently present on the subdivision date from the late 1970s to early 1980s (**Figures 3-4 and 3-5**). Lastly, the project area was significantly altered by the widening project of SR 50 carried out between 1995 and 1999 (Google Earth). The circa 1950 two-lane highway was widened into a four-lane highway with median at that time.

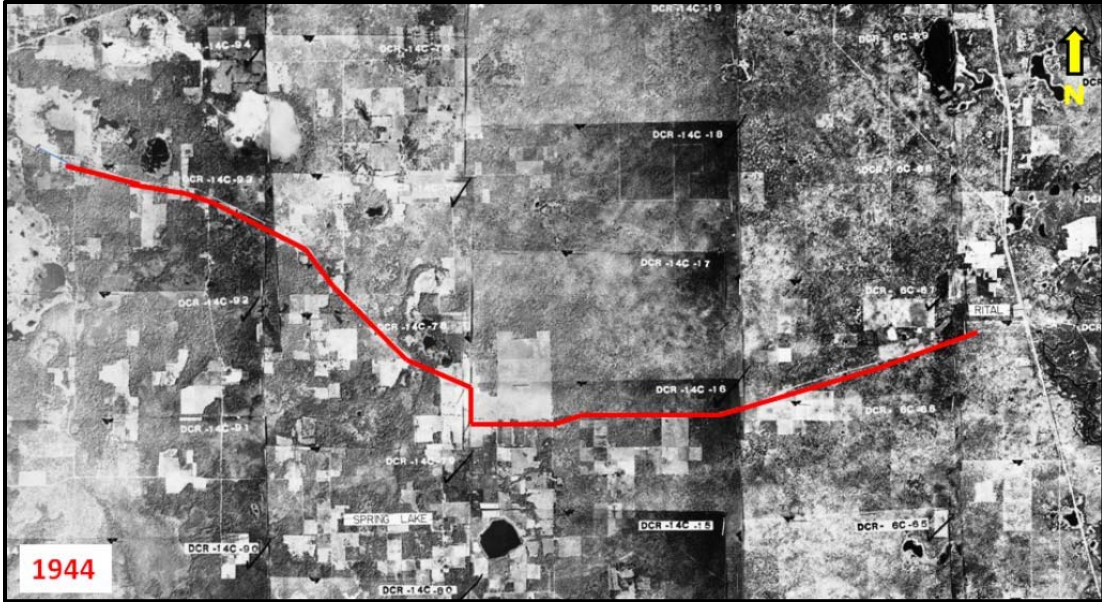


Figure 3-2 1944 PALMM aerial of the project area
The red line follows the original SR 50



Figure 3-3 1952 PALMM aerial of the project area
The red line follows the realigned SR 50

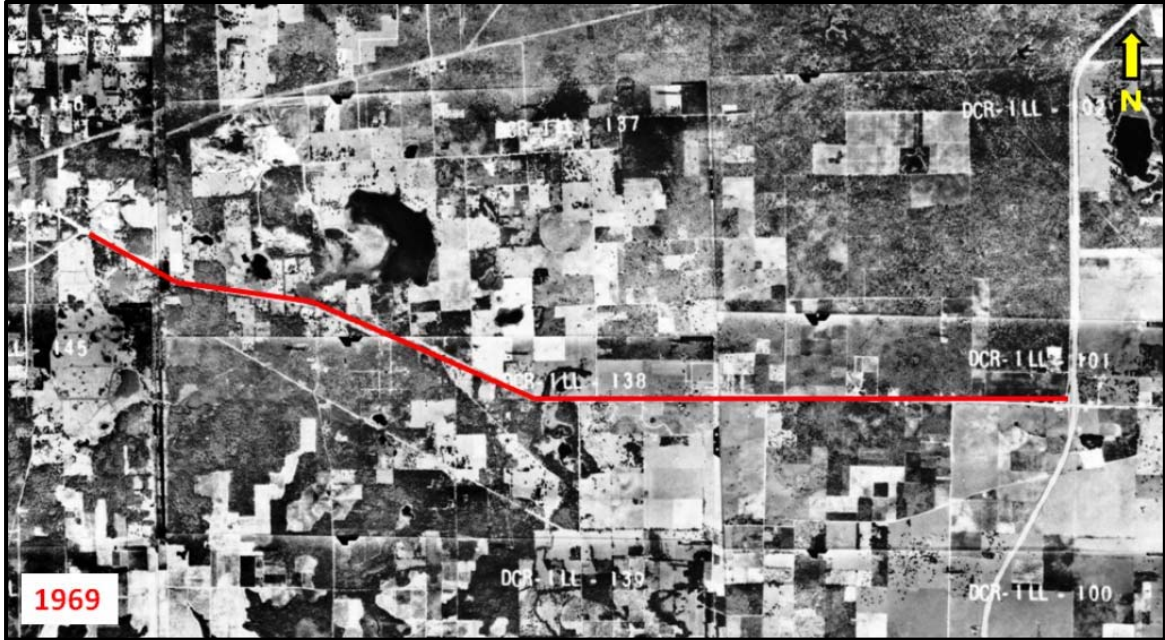


Figure 3-4 1969 PALMM aerial of the project area

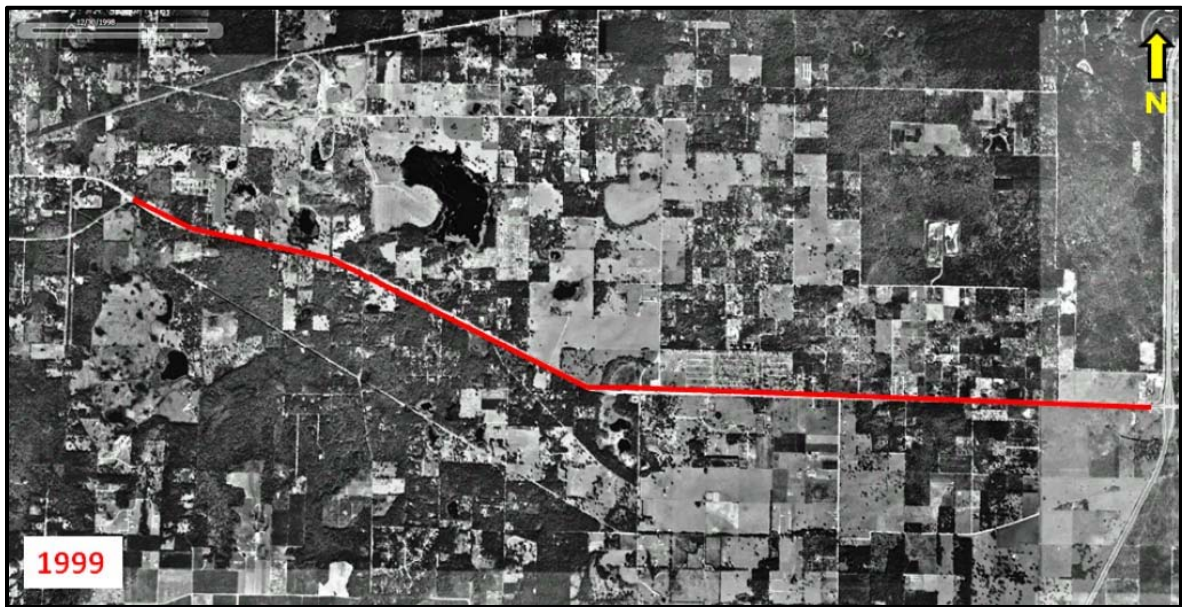


Figure 3-5 1999 satellite image of the project area (Google Earth)

SECTION 4 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

ACI conducted a comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the SR 50 PD&E study project corridor and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (July 2014 GIS update), the ETDM Summary Report for Project #13980 (FDOT 2014), published books and articles, and cultural resource survey reports.

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Prior to field survey, a research design was prepared that identified project objectives and methods, and summarized the available information regarding previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources in the vicinity. Such knowledge provides both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites expected to occur within the project APE, as well as a basis for evaluating all newly identified resources.

In the ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report for the project, FDOT evaluated comments from the Florida Highway Administration (FHWA) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); no comments were provided by the Seminole Tribe of Florida or the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). The FDOT recommended a Moderate Degree of Effect for Historic and Archaeological Sites (FDOT 2013). The ETDM report notes that the project is completely within the limits of the CRAS for SR 50/50A performed by George Ballo in 1989.

According to the FMSF database, 21 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the study corridor (**Figures 4-1 through 4-3; Table 4-1**). Of these, 11, depicted by green shading in **Table 4-1**, are located within or proximate to the project archaeological APE. Most of these 11 sites are low density prehistoric lithic and artifact scatters, of which eight were originally recorded during the 1989 archaeological assessment of SR 50/50A in Hernando County (Ballo 1989). None of these 11 sites have been evaluated by the SHPO. The other three sites (8HE272, 8HE280, and 8HE630) located within or near the SR 50 study corridor date to the historic period. The Hernando County Planning Department recorded 8HE272 and 8HE280 based on archival research only; they have not been evaluated by the SHPO. 8HE630, recorded in 2007 during a CRAS of Cortez Boulevard (Dickinson et al. 2007), was evaluated as having insufficient information for a determination of NRHP eligibility.

In addition to the aforementioned surveys, several other archaeological surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the SR 50 project corridor. These include the Brooksville 201 Facilities Plan (Marsh 1976); the Withlacoochee State Forest Archaeological Modeling Study (Ellis 1998);



Figure 4-1 Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25 and 26, and Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 30-32; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961

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Figure 4-2 Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 32-35 and Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Sections 2-4; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961

SR 50 PD&E Study
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 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
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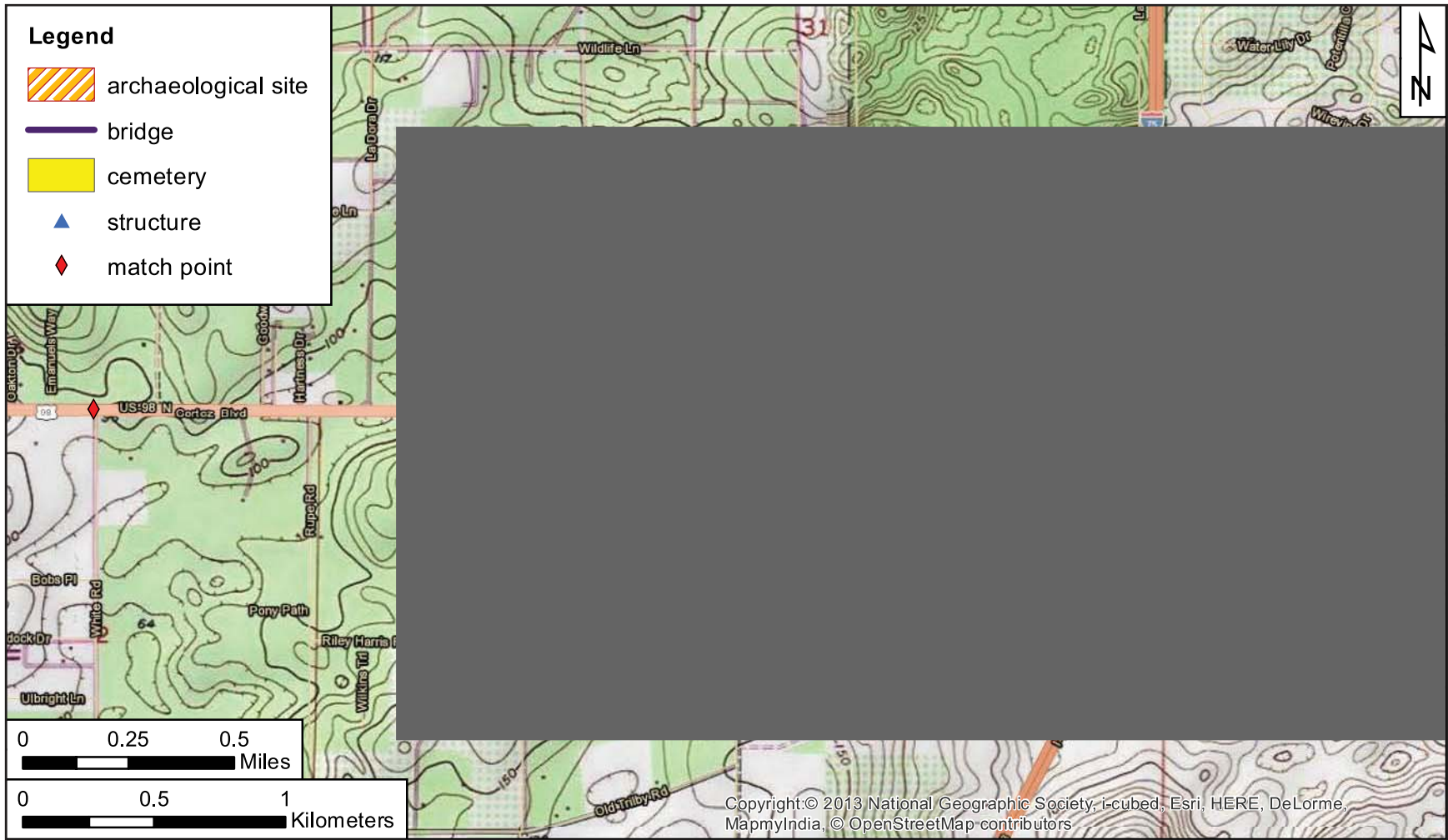


Figure 4-3 Previously recorded cultural resources within one-half mile of the SR 50 PD&E project APE; Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36, Township 23 South Range 20 East, Sections 1 and 2, Township 22 South Range 21 East, Section 31, and Township 23 South, Range 21 East, Section 6; USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961 and Saint Catherine, PR 1960

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Table 4-1 Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the SR 50 PD&E study corridor; Green shading indicates site is located within or proximate to the project APE

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURE	SHPO EVAL.
8HE240	Sardis Road	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE229	Lockhart Borrow	Single artifact	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE230	FDOT Park	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE231	Pond Edge	Single artifact	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE232	Hidden Pond	Single artifact	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE233	WPA Road	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE234	Clayton Road	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE235	Dorsey Smith Road	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE236	Hilton Cedar	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated
8HE270	Choacachatte Town	Historic town	Seminole	Not evaluated
8HE271	East Brooksville	Agriculture/farm structure	19 th c. American, 1821-1899	Insufficient information
8HE272	Experimental Farm	Building remains	Spanish-American War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated
8HE273	Fort Desoto	Campsite	19 th c. American, 1821-1899	Insufficient information
8HE280	Sicily	Habitation	Spanish-American War, 1898-1916	Not evaluated
8HE341	Parcel 102 NW	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Not evaluated
8HE342	Parcel 102 NE	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Not evaluated
8HE463	Brooksville Cemetery Site	Lithic scatter	Archaic, 8500-1000 BC	Not evaluated
8HE516	Griggs	Campsite	Middle Archaic	Ineligible
8HE517	House Fall	Building remains	20 th c. American, 1900-present	Ineligible
8HE540	Sunrise 1	Specialized site for raw material procurement	20 th c. American, 1900-present	Ineligible
8HE630	Desolation Row	Artifact scatter	20 th c. American, 1900-present	Insufficient information

proposed pond sites alternatives along SR 50 (ACI 1993a, 1994); the SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation (from US 19 to east of SR 50/50A Intersection) (ACI 2003); the Majestic Oaks Tract (Handley and Ferrell 2004); Two Camp Host Sites within the Withlacoochee State Forest (Werner 2004); the Kalman Pila property (ACI 2004a); the Griggs Property (ACI 2004b); the Sunrise DRI Project Area (Quinn 2005); the I-75 PD&E Study in Pasco, Hernando and Sumter Counties (ACI 2006); the

Brooksville East 23908 Telecommunications Tower (Heston 2007); the Emerson Oaks Apartments (Batun-Alpuche 2009); I-75 Stormwater Management Facility Alternatives (ACI 2010); and the Florida Gas Transmission Company Proposed Contractor Warehouse, Brooksville 4 Site (ACI 1993b).

In general, the reports of local surveys illustrate that above all other factors, proximity to a source of fresh water, including lakes, ponds, wet prairies, marshes, and sinkholes, is a key to aboriginal site location in Hernando County. In her assessment of the archaeological resources of Hernando County, Horvath (1986) found that, in general, most sites are within 400 meters (m) (1312 ft) of a potable water source, are associated with sand ridges, and are found in relatively better drained locations in areas of poorly drained soils. Quarries are associated with sinkholes. Roughly one-third of the sites in Hernando County are within 10 m (33 ft) of a fresh water source, and 95% are within 460 m (1509 ft) (Horvath 1986:105, 137). Lithic scatter sites, which comprised 33% of the recorded sites in the county at the time of study, tend to be located on sand ridges. The site locations are characterized by well drained soils, and the average distance to a fresh water source is 166 m (544 ft). Artifact scatters have similar environmental correlates. In an earlier study by Marsh (1975), it was found that “. . . it is the lack of water which best accounts for the absence of sites in the dry sandhills.” As demonstrated by the results of archaeological survey of the proposed North Suncoast Expressway, sites in the upland areas occupy slopes, knolls, and other elevated terrain adjacent to ponds or other wetlands (Wharton 1990:11). In the pine flatwoods, sites are associated with ridges and knolls. No sites are found in the broad flats and sloughs (Wharton 1990:11).

Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century homesteads, forts, or Indian encampments were expected (State of Florida 1843a-d, 1844a-b, 1845a-c, 1847). Based upon the review of aerial photos, there is a low potential for historic archaeological remains associated with the mid-twentieth century occupation of the area (PALMM 1944, 1952).

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the NRHP and the FMSF indicated that one historic cemetery (8HE671), one historic bridge (8HE631), and two buildings along SR 50 (Cortez Boulevard) (8HE679, 8HE680) were recorded previously within approximately one mile of the SR 50 PD&E study project corridor (**Figures 4-1 through 4-3**). However, only the two previously recorded buildings (8HE679 and 8HE80) are located on adjacent parcels to SR 50 within the proposed project’s PD&E study limits, and thus, within the project APE. They were recorded by ACI in 2012 during a historic resources update survey of SR 50 from Lockhart Road to US 301 (ACI 2012). The Old Road Bridge (8HE631) was recorded in 2007 during a CRAS of Cortez Boulevard (Dickinson et al. 2007). Both buildings and the bridge were evaluated by the SHPO and found to be ineligible for the NRHP. Recordation of the Lang Memorial (Mt. Zion Church) Cemetery is not associated with a numbered survey project in the FMSF database, and it was not evaluated by the SHPO. The cemetery is located about 250 feet from SR 50 and is not on an adjacent property. Other surveys of historic resources within and near the project limits include a preliminary historic and architectural survey of Downtown Brooksville conducted in 1985

(Werndli 1985) and the historic resources survey update of I-75 from north of SR 52 to south of CR 476B (ACI 2011).

In addition, an examination of the Hernando County property appraiser's web site indicated the potential for approximately 40 historic resources built between 1890 and 1965 (Emerson 2014). These include residential and commercial buildings. Lastly, based on a review of historic aerial photographs, there does not appear to be a potential for historic districts within the project APE (PALMM 1944, 1952, and 1969)

4.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Because the project APE was previously surveyed by Ballo in 1989, it was planned to systematically survey only the new ROW areas. Systematic archaeological survey was not necessary for those areas previously tested; rather the focus was on archaeological testing of the previously recorded but unevaluated sites located within the SR 50 project APE.

Historical field methodology consisted of a reconnaissance survey to determine the location of all properties believed to be 50 years of age or older (1965 or earlier), and to ascertain if any resources adjacent to the project corridor could be eligible for listing in the NRHP. An in-depth study of each identified historic resource was conducted. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the FMSF, State Library of Florida, and the Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office, via the internet, were examined.

4.3 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, FS (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the SR 50 PD&E study corridor.

4.4 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

No cultural materials were recovered, and therefore, no laboratory analysis was necessary. All project-related records, including field notes, maps, and photographs will be maintained by ACI in Sarasota, until arrangements can be made for curation by the FDOT. A copy of the report, FMSF forms, and Survey Log will be on file at the FDHR in Tallahassee.

SECTION 5 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological field survey included both surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 90 shovel tests within the 11 previously recorded and unevaluated site areas (**Figures 5-1** through **5-6**). As a result, no cultural material associated with any of the sites was found. In general, each site area evidenced intensive land alteration and soil disturbance. Survey results are summarized in **Table 5-1**. Brief site descriptions follow, as excerpted from previous survey reports, and updated with the results of the current survey.

Table 5-1 Summary of archaeological field survey results

Site #	Total STs	Stratigraphy (cmbs)	Comments
8HE230	5	0-10 gray sand; 10-100 light brown sand	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch, and Hess Station present
8HE231	4	0-100 light brown sand	Negative
8HE232	4	0-30 dark gray sand; 30-100 brown sand	Negative; storm sewer present
8HE233	5	0-100 grayish-brown sand	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch and multiple culverts present
8HE234	10	0-40 gray sand; 40-100 light brown sand	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch, cable, and fiber optic present
8HE235	5	0-20 gray sand; 20-100 light brown sand	Negative; storm sewer and drainage ditch present
8HE236	12	0-20 gray sand; 20-100 light brown sand	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch, multiple culverts, and buried cable present
8HE240	5	0-80 gray sand; 80-100 light brown sand	Negative; buried utilities present (e.g. water, cable, storm sewer)
8HE272	23	0-20 gray sand; 20-100 grayish-brown gravelly sand and 0-30 dark gray sand; 30-100 gray clay	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch and multiple culverts present
8HE280 (GV)	14	0-100 gray sand	Negative; storm sewer, drainage ditch, multiple culverts, and cable present
8HE630	3	0-100 light grayish-brown sand	Negative; sidewalk, storm sewer, drainage ditch and multiple culverts present



Figure 5-1 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

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Figure 5-2 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

SR 50 PD&E Study
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Figure 5-3 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

SR 50 PD&E Study
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Figure 5-4 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

SR 50 PD&E Study
From the Brooksville Bypass/
SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
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Hernando County
WPI Segment No. 430051-1

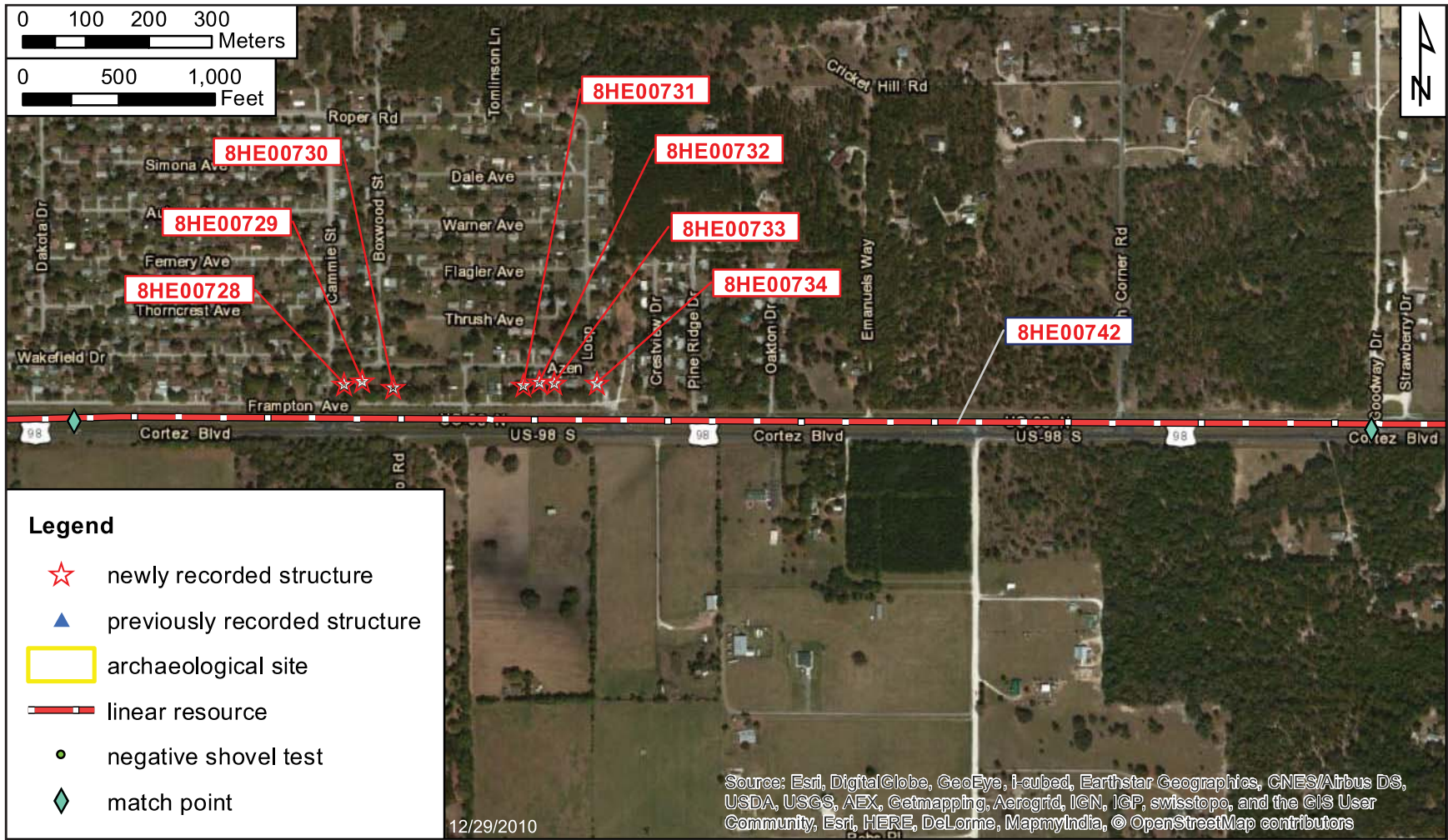


Figure 5-5 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

SR 50 PD&E Study
From the Brooksville Bypass/
SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
Interstate 75
Hernando County
WPI Segment No. 430051-1

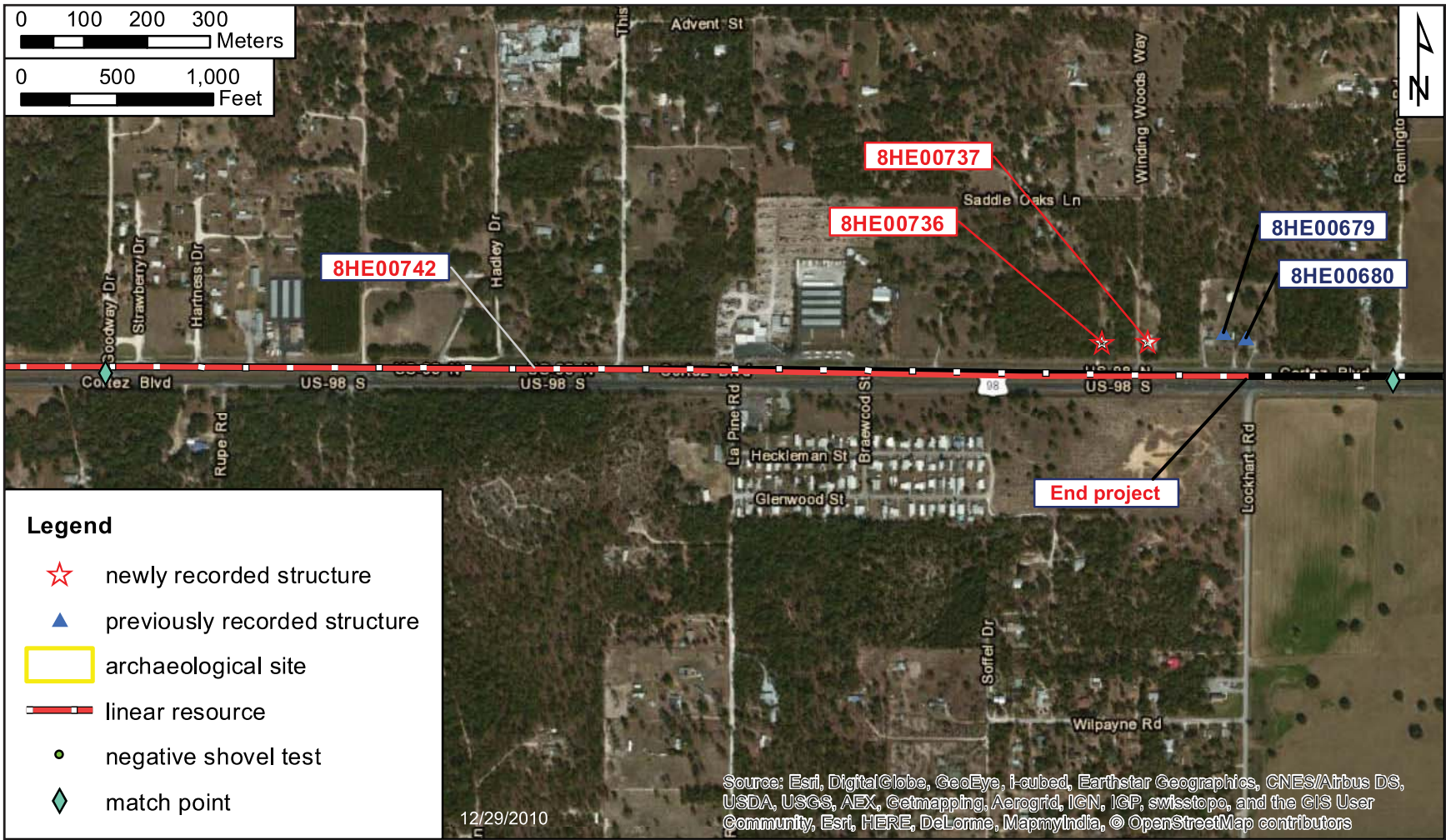


Figure 5-6 Location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and cultural resources within the SR 50 PD&E study APE

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From the Brooksville Bypass/
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Interstate 75
Hernando County
WPI Segment No. 430051-1



Photo 5-1 General view of 8HE230 site area, looking east

8HE230: The F.D.O.T Park Site is located in Section 4 of Township 23 South, Range 20 East, on the south side of SR 50. This artifact scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total eight shovel tests excavated, two were productive of two pieces of lithic debitage and three Pasco Plain type pottery sherds. These artifacts were found at 20-80 cm (8 to 32 in) below surface. Based upon the testing results, 8HE230 was estimated to measure approximately 30 m (100 ft) east/west; the north/south dimension is unknown. The presence of Pasco Plain ceramics indicated an occupation date at some time between 500 B.C. and 1300 A.D. Ballo noted that portions of the site area were moderately to severely disturbed by highway construction, utilities placement, land clearing, and other alterations associated with preparation of the area for use as a park. As contained within the project impact zone, 8HE230 was considered to have low research potential, and thus, not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated five shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-4; Photo 5-1**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE230 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-10 cm (0-4 in) of gray sand underlain by light brown sand at 10-100 cm (4-40 in). The current condition of the site area has been disturbed by road construction, drainage improvements, and construction of a Hess Station.



Photo 5-2 General view of 8HE231 site area, looking west

8HE231: The Pond Edge Site is located in Section 33 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on the north side of SR 50. This single artifact find, a projectile point tip, was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total five shovel tests excavated, only one yielded the projectile point tip, which was found at 40-60 cm (16-24 in) below surface. No cultural materials were found on the ground surface. Given its fragmentary nature, the artifact could not be associated with any known projectile point type. Thus, the temporal/cultural affiliation of the site was unknown. Ballo noted that the site area was moderately to severely disturbed by land clearing activities and road construction and maintenance. As contained within the project impact zone, 8HE231 was considered to have low research potential, and thus, not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated four shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-4; Photo 5-2**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE231 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-100 cm (0-40 in) of light brown sand. The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-3 General view of 8HE232 site area, looking east

8HE232: The Hidden Pond Site is located in Section 33 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on the south side of SR 50. This site was evidenced by a single waste flake found on the ground surface in a disturbed area at the edge of the ROW boundary. Intensive surface examination and the excavation of five shovel tests failed to yield additional cultural materials. Ballo assessed 8HE232 as having an exceedingly low research potential. For this reason, the site was considered ineligible for the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated four shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-4; Photo 5-3**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE232 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-30 cm (0-12 in) of dark gray sand underlain by brown sand at 30-100 cm (12-40 in). The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-4 General view of 8HE233 site area, looking east

8HE233: The W.P.A. Road Site is located in Section 33 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on the south side of SR 50. This artifact scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total seven shovel tests excavated, two yielded a total of two pieces of lithic debitage and one sand tempered plain pottery sherd from a depth of 60-100 cm (24-40 in) below surface. Based upon the testing results, 8HE233 was estimated to measure approximately 30 m (100 ft) east/west; the north/south dimension is unknown. The presence of the sand tempered plain pottery indicates occupation at some time between 1200 B.C. and historic times. Based on the low artifact density and diversity, 8HE233 was classified as a limited activity campsite. Ballo noted that the site area had been impacted by road construction and maintenance, resulting in a lack of integrity. 8HE233, as contained within the project impact zone, was viewed as having a low research potential, and thus, evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated five shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-3; Photo 5-4**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE233 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-100 cm (0-40 in) of grayish brown sand. The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-5 General view of 8HE234 site area, looking east

8HE234: The Clayton Road Site is located in Section 32 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, at the intersection of SR 50 and Clayton Road on both the north and south sides of SR 50. This artifact scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total 13 shovel tests excavated, two yielded a total of 17 pieces of lithic debitage, one biface fragment, one modified flake fragment, and one Pasco Plain pottery sherd. These artifacts were vertically distributed from 20-100 cm (8-40 in) below surface, with a concentration noted at 40-80 cm (16-32 in). Based upon the testing results, 8HE234 was estimated to measure approximately 183 m (600 ft) east/west by at least 91 m (300 ft) north/south. The presence of the Pasco Plain pottery indicates occupation at some time between 500 B.C. and 1300 A.D. Based on the low artifact density and diversity, 8HE234 was classified as a limited activity campsite. Ballo assessed the general site condition as severely altered by highway construction, land clearing activities, and residential construction. 8HE234, as contained within the project impact zone, was viewed as having a low research potential, and thus, ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated 10 shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-3; Photo 5-5**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE234 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-40 cm (0-16 in) of gray sand underlain by light brown sand at 40-100 cm (16-40 in). The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-6 General view of 8HE235 site area, looking east

8HE235: The Dorsey Smith Road Site is located in Section 32 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on the south side of SR 50. This lithic scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total five shovel tests excavated, three produced a total of three pieces of lithic debitage. These artifacts were vertically distributed from 80-100 cm (32-40 in) below surface. Based upon the testing results, 8HE235 was estimated to measure approximately 46 m (150 ft) east/ west by at least 15 m (50 ft) north/south. 8HE235 was classified as a limited activity campsite, and assessed as at least moderately disturbed by construction of SR 50, land clearing activities, and residential construction and use. Given its nature and condition, 8HE235, as contained within the project impact zone, was viewed as having a low research potential, and thus, ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated five shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-2; Photo 5-6**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE235 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-20 cm (0-8 in) of gray sand underlain by light brown sand at 20-100 cm (8-40 in). The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-7 General view of 8HE236 site area, looking west

8HE236: The Hilton Cedar Site is located in Section 30 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on both the north and south sides of SR 50. This lithic scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total 19 shovel tests excavated, nine produced a total of 32 pieces of lithic debitage. These artifacts were vertically distributed from 0-100 cm (0-40 in) below surface, with a concentration noted at 20-60 cm (8-24 in). Based upon the testing results, 8HE236 was estimated to measure approximately 366 m (1200 ft) east/west by at least 67 m (220 ft) north/south. 8HE236 was classified as a limited activity campsite, and assessed as severely disturbed by construction of SR 50 and commercial and residential development. Given its nature and condition, 8HE236, as contained within the project impact zone, was viewed as having a low research potential, and thus, ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated ten shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) and two shovel tests at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-2; Photo 5-7**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE236 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-20 cm (0-8 in) of gray sand underlain by light brown sand at 20-100 cm (8-40 in). The current condition of the site area is disturbed, as noted by Ballo.



Photo 5-8 General view of 8HE240 site area, looking east

8HE240: The Sardis Road Site is located in Section 26 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East, on the south side of SR 50A at the intersection of SR 50A and Sardis Street. This lithic scatter was recorded in 1989 by George Ballo during survey of SR 50/50A (Ballo 1989). Of the total 19 shovel tests excavated, nine produced a total of 32 pieces of lithic debitage. These artifacts were vertically distributed from 0-100 cm (0-40 in) below surface, with a concentration noted at 20-60 cm (8-24 in). Based upon the testing results, 8HE240 was estimated to measure approximately 366 m (1200 ft) east/west by at least 67 m (220 ft) north/south. It was classified as a limited activity campsite, and assessed as severely disturbed by construction of SR 50 and commercial and residential development. Given its nature and condition, 8HE240, as contained within the project impact zone, was viewed as having a low research potential, and thus, ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated five shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site vicinity (**Figure 5-1; Photo 5-8**). None yielded cultural materials. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-80 cm (0-31 in) of gray sand underlain by 80-100 cm (31-40 in) of brown sand. Thus, no evidence of 8HE240 was discovered within the project APE.



Photo 5-9 General view of 8HE272 site area, looking west

8HE272: The Experimental Farm Site is located in Section 30 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on both the north and south sides of SR 50. It was recorded in 1990 by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning County on the basis of archival research and informant information only. This agricultural/farm complex, dated to ca. 1910, was not archaeologically tested, and the location is plotted in the FMSF as “general vicinity.” There was insufficient information for a determination of NRHP eligibility.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated 15 shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) and eight shovel tests at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-2; Photo 5-9**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE272 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-20 cm (0-8 in) of gray sand underlain by grayish brown gravelly sand at 20-100 cm (8-40 in) and 0-30 cm (0-12 in) of dark gray sand followed by 30-100 cm (12-40 in) of gray sand. The current condition of the area is disturbed as a result of road construction, drainage improvements, and buried cables.



Photo 5-10 General view of 8HE280 site area, looking west

8HE280: The Sicily Site is located in Section 32 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East, on both the north and south sides of SR 50. It was recorded in 1990 by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning Department on the basis of archival research only. This village/town site, dated to the Spanish-American War period (1898-1916), was not archaeologically tested, and the location is plotted in the FMSF as “general vicinity.” There was insufficient information for a determination of NRHP eligibility.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated 14 shovel tests at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-3; Photo 5-10**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE280 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-100 cm (0-40 in) of gray sand. The current condition of the area is disturbed as a result of road construction, drainage improvements, and buried cables.



Photo 5-11 General view of the 8HE630 site area, looking west

8HE630: The Desolation Row Site is located in Section 25 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East, on the south side of SR 50. The artifact scatter was recorded in 2007 (Dickinson et al. 2007). Of 14 shovel tests placed in the area by SouthArc, four pieces of lithic debitage and two unidentified metal fragments were recovered from four shovel tests (Dickinson et al. 2007). Because it was possible that the site extended outside the tested boundaries, it was evaluated by SHPO as having insufficient information for a determination of NRHP eligibility.

ACI conducted surface reconnaissance and excavated three shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the site area and vicinity (**Figure 5-1; Photo 5-11**). All were negative, and thus, no evidence of 8HE630 was discovered within the project APE. The generalized stratigraphic profile is 0-100 cm (0-8 in) of light grayish-brown sand. The current condition is disturbed as a result of road construction and drainage improvements.

5.2 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, 31 extant historic resources were identified within the APE for this project (8HE679, 8HE680, 8HE711 through 8HE737, 8HE741, and 8HE742) (**Figures 5-1 through 5-6**). They include 29 buildings (8HE679, 8HE780, and 8HE711 through 8HE737), and two linear resources (8HE741 and 8HE742). Of the 29 buildings, two were previously recorded in the FMSF (8HE679 and 8HE680) and 27 (8HE711 through 8HE737) are newly identified as a result of this survey. The address, build date, style, use, physical attributes, and evaluation of NRHP eligibility for these historic resources are summarized in **Table 5-2**.

Both 8HE679 and 8HE680 were identified in 2012 and found ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on March 26, 2012. A comparison of the photographs taken in 2012 and the current conditions observed during field survey revealed that these two resources have not been physically altered in

any notable way since 2012. In addition, limited research did not indicate any significant historical associations to events or persons. As a result, these two resources are considered ineligible for the NRHP, consistent with the original findings, and as such, updated FMSF forms for 8HE679 and 8HE680 were not prepared.

One of the 27 newly recorded buildings within the project APE, 8HE712 is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. This single-family residence, constructed ca. 1923, is a rare example of the Dutch Colonial style in Hernando County. This resource is described in detail in **subsection 5.2.1**.

The other 26 newly identified buildings (8HE711 and 8HE713 through 8HE737) are common examples of their respective styles, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. As such, all are considered ineligible for the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Subsection 5.2.2 includes a description of the architectural styles found throughout the project APE, and photographs of representative resources within the project APE.

Two linear resources, 8HE741 and 8HE742, were newly identified and recorded. 8HE741 is a remnant of the original SR 50, constructed ca. 1920, and 8HE742 is the current SR 50, constructed ca. 1950. Field survey and a comparison of historical aerial photographs revealed that both of these linear resources have lost their historic integrity owing to alterations, realignment, widening, and resurfacing. As a result, 8HE741 and 8HE742 are not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. A brief description of these two linear resources is included in **subsection 5.2.3**. Copies of the FMSF forms for all 29 newly identified resources are included in **Appendix A**.

Table 5-2 Previously and newly recorded historic buildings within the SR 50 project APE (Previously recorded buildings are denoted with an asterisk *; resources considered eligible for NRHP are denoted with green shading)

FMSF	Name / Address	Build Date	Style*	Roof type(s)	Alterations	Additions	Exterior fabric	Stories	Windows	Use	NRHP Eligibility
8HE679*	29367 Cortez Blvd	c. 1962	Frame Vernacular	Gable	New siding	None	Vinyl siding	1	3-light metal awning; 4-light metal awning	Residential	Ineligible 3/26/2012
8HE680*	29373 Cortez Blvd	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	Unknown	c. 1980 carport	Stucco	1	2/2 wood SHS	Residential	Ineligible 3/26/2012
8HE711	22388 Cortez Blvd	c. 1890	Frame Vernacular	Cross-gable	c. 1990 ADA ramp	c. 1920 one-story addition (SE elevation)	Wood siding	1	1/1 wood SHS; 2/2 wood SHS; 2/1 wood SHS	Abandoned	Considered ineligible
8HE712	7378 Griffin Rd	c. 1923	Dutch Colonial	Gambrel	c. 1960 metal awnings; c. 1990 vinyl siding, shutters	c. 1985 car port	Vinyl siding	2	1/1 wood SHS	Residential	Considered eligible
8HE713	23028 Cortez Blvd	c. 1955	Ranch	Gable	None	None	Concrete block	1	4-light metal aluminum; 5-light metal aluminum; 1-light metal aluminum	Residential	Considered ineligible

FMSF	Name / Address	Build Date	Style*	Roof type(s)	Alterations	Additions	Exterior fabric	Stories	Windows	Use	NRHP Eligibility
8HE714	23364 Singer Ln	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1940 partial infill of porch	c. 1950 one-story addition (NE elevation)	Wood siding	1	8-light wood casements; 4/1 vinyl SHS; 1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE715	23344 Singer Ln	c. 1955	Frame Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Wood siding	1	4-light metal awning; 1-light metal fixed; 1.1 metal SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE716	24050 Cortez Blvd	c. 1945	Frame Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Asbestos shingles	1	3-light metal awning; 2-light metal awning; metal jalousie	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE717	24242 Cortez Blvd	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	c. 2000 replacement windows	None	Brick	1	1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE718	24266 Cortez Blvd	c. 1959	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 2000 replacement windows	None	Wood siding	1	1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE719	24286 Cortez Blvd	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 enclosed porch	None	Wood siding	1	1/1 wood SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE720	24321 Cortez Blvd	c. 1957	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 replacement windows; siding	None	Vinyl siding	1	6/6 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible

FMSF	Name / Address	Build Date	Style*	Roof type(s)	Alterations	Additions	Exterior fabric	Stories	Windows	Use	NRHP Eligibility
8HE721	25180 Cortez Blvd	c. 1962	Masonry vernacular	Flat	c. 1990 replacement windows	None	Stucco	1	16-light vinyl fixed; 1/1 metal SHS	Commercial	Considered ineligible
8HE722	24427 Cortez Blvd	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 enclosed porch; replacement siding	None	Vinyl siding	1	1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE723	25131 Cortez Blvd	c. 1955	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1980 enclosed porch	None	Wood siding	1	4-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE724	25143 Cortez Blvd	c. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Shed	Unknown	None	Wood siding	1	1-light metal fixed	Commercial	Considered ineligible
8HE725	25157 Cortez Blvd	c. 1955	Frame vernacular	Gable	Unknown	None	Wood siding	1	1-light wood fixed	Commercial	Considered ineligible
8HE726	25402 Cortez Blvd	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Hip	c. 1980 attached garage	None	Concrete block	1	6/6 vinyl SHS; 1-light wood fixed	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE727	25410 Cortez Blvd	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Brick; stucco	2	12-light metal casements; 6/6 metal SHS; 8/8 metal SHS	Commercial	Considered ineligible
8HE728	6312 Cammie St	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 enclosed attached garage	None	Brick; wood siding	1	3-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE729	27239 Frampton Ave	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 replacement windows	None	Brick; concrete block	1	1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible

FMSF	Name / Address	Build Date	Style*	Roof type(s)	Alterations	Additions	Exterior fabric	Stories	Windows	Use	NRHP Eligibility
8HE730	27247 Frampton Ave	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 replacement garage door	None	Brick; wood siding	1	4-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE731	27331 Frampton Ave	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	c. 1990 replacement windows	None	Brick; stucco	1	1/1 vinyl SHS	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE732	27337 Frampton Ave	c. 1961	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Concrete block	1	1-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE733	27343 Frampton Ave	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Concrete block; brick	1	3-light metal awning; 1-light metal fixed; 3-light metal awning; 2-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE734	27357 Frampton Ave	c. 1961	Ranch	Hip	None	c. 1980 attached garage (SE elevation)	Concrete block, stucco	1	2-light metal awning; 1-light metal fixed; 3-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible
8HE735	6256 Faber Dr	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Gable	None	None	Concrete block; wood siding	1	3-light metal awning	Community Center	Considered ineligible
8HE736	29301 Cortez Blvd	c. 1958	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1980 replacement windows	None	Wood siding	1	1-light vinyl sliders	Residential	Considered ineligible

FMSF	Name / Address	Build Date	Style*	Roof type(s)	Alterations	Additions	Exterior fabric	Stories	Windows	Use	NRHP Eligibility
8HE737	29343 Cortez Blvd	c. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Gable	c. 1980 replacement siding	None	Vinyl siding	1	3-light metal awning; 2-light metal awning; 1-light metal awning	Residential	Considered ineligible

5.2.1 Resource considered individual eligible for the NRHP



Photo 5-12 7378 Griffin Rd (8HE712), looking south

8HE712: This single-family residence in the Dutch Colonial style is located at 7378 Griffin Road, in Section 25 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East (USGS 1954) (**Photo 5-12**). The house is two-stories tall and three-bays wide along its main elevation (north elevation). The structure rests on brick piers that support a wood frame clad in vinyl siding. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows throughout the house are 1/1 wood single-hung-sash (SHS). The house boasts a partial porch centered on the main elevation. The porch has a gable roof supported by two wood columns. Other decorative elements include faux vinyl shutters, and ca. 1960 metal awnings on some windows. The house embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style, which is a rare architectural style in Hernando County.

The Dutch Colonial style is a subcategory of the Colonial Revival style as practiced in the United States from the late 19th century to the present. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 is credited with launching wide-spread interest in the architectural heritage from the colonial period (McAlester 2013). This interest centered on the English and Dutch heritage found in the original thirteen colonies along the eastern seaboard. However, few designs were direct copies of original Colonial examples and most evolved from an eclectic mixing of varied sources (Upon 1998). The Dutch Colonial style is primarily characterized by the use of gambrel roofs and it is almost universally utilized on domestic architecture only. Houses in this style can be one or two stories, with two-story examples typically boasting a long shed dormer to accommodate living space in the second story (McAlester 2013) (**Photo 5-13**).

The rapid suburbanization of American cities in the first half of the 20th century, combined with the rise of the middle class, created an unprecedented demand for domestic buildings. This demand was often met by pre-manufactured catalogue homes offered by mail order companies, such as the Sears Roebuck Company, and Aladdin Company homes, which shipped pre-manufactured homes via railroad throughout the continental United States. The Colonial Revival style achieved its peak in popularity between 1910 and 1945, and examples are found throughout the country (McAlester 2013). However, the Dutch Colonial style is not a common style in Florida, where Mediterranean Revival and the interest in the state’s Spanish Colonial heritage dominated during this period.



**Photo 5-13 Main elevation of 7378 Griffin Rd (8HE712), looking southeast
(Hernando County Property Appraiser 2014).**

The house at 7378 Griffin Road embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style. The house exhibits two key design elements that differentiate the Dutch Colonial subcategory from other Colonial Revival designs based on Georgian or Federal vocabularies; these two elements are the gambrel roof and a long shed dormer along its principal elevation (**Photo 5-14**). The design of this house retains a high degree of integrity despite some alterations. The original wood siding has been replaced with vinyl siding, and some windows display decorative faux shutters and metal awnings. However, these alterations are reversible changes that have not adversely affected the massing, proportions, and spatial relationship of this building. Furthermore, this house is an example of an uncommon architectural style in Hernando County. A review of the FMSF database revealed that no examples of this style had been previously recorded in the county, and only 233 have been recorded throughout the state to date.



Photo 5-14 Circa 1927 advertisement for a Sears Roebuck Company mail-order home in the Dutch Colonial Style (Sears Roebuck Archives n.d.)

In conclusion, the house located at 7378 Griffin Road retains a high degree of integrity, despite some modifications, and embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style. This architectural style is rare in Hernando County, where no examples have been previously recorded. As such, 8HE712 is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.

5.2.2 Architectural Styles found within the project APE

As a result of historical field survey, a total of 29 buildings were identified within the project APE. These buildings exhibit typical American architectural styles from the late 19th century through the mid 20th century. Four specific architectural styles were identified within the project APE; they are the Masonry Vernacular, Frame Vernacular, Dutch Colonial, and Ranch. The Dutch Colonial style is described in the preceding subsection. Descriptions of the remaining three styles, Masonry Vernacular, Frame Vernacular, and Ranch, follow. Each architectural style description includes photographs of representative resources within the project APE identified during the field survey.

The Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular styles are widely represented within the project APE, with 12 (8HE680, 8HE717, 8HE721, 8HE726, 8HE727 through 8HE733, and 8HE735), and 14 (8HE679, 8HE711, 8HE714, 8HE715, 8HE716, 8HE718, 8HE719, 8HE720, 8HE722, 8HE723, 8HE724, 8HE725, 8HE736, and 8HE737) buildings respectively. The Dutch Colonial and Ranch are far less represented with one (8HE712), and two (8HE713, and 8HE734) examples, respectively. In general, the identified resources represent the development of Hernando County from the late 1890s through the early 1960s. All buildings, except 8HE712 are typical examples of their respective styles, and many display alterations that have diminished their historic integrity. In addition, none of the resources appears to be associated with significant events or persons. Therefore, 28 buildings (8HE679, 8HE680,

8HE711, and 8HE713 through 8HE737) do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually, or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5-15 2739 Frampton Road (8HE729), looking north

Masonry Vernacular: Twelve historic resources within the project APE are of the Masonry Vernacular style (8HE680, 8HE717, 8HE721, 8HE726, 8HE727-33, and 8HE735) (**Photos 5-15 through 5-17**). The majority of these resources are residential buildings with construction dates that range from 1956 to 1963 (**see Table 5-2**). A “Vernacular” style is a misnomer, since vernacular buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament (Wood 1996). Vernacular buildings are rarely architect-designed, and are often built by developers, contractors, master carpenters, or the building’s occupants. These buildings are decidedly practical structures.

Within the APE, this building type generally has concrete slab foundations and concrete block walls. Roof types consist of gable, and hip, most of which are clad with composition shingles. The exterior cladding often consists of stucco, painted concrete block, brick, or wood siding. Windows typically include awning, SHS, or casements. Exterior ornamentation on these structures consists mostly of concrete window sills, gable vents, and porches. The majority display alterations or additions, such as replacement sidings, replacement windows, and garage additions, which have eroded the historic integrity of the resources.



Photo 5-16 25180 Cortez Boulevard (8HE721), looking southeast



Photo 5-17 6256 Faber Road (8HE735), looking northwest

Frame Vernacular: Fourteen historic resources within the project APE are of the Frame Vernacular style (8HE679, 8HE711, 8HE714, 8HE715, 8HE716, 8HE718, 8HE719, 8HE720, 8HE722, 8HE723, 8HE724, 8HE725, 8HE736, and 8HE737) (**Photos 5-18 through 5-20**), and have construction dates that range from 1890 to 1962 (**see Table 5-2**). The majority of these resources are residential buildings. Similar to Masonry Vernacular style buildings, Frame Vernacular structures are also simple structures built with available local materials and boasting little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type usually has concrete pier or slab foundations. The gable is the most represented roof type, but there are also examples with cross-gable and shed roofs. Most of the roofs are clad with composition shingles or 3-V crimp metal. The majority of these buildings are clad in wood siding. Fenestration typically includes SHS windows, but casements, sliders, awning and fixed windows are also present. Exterior ornamentation is minimal, and typically consists of wood window and door surrounds, corner boards, gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. The majority display alterations or additions, such as replacement sidings, replacement windows, and living-space additions, which have contributed to an erosion of the resource's historic integrity.



Photo 5-18 29343 Cortez Boulevard (8HE737), looking northeast



Photo 5-19 24286 Cortez Boulevard (8HE719), looking northwest



Photo 5-20 24427 Cortez Boulevard (8HE722), looking north

Ranch: Two historic resources, 8HE713 and 8HE734, are of the Ranch style (**Photo 5-21 and 5-22**). They were built ca. 1955 and ca. 1961, respectively (**see Table 5-2**). The Ranch style originated in California in the mid-1930s, and gained widespread popularity after World War II (McAlester 2013). Buildings of this style are almost exclusively single-family residences, and are ubiquitous in post-World War II suburbs throughout the country, particularly in the south and southwest. The style features low-slung buildings and a low-pitched roof with large windows. The buildings typically rest on a concrete slab foundation, which supports concrete block walls. The windows are typically metal awning, or SHS.

The two Ranch style resources are typical examples of their type in Hernando County. Neither displays unique design features that would differentiate them from hundreds of other examples in the county. In addition, one resource (8HE734) exhibits a ca. 1980 garage addition, which has affected its historic integrity.



Photo 5-21 23028 Cortez Boulevard (8HE713), looking north



Photo 5-22 27357 Frampton Avenue (8HE734), looking northeast

5.2.3 NRHP-ineligible Resource Groups



Photo 5-23 Singer Lane (8HE741), looking west

8HE741: This road, known as Singer Lane, is located adjacent to the project APE in Section 30 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East (USGS 1954) (**Photo 5-23**). It extends for approximately 0.22 miles parallel to and south of SR 50, and consists of a narrow single-lane roadway covered with asphalt and gravel. Trees and shrubbery line both sides of the roadway, and buffer the road from SR 50 to the north.

Singer Lane is a remnant of the original SR 50 constructed ca. 1920 as a two-lane roadway (PALMM 1944). It is depicted in a Rand McNally Auto Trails Map from 1922, and an aerial photograph from 1944 illustrates the original condition of this roadway prior to the construction of present-day SR 50 around 1950 (**Figure 5-7**). The aerial photograph also indicates that the original path of SR 50, within this area of Hernando County, was very different from its current course. Based on the information gathered from the County Property Appraiser and historic aerial photographs, it appears that upon the construction of present-day SR 50, the original road from the 1920s was vacated and the land consolidated with adjacent privately owned parcels; thus, this remaining segment became a private access road for properties to the south. During field survey, Richard Whatley, an adjacent property owner, spoke to the survey architectural historian. Mr. Whatley confirmed that the road had once been SR 50, and noted that it was now privately owned, and its maintenance was the responsibility of the property owners, not the County.

An aerial photograph from 1952 illustrates the condition soon after the new SR 50 was constructed (**Figure 5-8**). The trees and shrubs currently present on either side of this road are absent from this image, and arguably were planted sometime after this date to buffer this private road from SR 50. The trees and shrubs do not constitute a designed landscape and are merely utilitarian alterations,

which do not reflect the original use and design of the roadway as built ca. 1920. Furthermore, the roadway has suffered significant alterations. Singer Lane is a small segment of a former highway once part of the State highway system. The width of the roadway appears to have been reduced from an original two-lane highway to a single lane. In addition, the road retains little, if any, of its original pavement. It currently exhibits a combination of asphalt and gravel. These significant alterations have eroded the historic integrity of the roadway. It neither retains its historic fabric, nor conveys its original design and setting. As such, 8HE741 is not considered eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as part of a resource group.



Figure 5-7. 1944 PALMM aerial showing the original condition of the roadway, built ca. 1920



Figure 5-8 1952 PALMM aerial depicting the construction of SR 50 around 1950 and the remaining section of the 1920s roadway, renamed Singer Lane



Photo 5-24 SR 50 (8HE742), looking west

8HE742: SR 50 within the entirety of the project APE is located in Section 25 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 1 through 4, and 30 through 33 of Township 22 South, Range 20 East (USGS 1954) (**Photo 5-24**). SR 50 is a cross-peninsula highway spanning from US 19 at Weeki Wachee on the west to US 1 at Titusville on the east, a total length of approximately 115 miles. However, only 8.2 miles are located within the project APE. This constitutes less than seven percent of the

entire length of the highway. The segment of SR 50 within the project APE is a four-lane roadway with paved shoulders and an unpaved median. The surrounding land use is predominately residential, commercial, and light-industrial.

Present-day SR 50 was constructed ca. 1950 and replaced a previous road built ca. 1920, a segment of which remains and was recorded during this survey (8HE741) (**Figure 5-8**). The highway is depicted soon after its construction on a 1952 historic aerial, and also appears on aerial photographs from 1969 and 1984 (PALMM 1952, 1969 and 1984). The road was originally designed and constructed as a two-lane highway and was expanded between 1995 and 1999 into a four-lane highway with median (**Figures 5-9 and 5-10**). This alteration has caused the segment of the roadway within the APE to lose its historic integrity. An evaluation of the entirety of the roadway within Hernando County was beyond the scope of this CRAS.

In conclusion, the stretch of SR 50 within the project APE is a small segment of a 115-mile cross-peninsula highway. Furthermore, the segment of the roadway within the project APE has lost its historic integrity owing to widening and resurfacing, which have completely altered its original design, and setting. As such, 8HE742 within the project APE is not considered eligible for the NRHP.



**Figure 5-9 1995 satellite image depicting SR 50 as a two-lane highway
(Google Earth 1995)**



Figure 5-10 1999 satellite image depicting an enlarged SR 50 featuring four lanes and a median (Google Earth 1999)

5.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All cultural resources identified as a result of this CRAS were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Background research indicated that 11 previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE230 through 8HE236, 8HE240, 8HE272, 8HE280, and 8HE630) are located within the project APE. However, no evidence for any of these sites was found during the field survey.

Historical/architectural survey of the SR 50 PD&E study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 31 historic resources (8HE679, 8HE680, 8HE711 through 8HE737, 8HE741, and 8HE742). They include 29 buildings (8HE679, 8HE680, and 8HE711 through 8HE737), and two linear resources (8HE741 and 8HE742). One newly recorded building, 8HE712, a ca. 1923 Dutch Colonial style residence, is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It represents a rare example of this style in Hernando County. The other historic buildings are common examples of their respective styles, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations to events or persons. Thus, none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Similarly, the two newly identified road segments, Singer Lane (8HE741) and SR 50 (8HE742), are not considered potentially NRHP-eligible due to a loss of historic integrity.

In conclusion, with the possible exception of 8HE712, project development is considered unlikely to affect any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File forms

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00711**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 1

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 22388 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 22388 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Jasmine Dr and Redbud Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 19E Section 25 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R25 422 19 0000 0520 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 366699 Northing 3157775
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1890 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1890 To (year): unk
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): cur
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature ADA ramp
Additions: yes no unknown Date: c. 1920 Nature SE elevation, one-story addition
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2/2 wood SHS; 2/1 wood SHS; 1/1 wood SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Bay window; wrap-around porch; attic vents; barge boards

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.

Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.

Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) NE elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Wrap-around porch on two elevations, shed roof supported by simple wood square columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1890. It is currently vacant and in a deteriorated condition.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00711 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



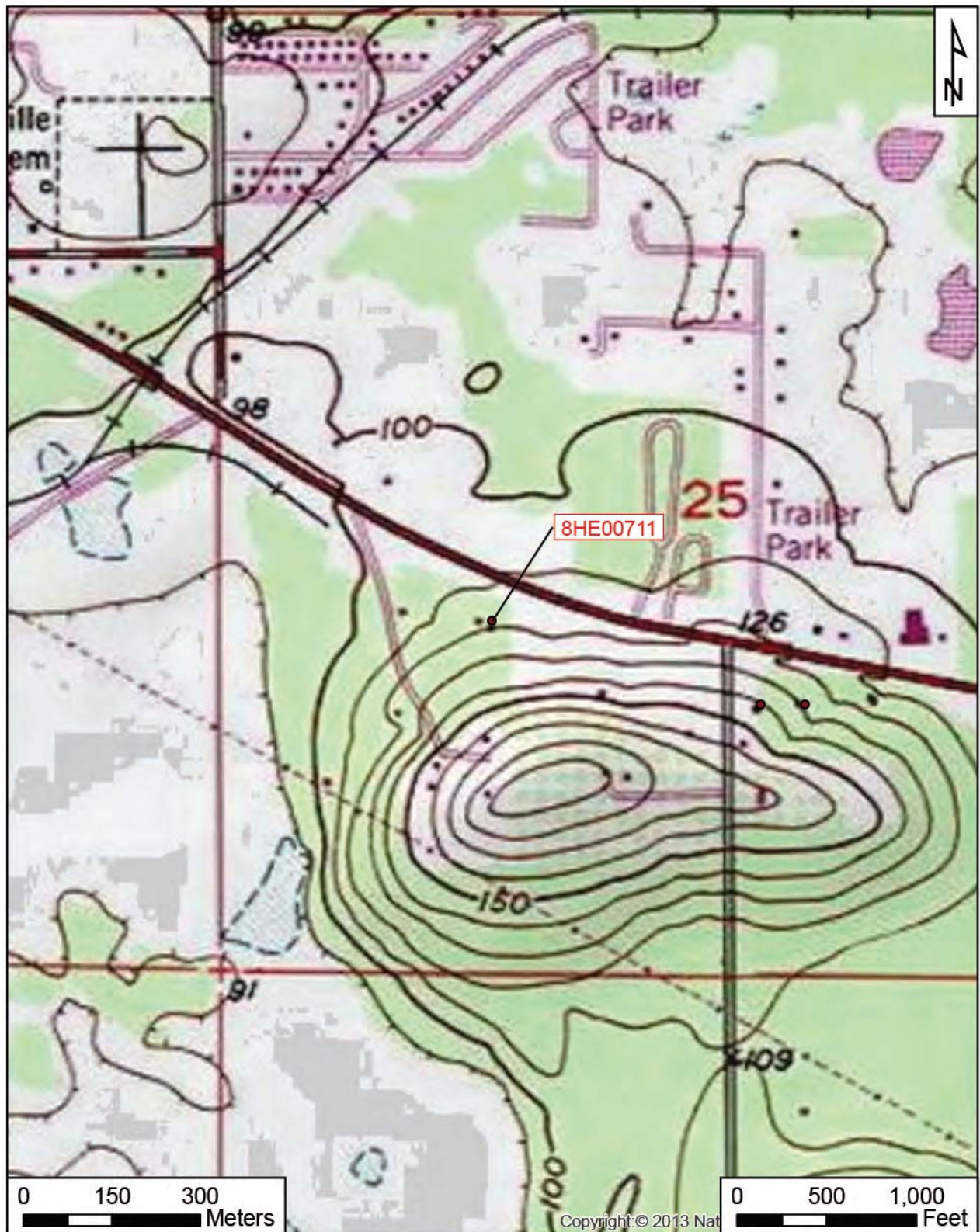


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00712**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-28-2014
Recorder # 2

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 7378 Griffin Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 7378 Direction _____ Street Name Griffin Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Redbud Ln and Singer Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date 1954 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 19E Section 25 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R25 422 19 0000 0490 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 367152 Northing 3157631
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1923 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1923 To (year): Cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Vinyl siding; faux shutters
Additions: yes no unknown Date: c. 1985 Nature Car port
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Dutch Cottage Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gambrel 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed dormer 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 wood SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Centered front porch; faux shutters; aluminum awnings

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Two wod-frame sheds

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Wood frame 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) NE elevation, square opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Centered porch accessed via six steps, supported by two columns and capped by a front-gabled roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource See continuation sheet

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

- 1. Architecture 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes; photographs; photo log File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 1. 7378 Griffin Rd (8HE712), looking south

8HE712: This single-family residence in the Dutch Colonial style is located at 7378 Griffin Road, in Section 25 of Township 22 South Range 19 East (USGS 1954) (**Photo 1**). The house is two-stories tall and three-bays wide along its main elevation (north elevation). The structure rests on brick piers that support a wood frame clad in vinyl siding. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows throughout the house are 1/1 wood single-hung-sash. The house boasts a partial porch centered on the main elevation. The porch has a gable roof supported by two wood columns. Other decorative elements include faux vinyl shutters, and circa 1960 metal awnings on some windows. The house embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style, which is a rare architectural style in Hernando County. As such, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that 8HE712 is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

The Dutch Colonial style is a subcategory of the Colonial Revival style as practiced in the United States from the late 19th century to the present. The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 is credited with launching wide-spread interest in the architectural heritage from the colonial period (McAlester 2013). This interest centered on the English and Dutch heritage found on the original thirteen colonies along the eastern seaboard. However, few designs were direct copies of original Colonial examples and most evolved from an eclectic mixing of varied sources (Upton 1998). The Dutch Colonial style is primarily characterized by the use of gambrel roofs and it is almost universally utilized on domestic architecture only. Houses in this style can be one or two stories, with two-story examples typically boasting a long shed dormer to accommodate living space in the second story (McAlester 2013) (**Photo 2**).

The rapid suburbanization of American cities in the first half of the 20th century, combined with the rise of the middle class created an unprecedented demand for domestic buildings. This demand was often met by pre-manufactured catalogue homes offered by mail order companies, such as the Sears Roebuck Company, and Aladdin Company homes, which shipped pre-manufactured homes via railroad throughout the continental United States. The Colonial Revival style achieved its peak in popularity between 1910 and 1945, and examples are found throughout the country (McAlester 2013). However, the Dutch Colonial style is not a common style in Florida, where the Mediterranean Revival style and the interest in the state's Spanish Colonial heritage dominated during this period.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 2. Main elevation of 7378 Griffin Rd, looking southeast (Emerson 2014)

The house at 7378 Griffin Road embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style. The house exhibits two key design elements that differentiate the Dutch Colonial subcategory from other Colonial Revival designs based on Georgian or Federal vocabularies; these two elements are the gambrel roof and a long shed dormer along its principal elevation (**Photo 3**). The design of this house retains a high degree of integrity despite some alterations. The original wood siding has been replaced with vinyl siding, and some windows display decorative faux shutters and metal awnings. However, these alterations are reversible changes that have not adversely affected the massing, proportions, and spatial relationship of this building. Furthermore, this house is an example of an uncommon architectural style in Hernando County. A review of the FMSF database revealed that no examples of this style had been previously recorded in the county, and only 233 have been recorded throughout the state to date.

In conclusion, the house located at 7378 Griffin Road retains a high degree of integrity, despite some modifications, and embodies the distinct characteristics of the Dutch Colonial style. This architectural style is rare in Hernando County, where no examples have been previously recorded. As such, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that 8HE712 is considered individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 3. Circa 1927 advertisement for a Sears Roebuck Company mail-order home in the Dutch Colonial Style (Sears Roebuck Archives n.d.)

REFERENCES

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

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Emerson, John C

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McAlester, Virginia Savage

2013 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, publisher, New York.

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1944 11-11-1944, DCR-14-93. Gainesville.

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1969 12-4-1969, DCR-1LL-137. Gainesville.

1954 1-29-1984, 27-186-288214. Gainesville.

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Upon, Dell

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1954 Brooksville SE, Fla., Photorevised 1988.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



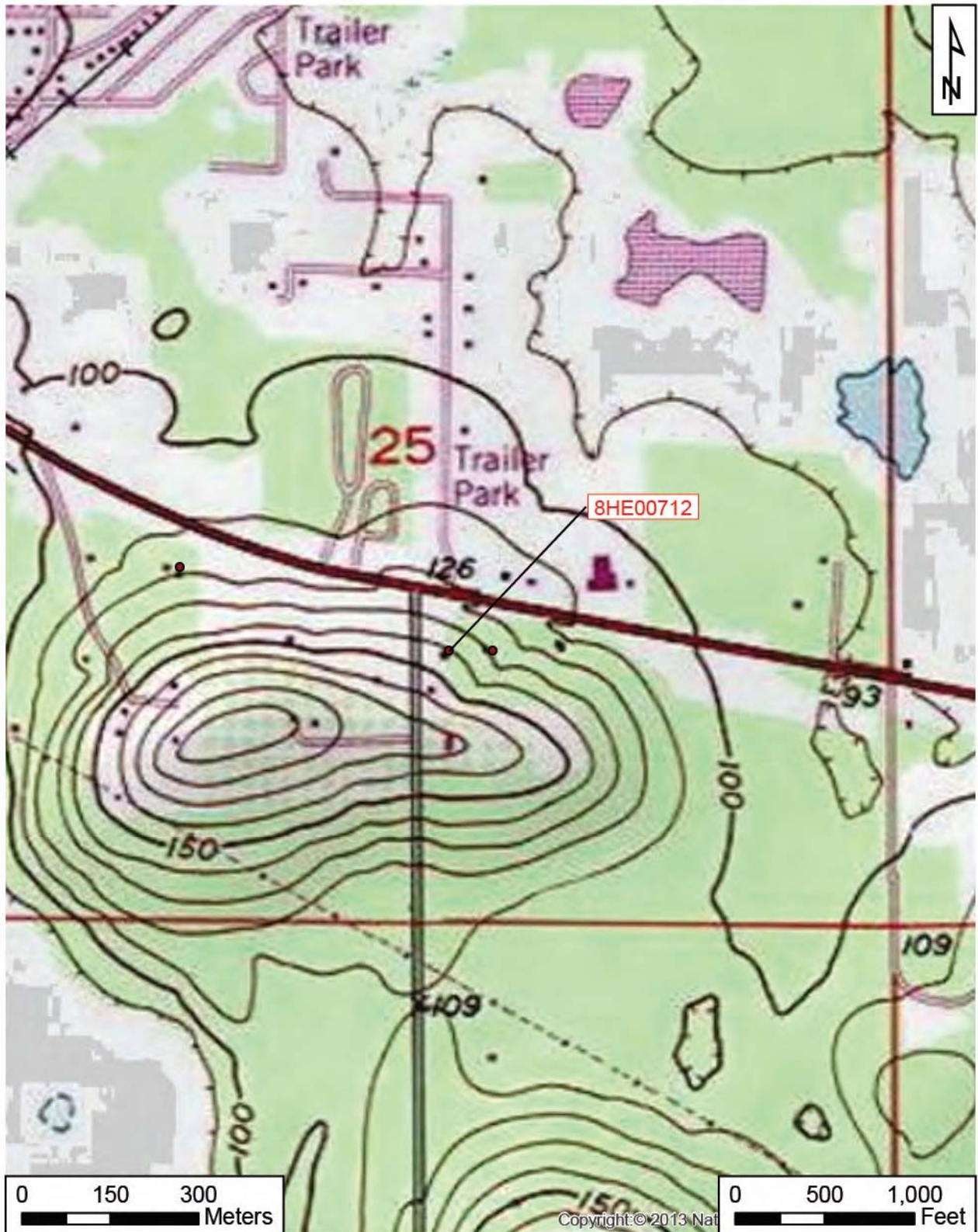


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00713**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 3

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 23028 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 23028 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Redbud Ln and Singer Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 19E Section 25 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R25 422 19 0000 0500 0010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 367223 Northing 3157629
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Four-light metal awning, individual, paired, and grouped; five-light metal awning, individual; one-light metal fixed-units, grouped
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Car port; incised porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Three wood-frame sheds

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) NW elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Incised porch with decorative metal columns

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Ranch style residence constructed circa 1955.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Ranch style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00713 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00714**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 4

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 23364 Singer Lane Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 23364 Direction _____ Street Name Singer Street Type Lane Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Griffin Rd and Landsdale St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0070 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 368245 Northing 3157431
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1915 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1915 To (year): unk
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1940 Nature Partial infill of porch
Additions: yes no unknown Date: c. 1950 Nature E elevation, one-story addition
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Eight-light wood casement, grouped; 4/1 vinyl SHS, individual; 1/1 vinyl SHS, individual
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Attic vents; rafter tails; porch columns

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Circa 1940 concrete block shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 2 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Wrap-around porch on two elevations, shed roof with rafter tails supported by slender Tuscan Doric order columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1915. It exhibits some alterations that have eroded its historic integrity, such as a partial infill of the porch, and a one-story addition along the east elevation.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This Frame Vernacular style residence exhibits alterations and one addition along the east elevation that have eroded its historic significance. Therefore, 8HE00722 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 30

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00715**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 5

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 23344 Singer Lane Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 23344 Direction _____ Street Name Singer Street Type Lane Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Griffin Rd and Landsdale St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0120 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 368158 Northing 3157420
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Four-light metal awning, grouped; One-light metal fixed flanked by 4-light metal awning, independent; 1/1 metal SHS, individual
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal porch columns; stone foundation; ridge vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Stone 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Partial porch, centered on main (N) elevation, front-gabled roof supported by decorative metal columns.

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1955

Archaeological Remains ___ [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00715 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. ___ 3. ___ 5. ___
2. ___ 4. ___ 6. ___

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 30

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00716**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 6

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24050 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24050 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Griffin Rd and Cedar Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0080 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 368762 Northing 3157358
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1945 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Three-light metal awning, independent; two-light metal awning, independent; metal
jalousie, individual
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal porch columns; brick knee-walls at porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Partial porch, centered on main (N) elevation, front-gabled roof supported by decorative metal columns, steps flanked by brick knee walls

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1945

Archaeological Remains ___ []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00716 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



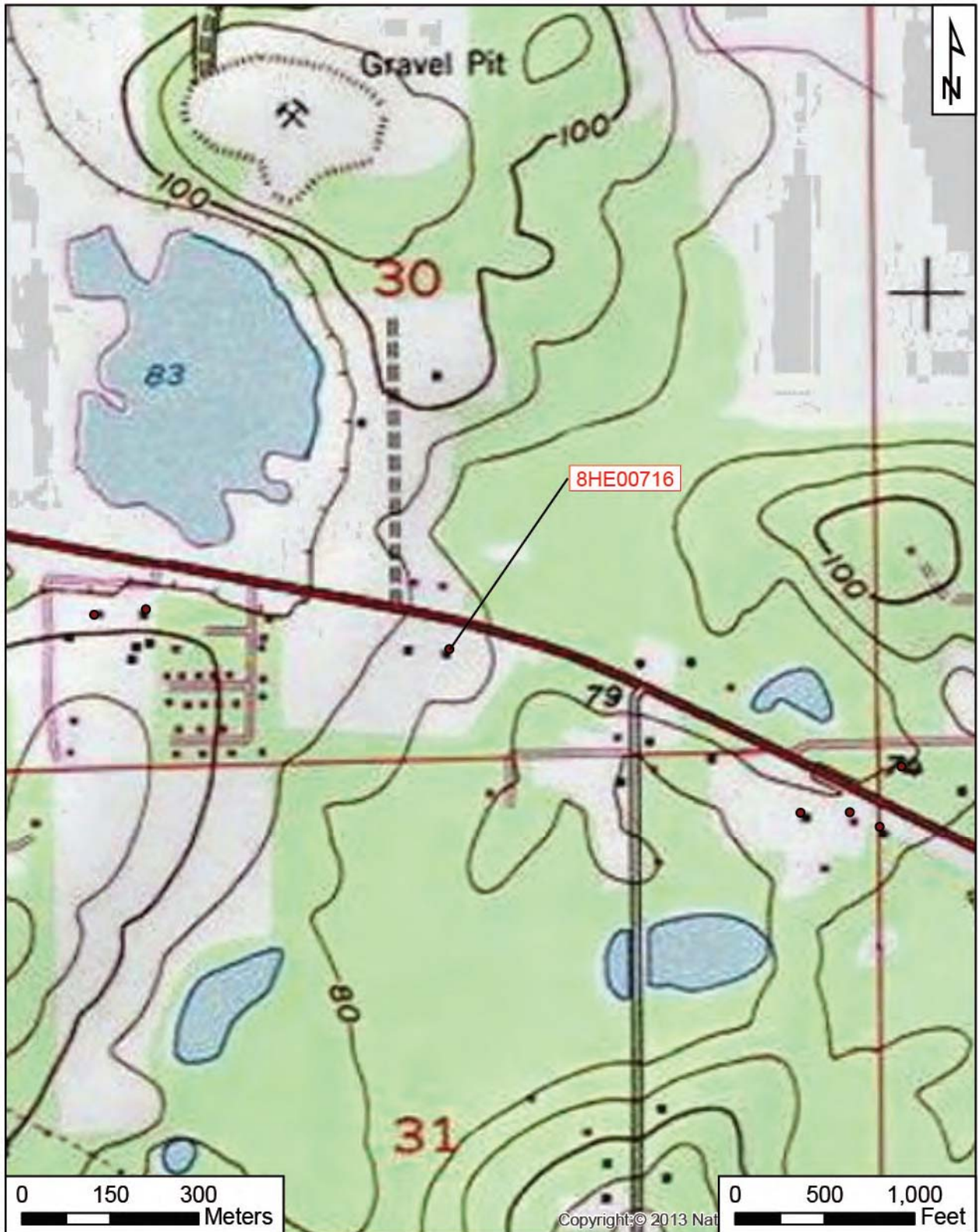


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 30

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00717**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 7

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24242 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24242 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cedar Ln and Hilton Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 31 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0030 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369357 Northing 3157073
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1958 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 2000 Nature Replacement windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 vinyl SHS, independent and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Two non-historic barns

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Inset porch, centered on main (N) elevation, vinyl balustrade

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1958

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00717 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 31

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00718**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-10-2014
Recorder # 8

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24266 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24266 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cedar Ln and Lang St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 31 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R31 422 20 0000 0070 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369485 Northing 3157045
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 2000 Nature Replacement windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 vinyl SHS, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; wood siding in gable ends; and attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) W elevation, square opening, single-door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W elevation, partial porch, screened-in

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1959.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00718 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 31

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00719**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 9

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24286 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24286 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cedar Ln and Hilton Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0720 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369490 Northing 3157047
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1925 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Enclosed porch
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 wood SHS, independent and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Full-width porch, enclosed c. 1990 with 1/1 vinyl SHS windows.

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1925 with an enclosed porch.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00719 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00720**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 10

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24321 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24321 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Dorsey Smith Rd and Clayton Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0900 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369532 Northing 3157148
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1957 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Replacement windows, vinyl siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 6/6 vinyl SHS, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) One c. 1968 house, and a c. 1987 garage.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, squared opening, single-door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Partial porch, shed roof supported by simple square posts.

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1957.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00720 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00721**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 11

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25180 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25180 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Olympia Rd and WPA Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0280 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370682 Northing 3156454
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1962 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Replacement windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 16-light vinyl fixed, independent; 1/1 metal SHS, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Canvas awnings

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) One-story shed clad in stucco

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, squared opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular office constructed circa 1962, with canvas awnings and replacement windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00721 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00722**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-3-2014
Recorder # 12

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 24427 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 24427 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Dorsey Rd and Clayton Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0300 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369853 Northing 3156975
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature enclosed porch; replacement siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 vinyl SHS, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, squared opening, single-door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, enclosed

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1950.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00722 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00723**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 13

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25131 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25131 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Clayton Rd and Tall Oaks Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0060 0020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370619 Northing 3156653
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature enclosed porch
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Four-light metal awning, independent and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Attic vents; wide eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Not visible

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) SW elevation, full-width, enclosed

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular residence constructed circa 1955 with an enclosed full-width porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00723 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00724**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 14

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25143 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25143 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Olympian Rd and Hilton Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0410 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370628 Northing 3156584
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1960 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. Stucco 3. Brick
Roof Type(s) 1. Shed 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) One-light metal fixed, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Rafter tails, eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) One-story restaurant building, clad in vinyl siding.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, double-leaf glazed metal doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial with shed roof supported by simple square posts, enclosed by a screen

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular commercial building constructed circa 1960.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00724 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar, USDA, USGS, AEX, Geomapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

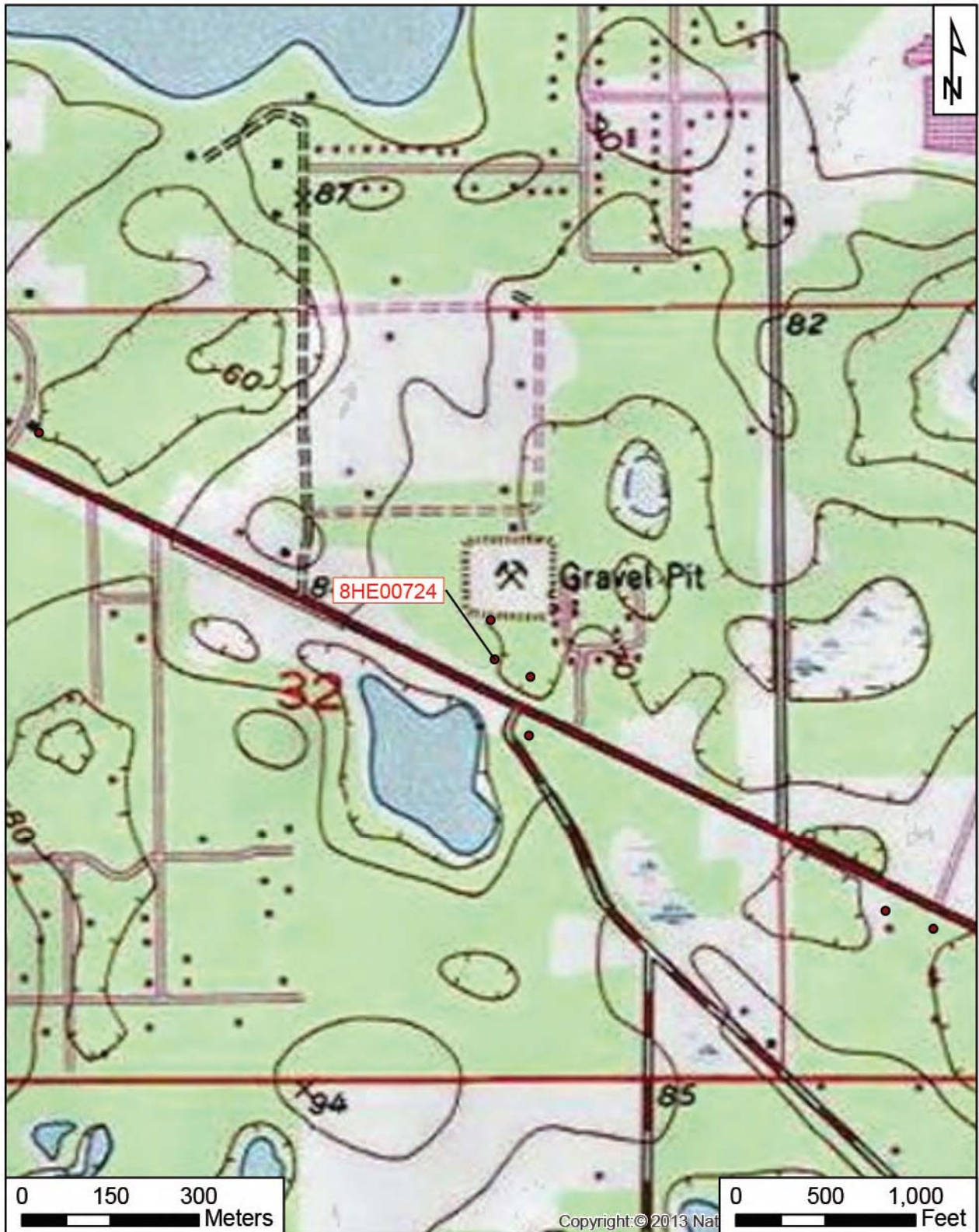


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00725**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 15

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25157 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25157 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Olympian Rd and Hilton Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 32 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0410 0020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370689 Northing 3156550
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1955 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) One-light wood fixed, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Rafter tails, eaves, metal awnings

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, double-leaf glazed wood doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular commercial building constructed circa 1955.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00725 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 32

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00726**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 16

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25402 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25402 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between WPA Rd and County Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0030 0010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 371288 Northing 3156141
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature Enclosed attached garage
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 6/6 vinyl SHS, paired; one-light wood fixed, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) c. 1960 one-story, two-bay garage, same construction and style as the house.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular commercial building constructed circa 1959.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00726 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



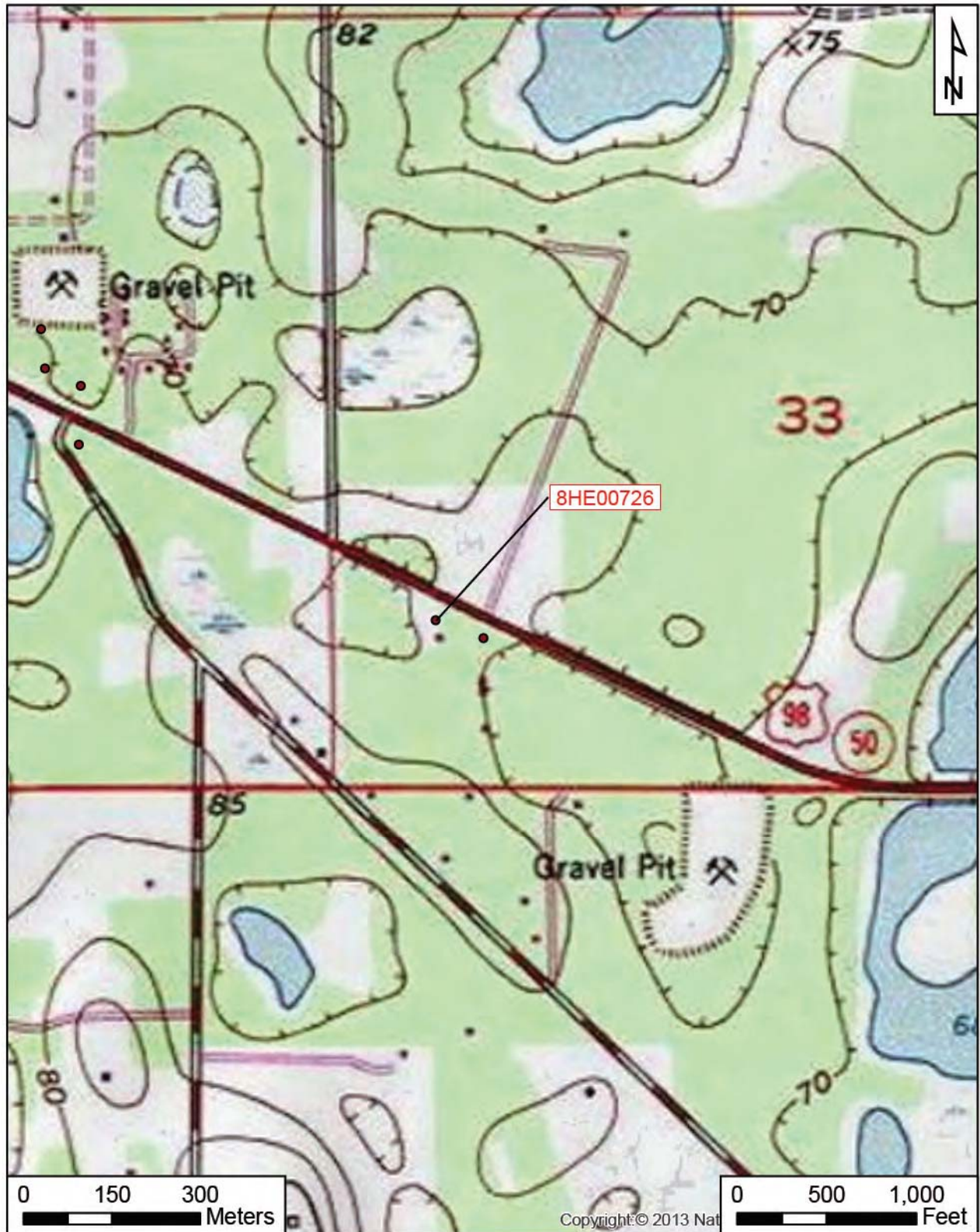


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 33

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00727**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 17

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 25410 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 25410 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between WPA Rd and County Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R30 422 20 0000 0020 0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 371370 Northing 3156118
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1956 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 6/6 aluminum SHS, paired and grouped; 8/8 aluminum SHS, independent, metal jalousie, independent; Twelve-light aluminum casement, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; attic vents; brick window sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) c. 1975 one-story warehouse, clad in metal panels and capped by a gable roof.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Wood frame
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Wood frame 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Multiple

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, partial, centered on elevation, front-gabled roof supported by two metal columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource Two-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building constructed circa 1956. The second story is likely wood frame. The exterior cladding consists of brick on the ground floor, and wood siding on the second floor.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00727 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

- Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



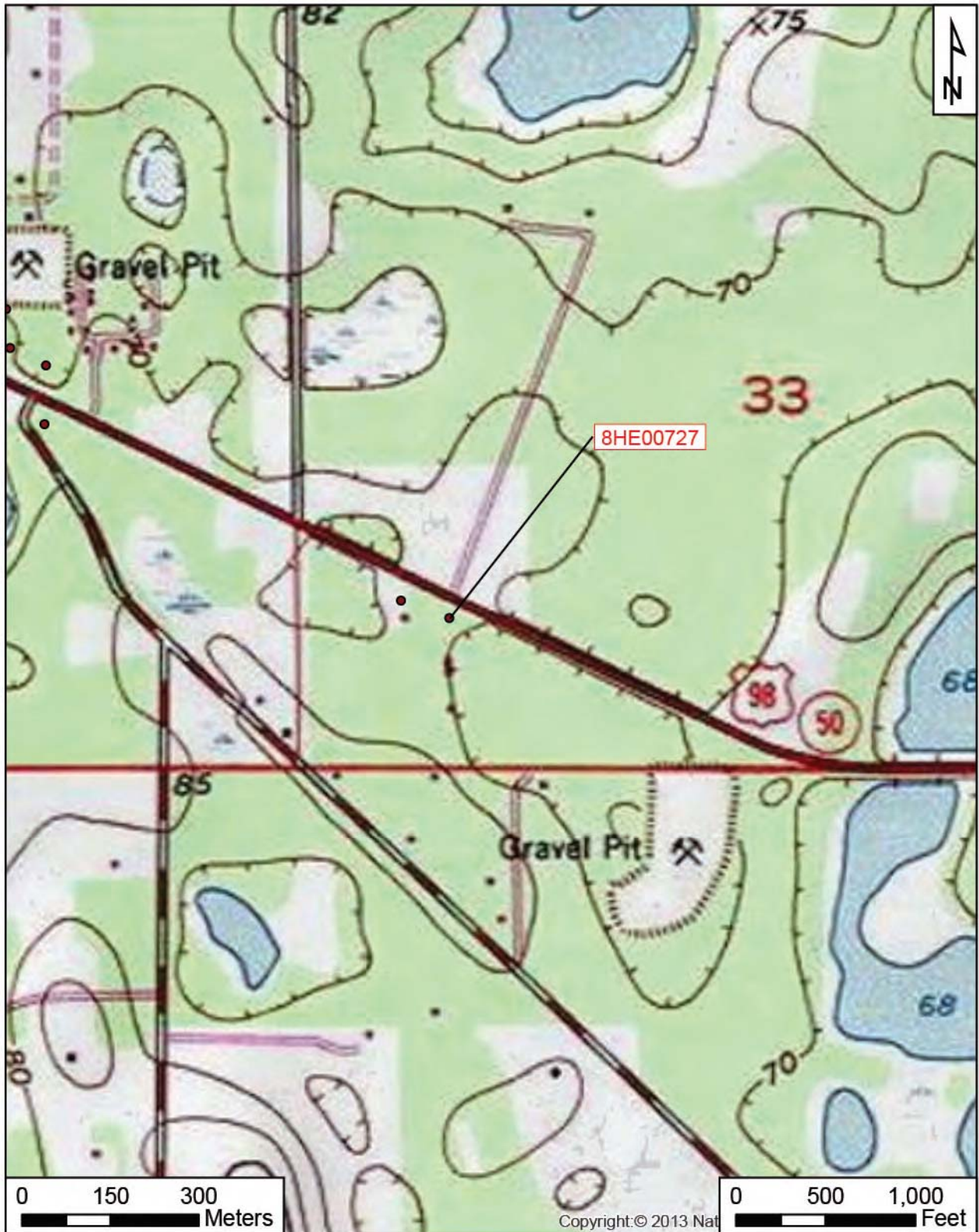


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 33

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00728**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-7-2014
Recorder # 18

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6312 Cammie Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6312 Direction _____ Street Name Cammie Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0440 0020 0010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 2 Block 2 Lot 1
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 373929 Northing 3155909
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Enclosed attached garage
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Three-light aluminum awning, independent, and grouped

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Wood frame
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Wood frame 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial, off-centered on elevation, shed roof supported by decorative cast-iron posts, screened-in

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1962. It presents some alterations, such as an enclosed attached garage, and a screened-in porch.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00728 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



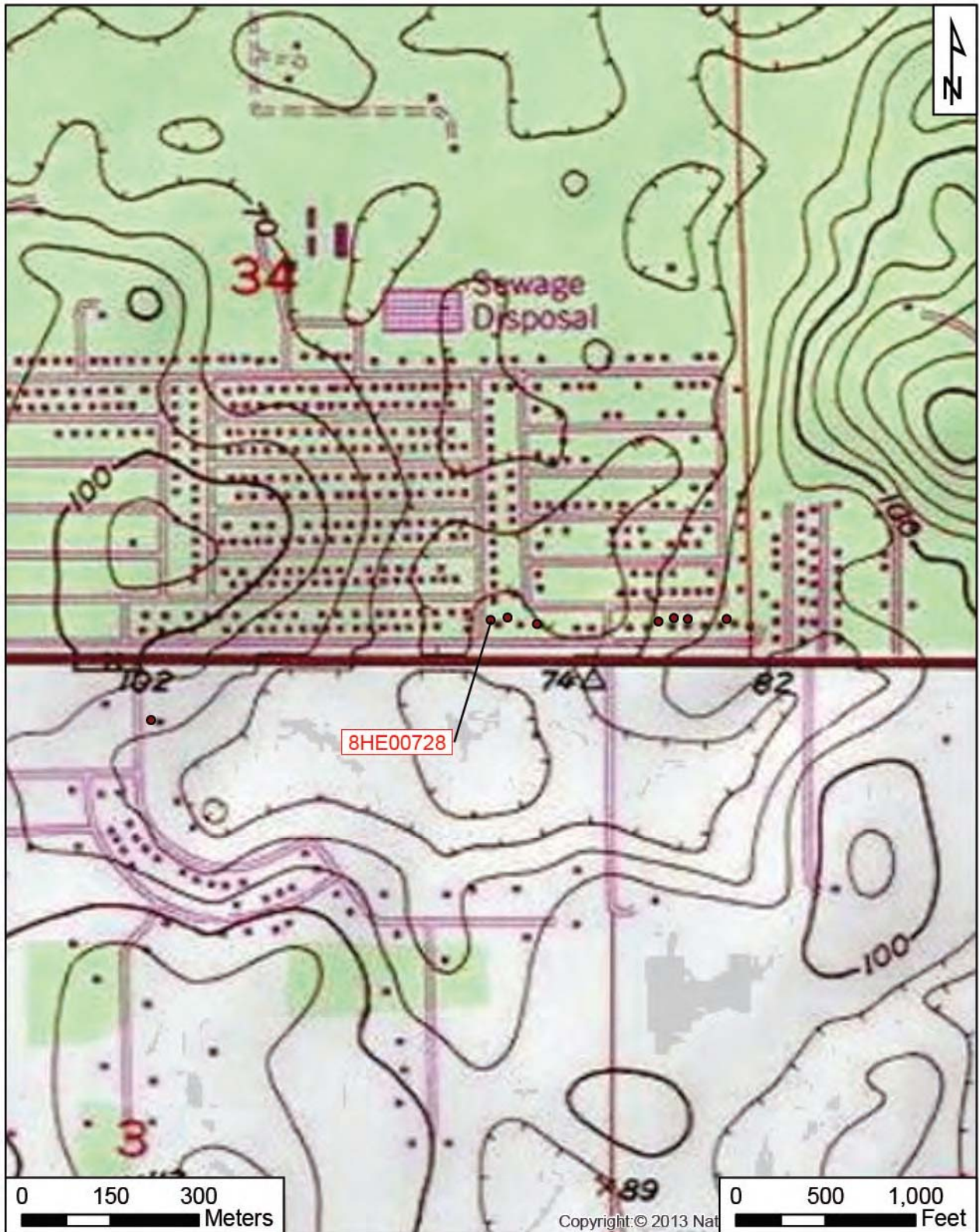


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00729**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 19

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27239 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27329 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0010 0060 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 1 Lot 6 and 7
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 373954 Northing 3155914
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Replacement windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Concrete block 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 vinyl SHS, independent, and grouped
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; faux shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) One-story masonry detached garage with two-light aluminum awning windows.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial, off-centered on elevation, shed roof that is supported by simple square posts. The porch extends over the car port.

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1959 with a masonry detached garage of the same design and materials.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00729 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



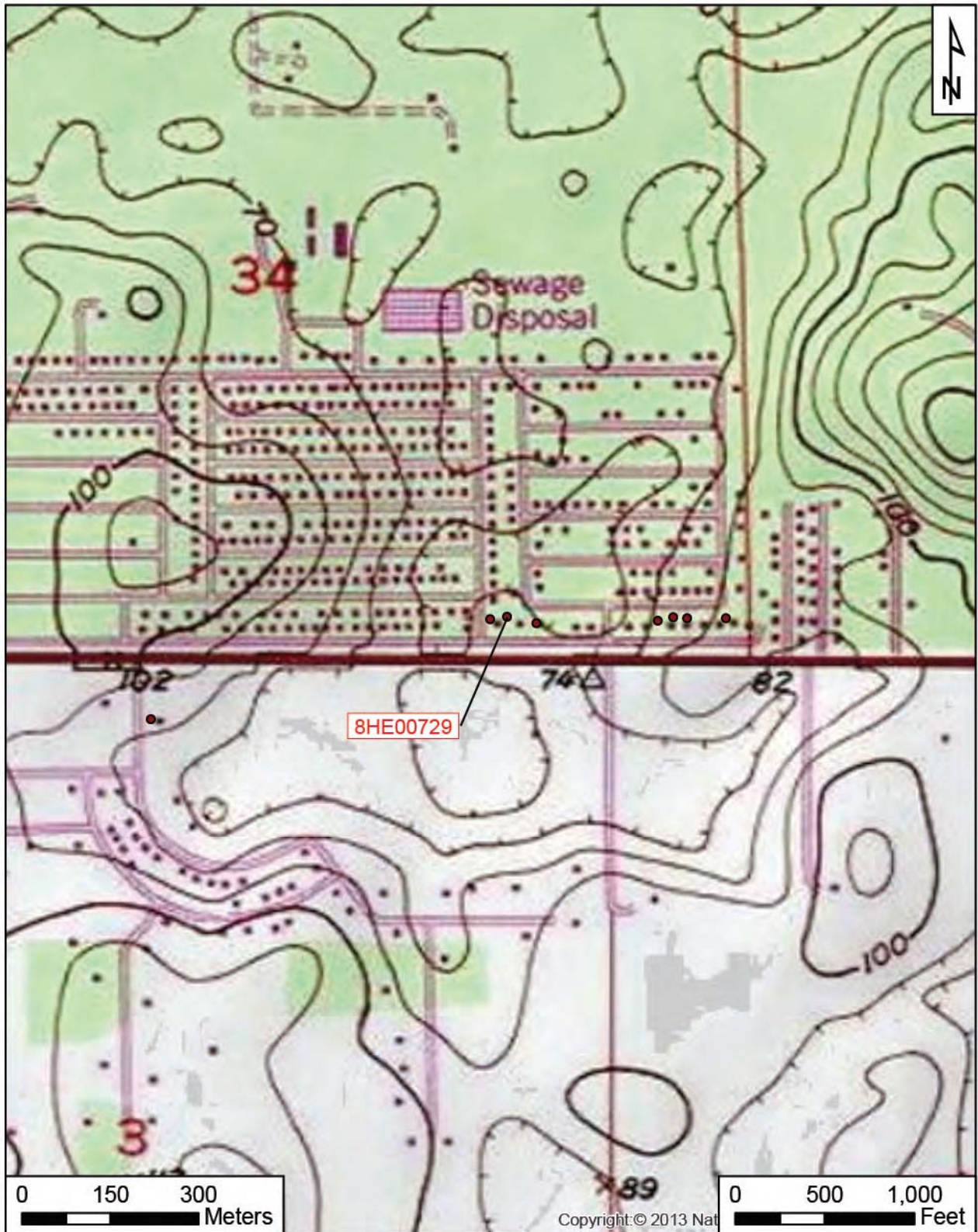


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00730**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 20

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27247 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27247 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0010 0050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 1 Lot 5
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 374012 Northing 3155903
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Replacement garage door
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Four-light aluminum awning, independent, and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1963.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00730 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



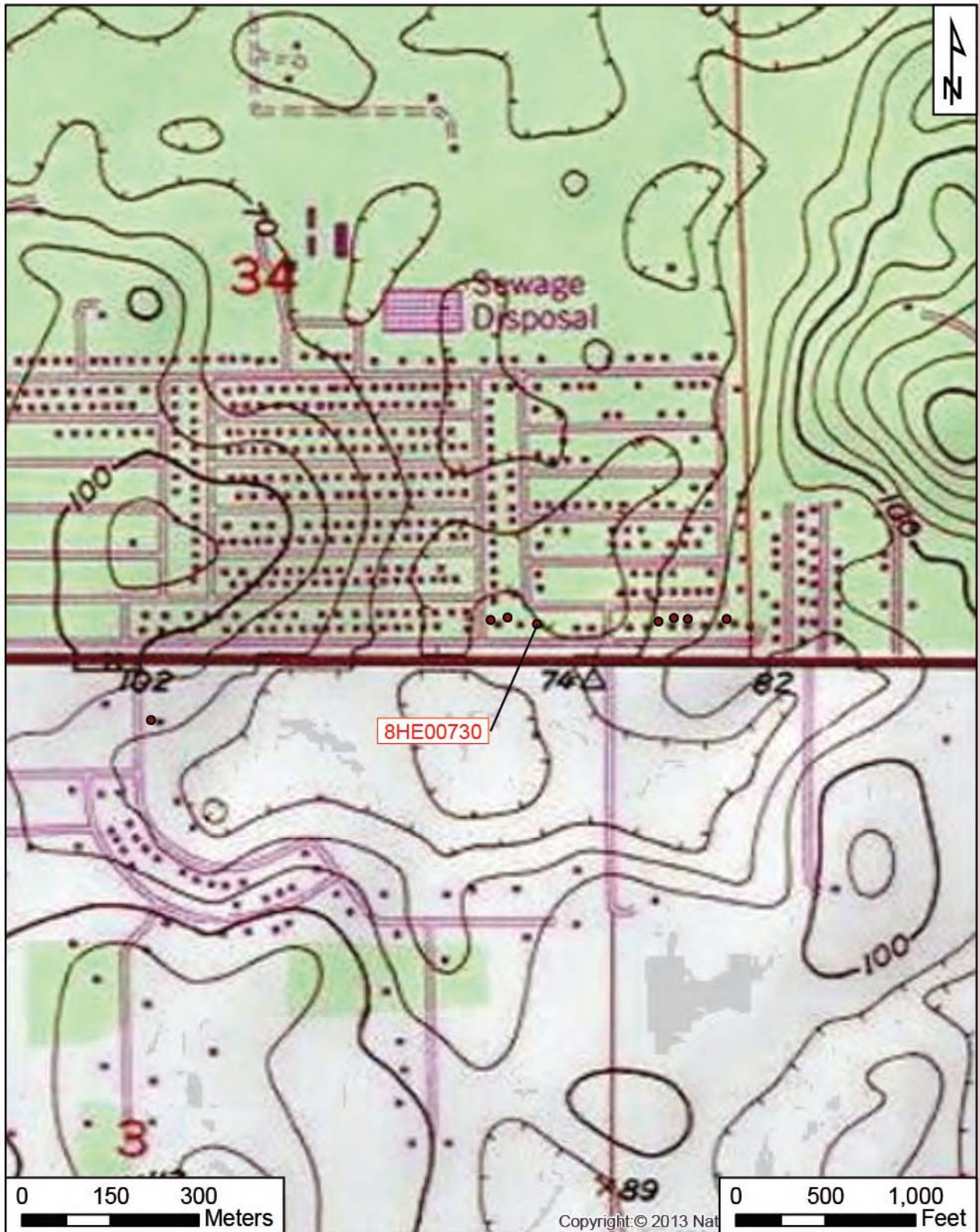


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00731**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 21

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27331 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27331 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0020 0040 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 2 Lot 4
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 374213 Northing 3155906
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature Replacement windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 vinyl SHS, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves; faux shutters; attached brick planter

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial, off-centered, shed roof supported by decorative iron posts. The porch extends over the car port.

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1962.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00731 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



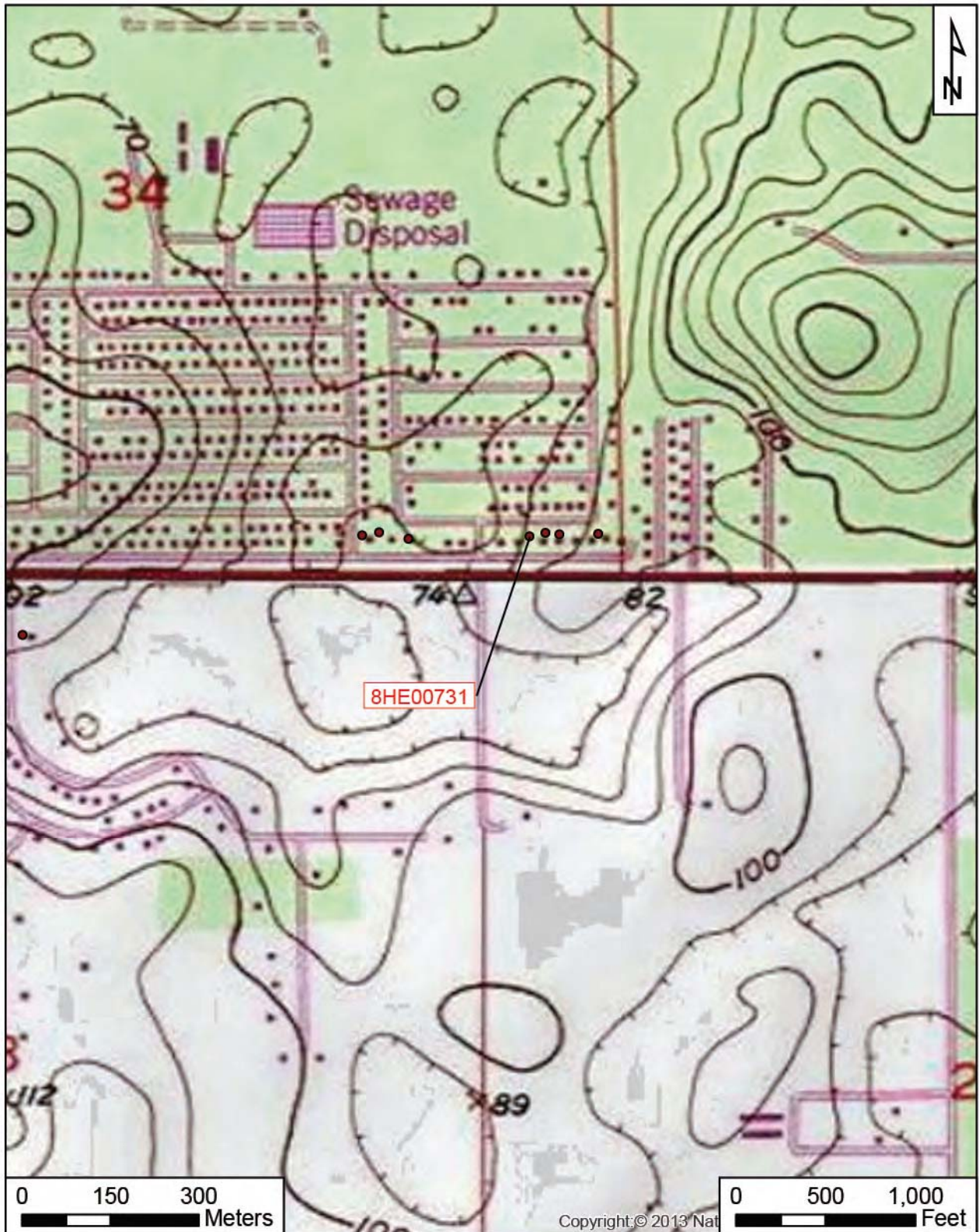


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00732**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 22

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27337 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27337 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0020 0050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 2 Lot 5
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 374237 Northing 3155912
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1961 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) One-light aluminum awning, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete block screen and checker board wall surface pattern on main (south) elevation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door

 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1961 with concrete block grill at car port, and checker board wall surface pattern on the main elevation.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00732 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



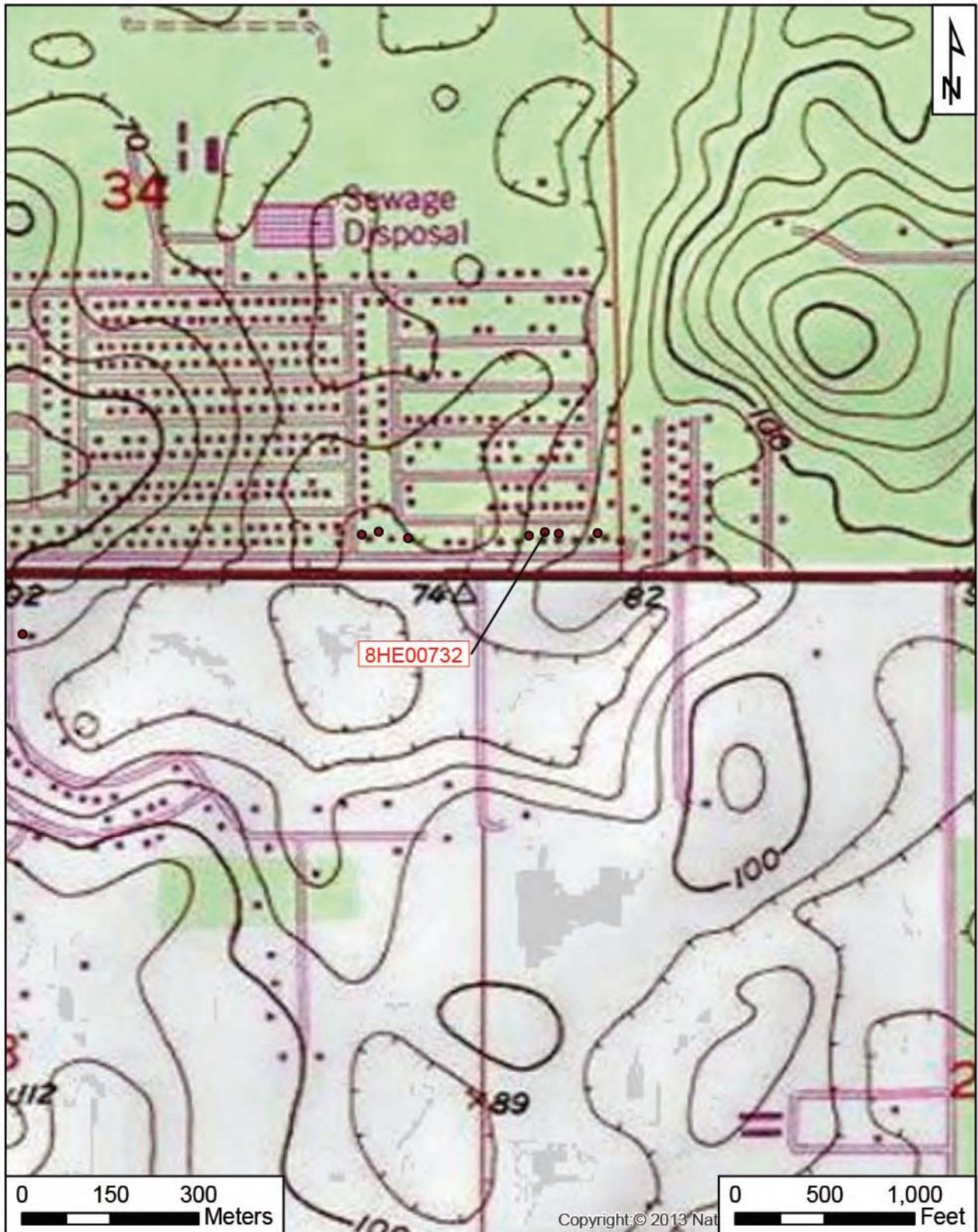


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00733**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 23

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27343 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27343 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0020 0060 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 2 Lot 6
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 374261 Northing 3155911
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Brick 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Three-light aluminum awning, independent; One-light aluminum fixed, flanked by three-light aluminum awning, independent; and two-light aluminum awning
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters; concrete window sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) One one-story wood-frame garage.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, full-width, gable extension supported by decorative iron posts. The porch extends over the car port.

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular residence constructed circa 1962.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00733 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization
File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

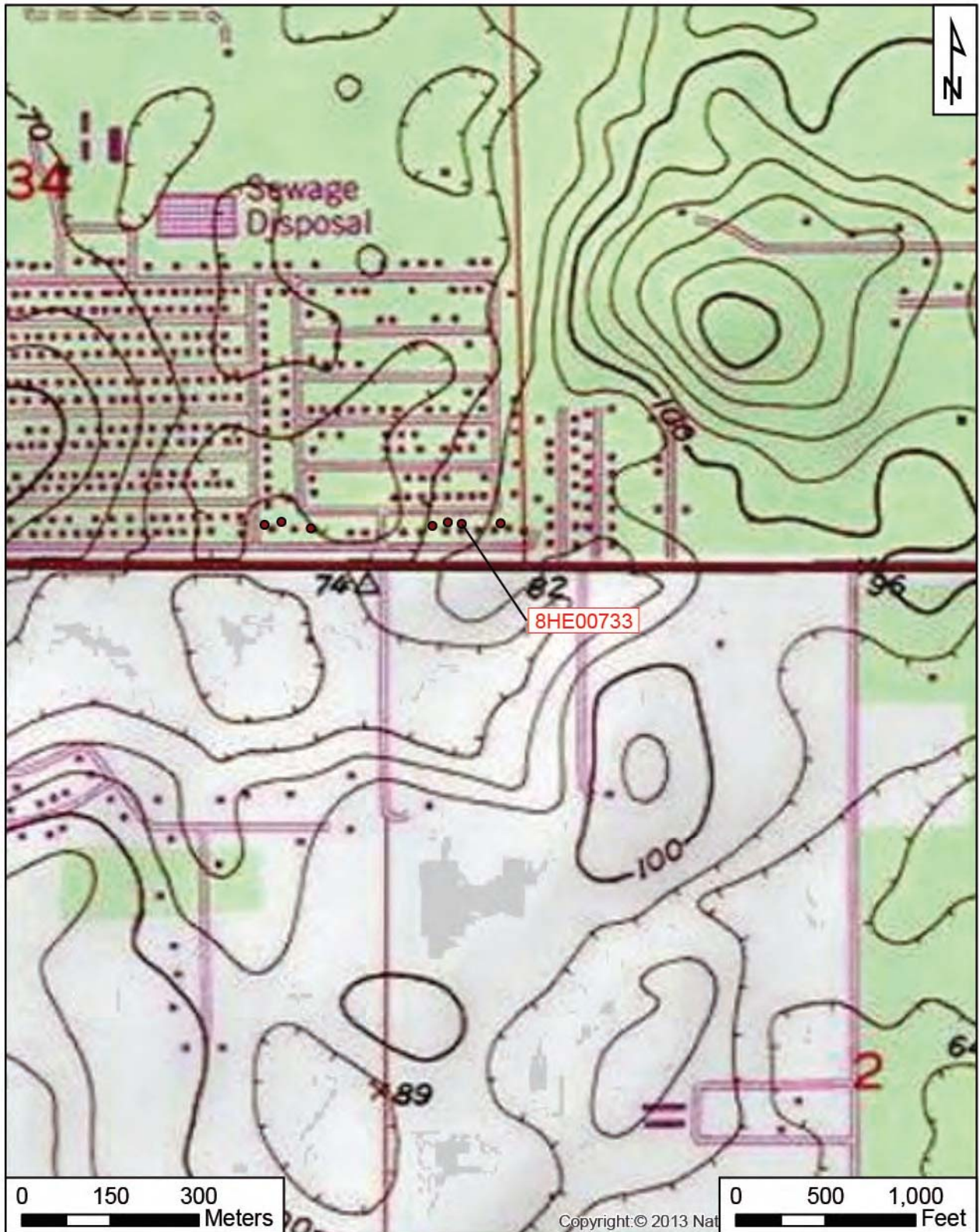


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00734**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-8-2014
Recorder # 24

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 27357 Frampton Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 27357 Direction _____ Street Name Frampton Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Cammie St and Palen Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 34 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0020 0080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hill n' Dale Unit 1 Block 2 Lot 8 and 9
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 374326 Northing 3155912
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1961 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature SE elevation, attached garage
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stone 3. Stucco
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Two-light aluminum awning, independent, and paired; One-light aluminum fixed, flanked by three-light aluminum awning, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters; concrete window sills; attached stone planters
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door with storm door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [x] good [] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Ranch style residence constructed circa 1961. It exhibits a garage addition on the main (south) elevation, and extensive stone wall cladding throughout.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Ranch style residence found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00734 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



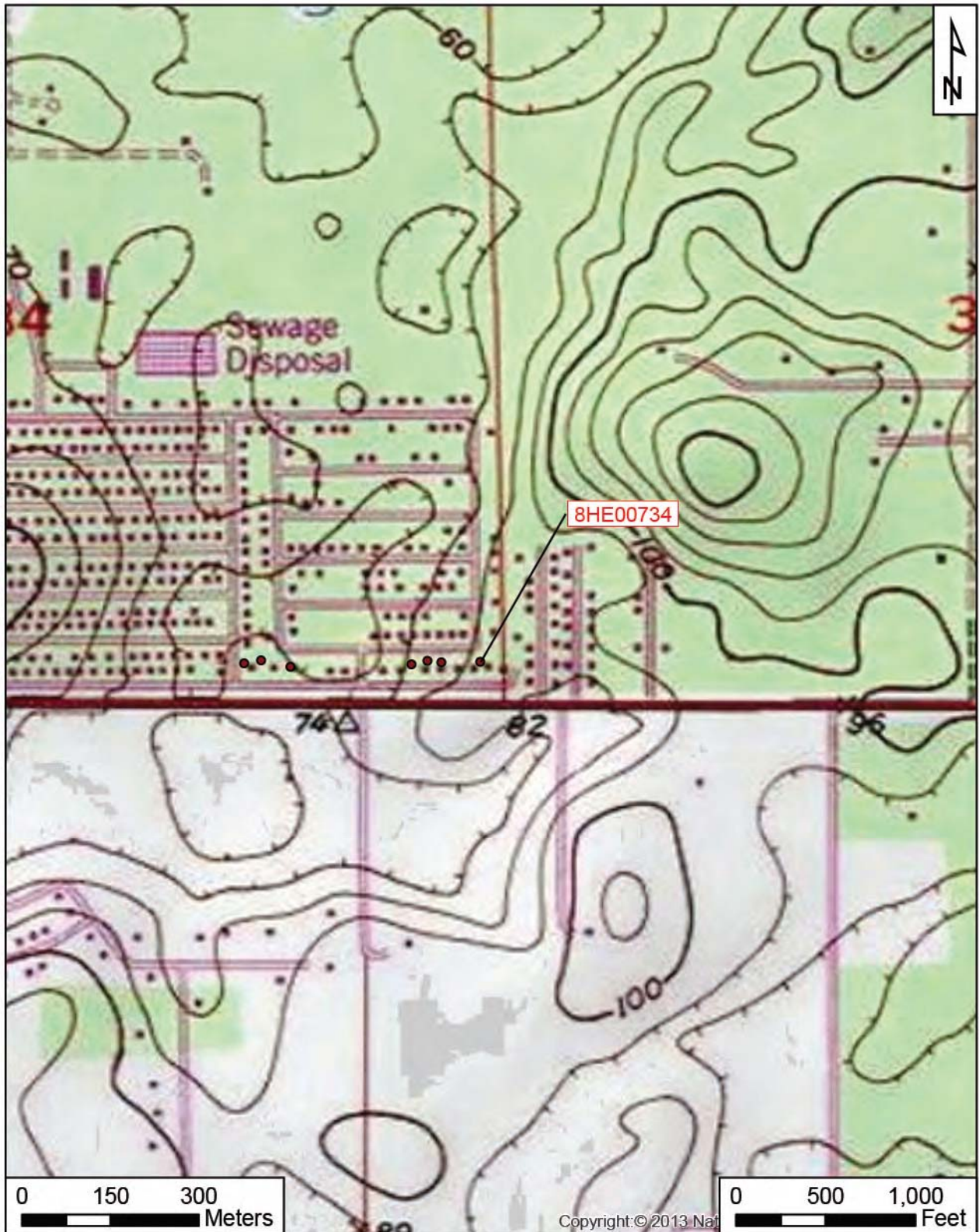


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 34

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00735**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-9-2014
Recorder # 25

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 6256 Faber Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 6256 Direction _____ Street Name Faber Street Type Drive Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Faber Dr and Frisco Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 23S Range 20E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R34 122 20 0430 0020 0080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name None Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 373346 Northing 3155745
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Community center From (year): 1960 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Three-light aluminum awning, paired and grouped

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wood siding in the gable ends

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Multiple

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, full-width, extension of gable roof supported by simple metal posts

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular style community center constructed circa 1960. It has a large in-ground pool on the back of the property.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00735 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



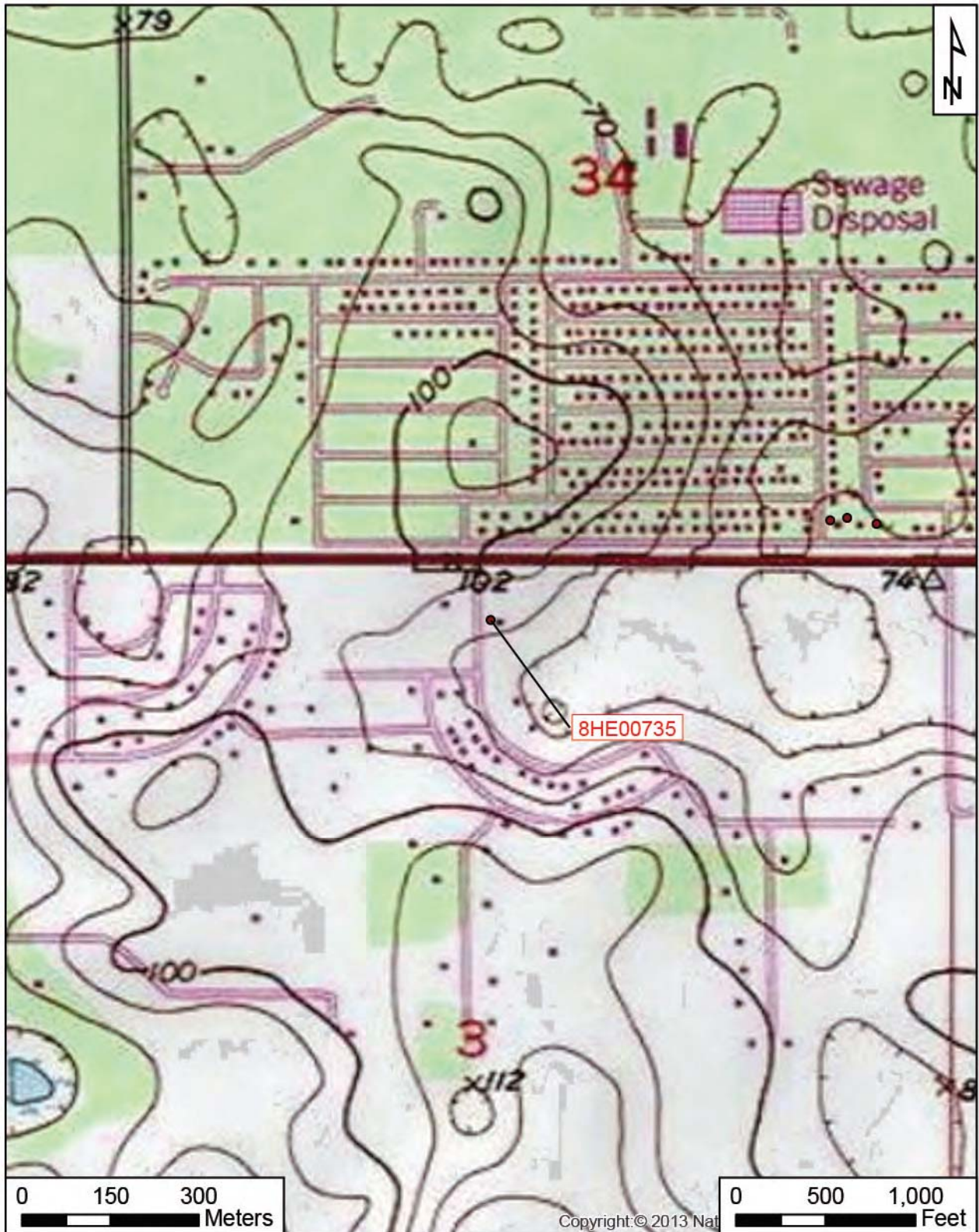


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Section 03

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00736**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-9-2014
Recorder # 26

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 29301 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 29301 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Winding Woods Wy / Thistlebrook Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 36 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R36 122 20 0770 0000 0150 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Potterfield Sunnyside Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 377147 Northing 3155854
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1958 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature Replacement siding and windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) One-light vinyl sliders, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, full-width, shed roof supported by simple square posts

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular style residence constructed circa 1958. It has been altered with replacement wood siding and windows.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00736 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



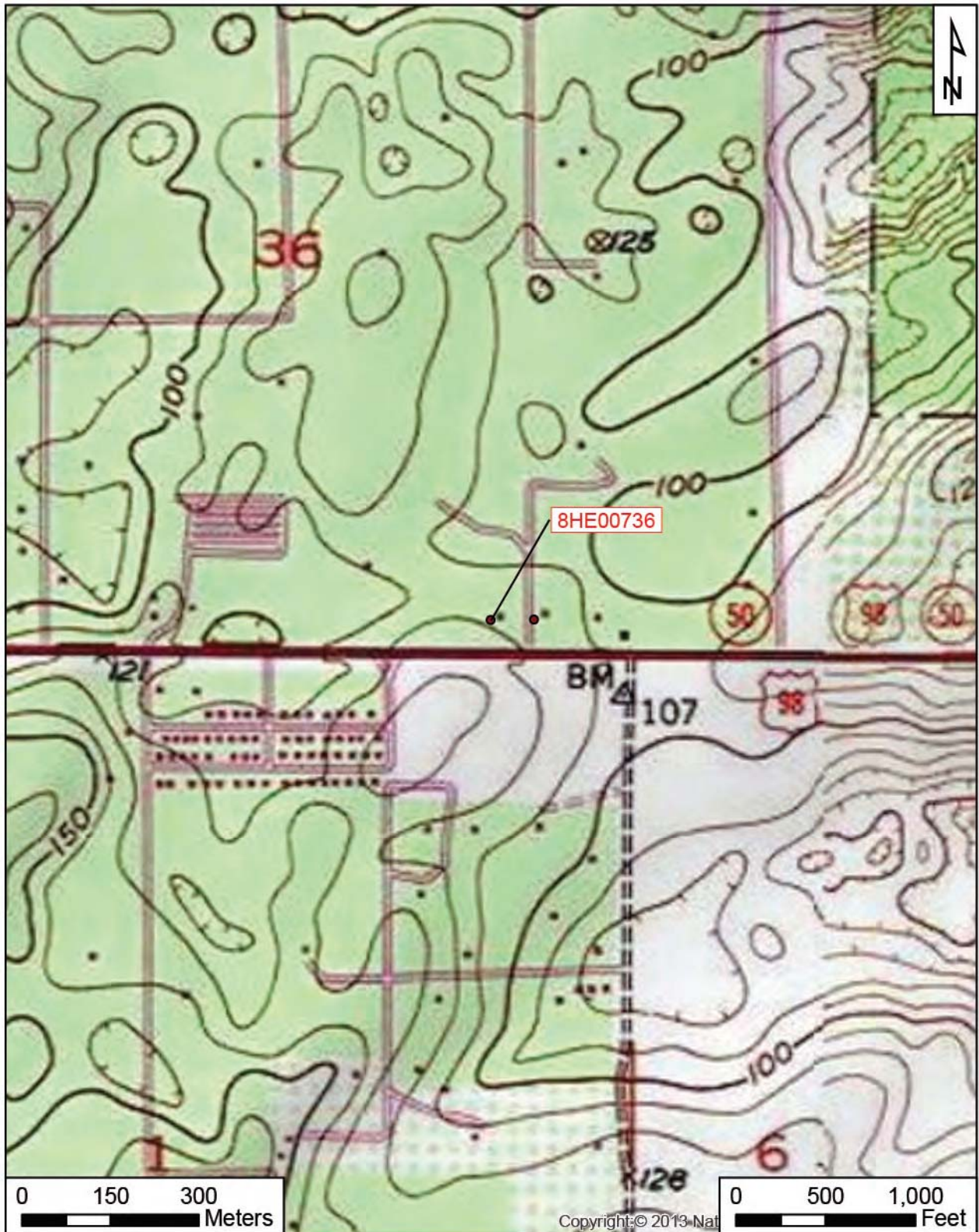


USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 36

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **HE00737**
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-9-2014
Recorder # 27

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 29343 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-50 Bypass Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 29343 Direction _____ Street Name Cortez Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Winding Woods Wy / Remington Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Brookville In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hernando
Township 22S Range 20E Section 36 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # R36 122 20 0770 0000 0130 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Potterfield Sunnyside Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 377213 Northing 3155861
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): cur
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature Replacement siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Three-light aluminum awning, independent; two-light aluminum awning, independent; One-light fixed flanked by three-light aluminum awning, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal awnings, attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, square opening, single-door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial, shed roof supported by one simple square post

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular style residence constructed circa 1960. It has been altered with replacement vinyl siding.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hernando County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HE00737 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log, photos File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

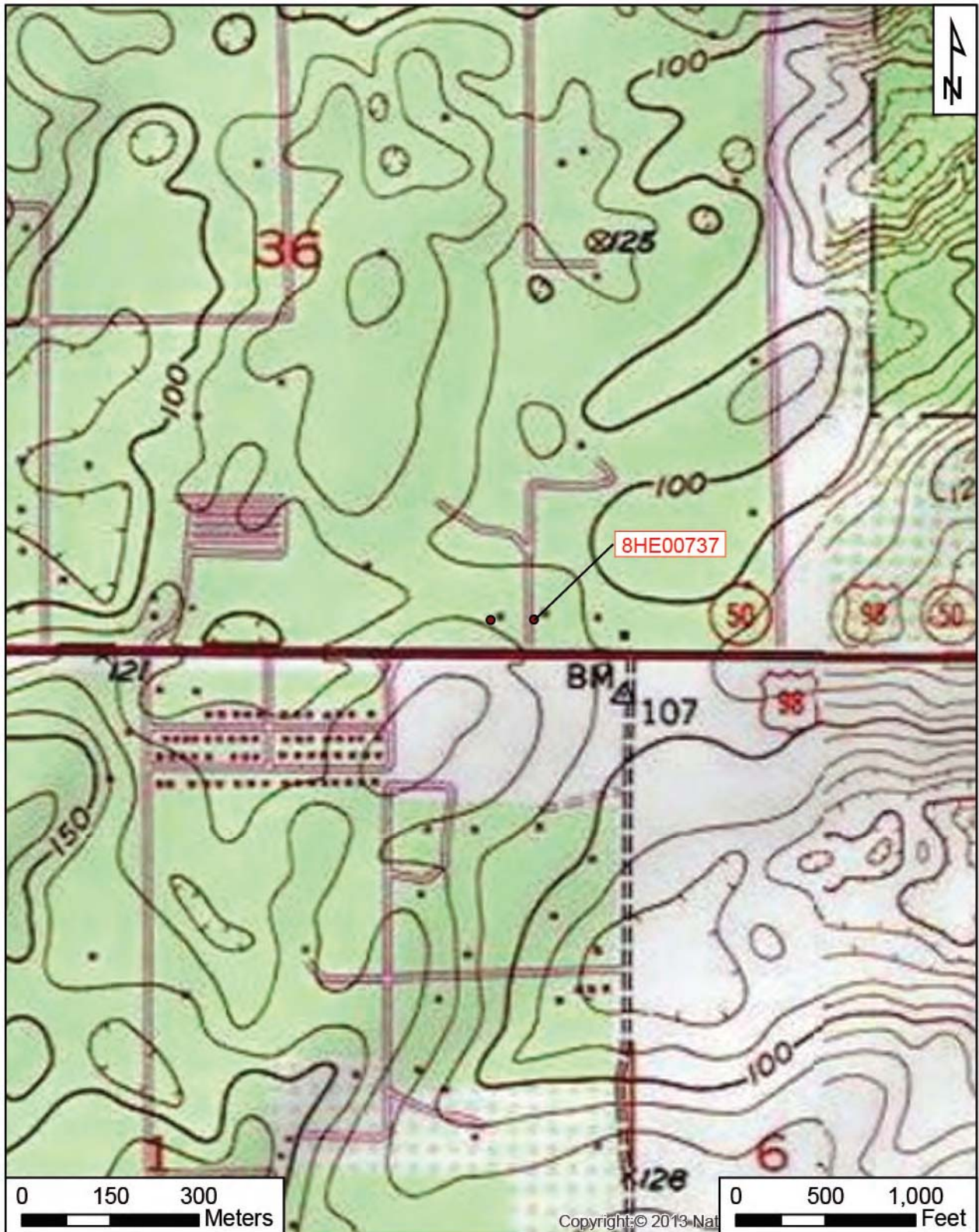
Site # 8HE00737

USGS

Brooksville SE

Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 36

National Geographic Society (2013) USA Topo Maps





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

Site #8 HE00741
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-29-2014
Recorder# 28

[X] Original
[] Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [] Historic district
[] Archaeological district
[] Mixed district
[] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[X] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Singer Lane Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name SR-50 Bypass FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal []railway [X]road []other (describe):
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: N/A
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hernando County
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 22S Range 19E Section 25 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date 1954
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) None
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) See continuation sheet

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1920 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

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

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

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

- 1. American 1821-present 3.
2. WW I & Aftermath 1917-1920 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? []yes [X]no []insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) See continuation sheet

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log File or accession #'s P14078
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HE741 (Singer Lane): this road is located adjacent to the project APE in Section 30 of Township 22 South Range 20 East (USGS 1954). The road extends for approximately 0.22 miles parallel and south of SR 50. This linear resource consists of a narrow single-lane roadway covered with asphalt and gravel. The surrounding view shed consists of trees and shrubbery on both sides, which buffer the road from SR 50 to the north.

Singer Lane is a remnant of the original SR 50 constructed circa 1920 as a two-lane roadway (PALMM 1944). The roadway is depicted in a Rand McNally Auto Trails Map from 1922, and an aerial photograph from 1944 illustrates the original condition of this roadway prior to the construction of present-day SR 50 around 1950 (**Photo 1**). The aerial photograph also indicates that the original path of SR 50, within this area of Hernando County, was very different from its current course. Based on the information gathered from the County Property Appraiser and historic aerial photographs, it appears that upon the construction of present-day SR 50, the original road from the 1920s was vacated and the land consolidated with adjacent privately owned parcels; thus, this remaining segment became a private access road for properties to the south. During field survey, Richard Whatley, an adjacent property owner, spoke to the survey architectural historian. Mr. Whatley confirmed that the road had once been SR 50, and noted that the road was now privately owned, and its maintenance was the responsibility of the property owners, not the county.

An aerial photograph from 1952 illustrates the condition soon after the new SR 50 was constructed (**Photo 2**). The trees and shrubs currently present on either side of this road are absent from this image, and arguably were planted sometime after this date to buffer this private road from SR 50. The trees and shrubs do not constitute a designed landscape and are merely utilitarian alterations, which do not reflect the original use and design of the roadway as built circa 1920. Furthermore, the roadway has suffered significant alterations. Singer Lane is a small segment of a former highway once part of the state highway system. The width of the roadway appears to have been reduced from an original two-lane highway to a single lane. In addition, the road retains little, if any, of its original pavement. It currently exhibits a combination of asphalt and gravel. These significant alterations have eroded the historic integrity of the roadway. It neither retains its historic fabric, nor conveys its original design and setting. As such, 8HE741 is not considered eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as part of a resource group.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 1. 1944 aerial photograph depicting the original condition of the roadway built circa 1920 (PALMM 1944).



Photo 2. 1952 aerial photograph depicting the construction of SR 50 around 1950 and the remaining section of the 1920s roadway, renamed Singer Lane (PALMM 1952).

CONTINUATION SHEET

REFERENCES

Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM)

1944 11-11-1944, DCR-14-93. Gainesville.

1952 1-7-1952, DCR-7H-41. Gainesville.

Rand McNally & Company

1922 Official 1922 Auto Trails Map, District No. 21, Florida. Chicago, Rand McNally & Company

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

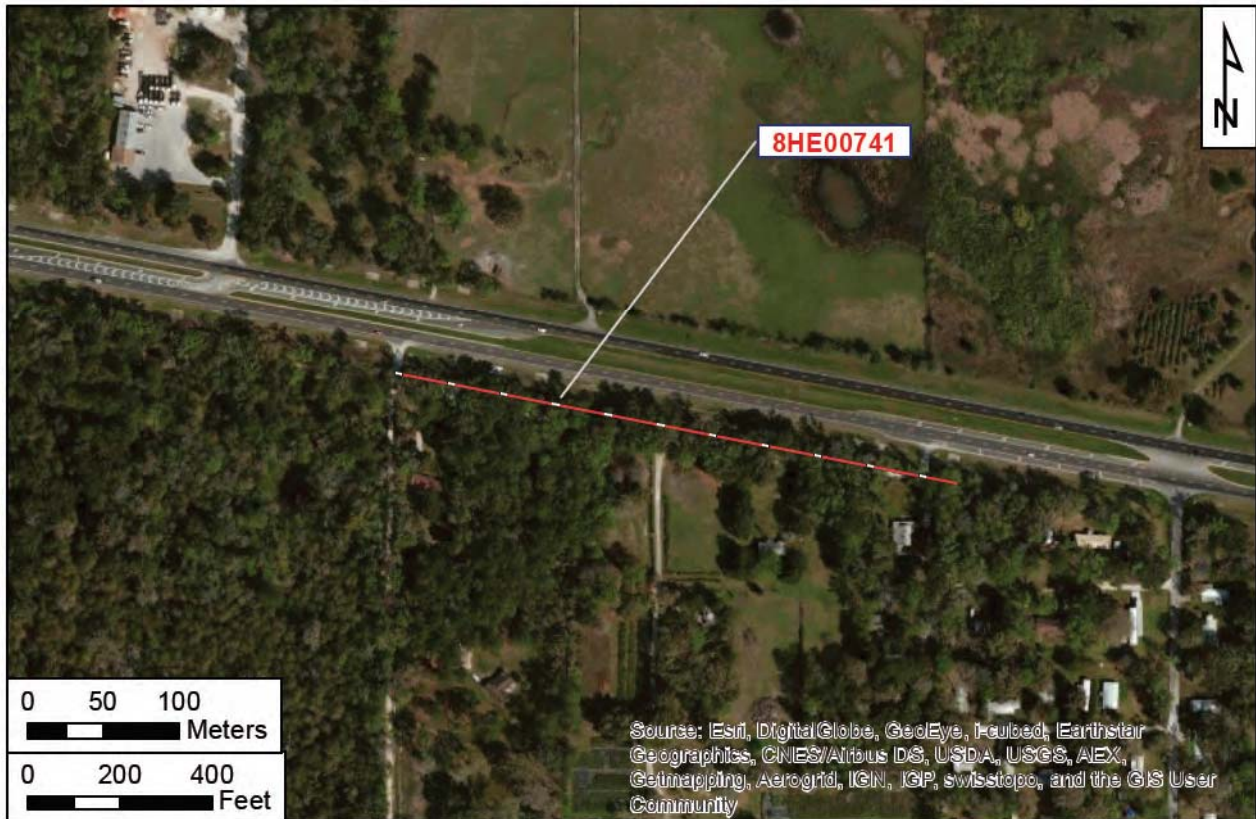
1954 Brooksville SE, Fla., Photorevised 1988.



PHOTOGRAPH



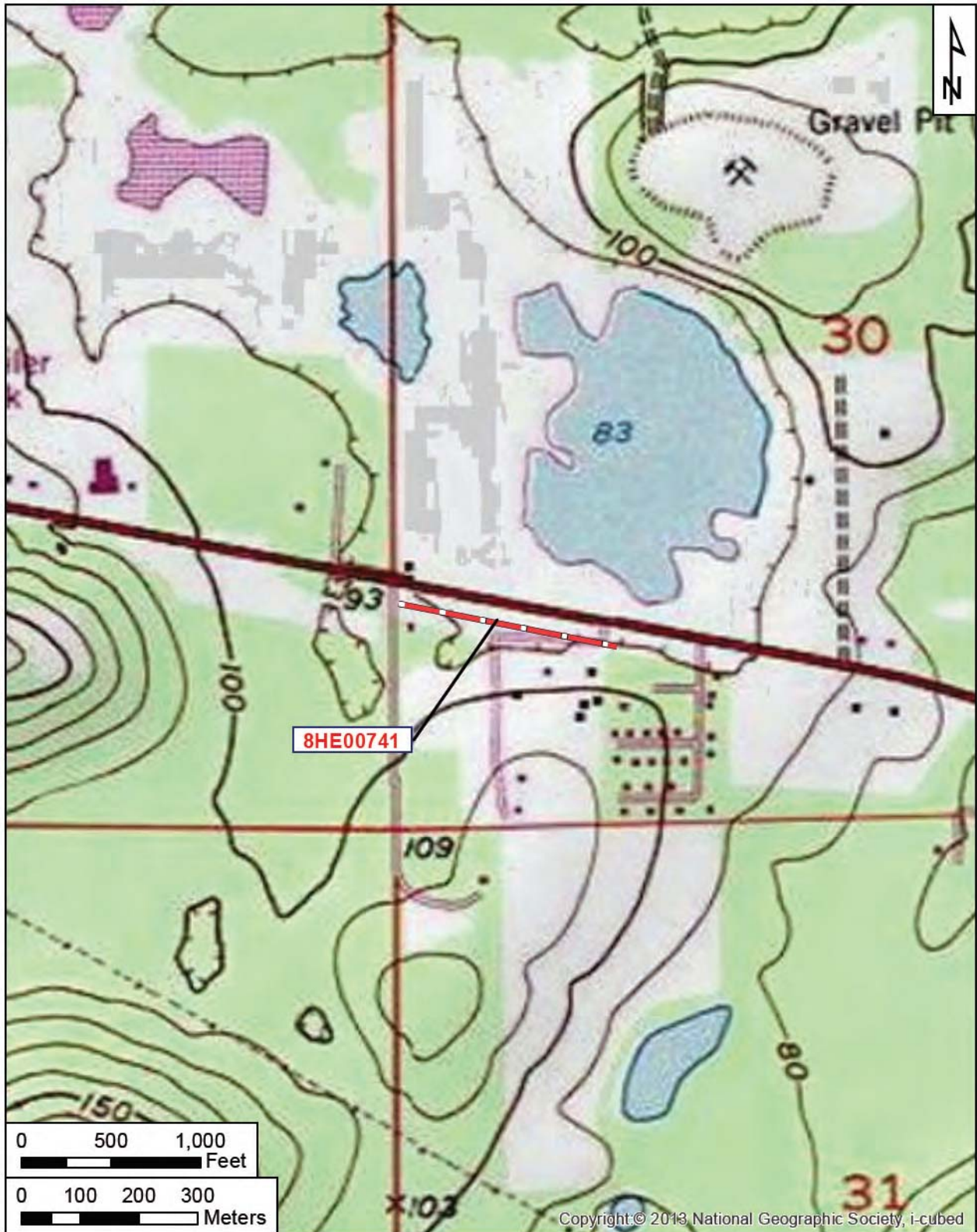
AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE
Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Section 30





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

Site #8 HE00742
Field Date 6-23-2014
Form Date 7-29-2014
Recorder# 29

[X] Original
[] Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [] Historic district
[] Archaeological district
[] Mixed district
[] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[X] Linear resource

Resource Group Name State Road 50 (Cortez Boulevard) Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name SR-50 Bypass FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): []building(s) []structure []district []site []object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): []canal []railway [X]road []other (describe):
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: N/A
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hernando County
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 22S Range 20E Section 1,2,3,4 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 22S Range 20E Section 30,31 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township 22S Range 20E Section 32,33 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BROOKSVILLE SE USGS Date 1954
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) None
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) See continuation sheet

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

- 1. American 1821-present 3.
2. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Field notes, maps, photo log File or accession #'s P14078

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HE742 (SR 50): this road is located throughout the entirety of the project APE in Section 25 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Township 22 South Range 20 East (USGS 1954). SR 50 is a cross-peninsula highway spanning from US-19 at Weeki Wachee on the west to US 1 at Titusville on the east, a total length of approximately 115 miles. However, only 8.2 miles are located within the project APE. This constitutes to less than seven percent of the entire length of the highway. The segment of SR-50 within the project APE is a four-lane roadway with paved shoulders and an unpaved median. The surrounding view shed is predominately suburban, featuring residential, commercial, and light-industrial structures.

Present-day SR 50 was constructed circa 1950 and replaced a previous road built circa 1920, a segment of which remains and was recorded during this survey (8HE741). The highway is depicted soon after its construction on a 1952 historic aerial, and also appears on aerial photographs from 1969 and 1984 (PALMM 1952, 1969 and 1984). The road was originally designed and constructed as a two-lane highway and was expanded between 1995 and 1999 into a four-lane highway with median (**Photos 1 and 2**). This alteration has caused the segment of the roadway within the APE to lose its historic integrity. An evaluation of the entirety of the roadway within Charlotte County is beyond the scope of this project.

In conclusion, the stretch of SR 50 within the project APE is a small segment of a 115-mile cross-peninsula highway. Furthermore, the segment of the roadway within the project APE has lost its historic integrity owing to widening, and repavement campaigns, which have completely altered its original design, and setting. As such, 8HE742 within the project APE is not considered eligible for the NRHP.



Photo 1. 1995 satellite image depicting SR 50 as a two-lane highway (Google Earth 1995).

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 2. 1999 satellite image depicting an enlarged SR 50 featuring four lanes and a median (Google Earth 1999).

REFERENCES

Google Earth

- 1995 Satellite image, accessed via Google Earth on 7/16/2014.
- 1999 Satellite image, accessed via Google Earth on 7/16/2014.

Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM)

- 1952 1-7-1952, DCR-7H-41. Gainesville.
- 1969 12-4-1969, DCR-1LL-137. Gainesville.
- 1984 1-29-1984, 27-186-288214. Gainesville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

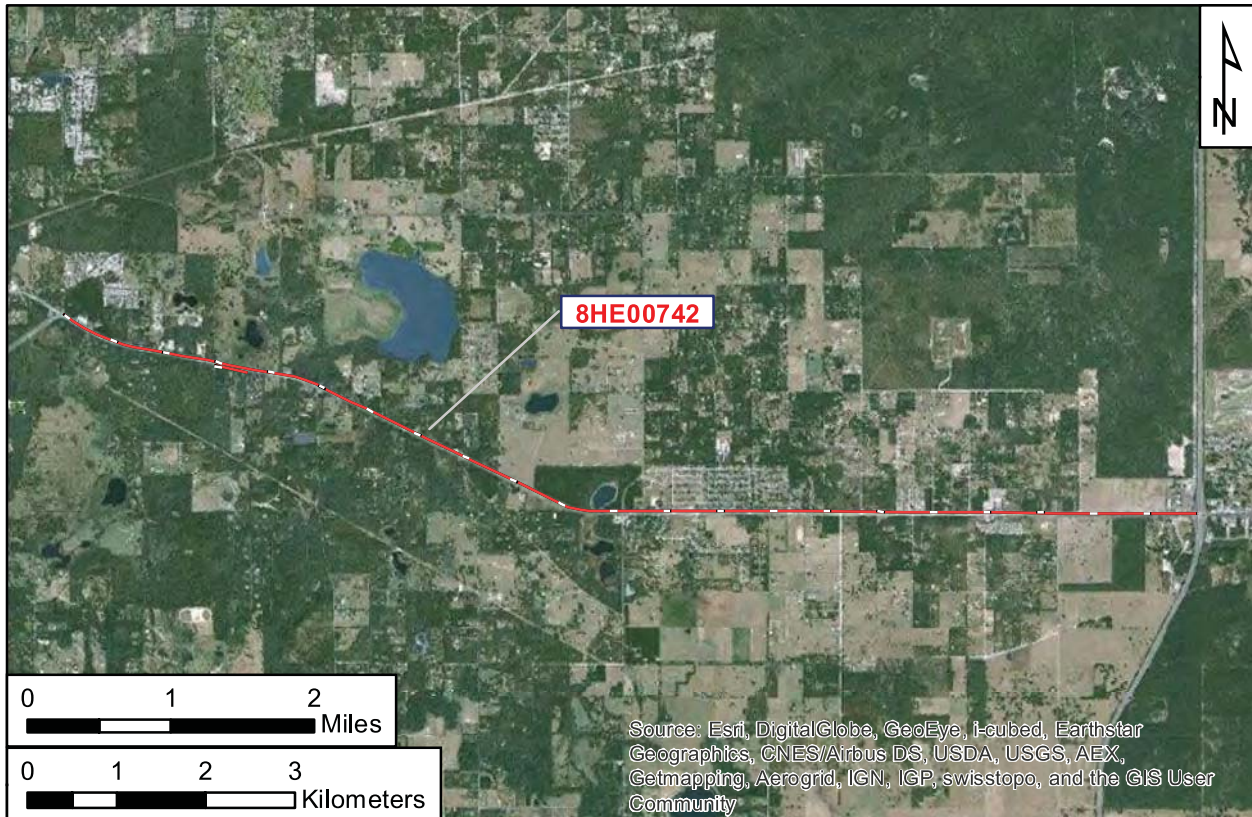
- 1954 Brooksville SE, Fla., Photorevised 1988.



PHOTOGRAPH



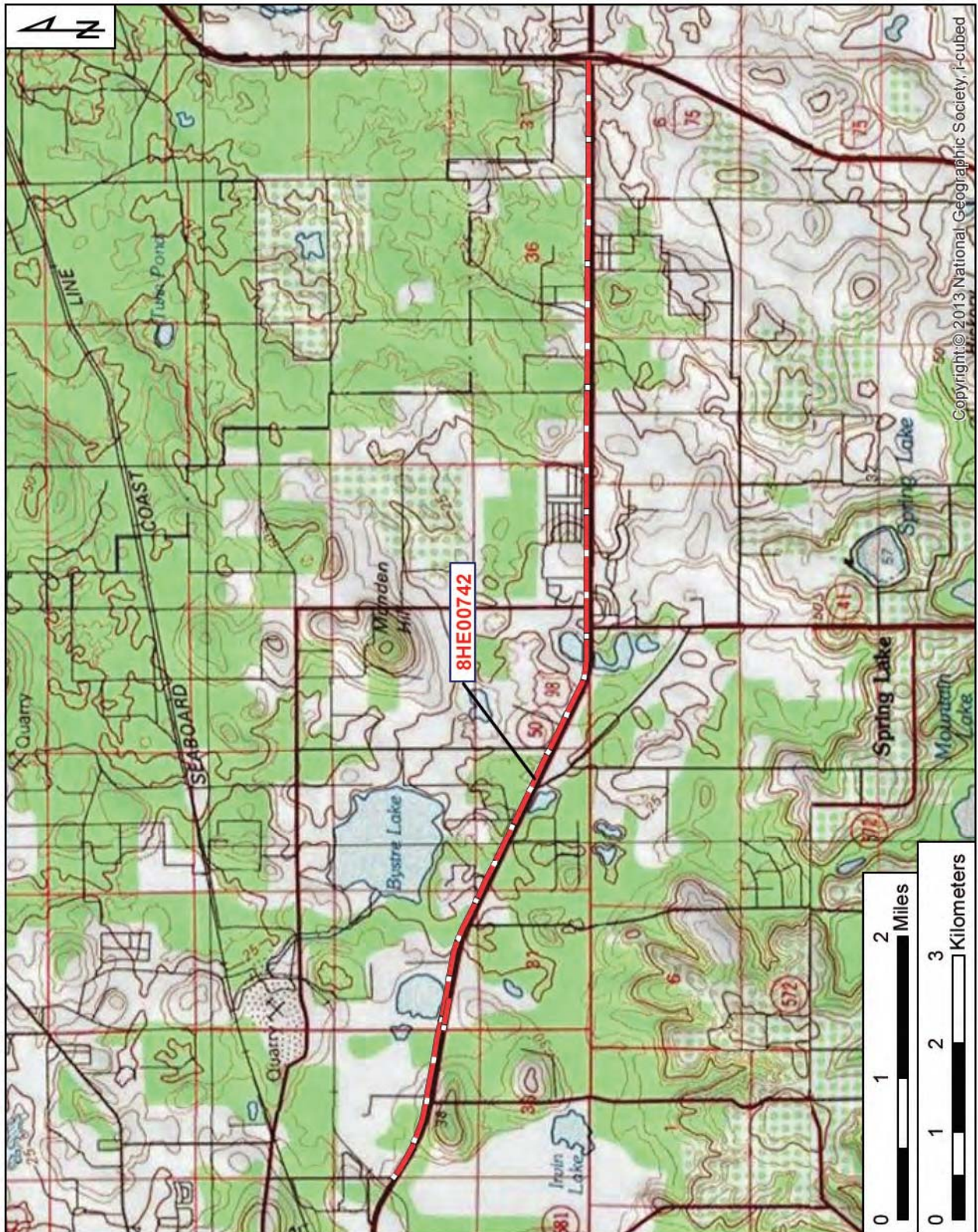
AERIAL MAP





USGS

Brooksville SE Saint Catherine
T22S, R19E, 25; T22S, R20E, 30-36; T23S, R20E, 1-4
T22S, R21E, 31; T23S, R21E, 1



Appendix B: Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) State Road 50, PD&E, From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to Interstate 75 (I-75), Hernando County, Florida.

Report Title (exactly as on title page) State Road 50, Project Development and Environment (PD&E), From the Brooksville Bypass/SR 50A/East Jefferson Street to Interstate 75 (I-75), Hernando County, Florida.

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

Publication Date (year) 2014 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 91

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
P14078, ACI, Sarasota, Florida

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. Dutch Colonial 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name American Consulting Engineers, Inc.

Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 2828 Cypress Ridge Blvd, Suite 200, Wesley Chapel, FL 33544-6302

Recorder of Log Sheet Christine Newman Date Log Sheet Completed 1-5-2015

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

Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name BROOKSVILLE SE Year 1954 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name SAINT CATHERINE Year 1958 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-7-2014 End 7-11-2014 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 8.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research, visual reconnaissance, field survey: 90 total shovel tests (66 @ 25 m and 24 @ 50 intervals), historical/architectural field survey, report prepared.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

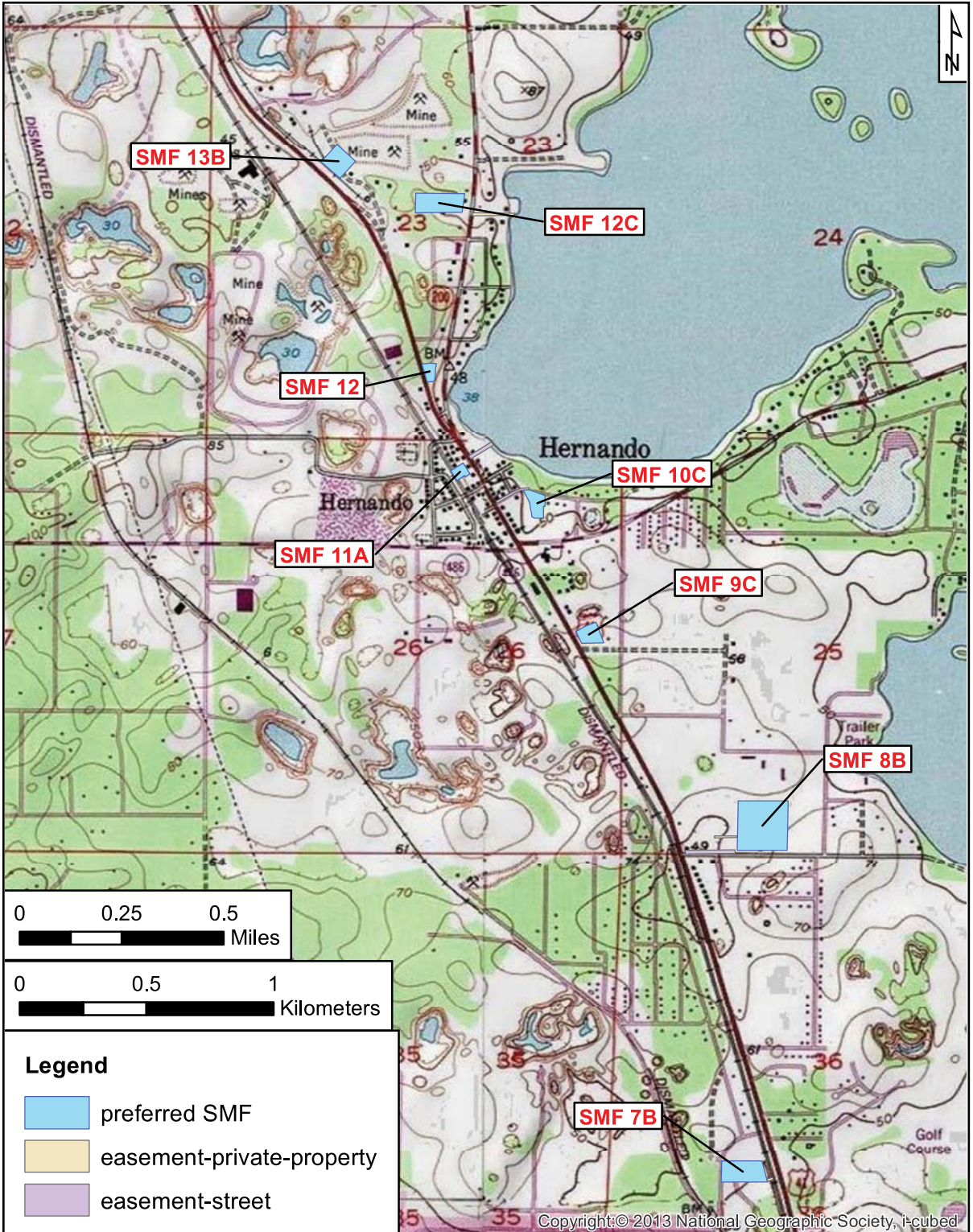
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 11 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 29
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) HE230-236, HE240, HE630 HE272, HE280

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) HE711-737, HE741, HE742

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

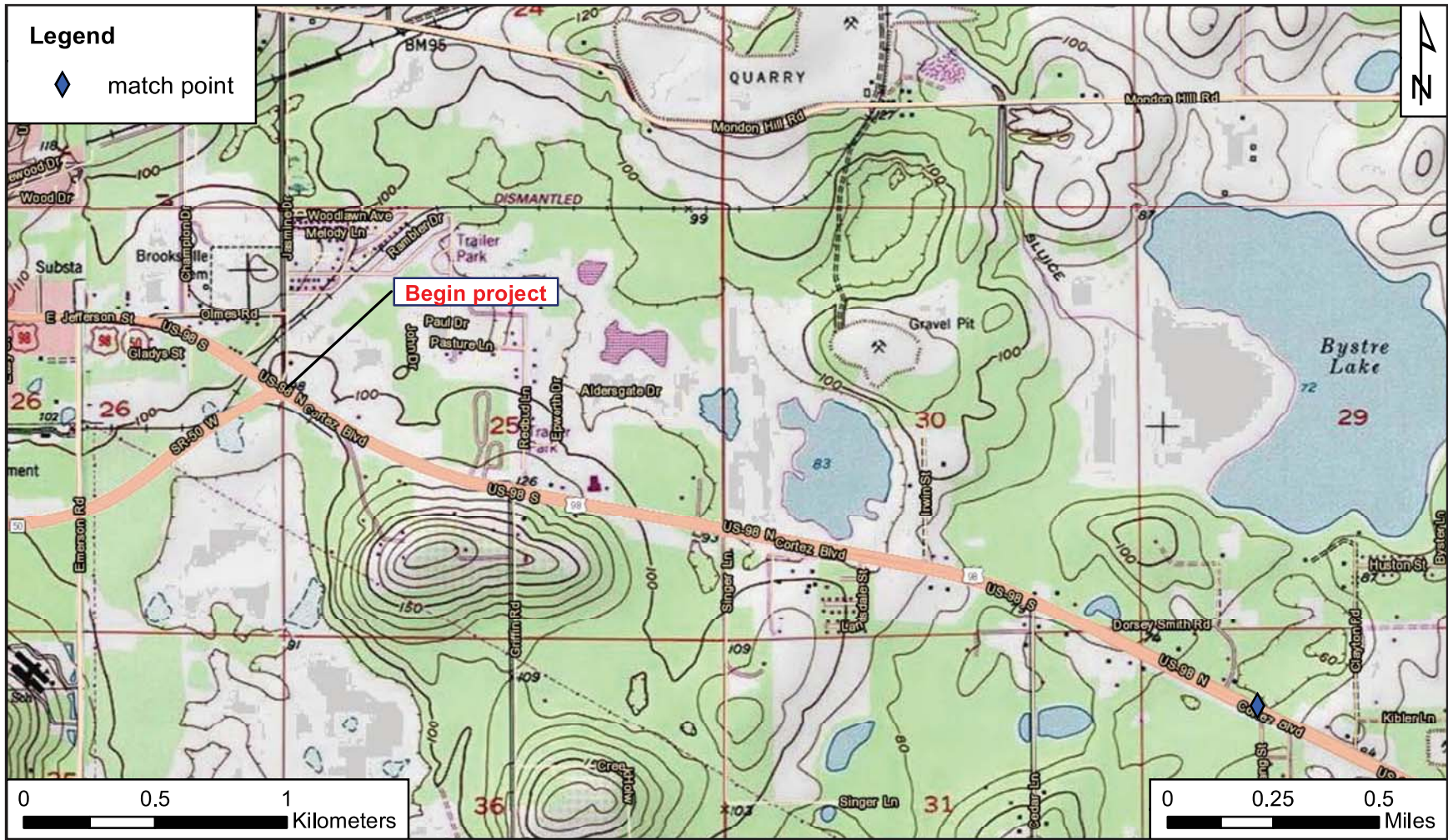
REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

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



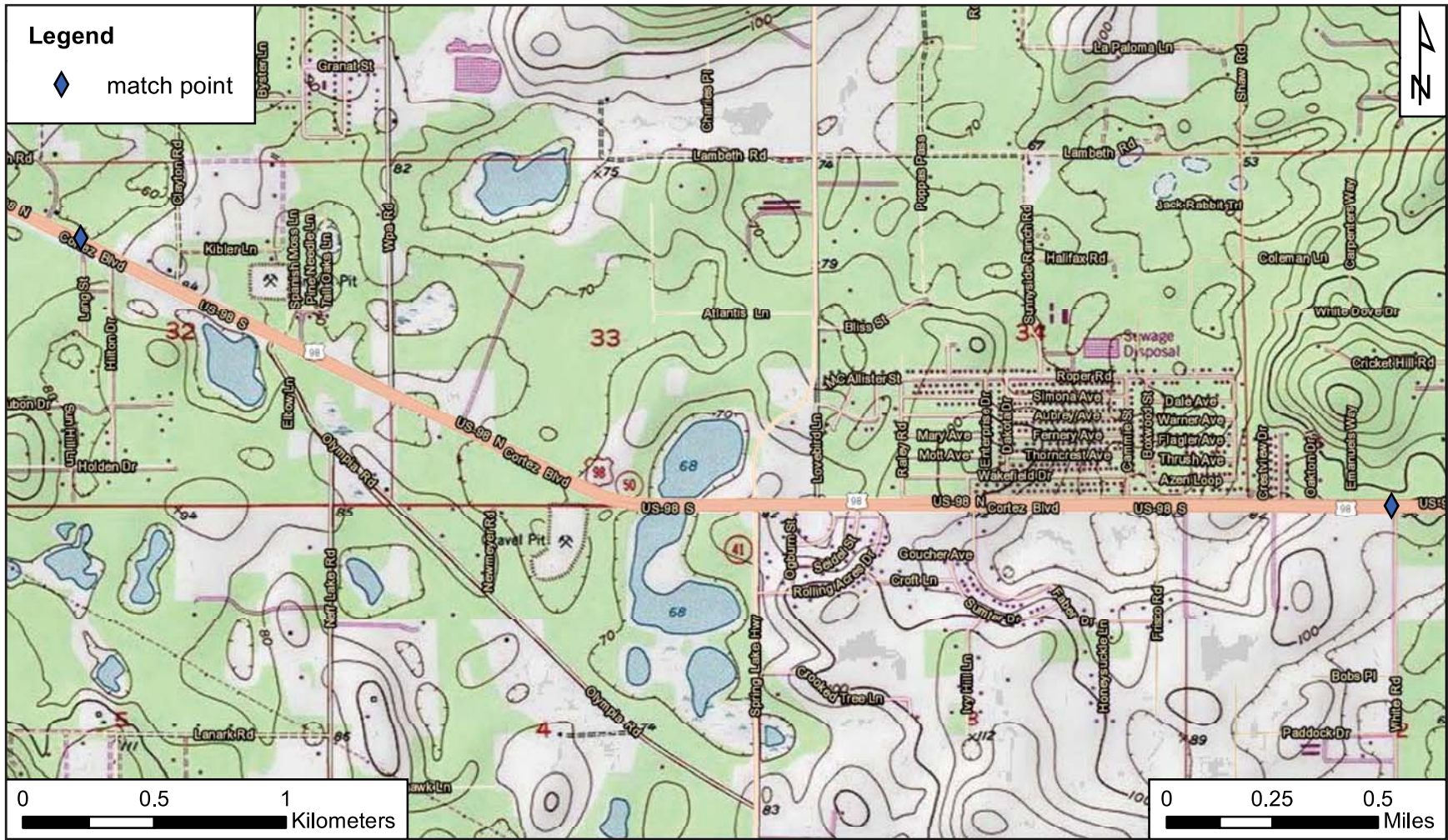
Preferred SMF sites
 Township 18 South, Range 19 East, Sections 23, 25, 26, and 36
 USGS Holder and Stokes Ferry
 Citrus County

SR 45/US 41
 FROM ARLINGTON STREET
 TO SR 200
 CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA
 FPID No.: 257165-2-52-01
 Federal Project No.: 3321 014 P



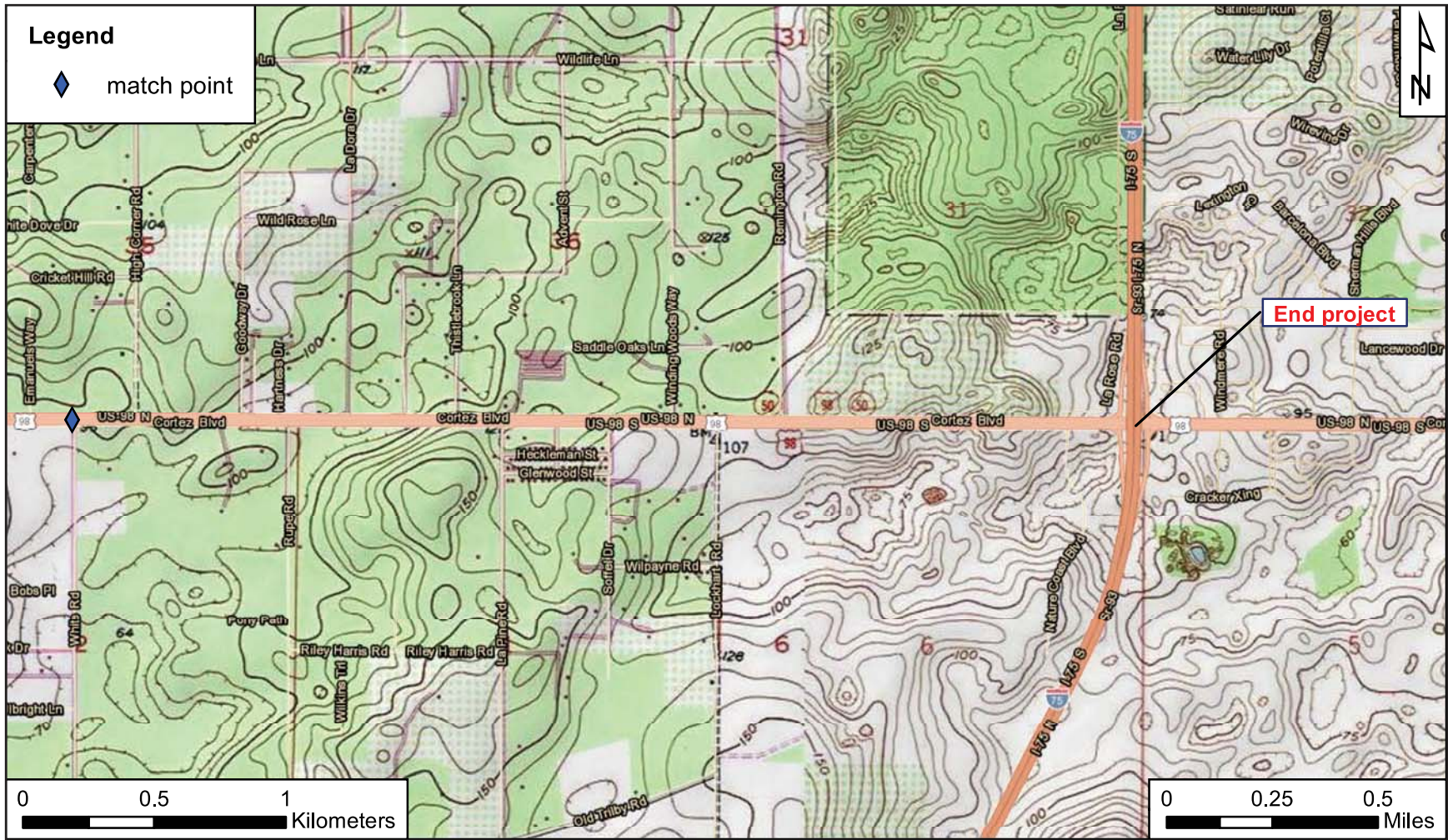
SR 50 PD&E project APE
 Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 25 and 26 and Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 30-32
 USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961
 Hernando County
 National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps

SR 50 PD&E Study
 From the Brooksville Bypass/
 SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
 WPI Segment No. 430051-1



SR 50 PD&E project APE
 Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 32-35 and Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Sections 2-4
 USGS Brookville SE, PR 1961
 Hernando County
 National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps

SR 50 PD&E Study
 From the Brookville Bypass/
 SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
 WPI Segment No. 430051-1



SR 50 PD&E project APE
 Township 22 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35-36, Township 23 South, Range 20 East, Sections 1-2, Township 22 South, Range 21 East, Section 31 and Township 23 South, Range 21 East, Section 6
 USGS Brooksville SE, PR 1961 and Saint Catherine, PR 1960; Hernando County
 National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps

SR 50 PD&E Study
 From the Brooksville Bypass/
 SR 50A/E. Jefferson St. to
 Interstate 75
 Hernando County
 WPI Segment No. 430051-1