

FINAL

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**S.R. 50 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
(PD&E) STUDY REEVALUATION
FROM U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) TO THE EAST
S.R. 50/50A INTERSECTION,
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**WPI Segment No.: 407951 1
FAP No.: 300-1(7)**

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11202 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456**

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August 2003

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Reevaluation, which evaluates capacity improvement options along S.R. 50 (Cortez Boulevard) in Hernando County, Florida. The project corridor extends from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east S.R. 50/50A intersection, a distance of approximately 13.7 miles. The PD&E Study also includes proposed stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas. A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in “The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources” manual (revised November 1990).

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys for the roadway were conducted in April 2003; proposed pond sites were surveyed in June 2003. This report documents the results of the CRAS component of the PD&E Study Reevaluation, and includes the roadway alignment alternatives as well as proposed pond sites. A preliminary CRAS of proposed pond alternative sites was performed in May 2003. The results of this analysis are included in Appendix C.

For the purpose of the archaeological survey, the APE was defined as the existing right-of-way for the segment of S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Colorado Street. This segment of S.R. 50 was included in a 1988 archaeological survey prepared by FDOT. However, in view of changed standards since that time, this segment required a new

systematic archaeological survey. The segment of S.R. 50 between Colorado Street to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A, however, was included in the archaeological survey of S.R. 50 from Colorado Street to U.S. 301, conducted in 1989 by George Ballo of the FDOT which followed currently accepted survey methods. Therefore, no additional archaeological survey was required for this segment. For the historical/architectural survey, the APE extended approximately 400 feet from the centerline to both sides of the existing right-of-way for the entire project length. The APE also included the proposed pond sites, including the outfall areas.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that five previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE237, 8HE238, 8HE239, 8HE241, and 8HE270) are located within the PD&E Study Reevaluation project APE. Of these, the Colorado Site (8HE241) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Hernando County and the surrounding region indicated a generally moderate to low probability for the occurrence of prehistoric (precontact) sites within the project APE. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters. The results of historical research suggested a low potential for historic period archaeological sites.

As a result of field survey for the roadway, two archaeological sites (8HE490 and 8HE491) were newly identified, and the boundary of previously recorded site 8HE241A was expanded. Neither the newly recorded sites, nor the expanded portion of 8HE241A are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two archaeological occurrences (AOs) also were discovered within the project right-of-way. With the exception of the western limit of 8HE241, the five previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE237, 8HE238, 8HE239, 8HE241, and 8HE270) were not archaeologically surveyed. In addition, CRAS of the proposed pond sites resulted in the discovery and evaluation of one new archaeological site (8HE365) within proposed Pond A, and two AOs within proposed Pond I-South and Pond J, respectively. The latter is probably

associated with 8HE241C. Neither 8HE365 nor the two AOs discovered within the two proposed pond sites are considered potentially NRHP-eligible.

Historical background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource, the Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theatre (8HE391) was recorded previously within the PD&E Study Reevaluation APE. This resource, identified and evaluated by Janus Research during survey of a segment of U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) (Janus Research 1998), was not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Field survey for the roadway resulted in the identification and evaluation of two historic resources (8HE494 and 8HE495). Neither is considered potentially NRHP-eligible. No historic resources were located within or adjacent to the proposed ponds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Reevaluation, which evaluates capacity improvement options along S.R. 50 (Cortez Boulevard) in Hernando County, Florida. The proposed project involves widening S.R. 50 from the existing 4-lane typical section to a 6-lane typical section from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A [along the Brooksville Bypass], a distance of approximately 13.7 miles. The widening of the segment of S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the west intersection of S.R. 50/50A is proposed to be widened to the outside; whereas the remainder of the project, from the west intersection of S.R. 50/50A to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A [along the Brooksville Bypass], is proposed to be widened to the inside (Figure 1.1). The PD&E Study Reevaluation also includes proposed stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas, hereinafter referred to as proposed ponds (Figures 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4).

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this PD&E Study Reevaluation is to review the previous PD&E Study that was performed for the project and document any changes that have occurred since it was approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on March 22, 1990. The previous PD&E study being reevaluated is S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the eastern intersection of S.R. 50/S.R. 50A. This PD&E Study Reevaluation includes analyses to determine the type, conceptual design, and location of improvements for accommodating present and future traffic demands, social and economic demands, and conformance to present plans and policies in a safe and efficient manner. This Reevaluation also satisfies the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and all other applicable federal requirements in order to receive federal funding for the design, right-of-way acquisition and construction of the project.

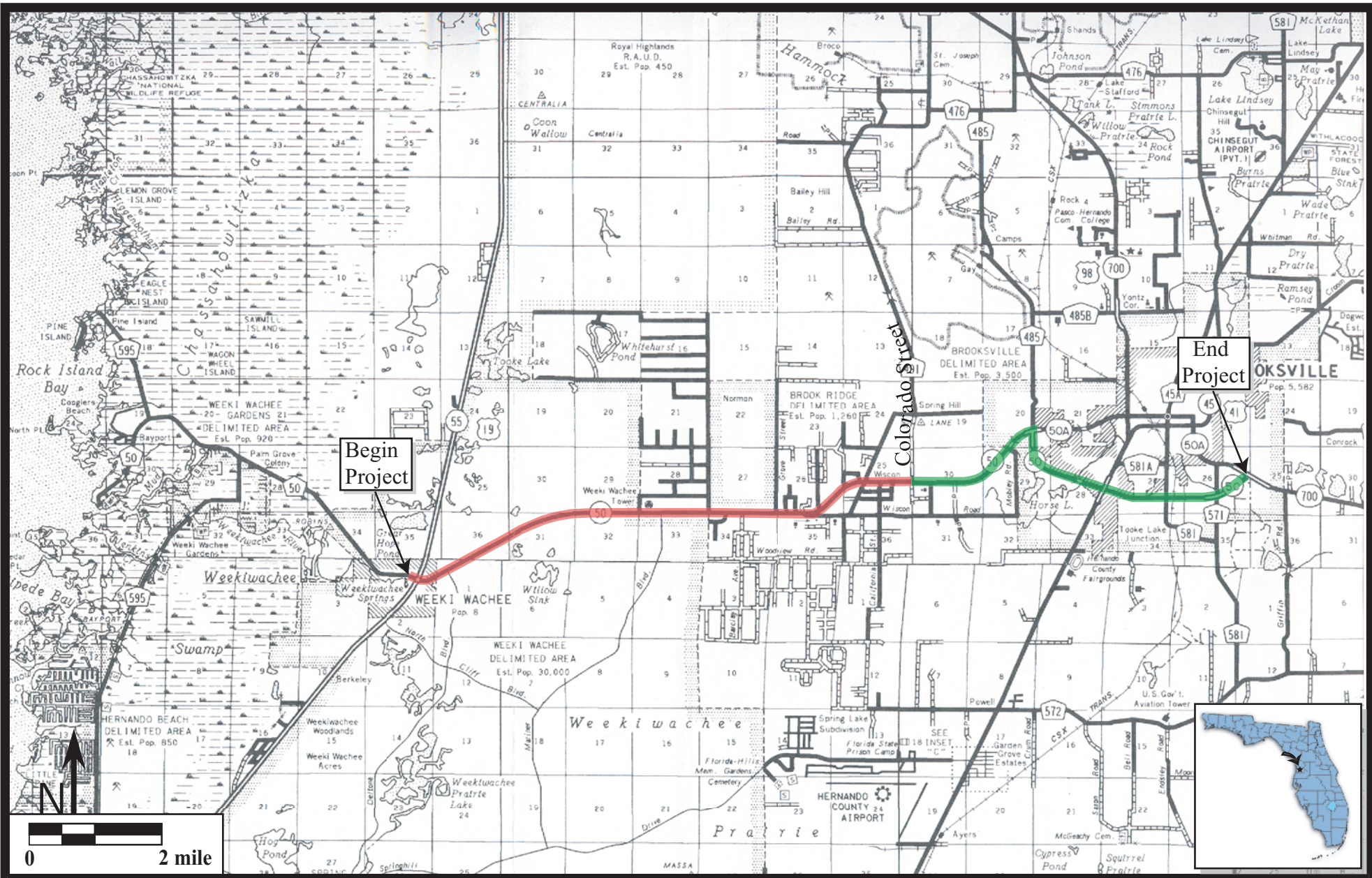


Figure 1.1. Project Location Map. S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Colorado Street (red) and from Colorado Street to the east S.R. 50/50A Intersection (green) in Hernando County (General Highway Map, Hernando County, Florida, 1982).

CRAS
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REEVALUATION FROM U.S. 19 TO
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INTERSECTION
HERNANDO COUNTY

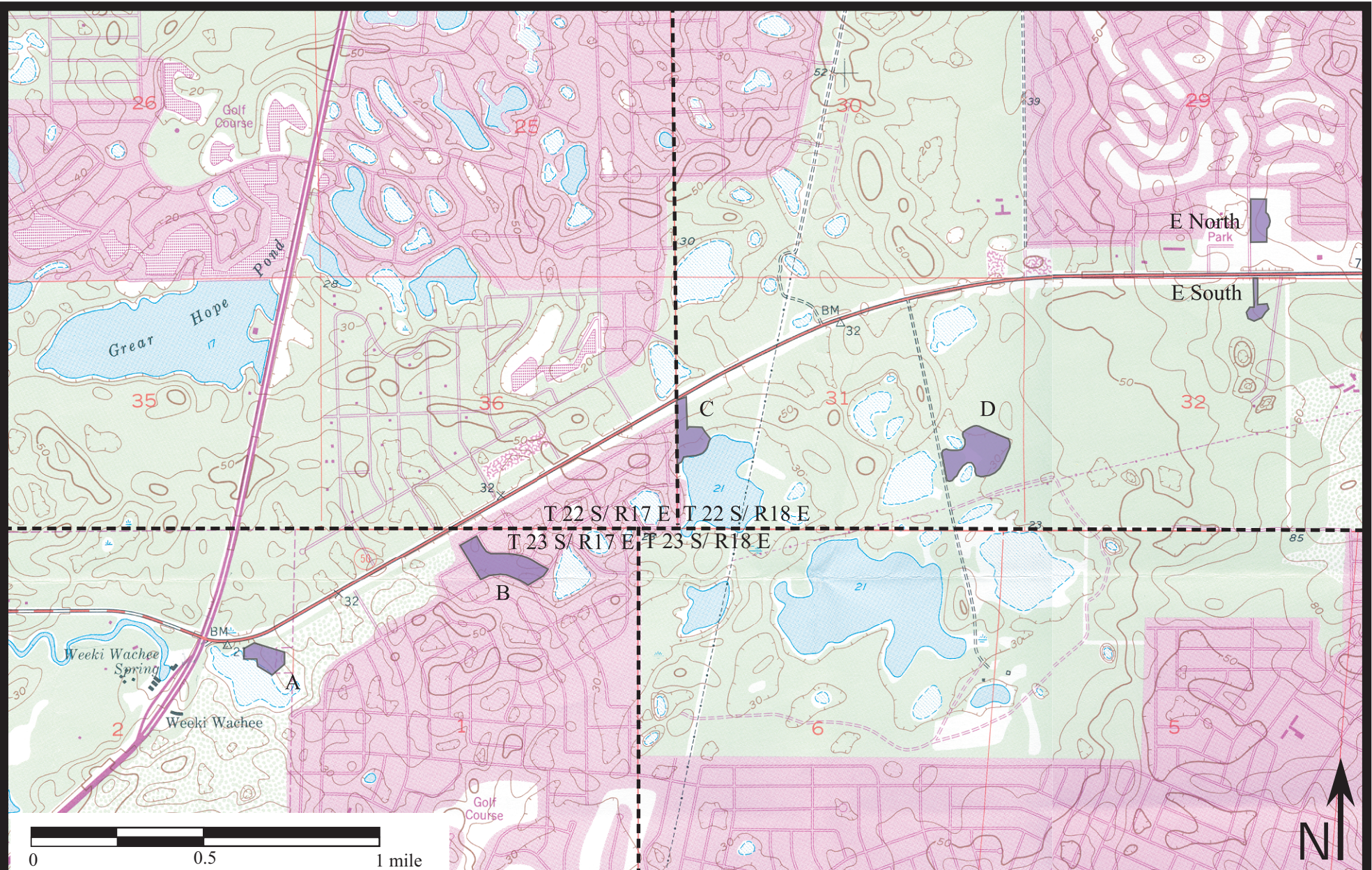


Figure 1.2. Location of Proposed Pond Sites A, B, C, D, E-North, and E-South. Townships 22 and 23 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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 S.R. 50 PD&E STUDY
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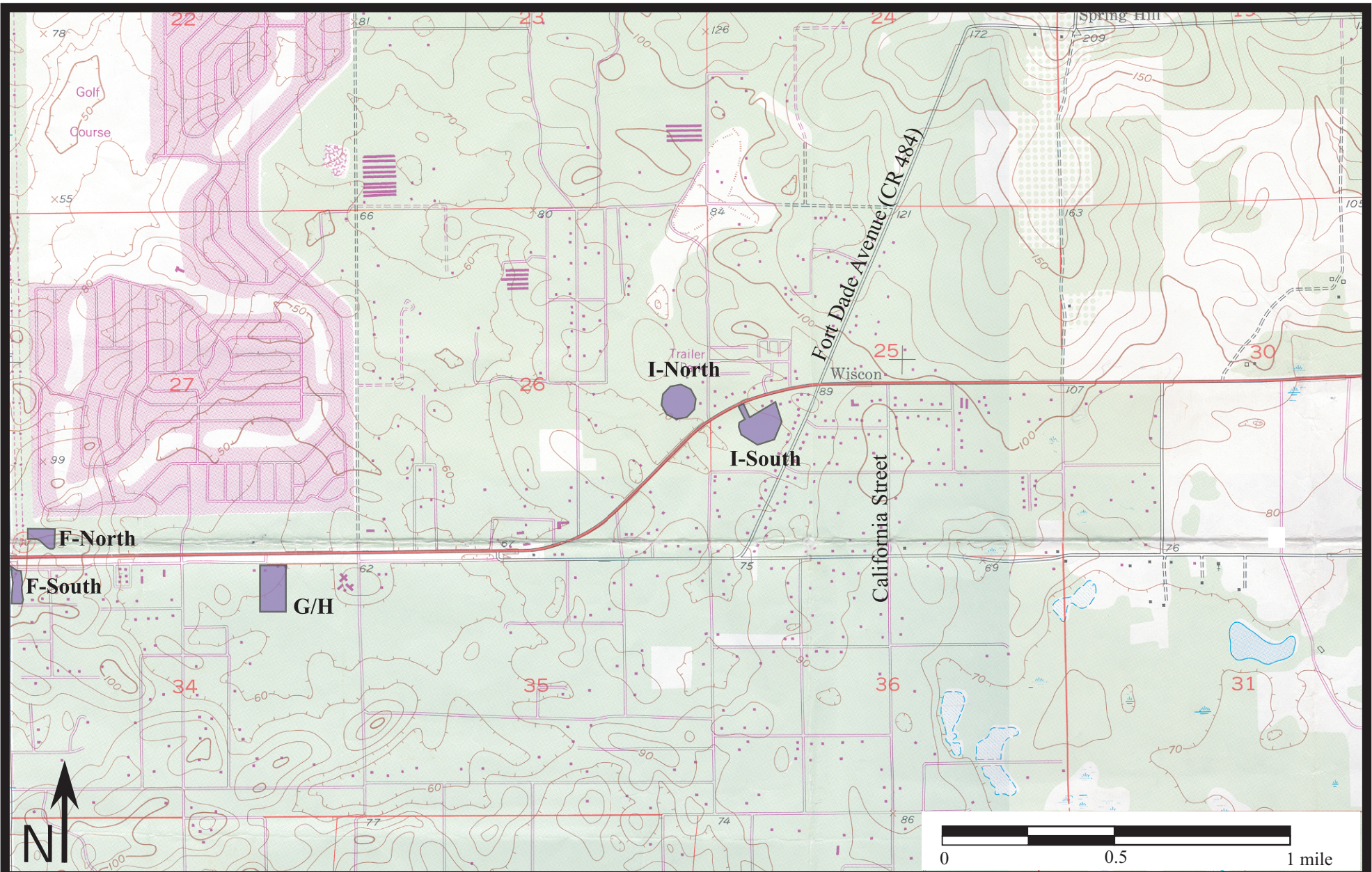


Figure 1.3. Location of Proposed Pond Sites F-North, F-South, G/H, I-North, and I-South. Township 22 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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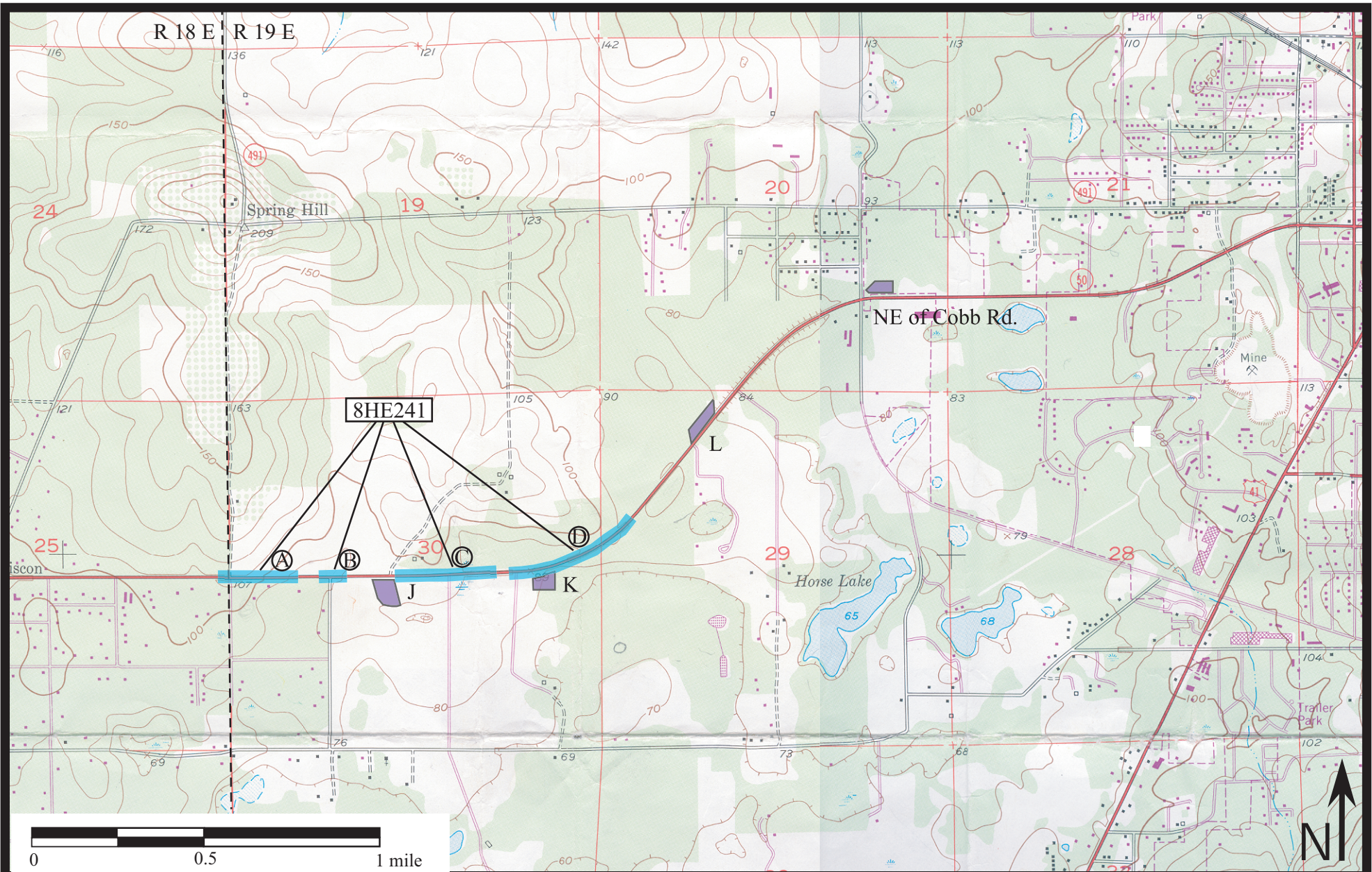


Figure 1.4. Location of Proposed Pond Sites J, K, L, and "NE of Cobb Rd.," and Areas A-D of the Colorado Site (8HE241). Township 22 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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Improvements to this section of S.R. 50 are needed because the existing roadway will not be capable of providing an adequate Level of Service (LOS) based on the demands of the future traffic projections. Hernando County MPO's 2025 *L RTP* includes the widening of S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A [along the Brooksville Bypass], which is also included in an appendix of Hernando County's *Comprehensive Plan*. In addition, portions of the project corridor are included in the FDOT's *5-Year Tentative Work Program* for capacity improvements.

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report was prepared as part of the PD&E Study Reevaluation undertaken by the FDOT for improvement alternatives to S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east S.R. 50/50A intersection in Hernando County, Florida. The project segment from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Colorado Street, indicated by red shading in Figure 1.1, was previously surveyed by FDOT in February 1988, but did not follow currently accepted survey methods. The segment from Colorado Street to the east S.R. 50/50A intersection, indicated by green shading, was, however, archaeologically surveyed in 1989 by FDOT, following currently accepted survey methods.

The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources located within and adjacent to 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 historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys were conducted in April 2003. Field survey was preceded by background research. Such work served to provide both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project's APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

For the purpose of the archaeological survey, the APE was defined as the existing right-of-way for the segment of S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Colorado Street. This segment was included in a 1988 archaeological survey prepared by FDOT. However, in view of changed standards since that time, this segment required a new systematic

archaeological survey. The segment of S.R. 50 between Colorado Street to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A, however, was included in the archaeological survey of S.R. 50 from Colorado Street to U.S. 301, conducted in 1989 by George Ballo of the FDOT which followed currently accepted survey methods. Therefore, no additional archaeological survey was required for this segment. For the historical/architectural survey, the APE extended approximately 400 feet from the centerline to both sides of the existing right-of-way for the entire project length. The APE for archaeological and historical/architectural surveys also included the proposed pond sites, including the outfall areas.

This survey was undertaken in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in “The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources” manual (revised November 1990).

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

1.2 Project Description

S.R. 50 is an east/west principal arterial facility. This Study Reevaluation examines the section of S.R. 50 from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A [along the Brookville Bypass], a distance of approximately 13.7 miles (see Figure 1.1). The majority of the project is located within an unincorporated area of Hernando County; however, portions extend through the City of Weeki Wachee and the City of Brooksville.

The project is located in Section 36 of Township 22 South, Range 17 East; Sections 25 through 36 of Township 22 South, Range 18 East; Sections 20, and 25 through 30 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East; and Sections 1 and 2 of Township 23 South, Range 17 East.

Land use along the corridor is generally urbanized and suburban in nature with undeveloped tracts interspersed (Photos 1.1 and 1.2). The existing land use along S.R. 50 is predominantly commercial with areas of residential use as well as isolated areas of medical, institutional and recreational uses. The proposed project is consistent with future land use plans.



Photo 1.1. Looking Northwest Along S.R. 50.



Photo 1.2. Looking Northeast Along S.R. 50.

S.R. 50, which is part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS), is typically a 4-lane divided roadway with 12-foot travel lanes, which was constructed according to the original Type II Categorical Exclusion. The existing posted speed limit along S.R. 50 varies between 45 mph and 55 mph.

The S.R. 50 project corridor is divided into four segments for analysis purposes based on existing land use, projected traffic volumes, and roadway characteristics. The four segments are as follows:

- Segment 1: U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Mariner Boulevard (C.R. 587) (3.877 miles)
- Segment 2: Mariner Boulevard (C.R. 587) to the Suncoast Parkway (2.020 miles)
- Segment 3: Suncoast Parkway to the west S.R. 50/50A intersection (3.997 miles)
- Segment 4: West S.R. 50/50A intersection to the east S.R. 50/SR 50A intersection [along the Brooksville Bypass] (3.836 miles)

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location and Physical Environment

The S.R. 50 project corridor is located in Sections 20 and 25 through 30 of Township (T) 22 South (S) , Range (R) 19 East (E); Sections 25 through 36 of T22S, R18E; Section 36 of T22S, R17E; and Sections 1 and 2 of T23S, R17E (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954) in Hernando County, Florida (Figures 2.1-2.4). The 13.7 mile project runs east from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to the east S.R. 50/50A intersection in Hernando County, Florida.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

Hernando County is located within the central or mid-peninsular physiographic zone, which is characterized by discontinuous highlands in the form of sub-parallel ridges aligned with the axis of the peninsula and separated by broad valleys (Puri and Vernon 1964). The ridges in this area tend to be above the piezometric surface while the valleys are below it. This influences the form and availability of water resources. S.R. 50 transects the Gulf Coastal Lowlands and the Brooksville Ridge physiographic regions. The Brooksville Ridge is characterized by irregular relief and elevations that vary by some 60 to 200 feet in very short distances (White 1970:129).

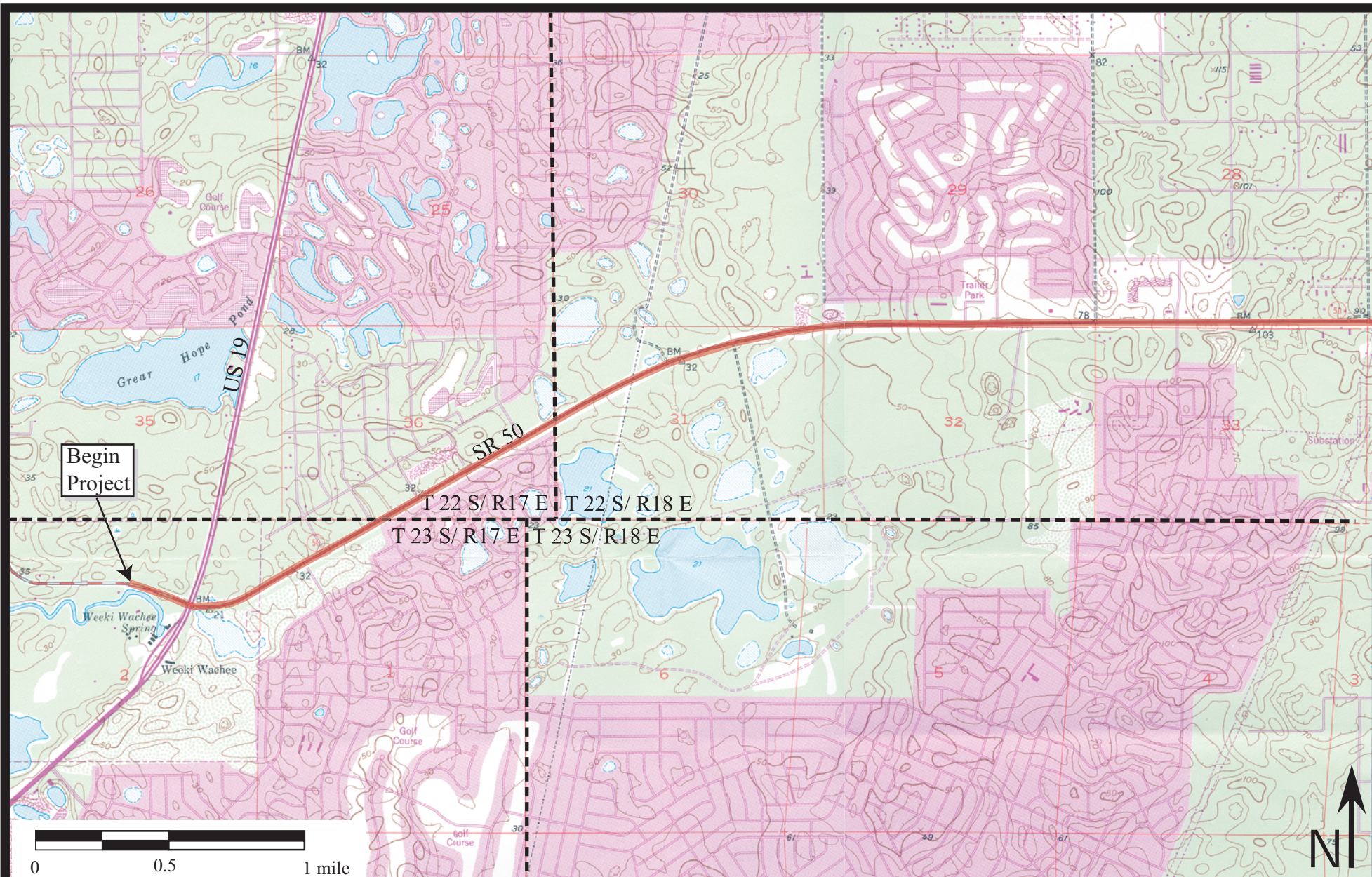


Figure 2.1. Project Location and Environmental Setting. Townships 22 and 23 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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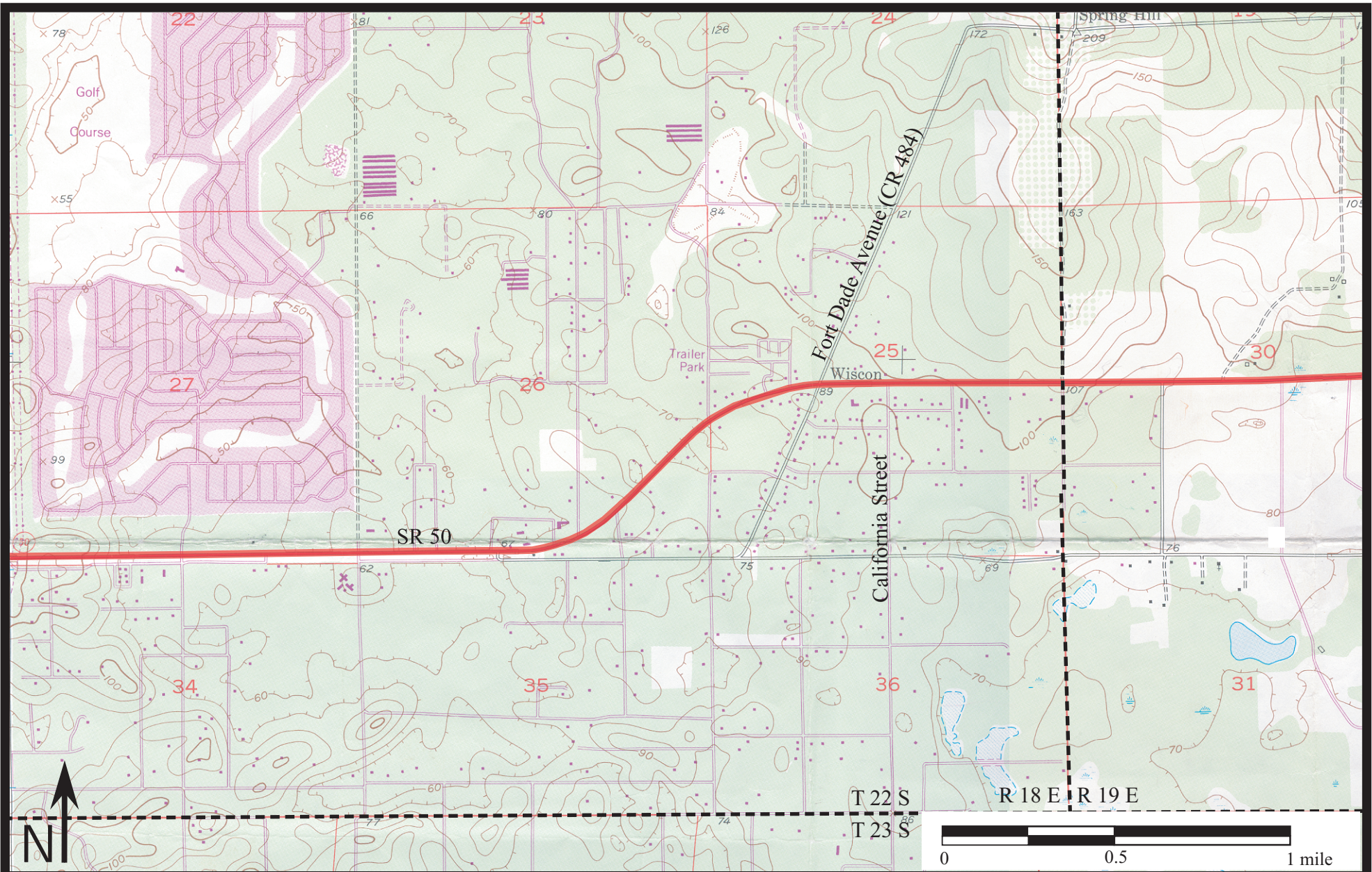


Figure 2.2 Project Location and Enviromental Setting. Township 22 South, Ranges 18 and 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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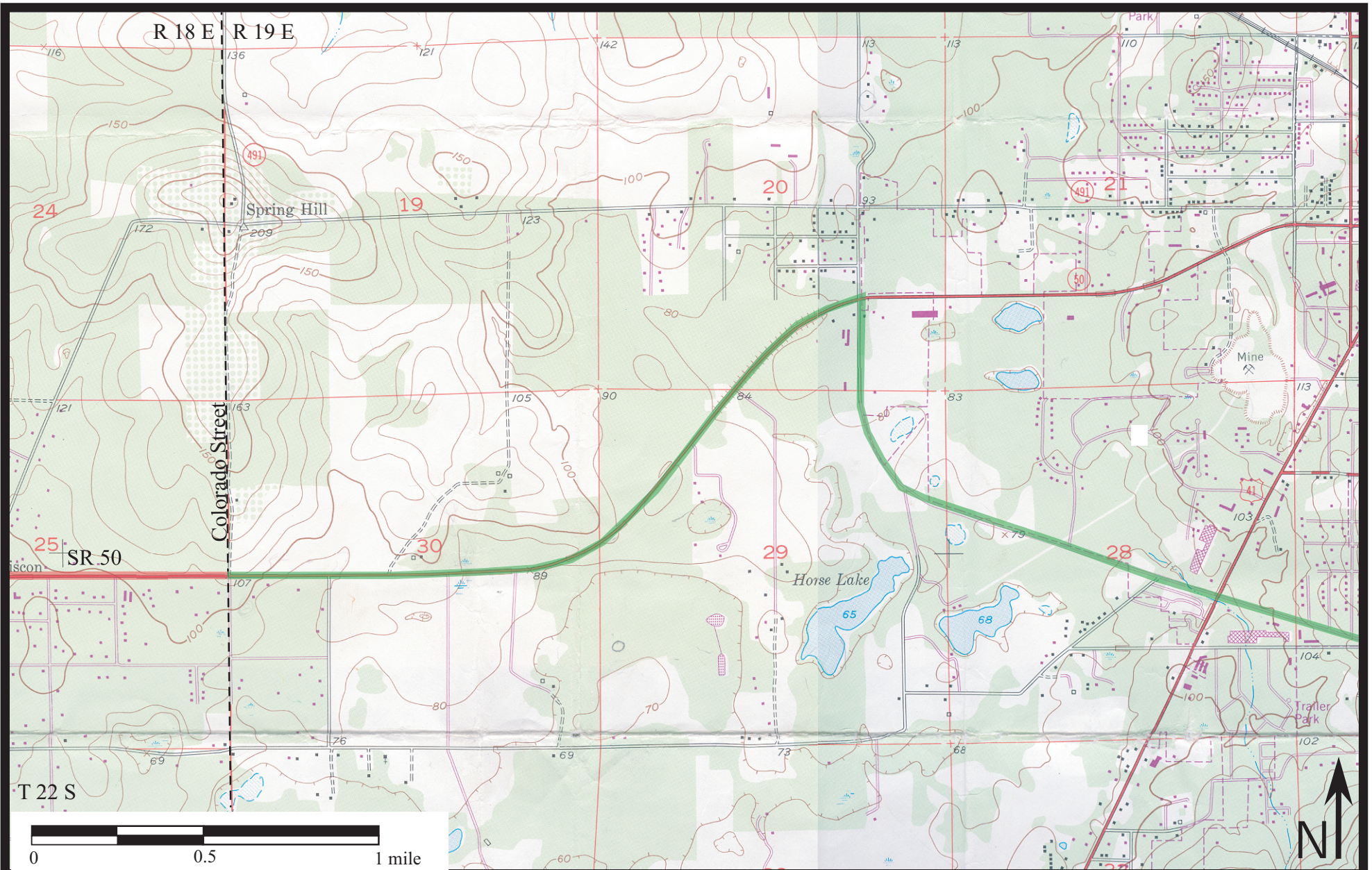


Figure 2.3. Project Location and Environmental Setting. Township 22 South, Ranges 18 and 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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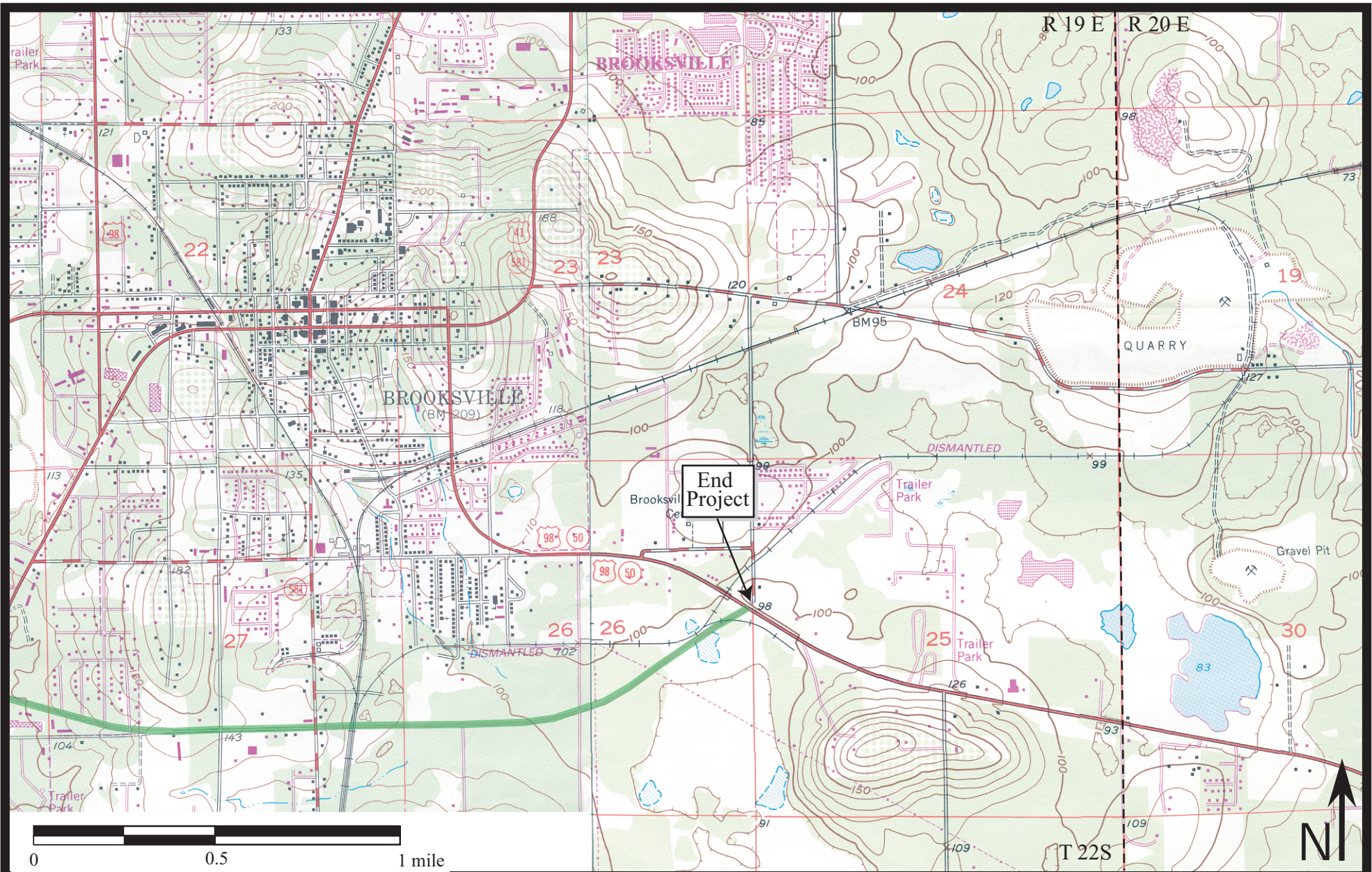


Figure 2.4. Project Location and Environmental Setting. Township 22 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988 and Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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The Gulf Coastal Lowlands is a poorly drained area of low relief that extends along the coast. The Coastal Swamps developed proximate to the shoreline because of the shallow or absent deposits of sand (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). There are four ancient marine terraces within the Gulf Coast Lowlands: Silver Bluff, Pamlico, Talbot, and Penholoway (Deuerling and MacGill 1981; Healy 1975). The Pamlico Terrace is the most extensive in this region.

Geologically, Hernando County is underlain by the Crystal River formation of the Jackson Bluff Stage, the Suwannee Limestones, and the Hawthorne and Alachua Formations of the Alum Bluff Stage (Vernon and Puri 1964). Most of the Brooksville Ridge surface is covered with a layer of sand that is underlain by the Bone Valley and Alachua clastic sediments. These clays are usually red in color. Deuerling and MacGill (1981) indicate that the Suwannee Limestone is exposed or very near the surface in the Brooksville area. The surficial sediments include medium fine sand and silt and clayey sands, which overlie the limestone.

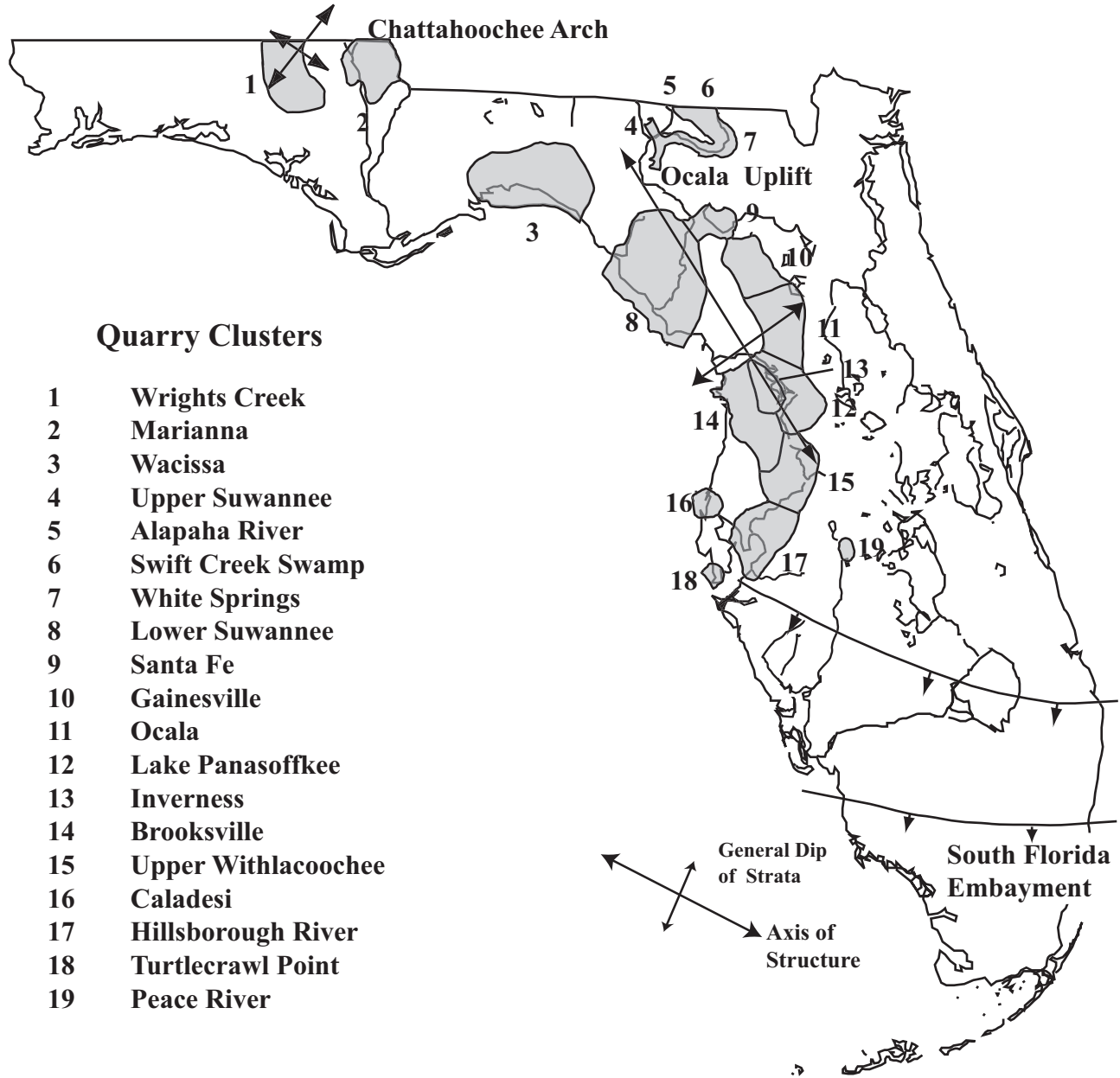
2.3 Lithic Resources

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

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

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

There are four quarry clusters within and adjacent to Hernando County (Figure 2.5). The Brooksville Quarry Cluster (QC) is located in the central part of the county. Its cherts are derived from the Oligocene Suwannee Formation Limestone and occurs “as residual boulders in the soil or as isolated, large nodules in the unweathered limestone” (Upchurch et al. 1982:129). Brooksville QC cherts are variable in color, including white, very light gray, medium gray, pale orange pink, pale grayish orange, and/or grayish orange pink. This chert formed from grainstone or packstone. Miliolid foraminifera and the presence of quartz sand within the fabric distinguish this chert type (Upchurch et al. 1982:130). Numerous lithic procurement sites are associated with this cluster (Upchurch et al. 1982:100, 128). Chert quarry sites and/or exposures are often associated with collapsed sinks or other karst-related features. Numerous sinks and “stony” and “very stony” spots are located in the general project area (Hyde et al. 1977).



Quarry Clusters

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

Figure 2.5. Location of Florida Quarry Clusters (from Upchurch et al. 1982).

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The Upper Withlacoochee QC is adjacent to the south of the Brooksville QC. The cherts were formed when the Crystal River and Suwannee Limestones were replaced with various silicates. They are grayish black, medium gray, very light gray, pale yellowish orange, and/or grayish orange in color. When heat treated, the chert becomes a moderate reddish brown (Upchurch et al. 1982:134). Miliolids are also common in these cherts. This QC also is a significant source of silicified coral.

Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive "star" pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant's axis. The fossil genus most common is *Siderastrea*, a fossil found in Miocene and Oligocene formations of Florida and southern Georgia (Upchurch et al. 1982). To date, specific source locations of silicified coral are unknown. Known outcrops occur in the Green Swamp and along the Hillsborough and Suwannee Rivers (Upchurch et al. 1982). Prehistoric humans frequently thermally altered silicified coral in order to improve its workability. Silicified coral that is thermally altered often appears deep pink/red in color, possesses a waxy luster, and occasionally exhibits spalling in the form of potlid fractures, as well as small fissures known as crazing.

The other two quarry clusters are the Lake Panasoffkee QC and Inverness QC located to the northwest. Both of these derive from the Alachua, Hawthorn, and/or Crystal River Formations. Austin (1997; Austin and Estabrook 2000:117) suggests that these two QCs be combined with the Lower Suwannee QC due to the "lack of unambiguous criteria for assigning cherts derived from silica replacement of the Ocala Limestone to specific source areas."

2.4 Vegetation and Soils

Beginning at the U.S. 19 (S.R. 55)/S.R. 50 intersection and moving east to the eastern project limit, the study corridor crosses three soil association areas: Candler-Tavares-Paola, Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick, and Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington. The first two

associations include excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to sloping soils of the upland ridge. The Nobleton-Blichton-Flemington association is characterized by “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 material” (Hyde et al. 1977). Specific soil types along the project corridor include Basinger, Candler, Kendrick, Myakka, Nobleton, Paola, Sparr, and Wauchula fine sands, Blichton, Floridana Variant, and Micanopy loamy fine sands, Flemington fine sandy loam, and the Aripeka-Okeelanta-Lauderhill association (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1. Soil Types and Drainage Characteristics.

Soil Type / Slope	Drainage Characteristics	Typically found on/in
Aripeka-Okeelanta-Lauderhill	somewhat poorly and very poorly drained	broad swamps interspersed with low ridges
Basinger fine sand	nearly level; poorly drained	flatwoods
Blichton loamy fine sand, 0-2%	nearly level; poorly drained	uplands
Blichton loamy fine sand, 2-5%	nearly level; poorly drained	uplands
Candler fine sand, 0-5%	nearly level to gently sloping; excessively drained	uplands
Candler fine sand, 5-8%	side slopes; excessively drained	uplands
Flemington fine sandy loam, 0-2%	nearly level; poorly drained	uplands
Flemington fine sandy loam, 2-5%	gently sloping; poorly drained	uplands
Floridana Variant loamy fine sand	nearly level; very poorly drained	depressions and poorly defined drainages
Kendrick fine sand, 0-5%	nearly level to gently sloping; well-drained	uplands
Micanopy loamy fine sand, 0-2%	nearly level; somewhat poorly drained	uplands
Micanopy loamy fine sand, 2-5%	gently sloping; somewhat poorly drained	uplands
Myakka fine sand	nearly level; poorly drained	flatwoods
Nobleton fine sand, 0-5%	nearly level to gently sloping; somewhat poorly drained	uplands
Paola fine sand, 0-8%	nearly level to sloping; excessively drained	uplands
Sparr fine sand, 0-5%	nearly level to gently sloping; somewhat poorly drained	seasonally wet sandy areas of the uplands
Wauchula fine sand, 0-5%	nearly level to gently sloping; poorly drained	flatwoods and hillsides

Many of the soils are associated with upland hardwood forests. The natural vegetation typically includes loblolly, slash, and longleaf pines; live, laurel, blue jack, post, turkey, and water oaks; magnolia, hickory, dogwood, red cedar, and sweetgum. The understory contains bluestems, huckleberry, paspalum, pineland threeawn, hornbeams, American holly, American beautyberry, deertongue, indiagrasses, panicums, annual forbs, saw

palmetto, inkberry, wax myrtle, toothache grass, goldaster, and runner oak. The excessively drained Paola sand also support sand pine, scrub live oak, creeping dodder, rosemary, cacti, mosses, and lichens. The very poorly drained Floridana Variant loamy fine sand and the Okeelanta and Lauderhill soils are associated with black gum, sweet gum, cabbage palm, sweet bay, cypress, red maple, water oak, willow, pond and slash pine with an understory of cattails, sawgrass, goat vine, muscadine vines, fedderbush, wax myrtle, inkberry, gallberry, pokeweed, and maidencane (Hyde et al. 1977).

2.5 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 Weeki Wachee Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs are common along the coast and there are approximately 130 lakes scattered throughout the county (Hyde et al. 1977). During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent.

The surface drainage of the project area is very poorly developed, and this part of Hernando County is mostly drained through numerous sinks, closed depressions, lakes, and grassy prairies. The few streams that do occur in the interior portions of the county terminate in sinkhole drains. Local water sources within the region include Horse and Irvin Lakes, Willow Sink, and a few unnamed sinkhole lakes. The moderate to small size permanent lakes appear to be surface expressions of perched water tables (HDR Engineering 1987:17). The prairie (basin) lakes, also called sink outlet lakes, are usually dry during arid periods; flooding may occur during wet periods.

2.6 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

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

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

Global warming began approximately 18,000 years ago and maintained a steady rate of deglaciation for roughly 4000 years. Subsequently, onshore winds were warmer and deglaciation was accelerated (Pielou 1991). The Florida/Georgia pollen from 14,000 to 12,000 years ago reflects a radically different forest composition from the prior

assemblage. Pine was scarce and oak, hickory, beech, ash, hornbeam, and other mesic trees were abundant. This floral composition suggests a warm climate with high precipitation (Watts and Hansen 1988). By 12,000 years ago, sea level was approximately 164 feet below its present level.

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

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

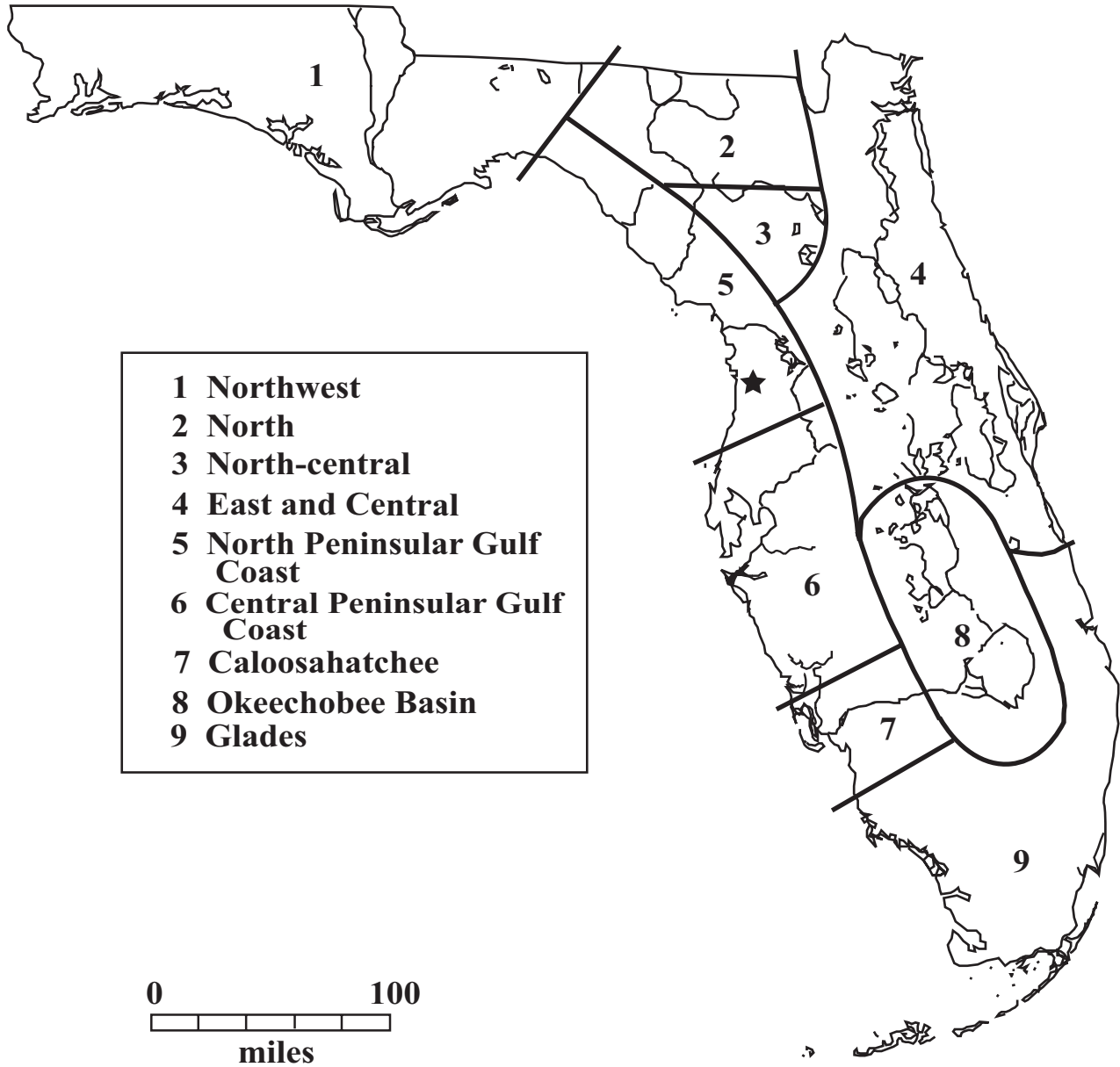
3.0 PRECONTACT CULTURAL REVIEW

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

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

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 11,000 to 7500 B.C. (Austin 2001; Milanich 1994). Archeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points. The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001).



- 1 Northwest
- 2 North
- 3 North-central
- 4 East and Central
- 5 North Peninsular Gulf Coast
- 6 Central Peninsular Gulf Coast
- 7 Caloosahatchee
- 8 Okeechobee Basin
- 9 Glades

Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:278). The project area (★) is in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast Region (#5).

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Table 3.1. Cultural Chronology and Traits.

Culture Period and Time Frame	Cultural Traits
Paleo-Indian 11,000 - 7500 B.C.	Migratory hunters and gatherers traveling between permanent and semi-permanent sources of potable water; Oasis model; Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.
Early Archaic 7500 - 5000 B.C.	Hunters and gatherers; less nomadic; sites found in a variety of locations; stemmed projectile points such as Arredondo, Hamilton, and Kirk varieties; increase in population size and density; burials in wet environment cemeteries; fabric and cordage available.
Middle Archaic 5000 - 3000 B.C.	More evidence of coastal utilization; increased sedentism; increased variety of site types; burials occurring within midden deposits; stemmed broad bladed projectile points such as the Newnan; increased use of thermal alteration and silicified coral for stone tool manufacture.
Late (Ceramic) Archaic 3000 - 500 B.C.	Preceramic and ceramic sites; point types include Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette; Orange series ceramics are initially fiber tempered and molded; plain type early on, by 1650 B.C. geometric designs and punctations decorate the vessels; increased use of estuarine resources and occupation along the coastal lagoons.
Deptford 500 B.C. - A.D. 200	Primarily a coastal manifestation with inland extractive camps; ceramics were sand tempered and decorated with simple, check, and linear check stamping; focused on the exploitation of the marine resources; permanent residences along the coast; increased complexity in burial practices.
Weeden Island-related A.D. 200 - 900	Ceramics tempered with sand or limestone (Pasco wares); most coastal shell middens made from oyster; farming may have occurred at inland sites; village ceramics were primarily plain; riverine and freshwater marsh environments also fairly heavily exploited; many burial mounds were continuously used.
Safety Harbor (pre-Columbian) A.D. 900 - 1500	Most sites are still along the coast, but some are inland; most village pottery is undecorated Pasco Plain; mound sites have decorated ceramics; hunter fisherfolk utilizing the estuarine resources; dispersed settlements; Southeast Ceremonial Complex influences though no intensive agricultural pursuits were undertaken.
Safety Harbor (Columbian) A.D. 1500 - 1725	European artifacts appear at the sites; settlement and subsistence patterns similar to pre-Columbian period until disease and warfare disrupt the aboriginal social system and decimate the population.

The Clovis Horizon (13,000-12,000 Before Present [B.P.]) represents the initial occupation of Florida. It is defined by the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida, although Robinson (1979) does illustrate a few points from the central Gulf Coast area. The Suwannee Horizon (12,000-11,000 B.P.) is the most well known of the three Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time period (Bullen 1975a; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of

scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, flakes with beaked projections, 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 (Dalton?) Horizon (11,000-10,000 B.P.). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points traditionally were attributed to this horizon. However, Austin (Austin 2001:27) indicates that many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this time period at all.

The majority of Paleo-Indian sites are associated with the rivers in the north-central portion of Florida (Dunbar and Waller 1983). At that time, the climate was cooler and drier with a vegetative regime typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). Sea levels were as much as 115 feet below present levels and the coastal regions extended miles beyond present day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Miller's (1998) research suggests that around 10,000 years ago, along the Atlantic coast, the shoreline may have been about 62 miles to the east and sea level roughly 270 feet below present levels. It is probable that many of the sites dating from this time period have been inundated (Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 1997; Ruppé 1980; Scholl et al. 1969). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970) while other research has shown that some of the shell deposits bordering submerged river channels in Tampa Bay may have been Paleo-Indian midden deposits (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Daniel (1985) has proposed a model of early hunter-gatherer settlement which suggests that some Paleo-Indian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than previously believed. Since the climate was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic bands traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, exploiting seasonally available resources. This has been referred to as the Oasis hypothesis (Dunbar

1991). These watering holes would have attracted the animals upon which the Indians hunted, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being “tethered” to the water resources, most Paleo-Indian sites are also located proximate to sources of good quality lithic raw materials (Daniel 1985; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Dunbar 1991; Goodyear et al. 1983). This settlement pattern is considered to be logistical, i.e. 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 2001:27).

Some of the information about the Paleo-Indian period is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavations at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County (8HI507) has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may “not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period,” but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of “tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water,” among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). The excavations at the Colorado Site in Hernando County revealed a Paleo-Indian lithic workshop and encampment where that manufacture of blanks appears to have been a major site function (Horvath et al. 1998). The numerous expedient flake tools and the relative lack of formal tool forms may suggest that this site may date from the later Paleo-Indian period when foraging adaptations characterized by high residential mobility and expedient technologies became more prominent (Anderson 1996; Cable 1996).

During the late Paleo-Indian period, the large lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson points may have been replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53). Austin (2001:27), however, has noted that most of these point types that have been recovered in stratigraphic context have been from late Archaic and/or early Woodland period components.

A few Paleo-Indian campsites have been found in North Central Florida. These are concentrated along the Ocala Lime Rock Ridge (Dunbar and Waller 1983). River crossings, sink holes, spring caverns, or other karst features are the most common site locations. In Hernando County, Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from the Hospital Hole and Clay Sink Sites (FMSF) as well as from Bayport, Royal Highlands, and from the beds of the Weekiwachee and Chassahowitzka Rivers (Robinson 1979:82, 100). Sites containing Paleo-Indian points and the bones of now-extinct mammals have been found at the bottom of the Withlacoochee River at the Marion/Citrus County line, Silver Springs, and Silver Glen Springs in Marion County (Hemmings 1975; Neill 1958, 1964). Along the project corridor, the Colorado Site (8HE241), has yielded Suwannee/Simpson preforms and unifaces indicative of the Paleo-Indian period (Horvath et al. 1998). Paleo-Indian land sites are rare because they are often deeply buried and, thus, are not easily detected. Other possible Paleo-Indian sites in the county include the Sunshine Withlacoochee North (8HE380) (FMSF), Alexsux Site (8HE426) (Janus Research 2001), and Brooksville Cemetery Site (8HE463) (FMSF).

3.2 Archaic

The beginning of the Archaic is denoted by interrelated environmental and cultural changes. The environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene necessitated modification of the extant prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence strategies. Whereas the Paleo-Indians depended more heavily upon the Pleistocene megafauna and the relatively limited number of freshwater sources, Archaic populations hunted smaller game and learned to effectively exploit their changing environment. The gradual environmental changes led in part to the extinction of the Pleistocene fauna as well as resulted in the change in composition and distribution of various vegetative communities (Miller 1998). The adaptive changes of the aboriginal populations resulted in an increase in the number and types of archeological sites, such as marine and freshwater shell middens. The effects of the changing environment also are seen in the variation in site locations. Although Early Archaic materials are often found in association with Paleo-Indian deposits (e.g. Clay Sink 8HE39, Colorado 8HE241),

especially around water sources, other Early Archaic sites are located in areas devoid of Paleo-Indian components.

The Archaic stage has traditionally been divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late (Milanich 1994). Bullen (1959; 1975a) separates the Orange [ceramic Archaic] (2000 to 1000 B.C.) and the Transitional (1200 to 500 B.C.) periods from the Late Archaic. Milanich (1994:35, 88) notes that even with the advent of fired clay pottery, the basic lifestyles of the aboriginal occupants of the Late Archaic remained relatively unchanged and due to the difficulty of identifying Transitional period sites, suggests that its use be discontinued. Austin has proposed even further subdivisions to the Archaic stage, based on diagnostic tool forms and tool kits from the Middle Hillsborough River drainage (Austin 2001).

Early Archaic sites are recognized by the presence of Greenbriar and Bolen points as well as Kirk, Hardee Beveled, Hamilton, Arredondo, Sumter, and Thonotosassa varieties (Bullen 1975a). Milanich (1994:64) notes that there are no well-documented Early Archaic coastal or riverine shell midden sites. This may be due to sea level rise as opposed to avoidance of these areas. The Douglas Beach Site, located off the coast in St. Lucie County, however, does provide evidence for the utilization of fish weirs (Dickel and Doran 2002; Murphy 1990).

The Bolen Horizon, ca. 10,000 to 9000 B.P., is well documented in Florida and is generally recognized by the presence of the side-notched projectile points such as the Bolen variants and possibly the Greenbriar (Austin 2001). Included in the tool kit are a variety of scrapers, Waller knives, spokeshaves, adzes, and flake tools, as well as bone, antler, and wood implements. Austin (2001:35) suggests that the Bolen people continued to practice a logistical strategy with periodic movements between permanent sources of water. None of the sites in the County appears to have materials from this period.

The Kirk Horizon, dating from 9000-8000 B.P., is identified by the presence of Kirk Stemmed and Serrated projectile points. The Hardee Beveled, Sumter, and Thonotosassa

points may also be indicative of an Early Archaic component (Bullen 1975a; Milanich 1994). This period is poorly understood due to the lack of controlled excavations of sites containing Kirk materials. Austin (2001:36) suggests that some of the problems in identifying these sites may be with the identification of Kirk point as such. They may have been classified as the more common Florida Archaic Stemmed point. A Kirk Serrated point was recovered from Area A of the Colorado site (8HE241) (Horvath et al. 1998).

A Post-Kirk Horizon (8000-7000 B.P.) was suggested to bridge the gap between the Kirk Horizon and the subsequent Middle Archaic period (Austin 1997; Widmer 1988). The only site that can firmly be attributed to this period is the Windover Site in Brevard County (Doran 2002a). Bone, antler, dentary, and wood tools were also used (Adovasio et al. 2002; Penders 2002). The Thonotosassa, Sumter, and Hardee Beveled points are most diagnostic of this period. Other sites that may date to this time period include the Fletcher Davis Site (Warren 1971), Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), and West Williams (Austin et al. 2001).

Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site (Doran 2002b) in Brevard County indicate that bone and wood tools, as well as fabric and cordage, were an important part of the Early Archaic material culture. The Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The archaeological record suggests a pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Although Miller (1998:64) has suggested that marine and estuarine resources had virtually no role in Early and Middle Archaic adaptation, the Windover Site has artifacts manufactured from sharks teeth as well as marine shell in addition to six whole marine shells that were likely used as grave goods (Purdy 1988). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food. Dickel and Doran (2002:54) note that in some areas, localized resources were plentiful enough that large population aggregates could form. These groups developed an intensive exploitation strategy of inland aquatic

resources that was supplemented by upland game. In those areas where water resources were scarcer, the traditional relatively small, scattered campsite, indicative of high mobility, would be expected.

Geographically, there are several Middle Archaic horizons in the state. In the west-central part of the state, it is referred to as the Newnan Horizon. Sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type, are diagnostic of Middle and Late preceramic Archaic period sites. Other common point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975a). In addition, silicified coral was more prevalent as a lithic tool raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became more common (Ste. Claire 1987). Austin (2001:3) notes that there was a decrease in the use of shaped tools other than bifaces and an increased dependence on expedient flake tools. A few regional cemetery sites [e.g., Bay West in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), Republic Groves in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), and Nona in Charlotte County (Luer 2002)], with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during this time.

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevailed, sea levels began to rise, and pine forests and swamps began to emerge (Holloway 2002; Stout and Spackman 2002; Watts et al. 1996). The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality with warmer summers and colder winters, though by 4000 B.C. the climate became essentially the same as that of today (Watts et al. 1996:29). Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). A shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized (Milanich 1994). Daniel (1985) has suggested that the Middle Archaic people were actually more mobile than their predecessors, with seasonal sedentism. Chance's (1983a; 1983b) discussion of the Diamond Dairy Site (8HI476), within the Central Gulf Coast region, suggests a more flexible system that postulates varied uses and lengths of stay depending on specific and variable conditions (Austin 2001:43). Where resources are more dependable and abundant, such as along the

coast (cf., Russo 1991; Ste. Claire 1990) and St. Johns River, permanent settlements could be achieved, with special-use extractive camps away from the home base. For the rest of the state, however, people had to move to find the resources they required. This is seen in the variety of chert types with individual site lithic assemblages (cf., Austin 1997; Austin and Estabrook 2000).

Newnan Horizon sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Several sites dating from this time have been identified in the Gulf Coast region. These include the West Williams (8HI509) (Austin et al. 2001), Enclave A (8PA1139) (Estabrook et al. 2000), Colorado (8HE241) (Horvath et al. 1998), 8HE325 and 8HE506 (ACI 1995), Shired Island (8DI17) and 8CI45 (Dorian and Stoutamire 1980), 8HE50 and 8HE53 (Deming and Almy 1983b), 8PA320 and 8HE247 (Wharton 1990), and 8HE426 (Janus Research 2001). The excavations at the West Williams Site have provided new information on the Newnan Horizon due to the recovery of subsurface features and faunal remains (Austin et al. 2001). The features suggest that structures were present and the faunal materials are indicative of reliance on aquatic as well as terrestrial resources. Faunal remains were also recovered from the Enclave C Site (8PA1269) indicating use of fish, turtle, alligator, deer, raccoon, and dog, among others (Estabrook et al. 2000; Quitmyer et al. 2001). No evidence, however, was recovered to suggest use of freshwater snails or mussels.

During the Late Archaic, ca. 5000 to 2500 B.P., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Vegetation had changed from those species that preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). The beginning of this period is referred to as the Preceramic Late Archaic Horizon (5000-3000 B.P.) and is followed by the Orange Horizon (3000-2500 B.P.). The preceramic horizon began during the “climatic optimum” which was a period of high rainfall and higher temperatures than today (Austin et al. 2001:45). Sea levels rose, inundating sites located along coastal and riverine shorelines (McGee and Wheeler 1994; Ruppé 1988). The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and greater

variability in settlement patterns. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase in population size.

A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in the gulf coastal areas by the preceramic strata of the shell middens at Bay Pines (Braley 1978) and Maximo Beach (Williams 1979). The Palmer Site, in Sarasota, is one of the best-known and preserved sites of this type. It is a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently encircling a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). Culbreath Bayou, along the shores of Tampa Bay, also has a preceramic component (Warren et al. 1967). Preceramic Archaic sites in the vicinity of the study corridor include the Priscilla Site (8HI559) (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) and the Ranch House Site (8HI452) (Estabrook and Newman 1984). The Blackwater Pond Site (8HE66) in Hernando County also produced a corner notched point (Whitney 1985).

Broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued, in addition to the basally notched Culbreath and the corner notched Clay and Lafayette points (Bullen 1975a). Other items in the tool kit include a variety of scrapers, ovate and triangular bifaces, and stone “picks” (Austin 2001:46). By about 2000 B.C., the firing of clay pottery made its appearance in Florida. The first ceramic types had fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) as the tempering agents within the clay. These wares are referred to as the Orange series. The Orange period was divided into subperiods based on a variety of ceramic attributes (Bullen 1955, 1972; Milanich 1994). The ceramics lacked decoration until about 1650 B.C. (Subperiod 1). Orange 2 ceramics are occasionally decorated with concentric vertical diamonds with horizontal lines and Tick Island styles that include incised spirals with rare background punctations. Orange 3 has incised straight lines, some parallel and slanting, some punctations or ticks, but no Tick Island types. Orange 4 sees the first use of the coiling techniques of pottery manufacture as well as the introduction of quartz sand with the fiber-tempers. There are simple incised decorative motifs. Orange 5 continues to have sand mixed with the fibers, bowl shaped vessels become more common, and there is some incising, triangular punctuations, and/or side

lugs. The introduction of the St. Johns series of ceramics, a chalky feeling ceramic, occurred late in this period.

Milanich (1994) and Miller (1998) indicate that there is little difference between Middle/Late Archaic and Orange populations except that there are more Orange sites and the density of sites is higher. Orange settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements. This change in settlement patterns may be related to environmental changes resulting from the establishment of current sea levels. According to Milanich (1994:87) the major areas of occupation at this time were along the Atlantic Coast and northwest Florida. Within the central gulf coast area, relatively few Orange period sites have been recorded. The Johns Island Site (8HE4) and Canyon Swallow Site (8HE247) date from this time period (Bullen and Bullen 1950; Wharton 1990).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, circa 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Ripley Bullen (1959). Milanich (1994), Miller (1991), Russo et al. (1993), Shannon (1986), and others suggest that assemblages from this “period” can not be discerned with any accuracy from the preceding or following periods. In general, this time was characterized by increased regionalism, population growth, and socio-cultural complexity (Bullen 1959, 1970). Exploitation of shellfish, fish and wild plants, as well as a reliance on hunting, was continued (Bullen 1959, 1970; Bullen et al. 1978), and limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Russo (1992:114) however, notes that there is no known evidence in this area for horticulture during this time. The Florida Transitional period is identified by the presence of St. Johns Incised ceramics (Bullen 1955, 1972; Milanich 1994; Miller 1998). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions (Bullen 1959). “The major changes in post-Transitional cultures cannot be attributed to environmental changes but rather appear to be the result of social, political, religious, and

technological innovations introduced from elsewhere in the eastern United States (Miller 1998:76).

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

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Deptford and Weeden Island-related periods, circa 500 B.C. to A.D. 900. The Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) has been well-documented as a coastal culture along the Gulf and Atlantic shorelines. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise has inundated some sites (Bullen 1975b) and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on the coastal resources. Coastal sites, often located in saltwater marshes, are easily identified by the presence of shell middens. Archaeologists believe the Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved

inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72).

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

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

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

Many Weeden Island sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the

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

In the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region, sites from this period are often described as “Weeden Island-related” because Weeden Island ceramics are not the dominant wares. There is a higher percentage of plain ceramics as well as an increased prevalence of St. Johns series of pottery. Weeden Island sites have been identified both on the coast and in proximity to the more productive agricultural soils of the inland areas of the region (Kohler and Johnson 1986). Burial mounds are present at the Bayport and Indian Bend (Moore 1903) sites. Shell midden sites dating from this time period include the Palm Grove Gardens and First Garden (Ferguson 1976). The Hart Pond Site (8HE251) discovered along the North Suncoast Expressway is dated, in part, to the Weeden Island period (Wharton 1990:30). Horse Lake Mound, south of S.R. 50, is also attributed to this period (FMSF). Several of the sites recorded within the River Pines and Oak Sound DRI tracts, near Weeki Wachee, date from this period as well (Deming and Almy 1983a, 1983b).

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. Archaeologists believe that, over time, the Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into another culture -- Safety Harbor (A.D. 900-1725). This period has been divided into four phases: Englewood (A.D. 900-1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100-1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500-

1567), and Bayview (A.D. 1567-1725) (Mitchem 1989a). The first two phases are pre-Columbian. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the pre-Columbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The project area is within the Northern Safety Harbor region. Safety Harbor components have been identified at the Bayport (Moore 1903; Willey 1949) and Weeki Wachee (Mitchem 1989b; Mitchem et al. 1985) burial mounds. Artifacts associated within this time have also been recovered from the Colorado Site (8HE241C) (Horvath et al. 1998), the Alexsux Site (8HE426) (Janus Research 2001), and the Sprayfield Site (Estabrook 2002).

As with the preceding Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. Pasco Plain is the most common type recovered from village and camp sites (Milanich 1994:392). Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, and cord marked pottery are also recovered from these sites. Decorated ceramics recovered from burial mound contexts 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 basically the same as during the previous periods.

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

The subsistence economy of the Safety Harbor people is basically the same as the preceding Weeden Island period. The focus was on the exploitation of the maritime and riverine resources. Evidence for horticulture has been recovered within the Cove of the Withlacoochee (Mitchem 1989a:588), but not within the coastal areas. Evidence to date

suggests that extensive agricultural pursuits were not an important factor in the diet as was the case with the Mississippian chiefdoms (Fort Walton culture) of northern Florida. This is not to say, however, that influences from the northern areas were limited. The evolution of the socio-political system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds.

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

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview summarizes the historic development and land use patterns in the general project area. It focuses on the salient events of local history, and addresses such issues as regional exploration, colonization, settlement, industry, and transportation. In addition to providing pertinent background information, the historical overview provides a basis for the analysis and evaluation (in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria) of historic period archaeological sites as well as historic structures and landscapes identified along the S.R. 50 project corridor.

Protohistory and European Exploration

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

The following two centuries witnessed a power struggle in Florida between the English, the Spanish, and the French. 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.

The Chocochatti Seminole

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

The Chocochatti Seminole (also spelled Chukochati, Chucachate, Chocachatte, Choacachatee, Chucochati, Chuckochatty, etc), a group of Upper Creeks from Eufala, Alabama, along the Chattahoochee River, settled the Big Hammock region in 1767, also known as the Chocochatte Hammock, just south of present-day Brooksville, and east of the project APE (Swanton 1946; McKethan 1989). They called their town “Tcuko Tcati” or Red House (Romans 1961; Boyd 1951:13; McKethan 1989). The Muscogee-speaking Chocochatti Seminoles lived in log houses and worked 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. Between the 1770s and 1820, the Florida Seminole increased their numbers ten fold (Mahon and Weisman 1996:189, 192). However, the prosperity of the Seminole was their undoing, and during the 1820s and 1830s, white encroachments culminated in war.

The Seminole Wars

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida came to a head in 1818, and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying

east of the Suwannee River, including present-day Hernando County. Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In 1825, the first territorial census of St. Johns County was conducted, reporting 5,077 residents. By 1830, that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971:134).

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

In 1824, 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 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road called Fort King Road was cleared in 1825, connecting Fort Brooke and Fort King, now Ocala (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

On December 28, 1835, Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road when they came under attack by the Seminoles, under the command of Chief Jumper. Only five of the 111 U.S. soldiers survived the attack. This served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Two years later, while traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke, General Thomas

Jessup 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. However, it was only operational for a few months before closing. 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, 94-96). During the seven-year war, trails and military roads used by the American military also included the road from Fort Clinch to Tampa Bay, located along the western edge of Annuteliga Hammock (north of S.R. 50, and the project APE).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research 1992:27-28). Several forts were established in the area at this time, and used as military garrisons or supply depots. Others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian retaliations. These included Fort Alabama, on the south bank of the Hillsborough River later named Fort Foster, Fort Thonotosassa near the Dade massacre site, Fort Simmons near Plant City, and Fort De Soto (Bruton and Bailey 1984; Thacker 2001). Fort De Soto, located approximately one and one half miles north of present-day Brooksville, sheltered some of the earliest settlers of Hernando County (e.g., the Rowe, Thrasher, Mills, Wiley, and Parish families) from Indian attacks (Stanaback 1976:12; Thacker 2001). The early civilian settlements of Fort De Soto, Melendez, and Pierceville were located along a three mile, north/south oriented corridor centered on the modern community of Brooksville. Fort De Soto was eventually abandoned due to the lack of available fresh water, and the settlers established a town just south of present-day Brooksville named Melendezville. Melendezville, which later became Melendez, was renamed Pierceville and eventually became the community of Brooksville. Three military forts were also established in the Brooksville area – Fort Dade (1837) near Lacochee, Fort Cross (1837), and Fort Annutteeeliga (1840). Based upon the Mackay/Blake Map of 1839, Fort Cross was located near S.R. 50, approximately two miles east of the present-day Suncoast Parkway, and Fort Annutteeeliga was situated near Stafford Lake, eight miles northwest of Brooksville (Wharton 1990:20). Military camps were established between 1836 and 1837 at Camp

Lindsay, Camp Allen (west of Brooksville), and Camp Broadnax (east of Brooksville). Civilian forts or blockhouses also were constructed to shelter the pioneer settlers (Covington 1957).

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

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842, when the Federal Government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west, where the government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By the following year 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1967:321). Billy Bowlegs became the principal chief over the 300-400 Seminoles remaining in Florida (Mahon and Weisman 1996:179).

The Armed Occupation Act and Early Anglo-American Settlement

Upon conclusion of the war, the Armed Occupation Act was passed in 1842. It was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, 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, 1,184 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

Annuteliga Hammock, north of the project APE (Covington 1957:57). The claimants were attracted to the fertile lands of the hammock area, including old fields left by the Chocochatti Seminole. Among the permit recipients in this region were Jesse Carlisle (Permit #9), Richard R. Crum (Permit #7), Joseph Eaton (Permit #137), William Hope (Permit #129), Daniel S. Whitehurst (Permit #556), Mary Darby (Permit #104), John S. Taylor (Permit #20), Richard O. Wiggins (Permit #122), and Richard Wiggins (Permit #115). All of the permits were located in Township 22 South, Range 19 East; no evidence of habitation west of the Range line was depicted on the plat maps for Ranges 17 and 18 (State of Florida 1849, 1852a, 1852b). Most of these settlers were simple farmers who grew corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, sugar cane, rice, and tobacco, and raised cattle, hogs, and other livestock (Stanaback 1976:14). Joshua Stafford, for whom Stafford Lake is named, is credited with planting the region's first orange grove (Covington 1957:110).

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

Within a year of the establishment of the county, federal surveys of public lands were conducted. It was not until two years later, in 1845, that the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capital. T. H. Weightman surveyed the exterior boundaries of T22S, R17, 18, and 19 East (State of Florida 1845). George Mackay also surveyed some of the exterior lines of T22S, R18E and George Watson surveyed some of the exterior lines of T22S, R17E (State of Florida 1846, 1851). In 1846, Mackay surveyed the interior lines of T22S, R19E and described the land as consisting of first and

second rate pine, hammock. Several homestead claims were depicted on the plat (State of Florida 1846, 1847).

The current project corridor, as contained within T22S, R18E, was described as third-rate pine land. There were no Armed Occupation permits recorded (State of Florida 1843a, 1843b). An old wagon trail ran along the southern portion of the township and range, an Indian trail transected this area on a northeastern trend, and the Tampa Road was depicted in the northeast quadrant of this area (State of Florida 1843b). Within T22S, R17E, the wagon road is referred to as the “Road to Spring Hill” (State of Florida 1852a). There are no historic features depicted on the plat for T23S, R17E, although the rise of the Weeki Wachee River (unnamed on the map) is drawn in the northeast quarter of Section 2 (State of Florida 1849).

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 a 160-acre farm in Spring Hill, about four miles west of Pierceville, north of the project corridor (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 became a cattle baron and fathered seven sons who founded the Lykes Brothers Enterprises (Truxal 1985). Another pioneer settler was Matthew Raiford Howell, who came to Hernando County from South Carolina in 1852. He purchased 160 acres south of present-day Fort Dade Avenue, which intersects S.R. 50 within the project corridor (Stanaback 1976:21).

Although primitive roads were created by federal troops during the Seminole wars of the 1830s and 1840s, they did little to facilitate the transportation of goods. At this early point in the county’s development, building materials, goods, and supplies were imported, and cotton, farm produce, and timber were exported, through the coastal village of Bayport. Bayport’s vital role in Hernando County’s economy led to its selection as the county seat in 1854. A post office was established here that same year. However,

Bayport's remote location, on the western margin of the county, was not easily accessible and failed as an administrative hub. With growing dissatisfaction, the Bayport post office was discontinued and services transferred to Brooksville (then Pierceville) in 1855 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:11). The following year the county seat was also moved there. By 1857, Pierceville had begun to grow, now having its own school located at the First Baptist Church (McKethan 1989). It was not until January 10, 1871, that the city of Pierceville was officially changed to Brooksville (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:11). The town was renamed for Preston Brooks, a South Carolina Congressman known for his heated debates over secession prior to the Civil War (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390).

The Third Seminole War (1855-1858)

The third Seminole War, like the Civil War that followed, ushered in a period of economic stagnation. In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, also known as the Billy Bowlegs War, began as a result of pressure placed on the 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). No forts were established or reestablished in the project area, as most of the fighting during the Third Seminole War took place to the south.

On May 14, 1856, a Seminole war party attacked the Hernando County home of Robert D. Bradley, a Captain in the Second Seminole War. The attack on the Bradley homestead was the last such attack east of the Mississippi River (McKethan 1989:32). Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself and \$2,500 for his lost cattle. Each warrior received \$5,000, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide

were added to the group. This made for a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

The Civil War and Aftermath

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

Immediately following the Civil War, the South underwent a period of reconstruction to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U. S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971:251). During Reconstruction, 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 the remainder of state lands from litigation, 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 then purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971). The Disston Purchase along with the end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the continued unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners desiring vacation homes in warmer climates (Shofner 1995:83).

Impact of the Railroads

Improvements in Florida's transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth. Six miles west of Brooksville, just north of the project corridor, the town of Wiscon was founded in 1882 by C. C. Peck. Wiscon, was named for the town's first settlers, most of who came from Wisconsin (Stanaback 1976:203). A post office was established here on August 4, 1884 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:90). In 1883, 500 acres were purchased by the father, uncle, and aunt of Ella Wilder Metcalf and Doctor McClure in and around Weeki Wachee Springs for \$5,000 (Stanaback 1976:203).

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

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

At this time the population of Hernando County was 7,173, an increase of 2,925 from just five years prior. 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 large size of the county continued to make access to and from Brooksville difficult. As a result, Pasco and Citrus Counties were carved from Hernando County in 1887. Following this reapportionment, Hernando County was reduced to one-third its original size (McKethan 1989: 44).

Early Industrial and Commercial Development

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, citrus, pecans, hickory nuts, tea, and coffee.

By 1885, Hernando County produced a variety of citrus products, including lemons, limes, citrons, and oranges. Among the major growers were John Bell, Fred Springstead, John J. Hale, Howell T. Lykes, and William S. Jennings (Stanaback 1976:273-4). Despite damages from the Big Freeze of 1894-95, citrus dominated agricultural productivity in the southern part of the Big Hammock area (Covington 1957:59; HDR Engineering 1987). With the groves in full production, some growers began experimenting with citrus grafts. John J. Hale, utilizing orange varieties, created the tangerine, thereby making Hernando County the home of the popular citrus fruit (McKethan 1989). He was also

instrumental in founding the Brooksville Citrus Growers Association in 1909. The association had its own modern packing plant, which was able to process oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines at a rate of 700,000 boxes a year (McKethan 1989; Stanaback 1976:276).

First developed in the 1870s and 1880s, commercial lumbering played a major role in the economy of the region as well. 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, 1900-10, large mills were established at Enville (present-day Masaryktown, south of the project corridor) and Centralia, north of Spring Hill and the project corridor. During the 1920s, several small sawmills continued to operate in Hernando County, as the Florida real estate boom created a need for lumber. “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 1976:183-184).

Limerock mining began in the Annuteliga Hammock area in 1913, with the construction of the region’s first rock crushing plant by John J. Bell at the Florida Rock Products Company site near Brooksville (HDR Engineering 1987:60; Stanaback 1976:188). The industry enjoyed tremendous growth during the mid to late 1920s, when the Florida land boom created a great demand for construction and road building materials. In 1925, the Camp Concrete Company opened its quarry east of Brooksville. The Florida Portland Cement Company purchased 1,000 acres in Annuteliga Hammock, and three more mining companies were established 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. Limerock mining continues today as a mainstay of Hernando County’s economy (Stanaback 1976:190, 193).

Cattle ranching in Hernando County may be traced to the Lykes family enterprises, beginning in the 1860s. The cattle business of Dr. Howell T. Lykes eventually passed to his eldest son Frederick, who, along with his brothers, founded Lykes Brothers Inc. in 1911. During the 1920s and 1930s, extensive acreages of improved pasture were planted for 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.

Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Developments

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

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

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

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

The first decades of 1900 saw exponential growth in the infrastructure and industry of Hernando County. The Gulf Coast railroad line, from Brooksville to Hudson, and the Brooksville to Tampa railroad line were completed, and two banks were established (McKethan 1989). Early communities in Hernando County, in the vicinity of the project area, included Hammock Hills, which appears on a May 1901 county map, and Ringgold, both located north of the project area (McKethan 1989). Hammock Hills was the site of a “for whites only” school in 1900. It was one of twenty-four schools in the county at the time. Little is documented about the former community of Ringgold. A post office was established here on May 19, 1909, and discontinued five years later (Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

The town of Wiscon experienced a rebirth as the post office was reestablished on February 15, 1902 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:90). Townspeople were seeking investors to help in the development and growth of the community. For a short time a turpentine plant was established in the area, until it closed in 1908, when the City of Brooksville and Wiscon Land Company purchased the land. In 1910, Mr. William Lazon of Wiscon Land Company induced developers from Tampa, describing Wiscon as having “economic opportunities” as it was “next to the Tampa Northern Railroads Tooke Lake Branch, which connected Centralia, a sawmill town [north of the project area] to Brooksville” (Stanaback 1976:208). Despite the real estate investments, Wiscon again went into decline, permanently discontinuing postal service on July 31, 1910 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:90).

The 1920s real estate boom and improved transportation, along with land investment speculation, led to growth and development in the area. Florida State Road 5 was Hernando County’s first highway, constructed in the 1920s. Linking Brooksville with Tampa, it is now known as U.S. 41. Land along these major highways became the most sought after for development, as they became major thoroughfares for tourists throughout the state. Tourist attractions or roadside attractions began to develop all over Florida, including Hernando County. The Florida tourist attraction generally met certain criteria including locating near a natural occurrence or landscape feature, along a major highway,

and containing an elaborate and creative entrance. Weeki Wachee Springs became an area for development speculation at this time. Since the turn of the century the spring had been a popular picnic area and swimming hole, so it was a natural choice for recreational development in the area. In 1925, the Wilder family sold Weeki Wachee Springs to J. M. Rogers of Brooksville, and L. L. Buchanan and Frank P. Bentley of Tampa for \$100,000. The new owners then formed the Glenarden Company with the intention of developing the spring and river all the way to the Gulf. A golf course and country club were also being planned for development of the area at the cost of \$50 million, along with hotels, tourism, and a hunting preserve. The Weeki Wachee area was to be a “recreational paradise” (Stanaback 1976:222).

The Great Depression years began early in Florida with the collapse of the real estate market in 1927. The economic collapse brought all plans for the development of Weeki Wachee to a halt (Stanaback 1976:230). 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 in Hernando County were constructed with funds provided by the WPA. A new county hospital, built mainly with WPA labor, opened for business in October 1936 (McKethan 1989:97).

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

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 State-wide markets, but the quarrying of limestone rock is the leading industry (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390).

The major introduction of the roadside attraction in Florida began before the Depression. Roadside attractions in Florida generally developed along the most traveled areas, which were U.S. 1 (Dixie Highway on the east coast), U.S. 27 (Orange Blossom Trail in central Florida), and U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail on the west coast), the latter of which bisects Brooksville. These three major highways contained over half of the roadside attractions in the state, and 92 percent of these were south of a line across the state extending from St. Augustine in the east to Brooksville in the west. U.S. 441, U.S. 301, and U.S. 19 also became heavily traveled routes which resulted in their tourist attraction popularity (Breslauer 2000:9, 16).

Among the local roadside attractions was the Lewis Plantation and Turpentine Still, located along U.S. 41 in Brooksville. It operated between 1936 and 1960 (Breslauer 2000:84). 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 Federal Writers' Project of the Works Project Administration described the Lewis Plantation in this way:

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 (Federal Writers' Project 1939:390-391).

1940s to the Present

The outbreak of World War II temporarily reduced student enrollment throughout Hernando County, resulting in the closure of some rural schools. In 1941, the Hammock Consolidated School was constructed to replace the rural schools at Hebron and Lake Stafford. After the war ended, the county's efforts centered on school consolidation allowing the school system to provide higher quality education, while limiting the number of school 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 to Brooksville 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.

World War II saw the end of the Great Depression. During the war, a pilot training airfield was established in 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 the state's economy by 1948, generating \$790 million. An estimated four million tourists came through Florida in that year alone. "Over 30 significant tourist attractions opened in Florida from 1946-1954" (Breslauer 2000:15).

In 1946, Newton Perry the founder and original instructor for the U.S. Navy frogman unit, "conceived the idea of staying under water and breathing through an air hose supplied with air by a compressor" (Weeki Wachee Springs Waterpark n.d.). Perry came to Weeki Wachee Springs in order to test and perfect his underwater breathing apparatus. There, due to the clarity of the water and beauty of the marine life and terrain, he developed the idea for an underwater show. With this idea in hand, Perry and three associates set out to develop Weeki Wachee Springs for this purpose. The previous

development plans were abandoned, because of the Depression and World War II. They formed the St. Petersburg Corporation and developed a plan to spend anywhere from \$100,000 to \$500,000 “for landscaping, erecting tourist cabins, and constructing some type of underwater viewing room” (Stanaback 1976:230). In 1946, they received a 25-year lease from the City of St. Petersburg, who had purchased the spring as an emergency water supply, as well as 526 acres surrounding the site. The St. Petersburg Corporation agreed to spend \$100,000 a year for three years in development of the area, and made plans to open during the summer of 1947 (Stanaback 1976:230). Construction began immediately on creating the first underwater theatre in the world, which consisted of “a tank with a small viewing window and a canvas cover” (Weeki Wachee Springs Waterpark n.d.).

On October 13, 1947, when Weeki Wachee Springs opened, there was no highway leading to the area. Only a “winding hard surfaced road with barely enough room for two cars to pass” existed (Weeki Wachee Springs Waterpark n.d.). There also was no electricity or telephone service in the community. The introduction of the tourist attraction induced these services, allowing the entire area surrounding the park to develop. Population growth generally followed along the modern highway routes. In 1949, two major thoroughfares, S.R. 50 and U.S. 98 were constructed (McKethan 1989:104). Road building in the late 1940s and 1950s resulted in the expansion of the mining industry, and a large increase in population, which doubled in 1950 from 1925, reaching 2.8 million (Breslauer 2000:15). Interstate 75, constructed in the mid-1960s, increased access and visibility, resulting in a real estate boom (Hernando Chamber of Commerce 2002). The community of Spring Hill, constructed by the Mackle Brothers in the mid-1960s, helped to make Hernando one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. By 1969, 500 homes and 14,000 home sites had been sold at Spring Hill (Stanaback 1976:235).

The major tourist attractions began to take a different course during the 1960s. The introduction of the interstate system, the opening of Disney World in Orlando in 1965, air travel, and the popularity of professional sports all led to the decline of the roadside

attraction in the state of Florida. Lewis Plantation and Turpentine Still closed in 1960. Although the parks were heading for decline, new tourist attractions continued to open until the early 1970s. Foxbower Wildlife, also known as the Wildlife Museum, opened in 1961 near Brooksville on U.S. 19, south of Weeki Wachee Springs. The tourist attraction was classified as a zoological park containing “the world’s largest collection of taxidermied animals” (Breslauer 2000:16). Created by Jacob S. Foxbower, the attraction was marked by a 22-foot pink concrete dinosaur at the entrance. Foxbower Wildlife featured a variety of different animals including birds, fish, and reptiles and over 1,000 dead animals. Eventually all of the living animals were sold so the attraction could focus strictly on taxidermy. The site remained open until 1980, when it was dismantled, leaving only the pink dinosaur as a reminder of the roadside attraction. One hundred thirty roadside attractions were developed in Florida from 1929 to 1971; however only thirty were still in operation at the end of 1998. With the recent closure of Cypress Gardens in April 2003, the roadside attractions are becoming a thing of the past. Weeki Wachee Springs has remained in operation despite the hardships. In order to keep “Weeki Wachee Springs” on the map, ABC, the owner at the time, managed to have the City of Weeki Wachee Springs incorporated. It still appears on street signs and is noted on maps today, and has contributed to its continued operation (Janus Research 1998:6).

In 1993, Hernando County had a population of 111,695 and ranked 28th among Florida’s counties. Ninety-three percent of the population resided in unincorporated areas (Purdum 1994:54). Hernando County is the second fastest growing county in Florida. Much of this growth is occurring in the retirement communities, such as Spring Hill. Limerock mining and stone production are Hernando County’s major industries. Cattle and pigs are the leading agricultural products with 20 percent of the county’s land devoted to agriculture (Purdum 1994:54). From 1970 to 2000, the population of Hernando County increased seven-fold, from roughly 17,000 to 131,000 (County of Hernando 2001).

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and interviews. In addition to the FMSF at the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Hernando Historical Museum Association, Inc., the Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office, and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). It should be noted that the FMSF information in this report was obtained, most recently, in April 2003. However, according to Dr. Marion Smith, administrator of the FMSF, input may be a few months behind receipt of reports and site files.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

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

A review of the FMSF indicated that 39 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) of the S.R. 50 project corridor (Table 5.1). Many of these sites were recorded during surveys conducted within the last 20 years. The majority of these sites are represented by variable density lithic and artifact scatters

characterized by small areal extent and low artifact densities. These are believed to represent limited activity, short term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics defines the site assemblages. In addition, a Weeden Island period mound is also located in the general area (8HE13). The mound, originally described as 20 m (65 ft) in diameter and 1 m (3 ft) in height, was partially excavated by the Hernando Historical Society Archaeological Club in the early 1970s (FMSF).

Numerous cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the S.R. 50 project. These include several projects performed by Robert Marsh in the late 1970s to early 1980s: the Brooksville 201 facilities (Marsh 1976); the Brooksville West water treatment and elevated storage tank site (Marsh 1977); the 465 and the 411 single family development tracts south of S.R. 50 (Marsh 1979); the Cone Quarry/McKethan Park tract (Marsh 1980); the Holland Springs tract (Marsh 1981a); and the Lykes property (Marsh 1981b). As a result of these investigations, a few small lithic and artifact scatter type sites were recorded.

Table 5.1. Archaeological Sites Located Within 3.2 km (2 mi) of the S.R. 50 Project.

Site # ++	Site Name	Twp	Rng	Sec	Site Type*	Culture**	Reference
8HE12	Weekiwachee Springs	23S	17E	2	MOUN	SAFE	Mitchem et al. 1985
8HE13	Horse Lake	22S	19E	29	MOUN	WE	FMSF
8HE31	Berkley 1	22S	17E	2	MIDD; SCAR	WE	Browning 1979
8HE32	Berkley 2	22S	17E	2	MIDD; SCAR	WE	Browning 1979
8HE45	no name	22S	17E	33	SCLI	INDE	Deming & Almy 1983a, 1983b
8HE56	Lykes 1	22S	17E	33	SCAR	WE	Deming & Almy 1983a
8HE57	Lykes 2	22S	17E	34	SCAR	WE	Deming & Almy 1983a
8HE58	Lykes 3	22S	17E	34	SCAR	WE	Deming & Almy 1983a
8HE59	Lykes 4	22S	17E	34	SCLI	INDE	Deming & Almy 1983a
8HE60	Lykes 5	23S	17E	3	SCLI	INDE	Deming & Almy 1983a
8HE236	Hilton Cedar	22S	20E	30	SCLI	UNKN	Ballo 1989
8HE237	Horselake Road	22S	19E	29	SCLI	UNKN	Ballo 1989
8HE238	Shopping Center	22S	19E	28	SING	UNKN	Ballo 1989
8HE239	Pumping Station Road	22S	19E	28	SCLI	UNKN	Ballo 1989

Site # ++	Site Name	Twp	Rng	Sec	Site Type*	Culture**	Reference
8HE240	Sardis Road	22S	19E	26	SCAR	UNKN	Ballo 1989
8HE241	Colorado	22S	19E	29, 30	SCAR; CAMP; SCLI	PALE; ARCE; ARCM; ARCL; SAFE	Ballo 1989; Estabrook 1992; Horvath et al. 1998
8HE270	Choacachatte Town	22S	19E	25	NOFR; TOWN	UNSP	FMSF
8HE271	East Brooksville	22S	19E	24	HABI; TOWN; NOFR	UNSP	FMSF
8HE272	Experimental Farm	22S	20E	30	BLDG; HABI; NOFR	SPAW	FMSF
8HE273	Fort Desoto	22S	19E	24	CAMP; FORT; NOFR	AMER	FMSF
8HE309	Military Landing	22S	17E	34	NOFR; WHAR	CIVL; 20 th	FMSF; Lammers et al. 1999
8HE324	Norman	22S	18E	22	TOWN	19 TH ; 20 TH	FMSF
8HE325	New Town	22S	19E	27	TOWN; VADE	19 TH	FMSF
8HE326	Pierceville	22S	19E	22	TOWN	19 TH	FMSF
8HE328	Spring Hill (Old)	22S	18E	24	TOWN	19 TH	FMSF
8HE329	Turpentine Still	22S	19E	32	MILL; TURP	19 TH ; 20 th	FMSF
8HE330	Wiscon	22S	18E	25	TOWN	19 TH ; 20 TH	FMSF
8HE335	Garrison	23S	19E	2	TOWN	19 TH	FMSF
8HE336	Hannibal	23S	19E	5	TOWN; VADE	19 TH ; 20 TH	FMSF
8HE337	Melendez	22S	19E	22	TOWN	19 TH	FMSF
8HE341	Parcel 102 Northwest	22S	20E	31	SCLI	PREA	Deming 1993
8HE342	Parcel 102 Northeast	22S	20E	31	SCLI	PREA	Deming 1993
8HE363	42-7	22S	18E	22	SCAR	20 th	Athens et al. 1994
8HE372	Twin Lakes	22S	19E	28	LAND	PREA; PREH	Deming 1994
8HE392	Weeki Wachee Wall	22S	17E	34	REFU; SCAR	PREC; 20 th	Lammers et al. 1999
8HE393	Winding Waters	22S	17E	34	CAMP; SCAR	PREC	Lammers et al. 1999
8HE418	Tank Target Site	22S	18E	23	HEAR; SCLI	OTHR; PREH	Stevens and Lorenzini 2001
8HE436	River Country	23S	17E	3	SCLI	ARC	FMSF
8HE457	Pond Holes	22S	17E	27	SCLI, SCNQ	PREA	FMSF
8HE463	Brooksville Cemetery Site	22S	19E	26	SCNQ	ARC; POPI	FMSF
<p>++ Bolded site numbers indicate sites within the S.R. 50 project.</p> <p>* MOUN=mound; MIDD=midden; SCLI=lithic scatter; SING=single artifact; SCAR=artifact scatter; NOFR=no field research; HABI=habitation site; BLDG=building; VADE=variable density artifact scatter; TURP=turpentine camp; REFU=refuse; HEAR=historic earthworks; SCNQ=lithic scatter, non-quarry</p> <p>** WE=Weeden Island; INDE=indeterminate; UNK=Unknown; PALE=Paleo-Indian; ARCE=Early Archaic; ARCM=Middle Archaic; ARCL=Late Archaic; SAFE=Safety Harbor; UNSP=Unspecified; SPAW=Spanish-American War; PREA=Prehistoric, no ceramics; PREH=prehistoric; PREC= prehistoric ceramic; ARC=Archaic</p>							

William Browning, an FDOT archaeologist, conducted an archaeological survey of U.S. 19 from the Pasco-Hernando county line to S.R. 50 in 1979. As a result, two Weeden Island period artifact scatters (8HE31 and 8HE32) were recorded (Browning 1979). In 1986, Browning also surveyed U.S. 19 between S.R. 50 and U.S. 98, resulting in the discovery of three lithic scatters (Browning and Wiedenfeld 1986). Browning later surveyed S.R. 50, between U.S. 19 and Colorado Street, in February 1988, as indicated in the State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) dated May 1988 (RS&H 1988). The SEIR stated that as a result of the background research and on site surveys, no historic structures, districts, or archaeological sites were identified.

In 1983, ACI conducted surveys of two proposed development tracts located west of the S.R. 50/US 19 intersection. The first, Oak Sound DRI, resulted in the recording of 15 archaeological sites, many of which are temporally indeterminate lithic scatters, such as 8HE45 (Deming and Almy 1983b). Several years later, a damage assessment report was completed for one of the archaeological sites, a burial mound (8HE55), located within the Oak Sound property (Almy 1994). Just east of Oak Sound, ACI also surveyed the Lykes property (aka River Pines DRI). As a result, two culturally indeterminate lithic scatters (8HE59 and 8HE60) and three Weeden Island period artifact scatters (8HE56, 8HE57, and 8HE58) were identified and recorded, and previously recorded site 8HE45 was updated (Deming and Almy 1983a).

In 1989, FDOT archaeologist George Ballo performed an archaeological survey of S.R. 50/50A from Colorado Street to U.S. 301. Several sites were discovered, including the NRHP-eligible Colorado Site (8HE241), and three other sites (8HE237, 8HE238, and 8HE239) located within the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project, and several others in the vicinity (Table 5.1). The Colorado Site (8HE241) was the focus of subsequent Phase II testing (Estabrook 1992) and Phase III mitigative excavation (Horvath et al. 1998).

Two surveys of the North Suncoast Expressway, which crosses S.R. 50, were conducted by Wharton (1990) and ACI (1995). As a result, Wharton recorded eight archaeological sites within Hernando County, including six lithic scatters and two multi-component historic and aboriginal artifact scatters (Wharton 1990). The subsequent work by ACI included a revisit to four of the previously recorded sites, as well as the recording of one new lithic scatter (ACI 1995).

In 1990, Ken Sutherland, of the Hernando County Planning Department, recorded several historic sites on the basis of archival research only. Therefore, the exact site locations have not been verified through field survey. These sites include ten towns (Choacachatee [8HE270], East Brooksville [8HE271], Norman [8HE324], New Town [8HE325], Pierceville [8HE326], Spring Hill (Old) [8HE328], Wiscon [8HE330], Garrison [8HE335], Hannibal [8HE336], and Melendez [8HE337]), a turpentine mill (8HE329), an experimental farm and homesite (8HE272), and a fort (Fort DeSoto [8HE273]).

Other local projects include archaeological surveys of proposed pond and wetland mitigation sites along S.R. 50 (Deming 1993, 1994), which resulted in the identification of a few small lithic scatter type sites (8HE341, 8HE342, and 8HE372). In addition, surveys within the Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area have resulted in the recording of a number of archaeological sites (e.g., 8HE309, 8HE392, and 8HE393), a few of which are proximate to the western limit of the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project (Lammers et al. 1999; Weisman and Newman 1994). R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates conducted the survey of the West Leg Mainline portion of the proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company's Phase III expansion project corridor, which crosses S.R. 50 about 6.5 km (4 mi) west of Weeki Wachee. Numerous archaeological sites and structures were recorded, only one of which (8HE363), a 20th century artifact scatter, was recorded proximate to the S.R. 50 project (Athens et al. 1994). In 1998, Janus Research conducted a Study Reevaluation along U.S. 19 from Toucan Trail to S.R. 50. At this time, 8HE31, a lithic scatter previously recorded by Browning, was found to be almost destroyed, as evidenced by the excavation of 43 shovel tests and the recovery of only two flakes from the surface.

More recently, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation of the Brooksville Turret Gunnery Range, located west of the S.R. 50 project. Two archaeological sites and an artifact occurrence were reported. Among these, the Tank Target Site (8HE418), a WWII training facility, was considered potentially significant (Parsons Engineering Science 2001). A portion of the Tampa Northern Railroad bed (8HE427) also was recorded. Archaeological survey of the Gregg Mine Extension property, located approximately one mile north of S.R. 50, directly east and west of C.R. 491, resulted in the identification of one previously recorded site (8HE38) and the discovery of 11 new sites (8HE479-489) (ACI 2002). Finally, in 2003 ACI surveyed the Cobb Road (CR 485)/US 98 PD&E Study project, which begins at S.R. 50 (ACI 2003). No archaeological sites were discovered proximate to S.R. 50.

Several local sites were recorded independently; that is, not part of a survey project. These sites include the Weekiwachee Springs Site (8HE12), recorded in 1969 and test excavated by Robert Allen of the University of Florida (Mitchem et al. 1985). This site was originally recorded as a burial mound. However, more recently, Ryan Wheeler documented the presence of at least three canoes within the spring run (FMSF). Three lithic scatters (8HE436, 8HE463, and 8HE457) were recorded by Brenda Swann with the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.

In general, these and other previous surveys and investigations illustrate that above all other factors, proximity to a source of fresh water, including lakes, ponds, wet prairies, marshes and sinks, is a key to prehistoric 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 1312 feet (400 meters) 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 33 ft (10 m) of a fresh water source, and 95% are within 1509 ft (460 m) (Horvath 1986:105, 137). Lithic scatter type-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 544 ft (166 m). 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).

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project corridor and proposed pond areas, as well as their likely environmental settings, was generated. It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. In applying these known site location predictive factors and historical information to the project area, locations along the project corridor considered to have the potential for prehistoric and historic period site occurrence were identified. Specifically, the better drained, elevated hill slopes proximate to fresh water sources were considered to have the potential for lithic or artifact scatter type-sites. Overall, given the relative scarcity of potable water sources proximate to the S.R. 50 project APE, a low to moderate probability for the occurrence of unrecorded archaeological sites was anticipated for the right-of-way area between U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) and Colorado Street. The project corridor located between Colorado Street and the east S.R. 50/50A intersection was not archaeologically surveyed since it was previously surveyed (Ballo 1989). Approximately half of the proposed pond sites were considered to have a high or moderate site location potential (Appendix C). Proposed ponds J and K are adjacent to 8HE241 (Subareas C and D, respectively) (Ballo 1989).

In addition to prehistoric (precontact) archaeological sites, the potential for yet unrecorded historic period archaeological sites was assessed, on the basis of historical documents and literature. These data indicated the potential for evidence of Anglo-

American homestead activity, Second Seminole War period military activity, and occupation by the Chocochatti Seminole (1767-1836). Work camps and cultural materials associated with the early timber, naval stores, and limerock mining industries also were considered possible.

5.1.2 Historical Considerations

A check of the FMSF indicated that one previously recorded historic property, the Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theatre (8HE391) is located within the project corridor, west of the U.S. 19/S.R. 50 intersection. A Request for Determination of Eligibility (DOE) was prepared in 1998 (Appendix B) but it was not considered NRHP-eligible (SHPO concurrence letter dated December 22, 1998 in Appendix B). A review of the USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954; Brooksville, Fla. 1954 (PR 1988); and Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954 (PR 1988) quadrangle maps revealed the potential for approximately 16 historic buildings within or adjacent to the project APE.

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial windshield survey of the S.R. 50 project area. Field survey efforts were focused on all areas identified in the background research as having a high or moderate probability for prehistoric and historic period site occurrence, including proposed pond areas. Those localities deemed to have a low site potential were archaeologically sampled. Following ground surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing was carried out to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits.

Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals in the high and moderate probability zones. Additional shovel tests also were dug at 328 ft (100 m) intervals within a sample of the low probability zone, as well as judgmentally around productive shovel tests in order to determine site dimensions. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 1.6 ft (0.5 m) in diameter by at

least 3.3 ft (1 m) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 0.25 in (6.4 mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historic resources field survey consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance of the area to determine the location of all buildings and other structures (i.e., bridges and culverts) believed to have been built prior to 1953, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic structure was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the Florida State Archives, Hernando County Property Appraiser's Office and the Hernando County Historical Museum were examined, and residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A reconnaissance of the project area vicinity also was conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic districts existed within or adjacent to the project study corridor and proposed pond sites.

5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All the cultural materials recovered as the result of field survey were lithic artifacts. These were initially cleansed, then divided into tools and debitage on the basis of gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage. Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, preforms) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-

decortication, and shatter) on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). Artifacts and associated project-related records are being stored at the ACI office in Sarasota pending transfer to the FDOT, or a designated curatorial facility.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

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

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Background research indicated that five previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE237, 8HE238, 8HE239, 8HE241, and 8HE270) are located within the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project APE between U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) and the east S.R.50/50A intersection. The discussion of these known resources is based solely upon the previous archaeological investigations; no fieldwork was conducted within those sites as part of this study. Twelve areas along the S.R. 50 roadway to the west of Colorado Street were subject to archaeological investigations. A total of 122 shovel tests were excavated, resulting in the discovery of two new archaeological sites (8HE490 and 8HE491), the expansion of the Colorado Site (8HE241A) boundaries, and the identification of two archaeological occurrences (AO).

Also conducted as part of this effort was a survey of proposed pond sites. Of the total 15 proposed ponds (Figures 1.2-1.4), nine, which were considered to have a high or moderate site location potential (Table 6.1), were the focus of ground surface reconnaissance and systematic subsurface testing. A total of 89 shovel tests were excavated, mostly at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals, within the nine proposed pond areas. As a result, one new archaeological site (8HE365) was discovered within proposed Pond A, and two AOs were identified in proposed Pond I-South (AO #2) and Pond J (AO #4). The latter is probably associated with previously recorded site 8HE241C.

The following discussion of previously and newly recorded archaeological sites and AOs located within the project APE, including the roadway and proposed pond areas, is organized from west to east. Copies of the original and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A, and site locations are illustrated in Figures 6.1-6.4.

Table 6.1. Summary of Survey Results for Proposed Pond Sites.

POND SITE	ARCHAEO. POTENTIAL	NO. STs	RESULTS/COMMENTS
A	High	12	Newly identified site 8HE365/Not potentially NRHP-eligible
B	Moderate	6	Negative
C	High	10	Negative
D	Low	0	Not surveyed
E-North	Low	0	Not surveyed
E-South	High	8	Negative
F-North	Low	0	Not surveyed
F-South	Low	0	Not surveyed
G/H	Low	0	Not surveyed
I-North	Moderate	7	Negative
I-South	Moderate	14	One waste flake (AO #2)
J	High	14	One waste flake (AO #4)/Adjacent to NRHP-eligible 8HE241C
K	High	12	Negative/Adjacent to NRHP-eligible 8HE241D
L	Moderate	6	Negative
NE of Cobb Rd.	Low	0	Not surveyed

8HE490: The U.S. 19/S.R. 50 Intersection Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in Township 23 South, Range 17 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988). It occupies relatively level land at the northwest and northeast corners of the U.S. 19 and S.R. 50 intersection (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.1). The local soil is Paola fine sand, an excessively drained type, which supports a native vegetation of sand pine, scrub live oak, and scattered turkey and blue jack oaks (Hyde et al. 1977). The Weeki Wachee River is located approximately 100 m (328 ft) south of the site. 8HE490 has been disturbed by roadway construction, as well as through the installation of utilities.

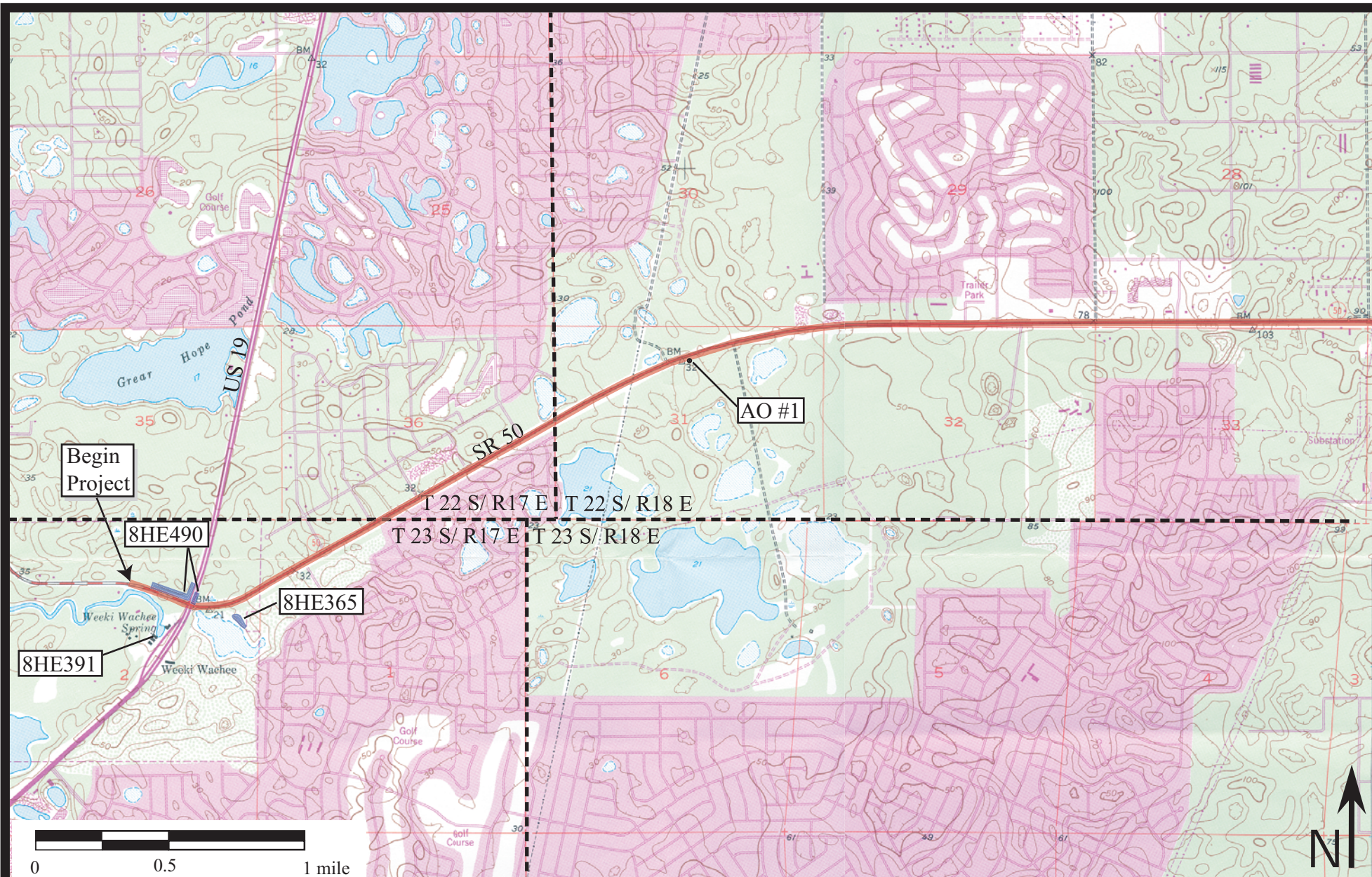


Figure 6.1. Location of Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites 8HE490 and 8HE365, AO #1, and Previously Recorded Historic Structure 8HE391 (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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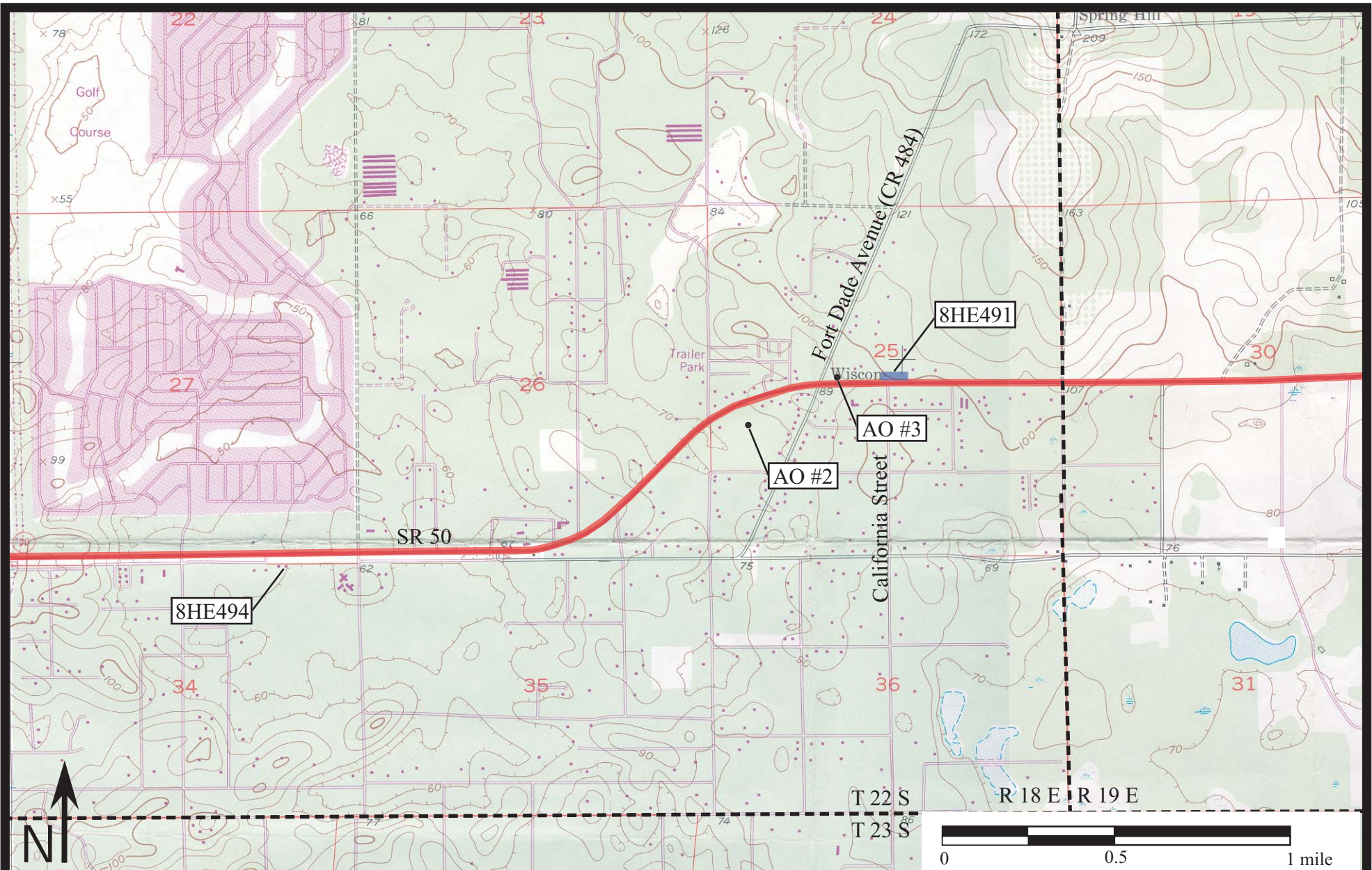
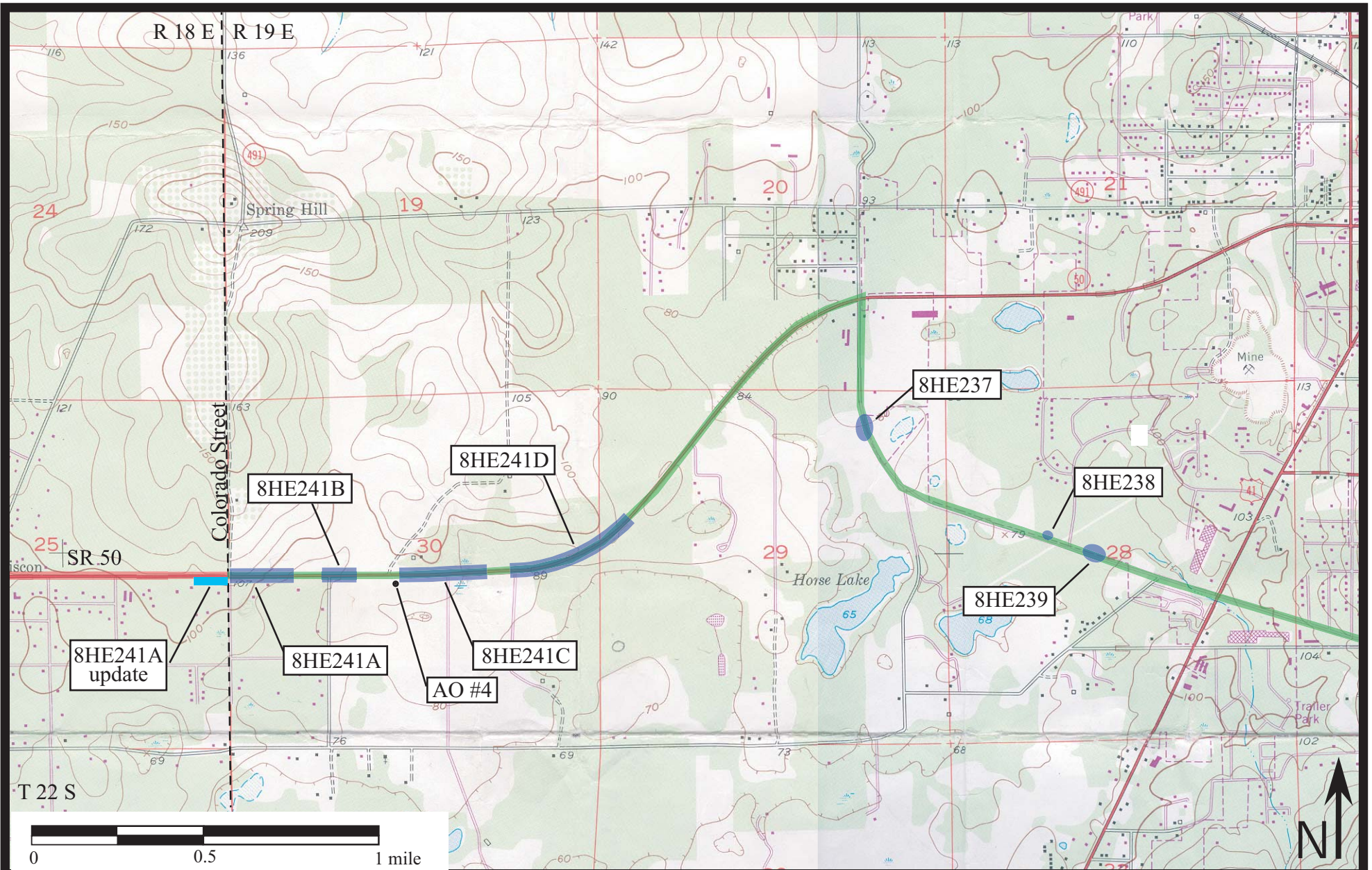


Figure 6.2. Location of Newly Recorded Archaeological Site 8HE491, AO #2 and AO #3, and Newly Recorded Historic Structure 8HE494 (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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6.3. Location of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites 8HE241 (A-D), 8HE237, 8HE238, 8HE239, and West Extension of 8HE241A (update), and AO #4 (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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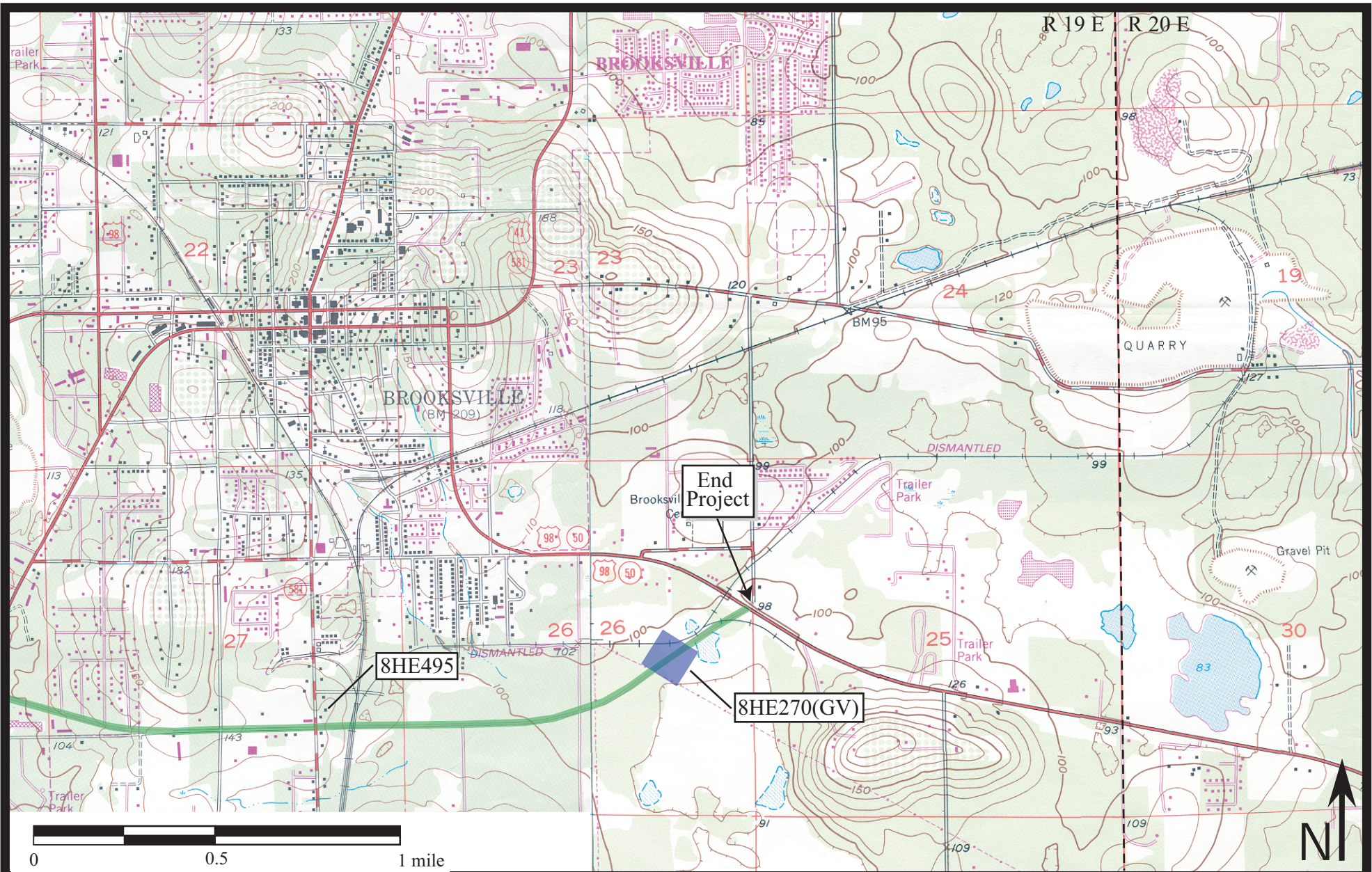


Figure 6.4. Location of Previously Recorded Archaeological Site 8HE270 and Newly Recorded Historic Structure 8HE495 (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

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Photo 6.1. Looking North Along East Side of U.S. 19, Due North of S.R. 50, in the Area of 8HE490.

8HE490 was discovered through a combination of systematic and judgmental subsurface testing within the existing right-of-way. Of the 15 shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.5), four yielded lithic artifacts between 40-90 cm (16-35 in) below surface. No surface cultural materials were observed. The general stratigraphy consists of an upper 30 cm (12 in) of very light gray to white sand underlain by 70 cm (28 in) of pale tan to light orange sand. The artifact assemblage includes seven pieces of lithic debitage and one tool. The latter is an expedient flake tool manufactured from a medium sized, non-heat-treated chert non-decortication flake. It has a 60° edge angle, which is most suitable for scraping activities. There is no crushing and the margin has been somewhat rounded, suggesting that the tool was used on relatively soft materials. The debitage assemblage consists entirely of chert non-decortication flakes, four of which were thermally altered. There are four medium (1-2 cm / .4-.8 in), two large (2-3 cm / .8-1.2 in), and one extra large (3-4 cm / 1.2-1.6 in) flakes.

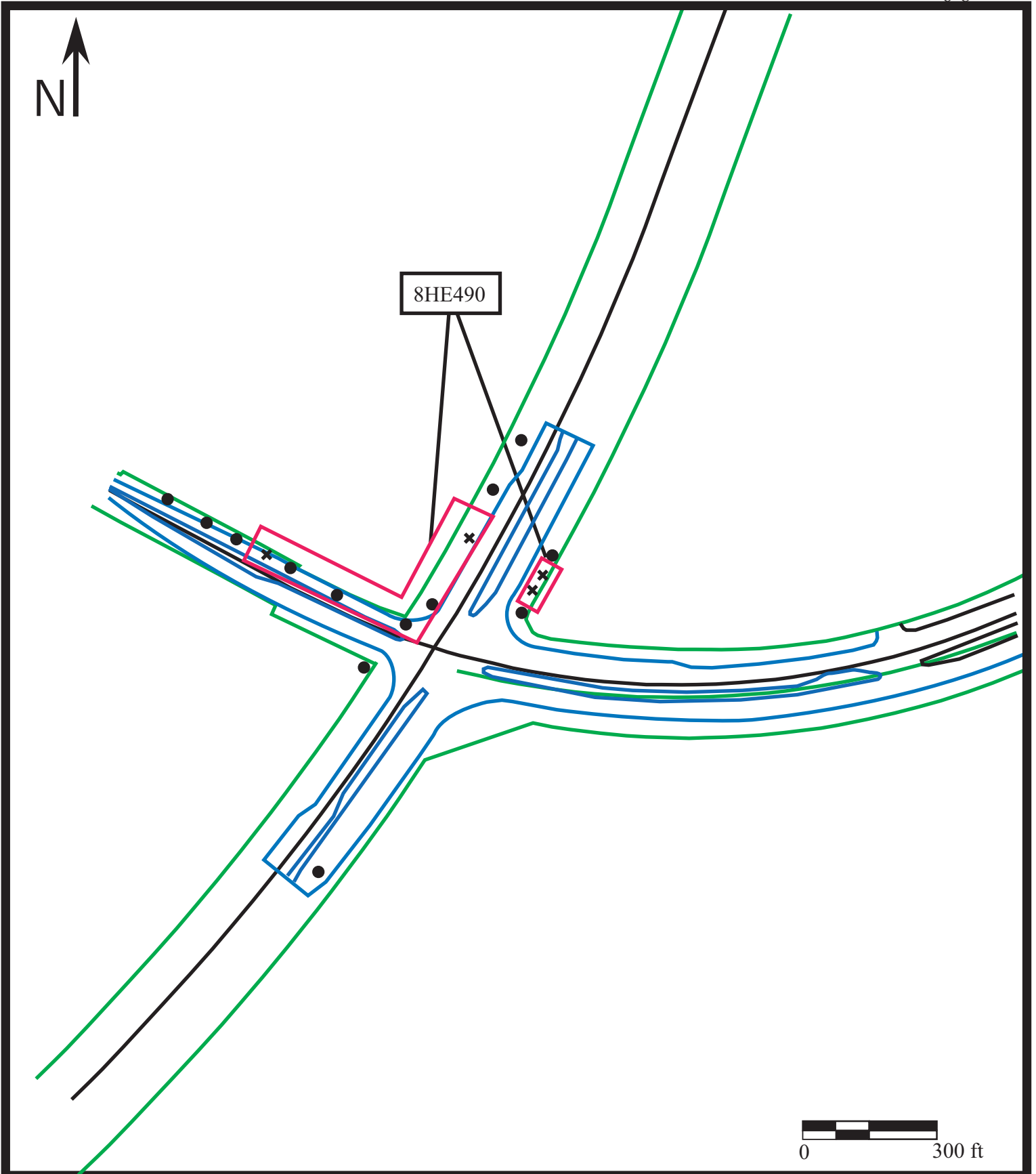


Figure 6.5. Location of Shovel Tests and Approximate Boundaries of Newly Recorded Archaeological Site 8HE490 (indicated in red). (✕) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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This lithic scatter is considered to represent a short-term encampment established to utilize the locally available resources, perhaps those associated with the nearby Weeki Wachee Spring. 8HE490 is estimated to measure approximately 200 m (656 ft) northeast/southwest by 25 m (82 ft) northwest/southeast, as contained within the existing right-of-way. The site boundaries, however, may extend outside of the project APE. Given the small size of the artifact assemblage, and absence of patterned tool forms, this site most likely was occupied for a short period. The limited flake debris recovered is indicative of the middle to late stages of lithic reduction, and may represent the reduction of blanks into tools or the maintenance of previously completed tool forms. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were found, and thus, the period of site occupation is unknown.

The U.S. 19/S.R. 50 Intersection Site has provided data relative to settlement pattern studies in the region. However, given the paucity of cultural materials, lack of diagnostic artifact types, absence of subsurface features, and the degree of site disturbance, the research potential for 8HE490 is low. Hence, the site, as contained within the project APE, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HE365: The Pond A Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in Township 23 South, Range 17 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.1). The general site area is gently sloping, with an elevation of approximately 9 m (30 ft) above mean sea level. The local soil is Paola fine sand, 0-8% slopes, an excessively drained type which supports a native vegetation of sand pine, scrub live oak, and scattered turkey and blue jack oaks (Hyde et al. 1977). Weeki Wachee Spring is located approximately 500 m (1640 ft) to the southwest of the site.

8HE365 initially was discovered as the result of surface examination, which yielded a total of 14 pieces of lithic debitage and one expedient flake tool. The general area where surface cultural materials were found is illustrated in Photo 6.2. The debitage assemblage includes 10 chert non-decortication flakes, two coral secondary decortication flakes, and

two coral non-decortication flakes. None of the debitage was thermally altered. There are two small (less than 1 cm/.4 in), seven medium (1-2 cm / .4-.8 in), three large (2-3 cm / .8-1.2 in), and one extra-extra large (4-5 cm / 1.6-2.0 in) flakes. The single tool form is a retouched coral flake that exhibits minor flake removals at the tip, and edge damage along one lateral margin. Following ground surface inspection, a total of 12 shovel tests were excavated (11 at 25 m (82 ft) intervals and 1 at a 12.5 m (41 ft) interval) throughout the proposed pond area (Figure 6.6). As a result, one shovel test produced three chert non-decortication waste flakes. These artifacts were found between 70-90 cm (28-36 in) below surface in a matrix of mixed white and brown sand. The single productive shovel test is located approximately 105 m (344 ft) distant from the area of surface artifacts.



Photo 6.2. Looking Southeast at Proposed Pond A in Vicinity of Surface Lithic Scatter.

This lithic scatter, similar to 8HE490, is considered to represent a short-term encampment established to utilize the locally available resources. 8HE365 is substan-

tially disturbed, and the original site dimensions are difficult to estimate. The mixed nature of the soils, and proximity to a created pond, suggest that the original site area was impacted by construction of the pond located due south of proposed Pond A. Based upon the surface finds and the results of subsurface testing, this site covers a linear distance of about 105 m (344 ft). Given the small and non-diagnostic nature of the artifact assemblage, the period of site use/occupation is unknown. 8HE365 most likely was occupied for a short period. The limited flake debris recovered is indicative of the middle to late stages of lithic reduction, and may represent the reduction of blanks into tools or the maintenance of previously completed tool forms.

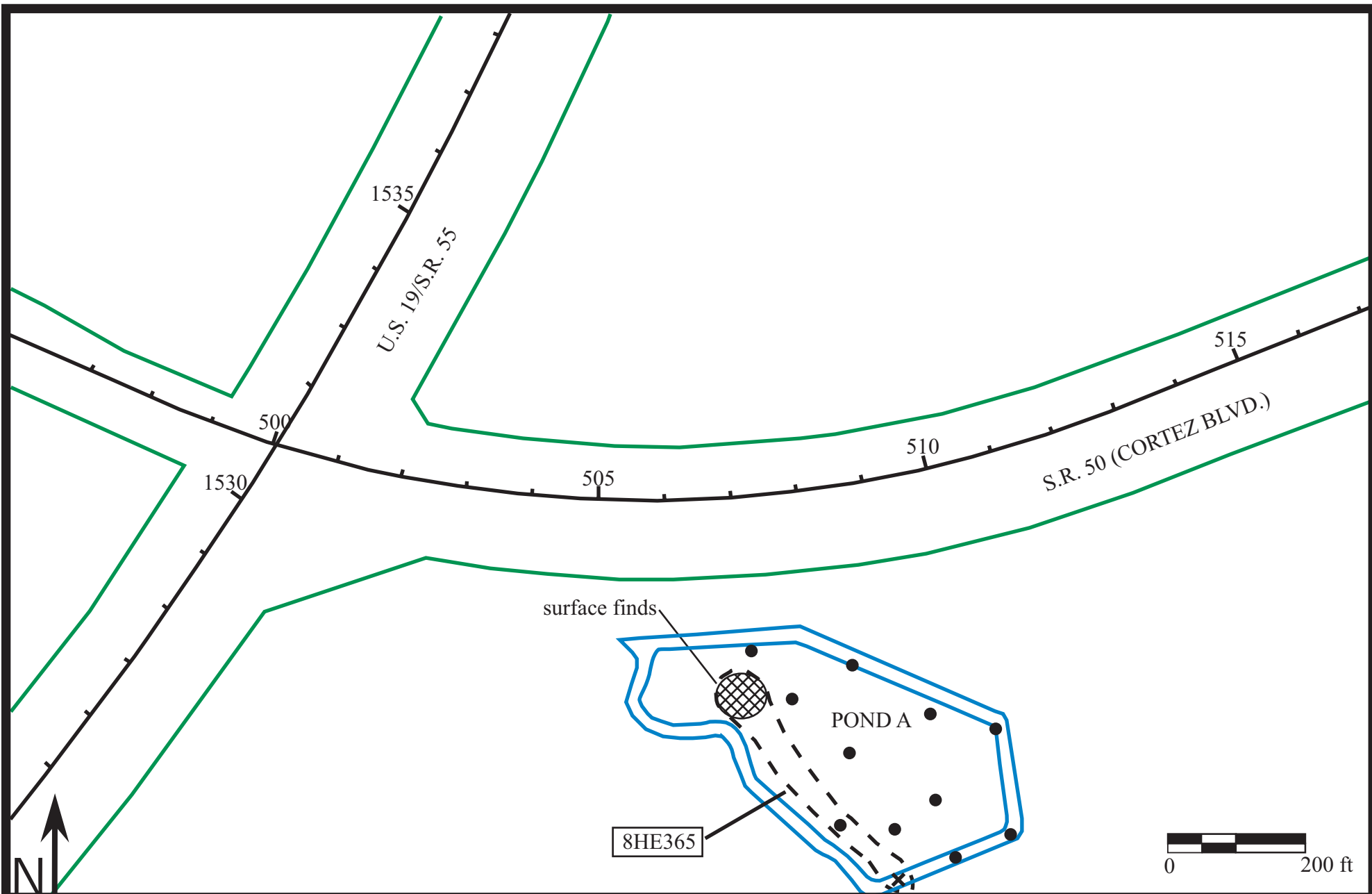


Figure 6.6. Location of Shovel Tests and Approximate Boundary of Newly Recorded Archaeological Site 8HE365 Within Proposed Pond A. (X) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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The Pond A Site has provided data relative to settlement pattern studies in the region. However, given the paucity of cultural materials, lack of diagnostic artifact types, absence of subsurface features, and the degree of site disturbance, the research potential for 8HE365 is low. Hence, the site, as contained within the project APE, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AO #1: AO # 1 is located on a low ridge in the northeast quarter of Section 31 (irregular) in Township 22 South, Range 18 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.1). The local soil type is Candler fine sand, an excessively drained soil of the uplands. Natural vegetation consists of bluejack, post, and turkey oaks with a scattering of longleaf and slash pine (Hyde et al. 1977). This AO was discovered during systematic subsurface testing within the existing right-of-way on the south side of S.R. 50. Of the six shovel tests excavated, one produced a single medium-sized, non-thermally altered chert non-decortication flake. It was found at 90 cm (35 in) below surface. The artifact is not temporally diagnostic, and is not considered significant.

AO #2: AO # 2 is located within proposed Pond I-South in the southwest quarter of Section 25 in Township 22 South, Range 18 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.2). The local soil type is Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, an excessively drained soil of the uplands. Natural vegetation consists of bluejack, post, and turkey oaks with a scattering of longleaf and slash pine (Hyde et al. 1977). This AO was discovered during systematic subsurface testing within the proposed pond area. Of the 14 shovel tests excavated at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals within and adjacent to the proposed pond (Figure 6.7), one shovel test near the western margin produced a single, large-sized, thermally altered chert non-decortication flake. It was recovered from 80 cm (32 in) below surface in a matrix of orangish tan sand. The artifact is not temporally diagnostic, and is not considered significant.

AO #3: AO # 3 is located on level land approximately 75 m (260 ft) east of Fort Dade Avenue, on the north side of S.R. 50, and in the southwest quarter of Section 25,

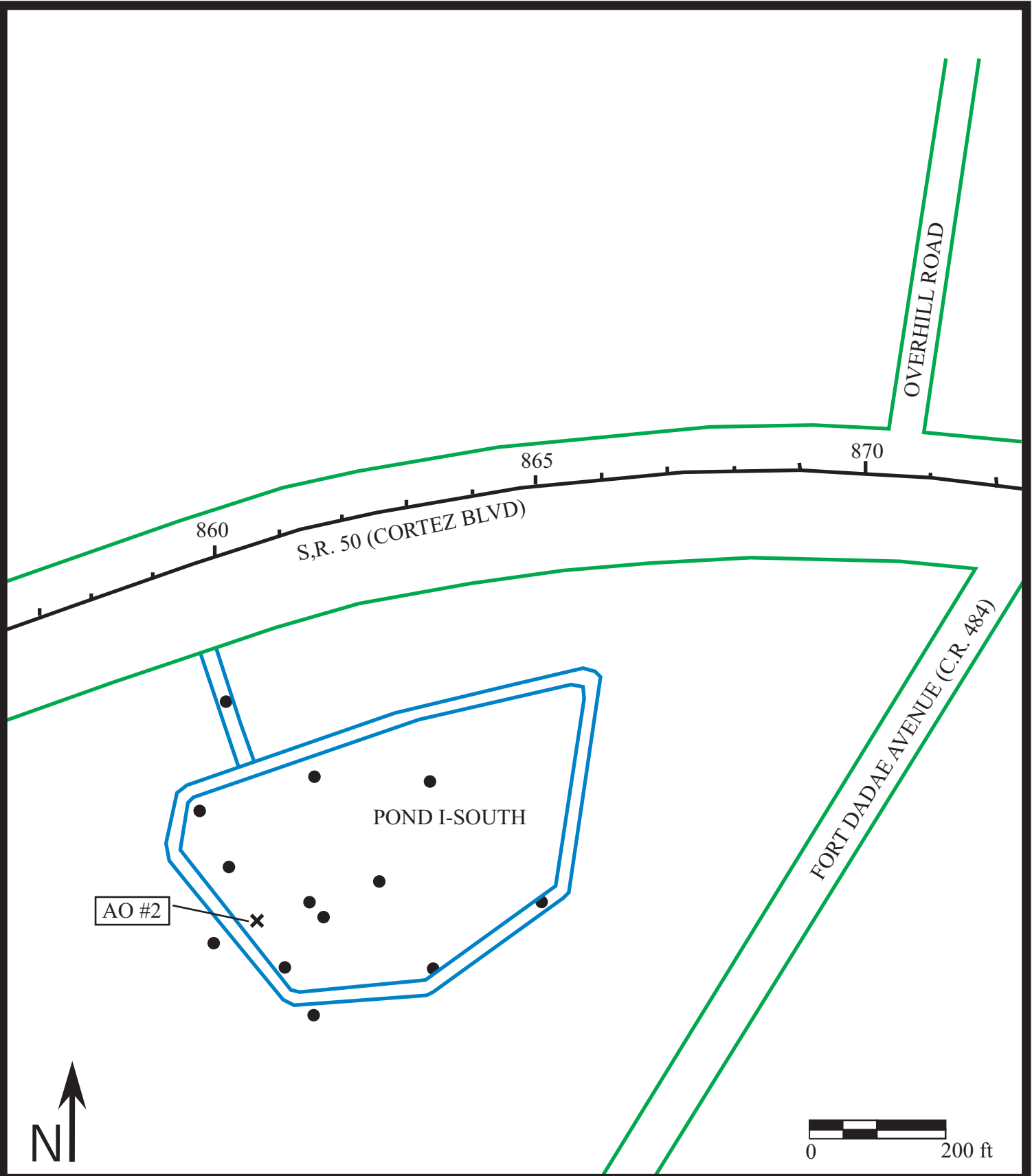


Figure 6.7. Location of Shovel Tests and AO #2 Within Proposed Pond I-South. (x) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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Township 22 South, Range 18 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.2). The local soil type is Candler fine sand, which supports a natural vegetation of bluejack, post, and turkey oaks, with a scattering of longleaf and slash pine (Hyde et al. 1977). This AO was discovered during systematic testing within the existing right-of-way. Of the five shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.8), one produced a single small-sized, non-thermally altered chert non-decortication flake. It was recovered from a depth of 90-100 cm (35-39 in) below surface. This artifact is not temporally diagnostic, and is not considered significant.

8HE491: The California Site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 22 South, Range 18 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.2). It is situated on a wooded hill on the north side of S.R. 50, to the north and east of the California Street/S.R. 50 intersection (Photo 6.3). The local soil type is excessively drained Candler fine sand, which supports a natural vegetation of bluejack, post, and turkey oaks, with a scattering of longleaf and slash pine (Hyde et al. 1977). There are no permanent sources of water in the vicinity, although the soil survey depicts a “wet spot” approximately 600 m (2000 ft) southeast of the site. The site area has been disturbed through road construction and maintenance, as well as the construction and demolition of several residential units.



Photo 6.3. Looking East Along the North Side of S.R. 50 in the Area of 8HE491.

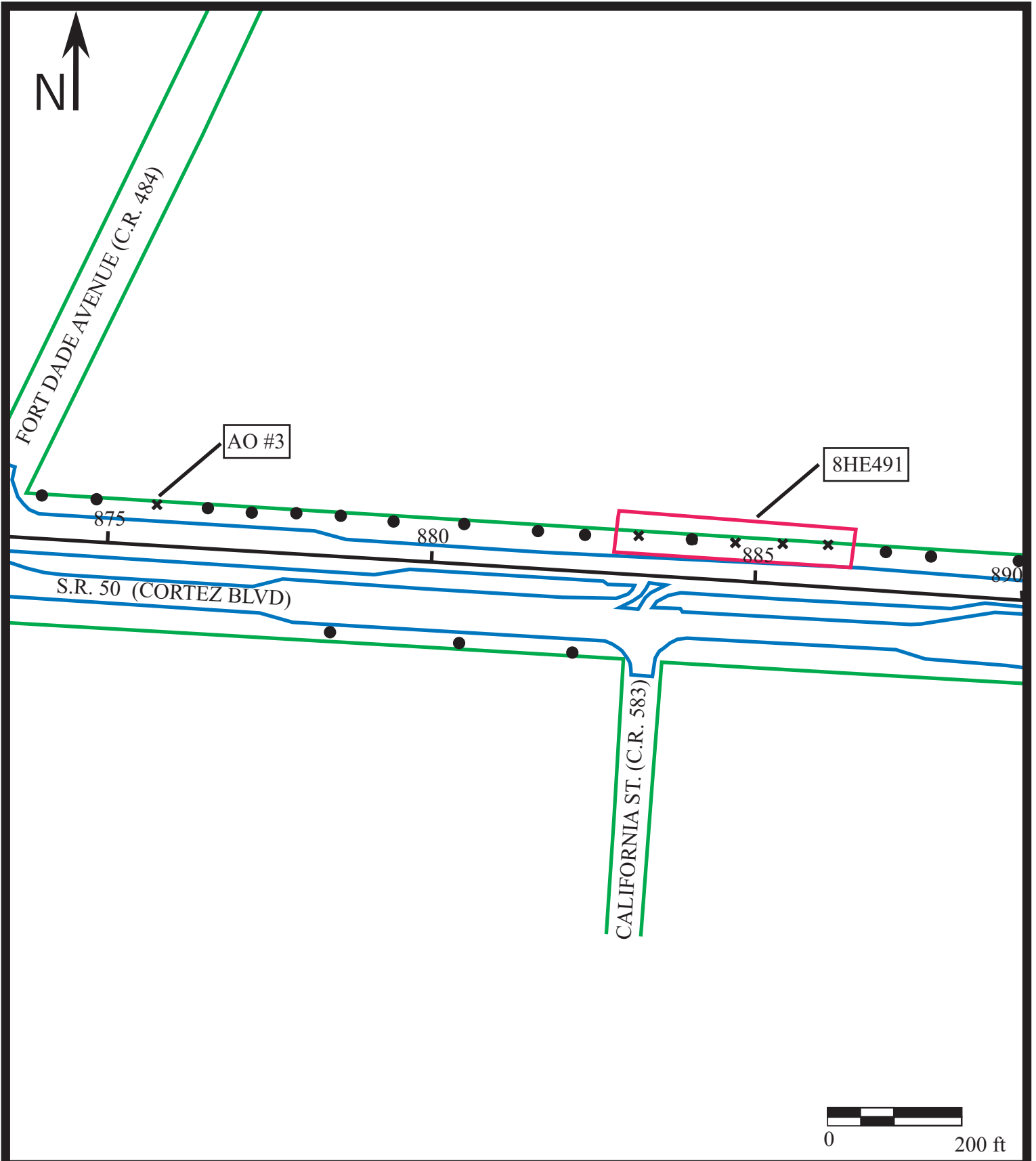


Figure 6.8. Location of Shovel Tests, Approximate Boundary of Archaeological Site 8HE491 (indicated in red), and AO #3. (X) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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8HE491 was discovered during systematic subsurface testing. Of the 11 tests excavated (Figure 6.8), four produced lithic debris from the surface to a depth of 120 cm (47 in). The site stratigraphy consists of an upper 20 cm (8 in) of grayish brown sand underlain by 100 cm (39 in) of tan sand. The artifact assemblage recovered includes nine chert non-decortication flakes, of which three were thermally altered. In terms of size, there are two small, five medium, one large, and one extra large flake. This limited assemblage is most likely indicative of the later stages of tool manufacture and/or maintenance.

8HE491 is estimated to measure approximately 100 m (328 ft) east/west by 25 m (82 ft) north/south, as contained within the existing right-of-way. The boundaries, however, may extend outside of the project APE. This lithic scatter is considered to represent a short-term encampment established to made expedient use of locally available resources. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site use is indeterminate. The California Site has provided useful data relative to settlement pattern studies in the region. However, given the paucity of cultural materials, lack of diagnostic artifact types, absence of subsurface features, and the previous site disturbance, the research potential of 8HE491 is low. Hence, the site, as contained within the project APE, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HE241: The Colorado Site, originally discovered by FDOT archaeologist George Ballo in 1989 during the survey of the S.R. 50/50A project corridor, is located primarily in Section 30 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East. Portions of this large site extend eastward into Section 29 and westward into Section 25, Range 18 East, in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Brooksville, Fla., 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.3). The site area extends a linear distance of approximately 2 km (6500 ft) on both the north and south sides of S.R. 50. Ballo's survey involved an extensive surface examination within the 91 m (300 ft) wide project impact zone, plus the excavation of 29 shovel tests and 40 posthole tests (Ballo 1989:46). Based on a consideration of "physiographic and hydrologic features, as well as the recovered artifact type, density, and distribution," he divided 8HE241 into four subareas which he labeled A, B, C and D, moving from west to east (Figure 1.4).

Area A, largely coterminous with a ridge situated due east of Colorado Street, was estimated to measure 303 m (1000 ft) east/west by at least 91 m (300 ft) north/south, as contained within the project impact zone. Within this zone, an area of artifact concentration measuring 76 m (250 ft) east/west was discerned. Ballo excavated a total of eight shovel tests and 40 posthole tests. Of these, six of the shovel tests and 28 posthole tests produced lithic debitage, mostly small and medium sized chert non-decortication flakes. These artifacts were recovered from 0-120 cm (0-47 in) below surface (cmbs), with most concentrated between 60-120 cmbs (24-47 in). Ballo concluded that the artifact assemblage recovered was indicative of late stage biface production. An increased quantity of charcoal found in two tests “may reflect the presence of campfires or hearths” (Ballo 1989:52).

Area B, occupying a knoll overlooking two ponded depressions in the general vicinity of the Dublin Road/S.R. 50 intersection, was estimated to measure 121 m (400 ft) east/west by 91 m (300 ft) north/south. Of the total seven shovel tests excavated, the three dug on the north side of S.R. 50 yielded three pieces of debitage and one Sand-tempered Plain pottery sherd. These artifacts were recovered from 0-60 cmbs (0-24 in). The lithic assemblage was probably indicative of middle to late stage stone reduction activity (Ballo 1989:54). The pottery, found at none of the other three site subareas, provided the only evidence for a post-Archaic occupation.

Area C, situated along a section of low ridge adjacent to ponds, a sinkhole, and an intermittent stream, begins about 1.0 km (0.6 mi) east of Colorado Street. It was estimated to measure 303 m (1000 ft) east/west by 91 m (300 ft) north/south. The six shovel tests excavated produced a total of 42 pieces of debitage, two modified flakes, one graver, and one tool blank. These were recovered from 0-85 cmbs (0-34 in), with most found between 50 and 80 cmbs (20-32 in). Ballo concluded that the debitage was indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture. In addition, the higher amounts of charcoal in one test, he noted, may reflect the presence of campfires or hearths (Ballo 1989:58).

Area D, which extends 454 m (1500 ft) east/west by 91 m (300 ft) north/south, occupies portions of two ridges and the saddle between them. Of the eight shovel tests excavated by Ballo, four produced a total 16 pieces of lithic debitage from 20-70 cmbs (8-28 in). Noteworthy was the recovery of three coral flakes, representing the only coral found by Ballo at the Colorado Site. He also reported the presence of limestone boulders containing chert and small chert cobbles occurring throughout the area. Thus, Area D was concluded to be the possible site of aboriginal quarrying or raw material acquisition.

On the basis of these findings, Ballo (1989:61, 63) concluded that 8HE241 was a significant archaeological site, and potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Subsequently, the Colorado Site was determined NRHP-eligible by the Florida SHPO. In 1990, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed between the FHWA, FDOT, and SHPO which stipulated that archaeological excavation and data recovery sufficient to permit mitigation of adverse effects to the site be conducted.

In January 1992, Janus Research conducted systematic archaeological testing (Phase II) within the existing 30 m (100 ft) right-of-way (Estabrook 1992). This work supported Ballo's division of the site into four subareas. Area A yielded debitage indicative of stone tool manufacture, as well as one Archaic Stemmed preform suggesting a Middle Archaic (5000 to 3000 B.C.) date of occupation. Only a small number of waste flakes were found in Area B. Testing in Area C revealed evidence of possible Early Archaic, Weeden Island-related, and historic occupations. The temporal determinations were based on the recovery of a broken uniface, an eroded St. Johns Check-Stamped sherd, and a glass stoppered bottleneck fragment, respectively. An "extensive though ill-defined series of positive test pits" in Area D indicated two small ridgetop artifact concentrations of questionable contextual integrity (Estabrook 1992:3). In conclusion, no further work within the existing right-of-way was recommended; SHPO concurred with this assessment (Walker 1992).

In 1995, ACI conducted systematic shovel testing within the 91 m (300 ft) expanded right-of-way, as previously surveyed by Ballo, in addition to two proposed off site

stormwater management areas (Floodplain Compensation Area 102-C and Pond 3) which had not been the focus of prior archaeological investigation (Horvath et al. 1998). The purpose of this effort was to isolate areas within the larger site universe suitable for unit excavation as stipulated by the 1990 MOA. A total of 196 shovel tests was excavated, of which 110 were dug in Area A (including the Floodplain Compensation Area); 20 in Area B; 38 in Area C; six in Area D; and 22 in the Pond 3 area lying south of S.R. 50 between Areas C and D. Most noteworthy were the results of testing in the Pond 3 area, which evidence for early stage lithic reduction activities, found in no other portion of the Colorado Site.

Phase III mitigative excavations were conducted within Areas A, C, and the proposed Pond 3 area to mitigate the adverse effect of the anticipated construction activities (Horvath et al. 1998). There were three 2 m x 2 m (6.6 ft x 6.6 ft) units excavated in Area A. This portion of the site is considered a lithic workshop dating from the Early to Middle Archaic period, with a possible post-Archaic component. The site's primary function appeared to be the manufacture of chipped stone tools from previously prepared blanks. The tools recovered also suggest that hunting, butchering, and meat-processing activities were also taking place.

Area C was tested with the excavation of two 2 m by 2 m (6.6 ft x 6.6 ft) and five 1 m by 2 m (3.3 ft x 6.6 ft) units. This portion of the site dates from the Early Archaic through Safety Harbor periods based on the recovery of a uniface, a Tampa projectile point, the high occurrence of thermal alteration, and a variety of ceramic types (Horvath et al. 1998). The lithic debitage assemblage indicates the early to middle stages of lithic tool manufacture. Cooking and storage activities were indicated by the recovery of the ceramics.

The Pond 3 area was subject to extensive archaeological testing consisting of the initial shovel testing, the excavation of eight 1 m by 2 m (3.3 ft x 6.6 ft) units, three 2 m by 2 m (6.6 ft x 6.6 ft) units, 55 m² (592 ft²) of trenches, and a 220 m² (2376 ft²) block excavation (Horvath et al. 1998). This portion of the site dates from the Paleo-Indian and

Middle to Late Archaic periods based on the recovery of Suwannee/Simpson preforms, unifacial tools, and Florida Archaic Stemmed points. ACI concluded that the mitigative excavations were sufficient to mitigate the adverse effects of the project, and that no further archaeological investigations were deemed necessary.

Consistent with the project scope of work, no archaeological survey was performed within the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project APE, as located between Colorado Street and the east intersection of S.R. 50/50A. However, due west of Colorado Street, systematic archaeological testing at 12.5, 25, and 50 m (41, 82, and 164 ft) intervals along the north and south sides of S.R. 50 resulted in the expansion of the original 8HE241A west boundary. Of the 19 shovel tests excavated (Figure 6.9), four yielded lithic debitage and one stone tool. These materials were found between 30 and 90 cm (12-35 in) below surface. The site stratigraphy in this area consists of an upper 30 cm (12 in) of gray sand underlain by 70 cm (28 in) of pale tan sand. On the basis of subsurface testing results, 8HE241A extends approximately 168 m (550 ft) to the west of Colorado Street, along the south side of S.R. 50.

The debitage assemblage recovered includes 19 flakes, all but one of which is chert. The other is a medium-sized, thermally altered coral non-decortication flake. Of the 18 pieces of chert debitage, six had been thermally altered. There are 14 non-decortication flakes, three secondary decortication flakes, and one small piece of shatter. Flake size was variable. The flake tool was manufactured from a non-heat-treated chert non-decortication flake. It measures 5.6 cm long, 3.8 cm wide, and 0.8 cm thick, and weighs 6.0 g (2.2 x 1.5 x 0.3 in / 0.2 oz). The lateral margin exhibits bifacial scalar scars along its entire length. The use damage and acute edge angle (30⁰) are most indicative of cutting and slicing activities.

This assemblage is similar to that recovered from Area A of the Colorado Site (8HE241A), and thus is likely part of that site area. The debitage assemblage is indicative of the middle to late stages of lithic reduction, and probably represents the thinning and shaping of previously prepared blanks. The flake tool indicates that cutting activities also

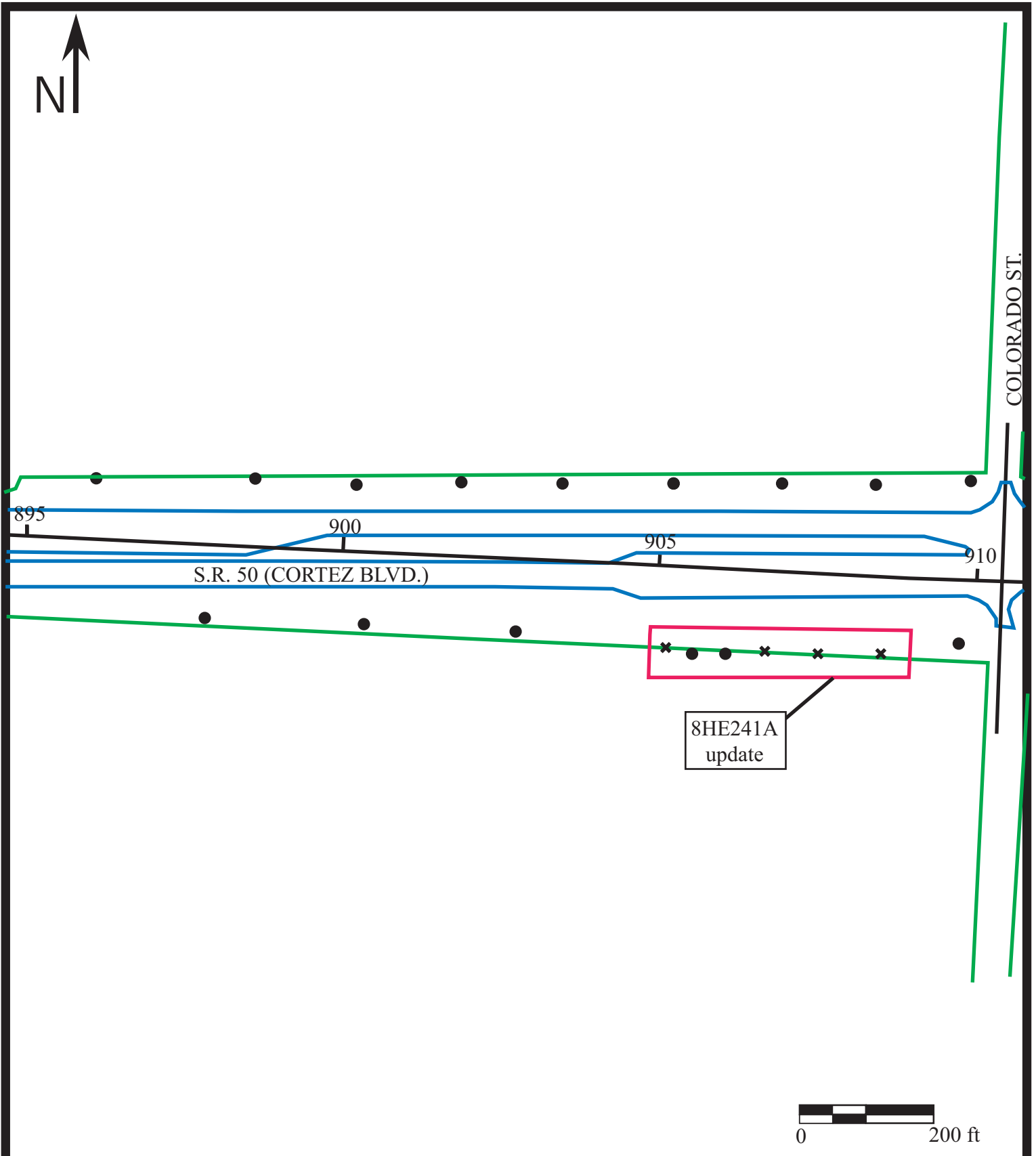


Figure 6.9. Location of Shovel Tests and Boundary of West Extension of Archaeological Site 8HE241A (indicated in red). (✕) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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were occurring on site. Although the current investigation has slightly expanded the western margin of the Colorado Site, no new information was derived. Therefore, this portion of 8HE241A has low research potential, and is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The original FMSF forms for 8HE241 Areas A, B, C, and D, as well as the updated FMSF form for 8HE241A, are included in Appendix A.

AO # 4: AO # 4 is located within proposed Pond J in the southwest quarter of Section 30 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East in Hernando County, Florida (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.3). The local soil type is Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes, a somewhat poorly drained soil of the uplands. Natural vegetation consists of live, laurel and water oaks; slash and longleaf pines; hickory; magnolia; and sweetgum (Hyde et al. 1977:29). This AO was discovered during systematic subsurface testing within the proposed pond area. No surface cultural materials were observed. Of the total 14 shovel tests, all but one of which was excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within the proposed pond (Figure 6.10), one shovel test yielded a single, medium-sized, thermally altered chert non-decortication flake. It was recovered from 30-40 cm (12-16 in) below surface in a disturbed context of mottled tan colored sand. The artifact is not temporally diagnostic, and is not considered significant. Proposed Pond J is located adjacent to the western limit of previously recorded Area C of 8HE241 (8HE241C), a NRHP-eligible archaeological site. Thus, this isolated find may be associated with this known site.

8HE237: The Horselake Road Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by George Ballo in September 1988 during archaeological survey for the S.R. 50/50A project. The site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 29 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East, to both sides of S.R. 50 (Figure 6.3). It is 0.6 km (0.4 mi) south of the S.R. 50/50A intersection on the west side of Brooksville and 183 m (600 ft) northwest of the S.R. 50/Horselake Road intersection. The local soil types are somewhat poorly drained Nobleton fine sand and well-drained Kendrick fine sand (Hyde et al. 1977). The site is located on a small rise, with an elevation of 24 m (80 ft) above mean sea level. A small seasonal pond is about 60 m (220 ft) to the northeast.

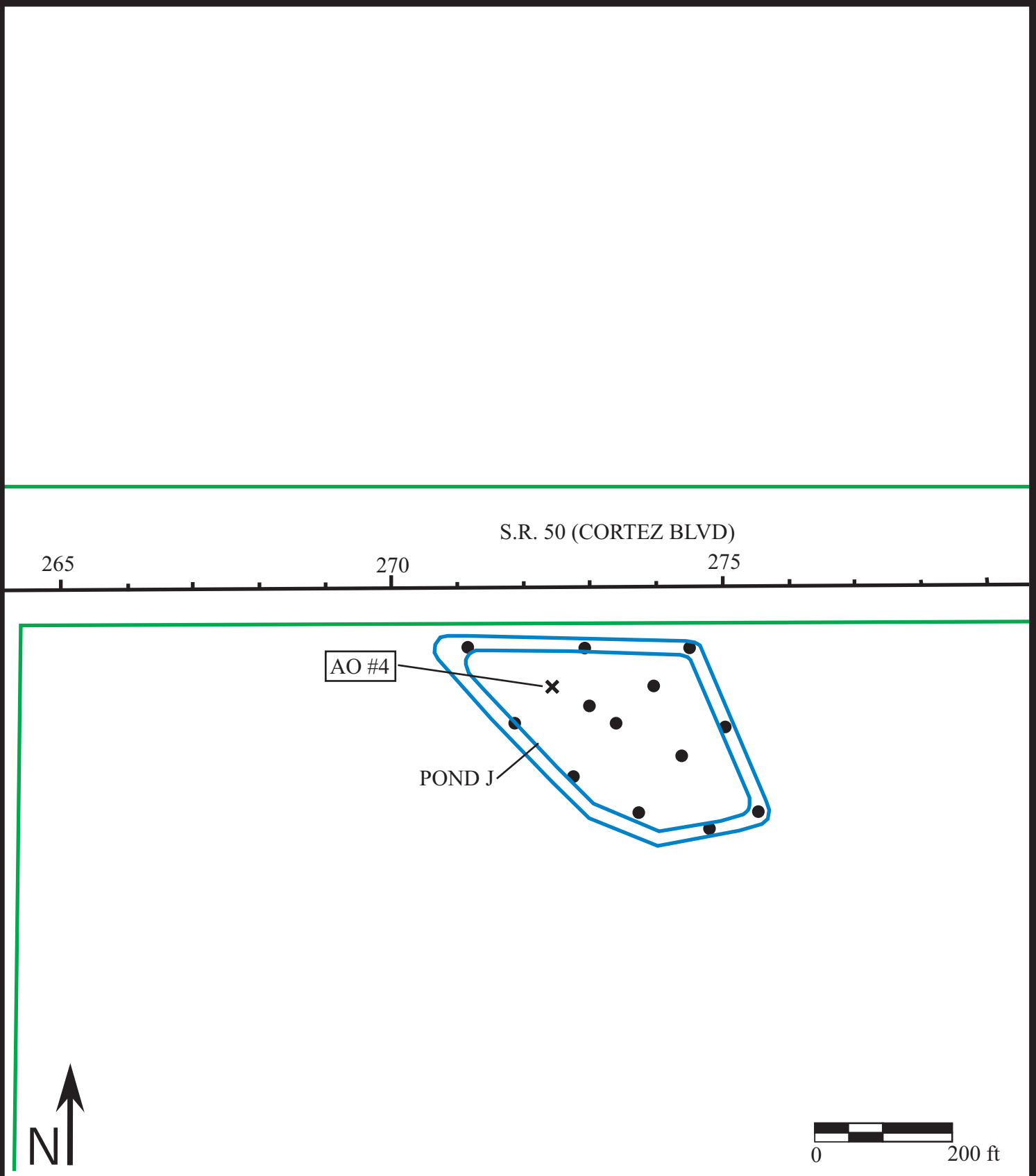


Figure 6.10. Location of Shovel Tests and AO #4 Within Proposed Pond J. (x) indicates positive shovel tests; (●) indicates negative. Shovel test size is not to scale.

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Ballo's survey entailed surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 15 shovel tests (Ballo 1989). As a result, four pieces of lithic debitage were recovered between the surface and 50 cm (20 in) below surface from four of the 15 shovel tests. Ballo estimated the site size as 152 m (500 ft) north/south by 76 m (150 ft) east/west. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the period of site use/occupation was indeterminate. The degree of site disturbance was recorded as "major." 8HE237 was evaluated as not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Ballo 1989:39). A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A. In accordance with the scope of work for the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation, ACI did not conduct any archaeological testing within the site area.

8HE238: The Shopping Center Site, a single artifact site, was discovered by George Ballo in September 1988 during archaeological survey for the S.R. 50/50A project. The site is located on the north side of S.R. 50, approximately 0.9 km (0.55 m) west of the intersection of S.R. 50 and U.S. 41, in the northwest quarter of Section 28 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East (Figure 6.3). A large shopping center is directly to the east. The local soil type is Nobleton fine sand, a somewhat poorly drained soil of the uplands (Hyde et al. 1977). The site occupies a low rise, with an elevation of 24 m (80 ft) AMSL. 8HE238 is about 100 m (328 ft) east of a seasonal wetland and 244 m (800 ft) north of a pond.

Of the seven shovel tests excavated by Ballo, one produced a single piece of lithic debitage. The degree of site disturbance was recorded as "major," and the Shopping Center Site was evaluated as not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Ballo 1989:40-41). A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A. In accordance with the scope of work for the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation, ACI did not conduct any archaeological testing within the site area.

8HE239: The Pumping Station Site, a lithic scatter, was discovered by George Ballo in September 1988 during archaeological survey for the S.R. 50/50A project. The site is located to both sides of S.R. 50, approximately 0.6 km (0.36 mi) west of the S.R. 50/US

41 intersection, in the southwest quarter of Section 28 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East (Figure 6.3). It is located along both sides of a small unnamed creek. The site occurs on Micanopy loamy fine sand, a somewhat poorly drained soil of the uplands (Hyde et al. 1977). Elevation of the site area is 24 m (80 ft) AMSL.

Of the nine shovel tests excavated by Ballo, three pieces of lithic debitage and one tool blank were recovered from three productive tests. Based upon these findings, the site size was estimated as 213 m (700 ft) east/west by 60 m (200 ft) north/south. Given its nature and heavily disturbed condition, 8HE239 was evaluated as not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Ballo 1989:42). A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A. In accordance with the scope of work for the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation, ACI did not conduct any archaeological testing within the site area.

8HE270: The Choacachatte Town Site, a Seminole village/town, was recorded by Ken Sutherland of the Hernando County Planning Department in 1990. The site was recorded on the basis of historical research only (i.e., examination of the 1846 Plat of T22S, R19E prepared by federal surveyor George Mackey); no field visit was made. This Seminole town was inhabited from 1767-1836 (Mahon 1967 in Ballo 1989:63). According to the information contained in the FMSF, 8HE270 is located at the intersection area around Cortez Boulevard (S.R. 50E) and Melendez Road (S.R. 50) in the northeast quarter of Section 26 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East (USGS Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figure 6.4). Sutherland recorded the present land use in the site area as “single family units, commercial.”

In 1989, George Ballo surveyed the 8HE270 site area, as situated within and proximate to the S.R. 50/50A project impact zone. This investigation included surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing, and a metal detection survey along the road, as well as to the northwest in an area of higher elevation. As a result, no evidence of the Seminole town was discovered. Ballo noted the poorly drained nature of the recorded site area, and concluded that “It is extremely doubtful that a Seminole Indian town/village occupied for a lengthy period would be established in such a low-lying, frequently inundated area

(Ballo 1989:63). Ballo also suggested that the depiction of the town on the original federal surveyor's plat "was added to the plat after the survey was completed and therefore reflects only an approximate or speculative location for the town (Ballo 1989:64). A copy of the original FMSF form is contained in Appendix A. ACI did not conduct any archaeological testing within the site area.

6.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

Historical/architectural field survey of the project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of three historic resources, including previously recorded site 8HE391 and two newly identified Frame Vernacular style residences (8HE494 and 8HE495). Site descriptions follow, and FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

8HE391: The Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theatre and Main Spring, located at the southwest corner of U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) and S.R. 50 (Figure 6.1), was originally recorded in 1998 by Janus Research, during survey of a segment of U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) (Janus Research 1998). According to the information contained in the FMSF, this tourist attraction was constructed in 1947. The first mermaid show in the theatre was on October 13, 1947. The theatre building has been extensively modified, and the "historic physical integrity is compromised" (FMSF).

In November 1998, a National Register request for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form was prepared by Tiffany Luxon and Amy Groover of Janus Research. In this document, Luxon and Groover noted that the Weeki Wachee Spring property "has significant historical associations with Florida's post-World War II tourism boom and roadside attractions, though the site's historic integrity no longer remains. All of the structures and landscape features extant today were constructed in 1959 or later." The original 1947 theatre was demolished and the existing Mermaid Theatre was constructed in 1959-1962 to the east of the original building. This replacement theatre was significantly altered in 1975 (Luxon and Groover 1998). Luxon and Groover concluded that the Weeki Wachee Spring tourist attraction does not meet the age requirement for

listing in the NRHP since the original buildings were replaced with modern buildings. In December 1998, the Florida SHPO concurred that the site is not NRHP-eligible (FMSF). A copy of the DOE and SHPO letter are contained in Appendix B.

Today, the Weeki Wachee Spring attraction contains a number of non-historic wood frame buildings placed along a meandering concrete path amid lush landscaping. These buildings include the Gift Locker (ca. 1965), Treasure Chest gift shop (ca. 1965), an entrance kiosk (ca. 1960s), former employee cottages (ca. 1960s or 1970s), an administration office (ca. 1972), Mermaid Museum (ca. 1975), boat dock (ca. 1975), and other facilities (Luxon and Groover 1998). The eastern part of the spring is fenced off, and is the site of Buccaneer Bay, a water-slide park.

8HE391 was visited and examined by ACI during the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project. As a result, ACI concurs with Janus Research that Weeki Wachee Spring has significant historical associations as a tourist attraction. However, since the original buildings are no longer extant, and the current facilities date from no earlier than 1959, at this time, 8HE391 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. ACI recommends that the NRHP eligibility be reassessed in 2009 when the Mermaid Theatre becomes 50 years old.

8HE494: This Frame Vernacular style residence, located at 14432 Cortez Boulevard (S.R. 50) (Figure 6.2), was constructed ca. 1953. The wood frame building, constructed on a concrete slab foundation, features asbestos shingles and a cross gable roof with louvered gable vents and cornice returns. One-story in height, the rectangular residence has a brick chimney on the center interior of the roof, and a variety of window types including 2/2 paired and independent wood double-hung sash, as well as 1-light ribbon wood fixed. A porch is located on the front (north) of the building at the entry. Brick columns extend from the porch to the front gable roof. Another porch, which is screened in, is located on the rear. A garage addition is east of the house. Limited research uncovered no significant historical associations. This structure is an example of a

residential house type common in the immediate area and throughout Hernando County. Thus, it appears that 8HE494 is not potentially NRHP-eligible.

8HE495: This Frame Vernacular style residence, constructed ca. 1953, is located at 1245 S. Main Street (Figure 6.4). This one-story, wood frame building has asbestos shingles, a continuous concrete block foundation, and a cross gable roof. A portico with a shed roof is located at the entry on the west elevation. The building features 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows, some of which are shielded by decorative metal awnings with wood shake shingles. Because many examples of residences with these characteristics remain throughout Hernando County, and available data revealed no significant historical associations, 8HE495 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

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

7.1 Archaeological Sites

Archaeological survey of the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation project, as located between U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) and Colorado Street, as well as proposed pond sites considered to have a high or moderate site location potential, resulted in the identification and evaluation of three new archaeological sites (8HE490, 8HE491, and 8HE365), and the extension and update of one previously recorded site (8HE241A). Four archaeological occurrences, each evidenced by a single waste flake, also were found. In addition, background research indicated that five previously recorded archaeological sites (8HE237, 8HE238, 8HE239, 8HE241, and 8HE270) were recorded previously along S.R. 50, as located between Colorado Street and the east S.R. 50/50A intersection. Of these previously recorded resources, 8HE241 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Florida SHPO. In accordance with the scope of work, since this section of the project was previously surveyed (Ballo 1989), no fieldwork was conducted in the area between Colorado Street and the eastern limit of the project, with the exception of proposed pond sites.

8HE490, 8HE491, and 8HE365 are lithic scatters of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation. All are viewed as limited activity camps, probably associated with the procurement of local resources. The site assemblages are limited in terms of both density and functional diversity, and the research potential of each is considered low. These sites commonly occur in the region, and thus, are not considered to be among the best examples of their type for the region. Thus, none is evaluated as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Previously recorded site 8HE241 is an NRHP-eligible property. However, the extension of the western boundary of this site, as contained within the

existing S.R. 50 right-of-way, is not believed to contribute to the significance of the larger site. Similarly, the AO discovered in proposed Pond J, located adjacent to 8HE241C, does not contribute to the significance of the site.

7.2 Historic Structures

Historical/architectural survey and background research resulted in the identification of two new historic structures (8HE494 and 8HE495) and one previously recorded resource (8HE391) within the S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation APE. Both 8HE494 and 8HE495 are Frame Vernacular Style residences constructed ca. 1953. They both represent commonly occurring types of architecture for the locale, and available data did not indicate any significant historical associations. In addition, alterations appear to preclude their eligibility for the NRHP.

8HE391, the Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theatre and Main Spring, originally was recorded by Janus Research in 1998. Although this site is considered historically significant as one of few historic tourist attractions from the post World War II Era still in operation, all the original buildings, constructed in 1947, have been demolished and replaced. The existing Mermaid Theatre was built in 1959, and subsequently modified. Thus, since the site is not 50 years of age, and since it is not of exceptional significance, 8HE391 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP at this time. However, in 2009, the Mermaid Theatre will become 50 years old, and based upon the historical importance of the disappearing roadside attraction in Florida, as well as Weeki Wachee's status as the first theater of its kind, it is recommended that the property be re-evaluated for its NRHP-eligibility.

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**APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms for Previously and Newly
Recorded Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures**

**APPENDIX B: Request for Determination of Eligibility: Weeki Wachee Spring
(Janus Research 1998) and SHPO Concurrence Letter**

**APPENDIX C: Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed Pond
Alternative Sites (ACI May 2003)**

APPENDIX D: Survey Log Sheet

FMSF USE ONLY
FMSF Survey # _____

Form Date 06/11/03

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

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

Recorder of Log Sheet Joan Deming

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Phase I, SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 (SR 55) to the east SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

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

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 (SR 55) to the east SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

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

Publication Date (month/year) 8/03 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 122

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

P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Joan Deming

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

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) SR 50, US 19, Weeki Wachee Spring, Colorado Site

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District 7

Address/Phone 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612-6456

Mapping

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates: Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954; Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville SE, Fla. 1954, PR 1988

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed) Surveyed existing right of way between US 19 and Colorado Street. SR 50 from Colorado Street to east SR50/50A intersection previously surveyed in 1989 by George Ballo (archaeological survey only). Historical/architectural survey by ACI of the entire corridor. Also includes proposed pond

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 04/03 End 06/03 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 10

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers 13.7 miles

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

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

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

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

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

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

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

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

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter.

Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

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

Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| ___ building permits | ___ demolition permits | ___ neighbor interview | ___ subdivision maps |
| ___ commercial permits | <u>A</u> exposed ground inspected | ___ occupant interview | <u>A</u> tax records |
| ___ interior documentation | <u>A</u> local property records | ___ occupation permits | ___ unknown |
| other (describe): _____ | | | |

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research, historical/architectural field survey, archaeological survey with systematic shovel tests at 25 m and 50 m intervals in high and moderate probability areas, respectively. Total 122 shovel tests in roadway and 89 in 9 proposed pond areas, .5 m diameter X 1 m deep; 1/4" screen. Artifacts analyzed. CRAS prepared.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 6 Newly Recorded Sites 5

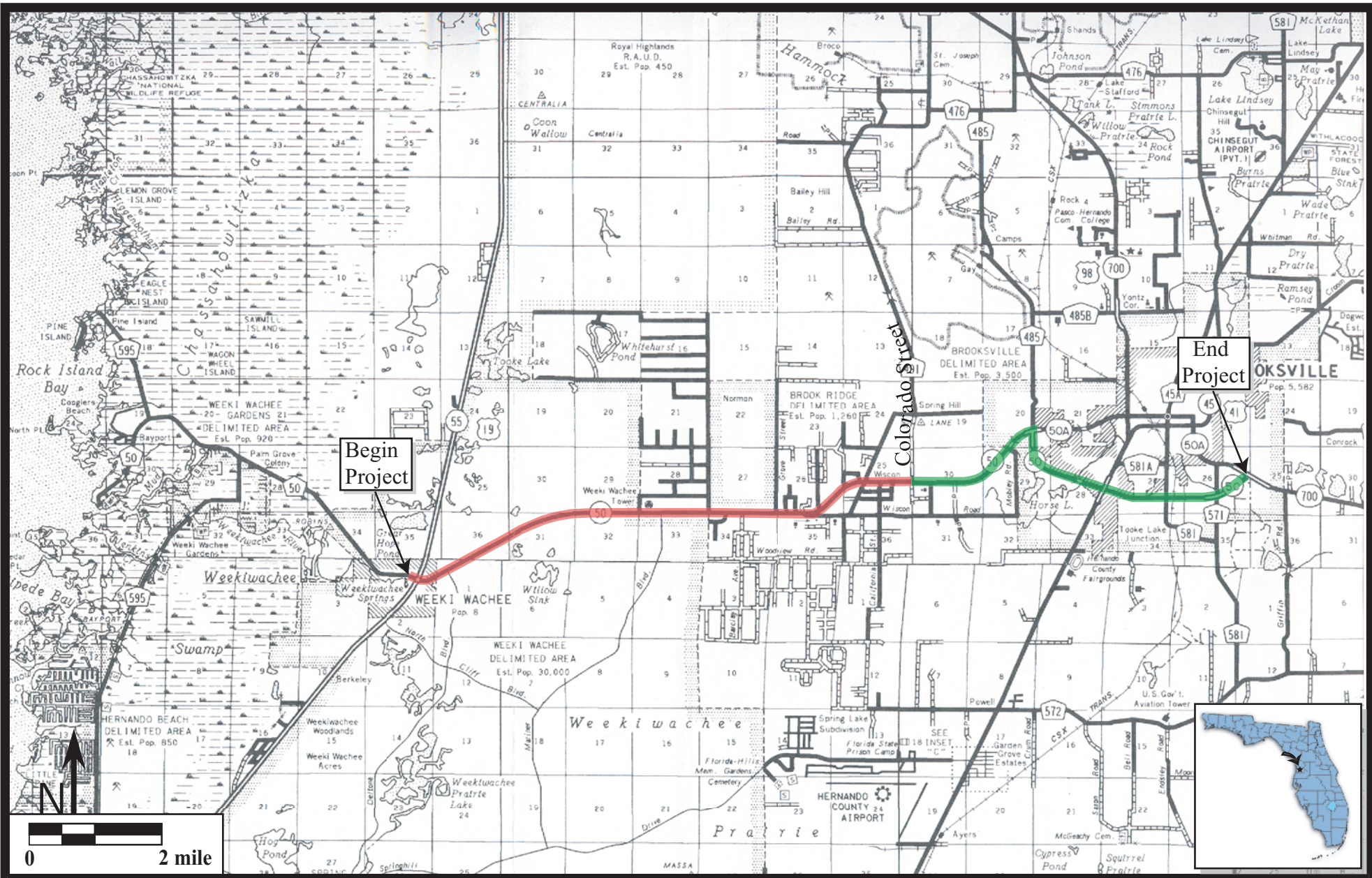
Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) HE237, HE238, HE239, HE241, HE270, and HE391.

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. HE365, HE490, HE491, HE494, and HE495.

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

DO NOT USE *****SITE FILE USE ONLY *****DO NOT USE	
BAR Related <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 <input type="checkbox"/> CARL <input type="checkbox"/> UW	BHP Related <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review CRAT # _____

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



Project Location Map. S.R. 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from U.S. 19 (S.R. 55) to Colorado Street (red) and from Colorado Street to the east S.R. 50/50A Intersection (green) in Hernando County (General Highway Map, Hernando County, Florida, 1982).

CRAS
 S.R. 50 PD&E STUDY
 REEVALUATION FROM U.S. 19 TO
 THE EAST S.R. 50/50A
 INTERSECTION
 HERNANDO COUNTY

See Manuscript # 3669
SURVEY NO. * 1928

SURVEY LOG SHEET
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Plottable? * Y N

Version 1.1: 3/89

TITLE Cultural Resource Survey: SR 50/50A

AUTHOR(S) Ballo, George R

ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN Same

AFFILIATION FDOT

PUB. DATE 1989 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IN REPORT 750 ⁶⁷

PUBLICATION INFO FDOT Environmental Office, Tallahassee

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

SR 50/50A

REQUESTING GOVERNMENT UNIT, CORPORATION, OR PERSON

NAME FDOT

ADDRESS 605 Suwannee St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTINCT AREAS SURVEYED 1

MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START 6/88 THRU 9/88

TOTAL AREA _____ ac/ha IF CORRIDOR: WIDTH _____ ft/m LENGTH 23 mi/km

TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): archaeological

architectural historical underwater

OTHER TYPE(S): cultural

METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply): unknown archival

pedestrian shovel test test excav. posthole

extensive excav. auger survey coring

remote sensing windshield surf. exposures

OTHER METHOD(S) _____

SITES Significance discussed? Y N Circle NR-elig/signif site nos.

OLD SITE NUMBERS : COUNT _____ LIST 8 HE 62, HE 207, HE 187,

HE 153

NEW SITE NUMBERS : COUNT 21 LIST 8 HE 221 - 241

COUNTIES: Hernando

USGS MAP(S) Brooksville S.E., Brooksville, St. Catherine

TOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations eg, 04S/29E)

SE 22-23 / 19-21

REMARKS (Use reverse if needed):

Abstract was split off from this 5-3-99 and has now become FLSF Manuscript # 3669. Section of manuscript treating

SURVEY AREA MUST BE OUTLINED OR HIGHLIGHTED ON FDOT COUNTY HWY. MAP!
ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

Blueprints

Map

Site Forms

Other, specify _____

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

1928

The map(s) for this FMSF Survey are in the BAR Collections Area
in the map flat files (Rm. 428).

Laura Robbins Schell
7/99

Florida Department of Transportation

Cultural Resource Survey

SR 50/50A

Federal Aid Number

F-300-1(7), F-301-4(20)

State Project Numbers

08002-1505, 08050-1508, 08070-1511

WPI Numbers

7112103, 7112088, 7112089

Hernando County, Florida

March 1989

1925

Archaeological Assessment
of
SR 50/50A in Hernando County
including
National Register of Historic Places
Determination of Eligibility
for
8HE241
The Colorado Site

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
SR-50/50A FROM COLORADO STREET, WEST OF THE
CITY OF BROOKSVILLE, EAST TO US-301

Report by George R. Ballo, Archaeologist, Environmental Office,
Florida Department of Transportation

State Project Nos.: 08050-1508, 08070-1511, 08002-1505

Work Project Item Nos.: 7112088, 7112089, 7112103

Federal Aid Project Nos.: F-300-1(7) and F-301-4(20)

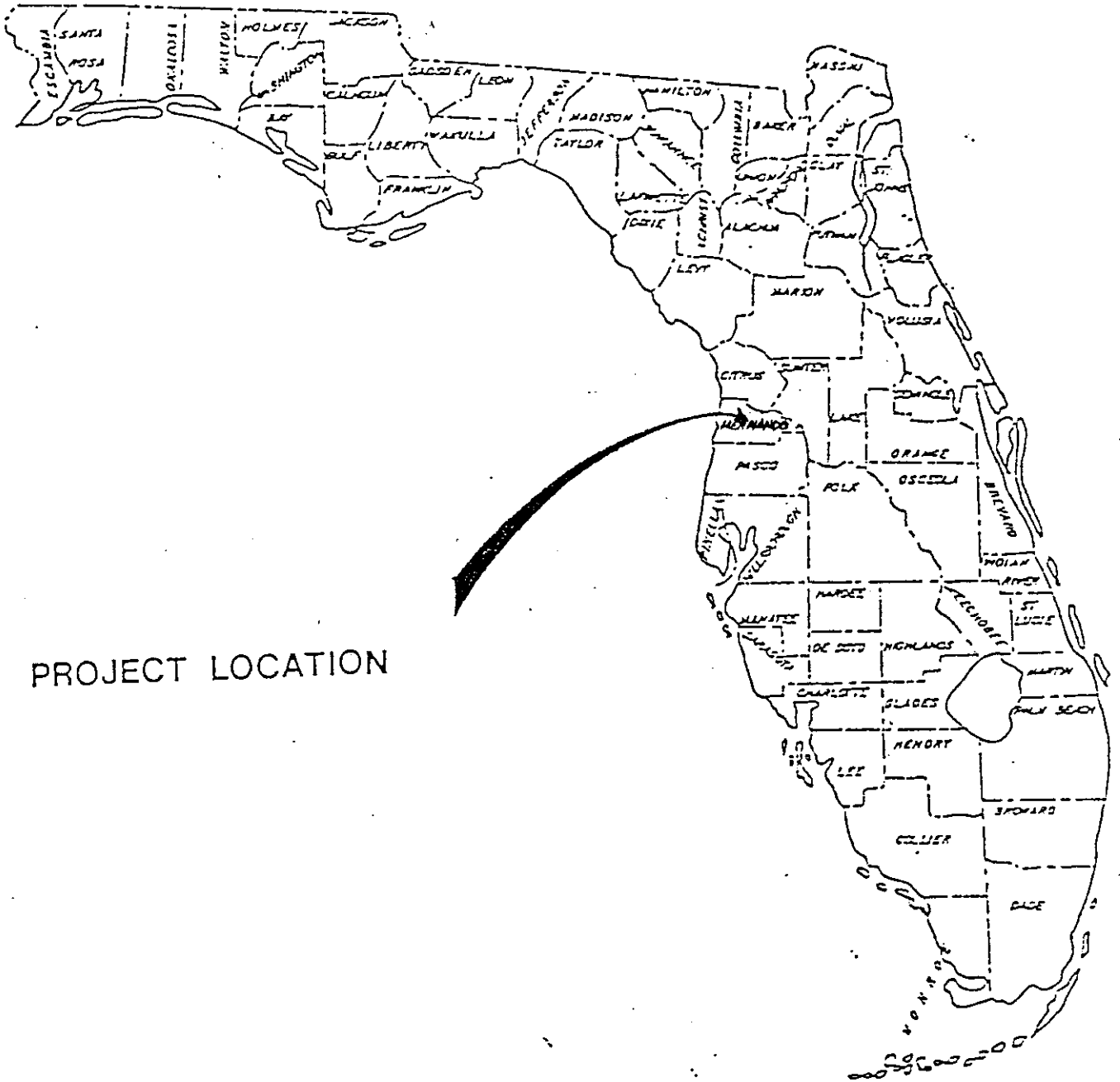
Project Description: The proposed project involves SR-50 from Colorado Street, west of the City of Brooksville, to US-301, in Hernando County, Florida (Figures 1 and 2). The project includes the SR-50 bypass south of Brooksville and the SR-50A route through the city. The segment of SR-50 to be surveyed is approximately 23 miles in length. The project involves the upgrading of SR-50 from two (2) lanes to four (4) for the length of the segment.

INTRODUCTION

This project involved an archaeological survey of SR-50 from Colorado Street, west of the City of Brooksville, to US-301, in Hernando County, Florida. The segment is approximately 23 miles in length. The project impact zone to be surveyed ranged from as little as 60 feet in width in the city to 300 feet in width in more rural sections with additional broadening occurring at the intersection of SR-50 and the Withlacoochee River. The archaeological survey was conducted intermittently from the middle of June to the end of September, 1988. The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any archaeological sites within the project impact area and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to the actual field survey of the SR-50 segment, a review of the Florida Master Site Files was conducted for the purpose of identifying any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area. The review demonstrated that no archaeological sites were listed as occurring within the project impact zone or within the immediate project vicinity. The review of the Master Site Files also indicated that one previous archaeological survey, Marsh (1976), had been conducted in the vicinity of the western and central portions of the current project. No archaeological sites were discovered along the section of SR-50 examined during the course of this survey (Marsh, 1976). However, it should be noted that subsurface testing was not normally employed in this survey (Marsh, 1976; section III) and, as the results of the present survey will demonstrate, the earlier survey was therefore inadequate to the task of identifying archaeological sites in the area.



PROJECT LOCATION

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

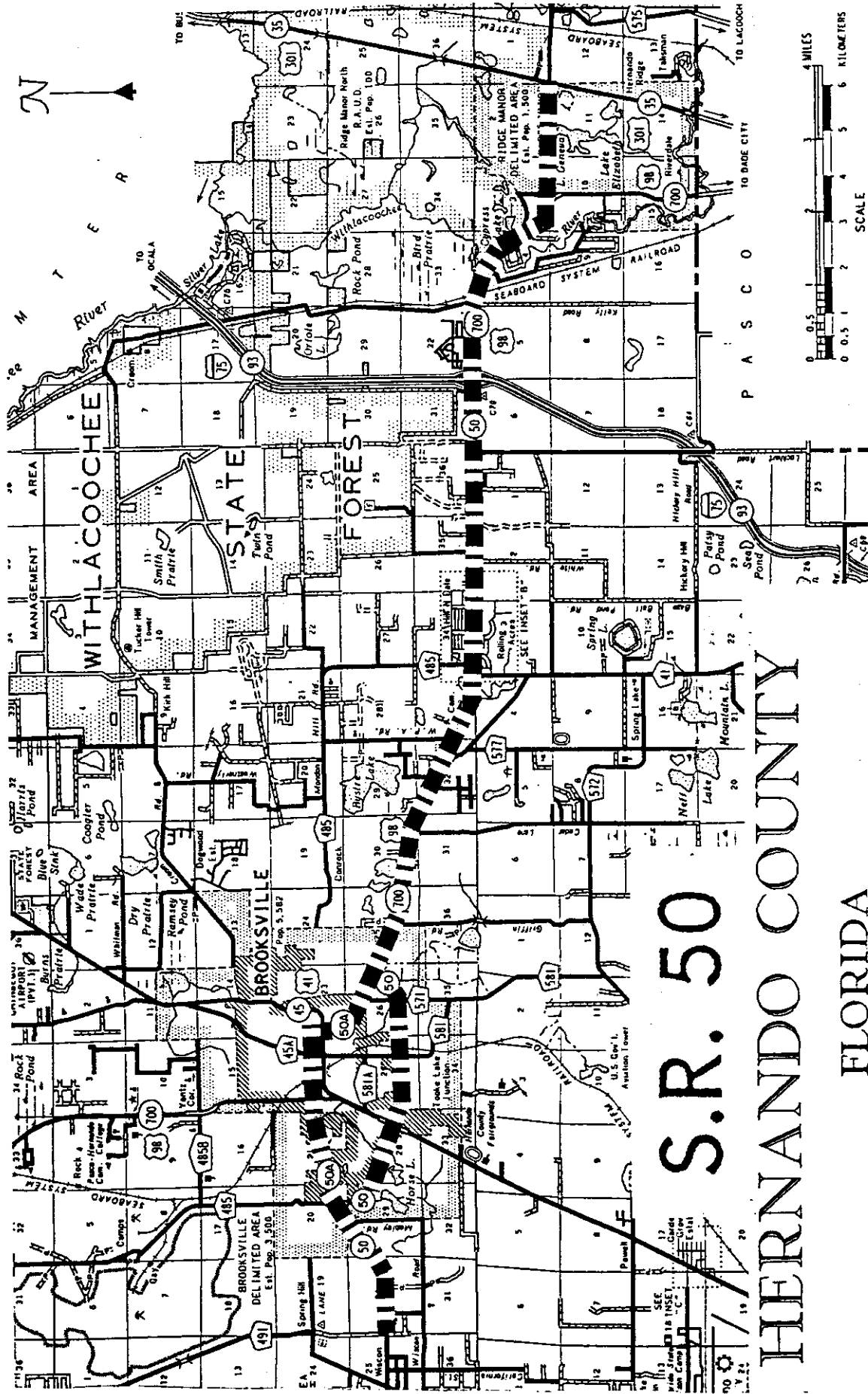


FIGURE 2

Background research for this project also included consultation with Samuel Upchurch, Chairman, Department of Geology, University of South Florida. The consultation entailed a discussion concerning the availability of raw materials in the region suitable for use in aboriginal stone tool production. Information provided by Dr. Upchurch (see also Upchurch, *et. al.*, 1982) was utilized in the design of the present survey and in the interpretation of certain recovered materials.

Finally, background research for this project also included interviews with local property owners, other professional archaeologists, and avocational archaeologists conducted during the field survey. The individuals contacted were questioned concerning their possible knowledge of archaeological site locations within the SR-50 project area. Where applicable, their comments are included in the appropriate site description in the following sections of the report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND SURVEY DESIGN

The SR-50/50A project area transects the Brooksville Ridge physiographic region. This region is characterized by undulating ridges ranging in elevation from approximately 50 feet AMSL to 200 feet AMSL. In certain sections of the region, sinkholes, depressions, streams, ponds, and occasionally, lakes occur. The easternmost portion of the region and concomitantly that of the project survey area encompasses a segment of the Withlacoochee River. Topographic relief, soil types, soil drainage characteristics, and vegetation vary throughout the region and consequently throughout the project survey area. The following discussion of the project environment is based on extrapolation from USGS Quadrangle maps, field reconnaissance, and maps, descriptions, and discussion presented in Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977.

The western limit of the 23 mile project survey area is the intersection of SR-50 and Colorado Street, approximately 3.5 miles west of the City of Brooksville. Elevations in this area generally range from 70 to 100 feet AMSL, occasionally to 150 feet AMSL. Soils in the vicinity are of the Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick Association. These are well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils comprised of varying depths of fine sand over loamy materials. Sinkholes, ponded depressions, and streams occasionally occur in this area. Small areas of poorly drained soils also occur in association with wetter low-lying areas and watercourses. Natural vegetation is primarily varieties of oaks and pines with magnolia, hickory, and dogwood. Most of this portion of the survey area was formerly in orange grove now cleared for use as pasture and for limited commercial and residential development.

Beginning approximately one-half mile east of the SR-50/Colorado Street intersection and continuing through Brooksville to the eastern border of Bystre Lake, 3.5 miles east of the city, the soils are of the Nobleton-Blichton-Flemming Association. These are somewhat poorly and poorly drained sands or sandy loams over loamy and clayey materials. Small areas of well drained soils and very poorly drained soils also occur in this

section of the survey area. Elevations in the extreme western and eastern portions of this area range from 50 feet AMSL to 100 feet AMSL. In the central portion, encompassing the City of Brooksville, elevations range from 100 feet AMSL to over 200 feet AMSL. Within this survey area, the SR-50A alternate through Brooksville is almost entirely altered by commercial and residential development. The SR-50 loop (Melendez Road) south of the city has been subjected to partial commercial and residential development with the lower-lying portions remaining basically untouched. Vegetation in the undeveloped areas is predominately pines and mixed hardwoods. Lake Bystre, the northern border of Griffin Prairie, and occasional sinkholes, streams, and perennial and seasonal ponds occur in this segment of the survey area.

Starting at approximately one-half mile east of Bystre Lake to the intersection of SR-50 and SR-485, a distance of 1.3 miles, the soils are again of the Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick Association (see above). These are well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils comprised of varying depths of fine sand over loamy materials. Small areas of poorly drained soils also occur. Elevations in this segment of the survey area generally range from 70 feet AMSL to 90 feet AMSL. Numerous small to medium sized perennial ponds and occasional seasonal ponds occur in the area. Natural vegetation primarily consists of oaks and pines. Portions of the area have been cleared for pasture and for limited residential development.

From the SR-50/SR-485 intersection eastward to the intersection of SR-50 and I-75, a distance of approximately 3.5 miles, are soils of the Candler-Lake association. These are nearly level to sloping, excessively drained deep sandy soils. Elevations in this section of the survey area generally range from 70 feet AMSL to 100 feet AMSL, with infrequent rises up to 150 feet AMSL. Wet areas are relatively rare in this area. No water resources occur in the immediate vicinity of the SR-50 project impact zone in this segment of the project. Natural vegetation is predominately oaks accompanied by scattered pines with a sparse understory of grasses and shrubs.

Finally, from the SR-50/I-75 intersection to the intersection of SR-50 and US-301, a distance of 4.5 miles, the soils are of the Candler-Tavares-Paola Association. These are excessively drained and moderately well drained soils that are sandy throughout. Elevations in this area generally range from 50 feet AMSL to 100 feet AMSL. In terms of water resources, the survey area is dominated by the Withlacoochee River, Lake Geneva, and Cypress Lake. Occasional small ponds and swampy areas also are present. Natural vegetation in the better drained areas is predominately varieties of oak and pine. In the wetter, swampy areas bay, gum, and cypress occur along with water tolerant grasses and plants. This section of the SR-50 survey area has been subjected to intermittent commercial and residential development.

Cultural resource management surveys in Hillsborough and nearby counties have demonstrated the validity of employing a number of environmental factors in predicting the location of archaeological sites. Such environmental factors include soil type and drainage characteristics, distance to fresh water resources, and distance to hardwood hammocks

and/or swamp margins (Almy, 1976; Deming, 1976; Grange, Williams, and Almy, 1977; Grange, Fryman, and Williams, 1979). According to the proposed model, for example, an increased frequency of archaeological sites may be expected on higher ground characterized by well drained soils adjacent to a swamp and fresh water source. Archaeological sites have also been shown to have a high association with riverbank, lake shore, and pond margin locations (Grange, Williams, and Almy, 1977; Miller, Wells, and Swindell, 1977; Grange and Williams, 1978; Grange, Fryman, and Williams, 1979). Archaeological sites may also be expected to occur, at a reduced frequency, on poorly drained soils in swampy areas (Grange, Williams, and Almy, 1977; Grange and Williams, 1978). Sites occurring on such soils would tend to be temporarily occupied, limited activity campsites, most likely associated with hunting or collecting activities (Grange, Williams, and Almy, 1977). Conversely, sites occupied for longer periods of time and involving increased or multiple activities would most likely be located in topographically higher areas characterized by better drained soils in close association with stable sources of potable water (Grange, Fryman, and Williams, 1979; see also Daniel, *et. al.*, 1979).

The implications of the above archaeological site location model for the SR-50/50A archaeological survey were obvious. Most of the survey area, with the exception of the segment between the intersections of SR-50 with SR-475 and I-75 and portions of the SR-50 bypass around Brooksville, would be classified as having moderately high to high potential for the occurrence of archaeological sites. As a result of the environmental assessment, intensive testing was planned for all higher, well drained areas in close association with water sources, for swamp margins, and for all ponds and lake shores within the project impact zone. Special attention was to be paid to the area surrounding the Withlacoochee River and the larger lakes along the project route. Testing of the lower-lying, more poorly drained areas was to be focused on the relatively better drained of the poorly drained soils and on any elevated, better drained anomalies occurring in such areas.

FIELD METHODS

In the archaeological survey of the SR-50 segment, both surface and subsurface testing was employed in locating and evaluating archaeological sites within the project area. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test pits within potential site locations. Shovel tests were circular, approximately 50 centimeters in diameter, and were usually dug to a minimum depth of 1.0 meter, frequently to 1.2 meters. In a few instances, soil disturbances and/or obstructions forced termination of a test pit at shallower depths. When cultural materials were encountered in testing a particular location, subsequent shovel tests in the area were excavated in 20 centimeter levels to provide control over the vertical distribution of artifacts. All spoil from excavated shovel tests was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth to increase and standardize collection of cultural materials. Posthole testing was also used during the survey, in support of shovel testing, to aid in locating possible artifact concentrations or to detect and delimit areas of severe disturbance and/or fill material in certain locations. These tests were circular, approximately 15 centimeters in diameter, and were excavated to depths ranging from 20 centimeters to over 1.0 meter depending on the purpose of the test. When used in conjunction with shovel testing in site

evaluation, spoil from the posthole was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. In addition to subsurface testing, a surface examination of portions of the survey area was also conducted. In the course of the survey, cleared areas with good ground surface visibility, areas with upper and lower soil levels exposed through man-made or natural disturbances, and the exposed sides of drainage ditches and road cuts were visually inspected for the presence of cultural materials. Detailed field notes were taken during the survey regarding the type, number, depth, stratigraphy and location of the tests conducted. When artifacts were recovered, the field notes included a brief description of the type and quantity of artifacts. These artifacts were placed in plastic bags in the field, labeled as to provenience and boxed until ready for analysis.

LABORATORY METHODS AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Lithic and ceramic artifacts were recovered in the archaeological survey of SR-50. The ceramics recovered were classified as to type, temper, surface treatment and size. Lithic artifacts were first classified into two broad categories, debitage and tools, and then assigned to various subcategories of each based on the particular attributes or features characteristic of each artifact. The debitage category usually reflects the by-products of the stone tool manufacturing process (Crabtree, 1972). However, it should be noted that certain types of debitage may also be produced in tool maintenance activities associated with the reshaping and/or resharpening of finished tools. In general, a reduction in both debitage flake size and in the amount of cortex (natural surface or rind) present on the dorsal surface of flakes accompanies succeeding manufacturing stages. Debitage flakes were therefore classified into three types: primary, secondary, and non-decortication, based on decreasing amounts of cortex being present on their dorsal surface. A fourth debitage type, shatter, was also established for angular, blocky fragments of lithic material lacking flake characteristics. After assignment to appropriate type, all debitage was sized as either small (0-1.0cm), medium (1.0-2.0 cm), or large (2.0-4.0 cm). With flake and shatter type identified and sized an assessment of manufacturing stage or maintenance activity could then be made.

A limited number of stone tools and tool fragments were also recovered in the survey. These were classified into a number of types, for example, biface fragment, utilized flake, projectile point, based on the morphological and functional characteristics of each artifact. The length, width and thickness of each tool was measured. A use-wear analysis was conducted on all artifacts classified as tools to determine how they were used or functioned in various site activities. The efficacy of such an analysis in determining the function(s) of stone tools has been established by a number of investigators (Semenov, 1964; Keller, 1966; Tringham, et. al., 1974; Keeley 1980; Ballo, 1986). Criteria such as edge scarring (flaking), abrasion or edge rounding, and polish on tool edges were employed in making use-wear determinations. Utilization damage provides an indication of both tool action (e.g. sawing, scraping) and material worked. Utilization damage was assessed using a Nikon SMZ-1 stereomicroscope with a magnification range of 0-30X. Finally, edge angles were measured on some tools to inform assessments regarding manufacturing stage and/or utilization. Edge angle refers to the angle formed at the juncture of the ventral and dorsal surfaces of an artifact. The angle at this juncture was measured with a goniometer.

Finally, all lithic artifacts were assessed as to raw material type and as to presence or absence of thermal alteration. Obtaining good quality raw material for use in the stone tool manufacturing process was extremely important to prehistoric peoples because the shape and functional performance of the finished tool is governed by the quality of the raw material used and the expertise of the flintknapper (Crabtree, 1972). Some raw materials are easier to flake than others and some have fewer impurities and fracture less frequently in manufacture and use. Certain raw materials may provide a more durable edge and be better suited to a particular task. Lastly, some raw materials may simply be more available than others. Therefore, the kinds of raw materials present at a site can have significance in terms of availability, manufacture and use requirements, and preferential selection. The debitage and/or tools recovered from each site were examined to determine the kinds of raw material from which they were made. Raw material was quantitatively assessed by test pit and level. Thermal alteration or heat treatment of lithic materials was also assessed. Thermal alteration is a process in which certain raw materials are subjected to a controlled temperature increase and subsequent cooling process to modify their original molecular structure to one that lends itself more favorably to the production of stone implements (Crabtree, 1967). Thermal alteration has been shown to generally improve the flaking quality of certain raw materials and to facilitate the production of thinner tools with sharper edges (Mandeville and Flenniken, 1974; Rick, 1978). Criteria employed in determining that heat treatment of lithic materials has occurred include increased luster, color changes, and evidence of heat fracture such as potlid scarring (circular concave depressions) and crazing (minute surface cracking). All debitage and tools recovered from each site were examined macro and/or microscopically to determine if they had been thermally altered. Thermal alteration of lithic materials was quantitatively assessed by test pit and level.

SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological survey of the SR-50/50A project involved an extensive surface examination of the area and excavation of 224 shovel test pits and 40 posthole tests. Twenty-one archaeological sites, 8He221 through 8He241, were discovered in the course of the survey. Seventeen of these sites, as occurring in the the project impact zone, are interpreted as being non-significant archaeological sites. This interpretation is based on the sparse and unexceptional nature of the sites as expressed within the project impact zone and/or on the complete or nearly complete destruction of site integrity within the project impact zone due to the construction of SR-50 and related access roads, commercial development, and private development. One site, the Colorado Site (8He241), is interpreted as a significant cultural resource potentially eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*. This large and complex archaeological site is considered likely to yield new and important information concerning archaic and post-Archaic Period aboriginal mobility, technological organization, and settlement organization in the southern portion of the North Peninsula Gulf Coast culture area. Finally, three sites (8He228, 8He229, 8He240) were not assessed as to potential significance because they are located outside of the project impact zone and thus technically were not of concern to the SR-50 project. These sites were subjected to extremely limited testing and are reported here for

informational purposes only due to their proximity to the SR-50 project area. A description of the physical characteristics of each site, artifacts recovered, and, as applicable, an assessment of potential eligibility for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* is provided below.

8He221 - The Ridge Manor Site

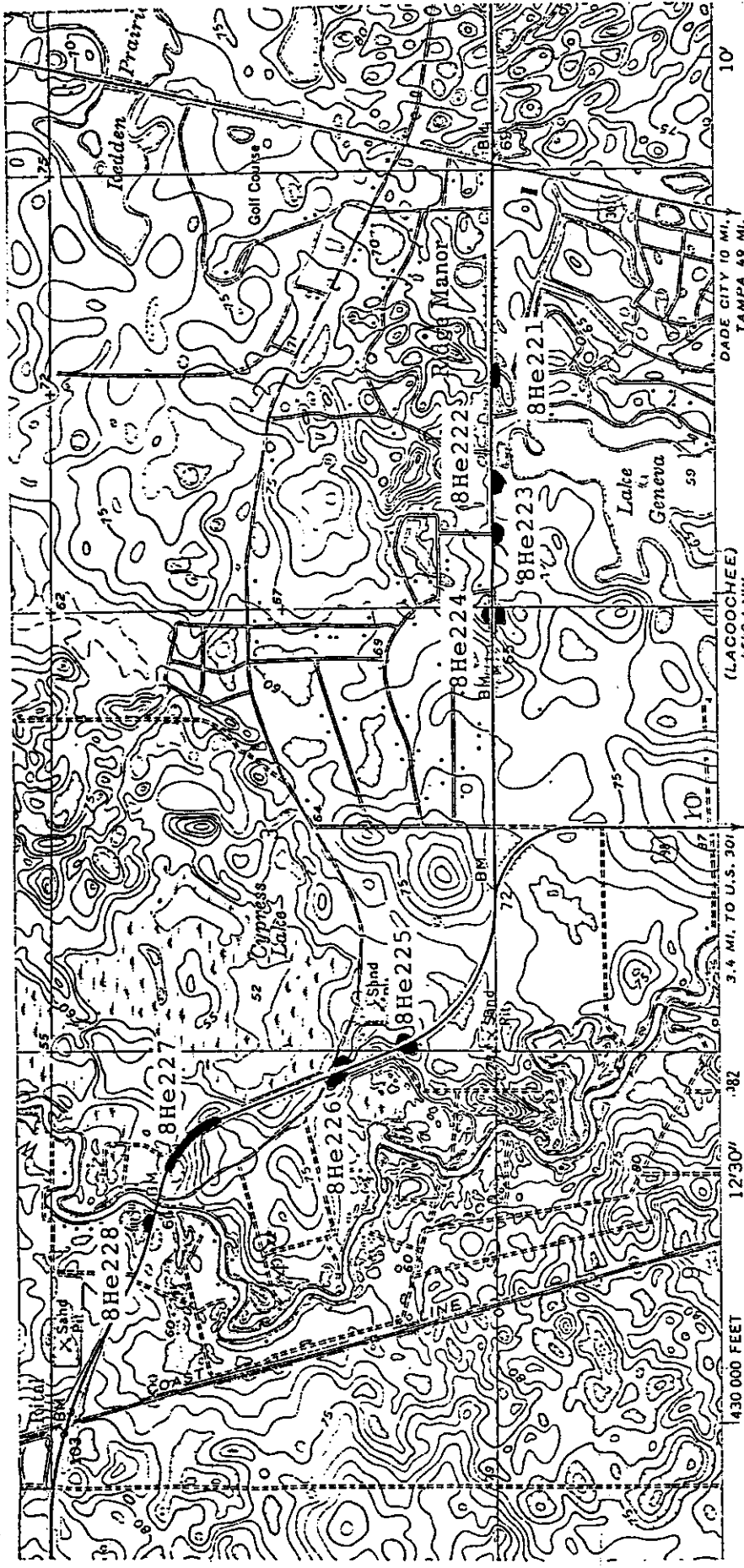
The Ridge Manor Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 11 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is located on the south side of SR-50 approximately .5 miles west of the intersection SR-50 and US-301. The site is just east of the entrance to the Ridge Manor Community Center. 8He221 lies 500 feet east of Lake Geneva and 150 feet north of a small stream draining into the lake. 8He221 occurs on a low ridge at an elevation of 75 feet AMSL, approximately 15 feet above the level of the lake. The soil at the site is Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil occurring on seasonally wet, sandy areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1974:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, is as follows:

- * 0-3 cmbs Light yellowish brown sand
- 3-10 cmbs Dark yellowish brown sand
- 10-120 cmbs Yellowish brown sand, occasional gray mottling, lightening with depth.

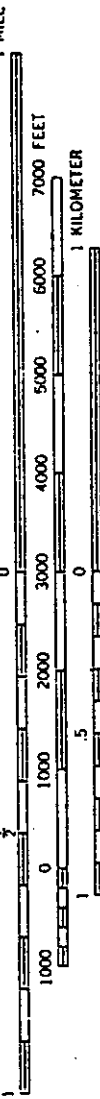
- * 0-16 cmbs in 1 of 4 test pits

The ground surface at the site locale has been cleared of vegetation and is irregular, that is, characterized by elevated areas surrounded by shallow depressions. The soil profile itself indicates disturbance in the area since the thin layer of pale yellowish brown sand on the surface usually occurs at depth over 150 cmbs (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:34). Such turning of the soil may have occurred during the removal of trees from the area and subsequent grading of the right-of-way. Other evidence indicating disturbance of the area, most likely associated with road construction, includes the presence of large limestone fragments and occasional asphalt fragments on the surface. Evidence thus indicates at least portions of the site locale have been moderately to severely disturbed.

Four debitage flakes were found on the ground surface at this location within the right-of-way and three flakes and one pottery sherd within 100 feet to the south of the right-of-way. Based on surface occurring artifacts, 8He221 is approximately 300 feet east/west by 200 feet north/south. This estimation of site size must be regarded with caution, however, since road maintenance activities such as reworking the shoulders and frequent mowing may have influenced the distribution of recovered artifacts. Four subsurface test pits excavated to 120 cmbs in the right-of-way failed to yield any cultural materials. Subsurface testing suggests that in the right-of-way 8He221 consists solely of surface occurring artifacts.



SCALE 1:24 000
 (LACOCOCHEE)
 4540 / NW



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

SAINT CATHERINE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FIGURE 3

The debitage recovered from 8He221 consists of seven non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. One of these flakes (14.0%) is extra-large in size, three (42.0%) are large, and three (42.0%) are medium in size. Two of the large flakes are thermally altered while the balance of the debitage (72.0%) is not. The lack of recovery of smaller size debitage from the area is most likely a result of the increased visibility of larger flakes, an inherent bias in surface collection. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in stone tool manufacture associated with the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. A use-wear analysis of these artifacts was precluded by the obvious spurious or accidental damage observed on most specimens. Such damage most likely occurred as a result of road construction and maintenance (e.g. mowing) activities.

One piece of pottery was also recovered from 8He221. It is a sand-tempered, incised body sherd which is 2.38 cm. in length, 1.75 cm. in width, and .75 cm. thick. The sherd is classified as Weeden Island Incised and is indicative of occupation of the site during the earlier part of the Weeden Island period (200 A.D.-1300 A.D.) (Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980: 23,93,143). The sherd is considered indicative of either storage or cooking activities at the site.

Summary and Recommendations

8He221 consists of a thin surface scatter of lithic debitage and one pottery sherd. Subsurface testing in the right-of-way produced no subsurface cultural remains. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture. The Weeden Island Incised sherd is indicative of either storage or cooking activities at the site. The sherd indicates occupation of 8He221 during the Weeden Island Period (200 A.D.-1300 A.D.). Given its small size and low artifact density and diversity, 8He221 is viewed as a limited activity, short-term campsite associated with Lake Geneva. The site, or at least a substantial portion of the site, has been moderately to severely disturbed by land clearing activities and by road construction and maintenance activities. As such, the site lacks integrity. Furthermore, as specifically concerns the present project, subsurface testing in the right-of-way produced no subsurface cultural remains. While locational and functional data concerning the site are of interest to regional settlement and subsistence studies, the research potential of the site, given its nature and condition, is viewed as low. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He221, as occurring in the project impact zone, is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He222- The Westlake Site

The Westlake site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 11 (USGS St Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50 .73 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301. 8He222 lies 200 feet north of the present northern margin of Lake Geneva.

Immediately west of the site is a low-lying grassy area that was formerly a freshwater swamp bordering the northern edge of the lake. This swampy area was filled in during dredge and fill operations in the 1950s which altered the areal extent, configuration, and depth of the northern portion of Lake Geneva (Fred Traub, personal communication). 8He222 occurs in a relatively low area populated by oaks and generally devoid of groundcover. The elevation of the site locale is 65 feet AMSL, 2 to 5 feet above the current level of the lake. The soil at the site is Adamsville fine sand, a somewhat poorly drained soil commonly associated geographically with Tavares fine sand, the dominant soil type in the surrounding area (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:35, 55, 71-72). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-15 cmbs	Gray Sand
15-40 cmbs	Tannish light gray sand, occasionally mottled with dark gray sand
40-100 cmbs	Tannish white sand
100-120 cmbs	Brown hardpan

The site locale is dominated by oaks accompanied by a few scattered pine trees. The understory vegetation which would normally include saw palmetto and various grasses, has been removed through recent land clearing activities and grading of the area associated with modern development. Several oaks in the area exhibit pedestaling of their trunks, indicating that 30 to 40 centimeters of soil has been removed from some portions of the site locale as a result of such activities. Removed soils were most likely redeposited in lower lying portions of the site locale as a normal consequence of grading. Evidence thus suggests that the upper soil levels in some portions of the site locale should be considered moderately to severely disturbed. In addition, subsurface root disturbances were common in most of the test pits excavated. Lastly, two test pits were severely disturbed by the occurrence of large boulders and fragments of limestone below ground surface. Whether the limestone represented a natural outcrop or an area of secondary deposition of materials dredged from Lake Geneva or materials associated with highway construction could not be accurately determined within the scope of the present survey.

Eleven subsurface tests were placed in the vicinity of the Westlake site. The testing pattern indicated that the E/W dimension of the site is approximately 150 feet. The northern border of the site has been destroyed by the construction of SR-50. Using SR-50 as an arbitrary northern boundary, the N/S dimension of the site is minimally 120 feet. It would appear, however, even though artifact yield is low at the southern right-of-way boundary (3 flakes), that the site may continue another 100 feet in a southerly direction until encountering an area of man-made land associated with the recontouring of the northern edge of Lake Geneva.

Five of eleven subsurface tests excavated in the site locale produced a total of 15 pieces of debitage. The maximum number of flakes recovered from any test pit was seven. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 20 cmbs to 110 cmbs with no observable

concentration. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No subsurface features were encountered in testing. All of the debitage recovered are non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. One of these (6.7%) is large in size, ten (66.7%) are medium-sized, and four (26.6%) are small. Three of the flakes (20%) appear to be thermally altered, however, in two instances this judgement remains tentative. All of the debitage recovered is indicative of middle to late stages of stone tool production, that is, the processing late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

Summary and Recommendations

8He222, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation, characterized by an extremely low artifact density and diversity. Given its location on a swamp margin bordering Lake Geneva, it is viewed as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources in the vicinity of the lake. Portions of the site have been moderately to severely disturbed through road construction, land clearing, and dredge and fill activities and, as a result, lack integrity. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of 8He222 is considered low. It is doubtful that the Westlake site could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. For these reasons, no additional work is recommended at 8He222 and it is further recommended that the site, as occurring in the project impact zone, not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He223 - The Little Green Lane Site

The Little Green Lane Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 11 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50 .85 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301. 8He223 lies 750 feet northwest of Lake Geneva and 950 feet south of a small, unnamed pond. 8He223 occurs on a low ridge at an elevation of 70 feet AMSL, approximately 10 feet above the level of the lake and pond. The soil at the site is Tavares fine sand (0-5% slopes), a moderately well drained soil on low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:35). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-18 cmbs	Gray sand
18-40 cmbs	Grayish pale brown sand
40-85 cmbs	Pale brown sand
85-120 cmbs	Very pale brown sand

The site locale is a low ridge that has been partially cleared of its natural vegetation of oaks, pines, and various grasses. The upper soil levels at the site (18-40 cmbs) exhibit a moderate degree of mixing from land clearing activities. An examination of adjacent slopes and stratigraphic analysis of the westernmost test pit indicate that the western portion of the ridge containing the site has been leveled with a minimum of two to three feet of soil

removed. North of the site lies the intersection of SR-50 with Little Green Lane. Construction of this intersection has resulted in the disturbance and leveling of the northern portion of the ridge containing 8He223. Finally, root disturbances were common in most of the test pits excavated. Evidence thus indicates that portions of the site locale have been moderately to severely disturbed.

Five subsurface tests were excavated in 8He223 within the project impact zone. The testing pattern established the E/W dimension of the site as approximately 100 feet. The N/S dimension of the site remains uncertain. The construction of SR-50 and its intersection with Little Green Lane have obliterated the northern border of 8He223 within the project impact zone. Based on two debitage flakes recovered from a test pit near the south right-of-way boundary, 8He223 extends at least 100 feet south of SR-50 and may continue for some distance outside of the project impact zone.

Two of the five subsurface tests excavated in 8He223 produced a total of three pieces of debitage. The maximum number of flakes recovered from any test pit was two. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 20 cmbs to 80 cmbs with no concentration observed. All of the flakes were medium-sized non-decortication flakes of thermally altered silicified limestone. The debitage is most likely indicative of the middle to late stages of stone tool production, that is, the processing late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. Alternatively, given its relatively small size, the debitage may have resulted from the reshaping or resharpening of finished tools. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during testing. Furthermore, no subsurface features were encountered in the testing of 8He223.

Summary and Recommendations

8He223, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation, characterized by an extremely low artifact density and diversity. Subsurface testing of the site produced three pieces of debitage. No tools were recovered and no subsurface features were observed. 8He223 has been impacted by the construction of SR-50 and land clearing activities and, as a result, portions of the site lack integrity. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is viewed as low. It is doubtful that 8He223, as occurring in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. For these reasons, it is recommended that no further work is required at the site and that 8He223, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He224 - The All Faiths Site

The All Faiths Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 10 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on SR-50 1.10 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301.

8He223 lies 600 feet southwest of a small unnamed pond and 1250 feet northwest of the nearest shore of Lake Geneva. 8He224 occurs on a relatively high ridge at an elevation of 85 feet AMSL, approximately 25 feet above the level of the pond and lake. The soil at the site is Candler fine sand (0-5% slopes), an excessively drained soil on the upland, sandhill areas of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977: 17-18). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
20-80 cmbs	Light yellowish brown sand, heavy grayish mottling
80-120 cmbs	Pale brown sand

The site locale is a relatively high ridge that has been transected by SR-50, obliterating a 130 foot wide section of ridge within the 220 foot wide project impact zone. The banks of the remaining ridge section on either side of the highway are steeply sloped and eroded. The tops of the ridge remnants have been cleared of vegetation with the exception of a few scattered pines. The upper soil levels at the site (0-60 cmbs) have been disturbed by both heavy root activity and land clearing activities. One test pit, excavated in the ridge remnant on the north side of SR-50, reached clay at a depth of 34 cmbs. This test indicates a substantial loss of topsoil on the ridgetop through erosion and/or land clearing activities. Evidence indicates that the site locale should be considered severely disturbed.

A surface examination of both ridge remnants resulted in the recovery of six pieces of debitage. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Three subsurface test pits excavated in the south ridgetop produced no cultural materials. One test pit placed in the ridge remnant on the north side of SR-50 also failed to produce subsurface cultural materials. Testing suggests that most of the site was removed when the major portion of the ridge in the right-of-way was leveled by highway construction. The six pieces of debitage recovered from the two ridge remnants are all non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. Four of these are large (67%) and two (33%) are medium in size. One of the large flakes (17%) appears thermally altered. The debitage is characteristic of the middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool production, that is, the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface collection of 8He224 resulted in the recovery of six pieces of debitage. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Subsurface testing of the site failed to yield additional cultural materials. The debitage recovered is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool production. Due to a lack of culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts, the cultural/temporal affiliations of the site are unknown. The major portion of the ridgetop containing the site has been destroyed by the construction of SR-50. Furthermore, land clearing activities and erosion have further disturbed the remnants of the ridge remaining within right-of-way boundaries. Given the scarcity and limited interpretive value of the recovered artifacts and the lack of site integrity, the research potential of

8He224 is considered exceeding low. It is extremely doubtful that 8He224 could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He224, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He225 - The Olivet Road Site

The Olivet Road Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NW 1/4 of the SW 14/ of the SW 1/4 of Section 3 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on both east and west sides of SR-50 at the intersection SR-50 and Olivet Road, approximately 2.1 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301. 8He225 lies 1,200 feet east of the present course of the Withlacoochee River and 1,400 feet south of Cypress Lake. Most importantly, the site lies 250 feet southeast of several extremely small unnamed ponds which are in actuality meander remnants marking an earlier course of the Withlacoochee River east of its present position. The relative location of the meander remnants and 8He225 indicate that the site was once much more closely associated with the river than the present environmental configuration suggests. 8He225 occurs on a relatively high ridge remnant at an elevation of 75 to 80 feet AMSL, approximately 20 to 30 feet above the level of the adjacent bodies of water.

The soil at the site is Astatula fine sand (0-8% slopes), an excessively drained soil commonly associated geographically with Candler fine sand, the dominant soil type in the area (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:14, 17-18). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates some disturbance in upper levels and is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Dark grayish brown sand
20-80 cmbs	Brownish yellow fine sand with grayish brown mottling
80-120 cmbs	Yellow fine sand

The site locale is a ridgetop that has been transected by SR-50, obliterating a 145 foot wide central section of the ridge within the 220 foot wide project impact zone. The bank of the remaining ridge on the eastern side of SR-50 is steeply sloped and severely eroded. The ridge remnant remaining on the west side of SR-50 is approximately 75 feet E/W by 250 feet N/S. The northern portion of this remnant has been further impacted by the construction of the intersection of Olivet Road with SR-50. In addition, the ridgetop itself has been subjected to land clearing activities which have removed most of its natural vegetation of oak, pine, saw-palmetto, and various grasses. The upper soil levels at the site show varying degrees of disturbance from such activity and from heavy root growth. In addition, subsurface testing at the bottom of the downslope of the ridge (i.e. ridge saddle) demonstrates erosion of the ridgetop. The upper 30 to 40 centimeters of soil in this area appears to be that eroding from the ridge, most likely as a result of deforestation of the ridgetop. 8He225, as occurring in the project impact zone, represents a small portion of a

larger site that has been disturbed by highway and access road construction, land clearing activities, heavy root concentrations, and erosion. The site should be viewed as a moderately to severely disturbed remnant of a much larger site.

A surface examination of both east and west ridge remnants produced a total of two pieces of debitage. Five of ten subsurface tests excavated in the western ridgetop produced a total of ten pieces of debitage, one modified/utilized flake, one biface fragment, and seven small pieces of pottery. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from a single test pit was eight, with most of the test pits producing one or two artifacts. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 0 to 120 cmbs with no concentration observed. No subsurface features were noted in testing.

A total of twelve debitage flakes was recovered from 8He225. Eleven of these flakes (91.7%) are non-decortication flakes. Two of these are small (18.2%), seven medium-sized (63.6%), and two large (18.2%). The remaining flake of the total (8.3%) is a large secondary decortication flake. Eleven of the twelve pieces of debitage are silicified limestone (91.7%) and one (8.3%) is silicified coral. All of the debitage is thermally altered. The debitage is indicative of middle to late stages in bifacial tool production involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

One modified/utilized flake was recovered from TP12 at 80-100 cmbs. The flake is a large, non-decortication flake of thermally altered silicified limestone. The body of the flake exhibits a distal transverse fracture. The flake is 2.6 cm. in length, 2.4 cm. in width, and .85 cm. thick. Bifacial utilization damage on one lateral margin indicates use in a low angled sawing or rasping motion against a material of medium hardness such as hard wood. Similar damage on the edge of the fracture face suggests use in a transversely oriented back and forth motion against a similar raw material. The flake lateral margin opposite the one utilized has been steeply backed, that is, blunted for hafting/holding by intentional flaking of the tool edge.

One small biface fragment was recovered from TP14 at a depth of 20-40 cmbs. Its dimensions are length 1.8 cm., width 1.2 cm., and thickness .34 cm. The fragment is of thermally altered silicified coral. No utilization damage was noted on the tool edge. The fragment represents a late stage manufacturing failure in bifacial stone tool production most likely caused by the percussor hitting too far into the body of the tool during the flintknapping process.

Seven small pieces of pottery were recovered from TPs 12, 14, and 15. Four of these sherds are sand tempered plain sherds and three are limestone tempered sherds classified as Pasco Plain. The former were recovered from depths ranging from 40-120 cmbs, the latter from 40-90 cmbs. The sherds are considered representative of storage and/or cooking activities at the site. The sand tempered plain sherds have only broad utility as a chronological marker indicating occupation of the site at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. Pasco Plain ceramics also have only broad utility as a chronological marker,

being made and used from approximately 500 A.D.-1300 B.C. (see Bullen, 1959; Bullen, *et. al.*, 1978).

The debitage and bifacial tool fragment recovered from 8He225 demonstrate that bifacial tool production took place at the site. Such tools may have been used in subsistence activities, e. g. hunting, and/or in camp maintenance activities such as haft and shaft preparation. Similar functions may be suggested for the modified/utilized flake exhibiting edge damage resulting from sawing and scraping a material of medium hardness. Wood is the most likely material worked (e.g. haft and shaft preparation) although fresh bone may not be discounted (e.g. butchering). The ceramic fragments recovered from 8He225 are considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. The classification of 8He225 as to site type and function remains uncertain. 8He225, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a small remnant of a larger site that has been, for the most part, destroyed by construction of SR-50 and Olivet Road. Additional disturbance to the site remnant has occurred through land clearing activities and erosion. The condition of 8He225 thus precludes an accurate assessment of site type and function.

Summary and Recommendations

8He225, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic and ceramic scatter of uncertain cultural/temporal affiliation. Lithic artifacts recovered indicate that stone tool manufacture, tool maintenance, and possibly butchering activities took place at the site. The ceramics recovered are considered indicative of cooking and storage activities at the site. The classification of 8He225 as to site type and function remains uncertain. 8He225, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a small remnant of a larger site that, for the most part, has been obliterated by the construction of SR-50 and Olivet Road. The portion of the site remaining has undergone additional disturbance through land clearing activities and erosion. Due to the condition of the site, it is extremely doubtful that 8He225 could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He225, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He226 - The Ridge Manor Blvd Site

The Ridge Manor Blvd. Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 4 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on both east and west sides of SR-50 at the intersection of SR-50 and Ridge Manor Blvd., approximately 2.3 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301. 8He226 lies 700 feet east of the present course of the Withlacoochee River and 500 feet south of Cypress Lake. Most importantly, the site lies 200 feet northeast of several extremely small unnamed ponds which are in actuality meander remnants marking an earlier course of the Withlacoochee River east of its present position. The relative location of the meander remnants and 8He226 indicate that the site

was once more closely associated with the river than the present environmental configuration suggests. $^{8}\text{He}^{226}$ occurs on a relatively high ridge remnant at an elevation of 75 to 80 feet AMSL, approximately 20 to 30 feet above the level of the adjacent bodies of water. The soil at the site is Astatula fine sand (0-8% slopes), an excessively drained soil occurring in the sandhill areas of Hernando County (Hyde, *et al.*, 1977:14). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates some disturbance in upper soil levels and is generalized as follows:

0-30 cmbs	Mixed gray and brownish yellow fine sand
30-80 cmbs	Brownish yellow fine sand
80-120 cmbs	Yellow fine sand

The site locale is a ridgetop that has been transected by SR-50, obliterating a 120 foot wide central section of ridge within the 220 foot wide project impact zone. All that remains of this ridge on the east side of SR-50, within the project impact zone, is a steeply sloped, severely eroded bank. The ridge remnant remaining on the west side of SR-50 is approximately 100 feet E/W by 300 feet N/S. The northern portion of this remnant has been further impacted by the construction of the intersection of Ridge Manor Blvd. with SR-50. In addition, the ridgetop itself has been partially cleared of its natural vegetation of oak, pine, saw-palmetto and various grasses. Furthermore, a narrow dirt road crosses the ridge top north to south at its western border. The upper soil levels at the site show varying degrees of disturbance from such activities, from heavy root activity, and, to some extent, from erosion. $^{8}\text{He}^{226}$, as occurring in the project impact zone, represents a smaller portion of a larger site that has been disturbed by highway and access road construction, land clearing activities, heavy root concentrations, and erosion. The site should be viewed as a moderately to severely disturbed remnant of a much larger site.

A surface examination of both east and west ridge remnants produced a total of twenty-seven pieces of debitage. As might be expected, the vast majority (93%) of this debitage was collected from the open, eroding face of the bank of the east ridge remnant. Four of six subsurface tests excavated in the western ridgetop produced a total of eight pieces of debitage. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any single test pit was three. The artifacts were vertically distributed between 20 and 100 cmbs with most (63%) being recovered from 40-60 cmbs. No subsurface features were noted in the testing of the site. No culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

A total of 35 debitage flakes was recovered from $^{8}\text{He}^{226}$. Thirty-two of these (91.4%) are non-decortication flakes and three (8.6%) are secondary decortication flakes. Of the non-decortication flakes, 20 (63%) are of silicified limestone. Thirteen of these (65%) are thermally altered while seven (35%) are not. Three of these flakes (15%) are small, eleven (55%) medium in size, and six (30%) large. It should be noted that the majority of non-thermally altered flakes (71%) occur in the large size category. Twelve (35%) of the non-decortication flakes are of silicified coral. Two of these (16.7%) are small, seven (58.3%) are medium-sized, and three (25%) are large. All of the silicified coral flakes are thermally altered. Of the secondary decortication flakes recovered, two are

medium-sized flakes of silicified limestone and one is of silicified coral. The silicified coral flake is thermally altered, the limestone flakes are not. The debitage recovered from 8He226 is indicative of middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

Summary and Recommendations

8He226, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation, characterized by low artifact density and diversity. A surface examination and subsurface testing of the site produced a total of thirty-five pieces of debitage. This debitage is representative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools were recovered and no subsurface features were observed in testing. 8He226 has been severely altered by highway and access road construction, land clearing activities and erosion. The site is in actuality, a moderately to severely disturbed remnant of a larger site. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is viewed as low. It is very doubtful that 8He226 could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He226, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He227 - The River Ridge Remnant Site

The River Ridge Remnant Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated on an eroded ridge remnant existing within right-of-way boundaries at the intersection of SR-50 with the east bank of the Withlacoochee River. The elevation of the ridgetop is 75 to 80 feet AMSL, 15 to 20 feet above the level of the river. The ridge is composed of Astatula fine sand (0-8% slopes), an excessively drained soil occurring in the sandhill areas of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:14). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates some disturbance in upper soil levels and is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
20-95 cmbs	Brownish yellow fine sand with grayish brown mottling
95-120 cmbs	Yellow fine sand

The site locale is a remnant of a formerly intact ridge that has been cut through on the north by old SR-50 and on the south by new, that is, realigned, SR-50, leaving a portion of the ridge in the center of the right-of-way. This remnant is approximately 1300 feet long and tapers in width from 175 feet wide at its western end to 25 feet wide at its eastern limit. The western end of the ridge remnant has undergone additional destruction through excavation of a depression 250 feet E/W by 150 feet N/S, presumably through use as a borrow area or to create a retention area for drainage or both. The sides or banks of the

ridge remnant are steeply sloped and highly eroded. The relatively flat ridgetop has been substantially impacted by land clearing activities. The flatness of some portions of the ridgetop and its tapering shape suggest that some shaping and grading of the ridge remnant took place during construction activities. Finally, some portions of the ridgetop and sloping banks exhibit damage from what appears to be motorcycles and/or "all terrain" vehicles. 8He227, as occurring in the project impact zone, thus represents a smaller portion of a larger site occurring on a ridge that has been disturbed by highway construction, soil "borrowing", land clearing activities, erosion, and recreational activities.

A thorough surface examination of the entire ridge remnant produced one piece of pottery and seven pieces of debitage. All of these were found on the eroding banks of the ridge remnant. Subsurface testing of the ridgetop produced no subsurface cultural materials. No subsurface features were observed in testing. The debitage recovered by surface collection consists of five non-decortication flakes, four of which are medium in size and one large, one medium-sized secondary decortication flake, and one medium-sized shatter fragment. All of the debitage is of silicified limestone. With the exception of the one large non-decortication flake, all of the debitage is thermally altered. The debitage recovered is representative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

The one pottery sherd recovered is limestone tempered and undecorated and is thus classified as of the Pasco Plain type. The sherd is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. Pasco Plain has only limited utility as a chronological marker since it was made and used from approximately 500 B.C. up to 1300 A.D. (see Bullen, 1959; Bullen, *et. al.*, 1978).

Summary and Recommendations

8He227 consists of a thin surface scatter of lithic debitage and one pottery sherd recovered from a eroded ridge remnant. Subsurface testing in the site locale produced no subsurface cultural remains. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture. The one pottery sherd is indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. The sherd is classified as Pasco Plain indicating occupation of the site at least at some point between 500 B.C. and 1300 A.D. The debitage recovered may be associated with the same occupation or may be the result of an earlier or later occupation(s). The condition of the site and paucity of recovered artifacts precludes any determination in this regard. The site, as occurring in the project impact zone, should be viewed as a remnant of a larger site that has been substantially destroyed by highway construction, land clearing activities, erosion, and recreational use. As such, the site lacks integrity. Given the condition of the site and general paucity of artifactual remains it is extremely doubtful that 8He227 could produce new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He227, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He228 - The West Bank Borrow Site

The West Bank Borrow Site (Figure 3) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4 (USGS St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The site is situated in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of SR-50 and the Withlacoochee River. A surface examination of this area resulted in the recovery of five pieces of debitage from the eroded north bank of a small, water-filled depression. The depression occurs in an area that formerly held a series of meander remnants of the Withlacoochee River (see St. Catherine Quadrangle, 1958). The regularized configuration of the depression, particularly the southern and eastern borders, indicates controlled excavation of this area and land-filling activity in the vicinity. The depression is approximately 300 feet long (E/W) by 100 feet wide (N/S) at its maximum width. Its center is 250 feet west of the west bank of the Withlacoochee and 80 feet north of the north right-of-way boundary for SR-50. The north bank producing artifacts varies from 125 to 175 feet north of the same boundary. The site is therefore outside of the project impact zone and thus technically not of concern to the present project. However, given its proximity to SR-50, it is reported for informational purposes.

Five pieces of debitage were recovered from the eroding north bank of the water-filled depression. All of the debitage are non-decortication flakes of non-thermally altered silicified limestone. Three of these flakes are large and two are medium in size. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture associated with the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site. A surface inspection and subsurface testing of the project impact zone in the vicinity produced no cultural materials within right-of-way boundaries. It should be noted that the right-of-way at this location consists of land totally altered by construction of old SR-50, new SR-50 and corresponding embankment, and by construction of access or frontage roads adjacent to the new SR-50.

Summary and Recommendations

8He228 consists of five pieces of debitage recovered from the eroding north bank of a borrow pit/detention pond adjacent to SR-50. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished products. No tools were recovered in the surface examination of the site. No culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered and thus the cultural/temporal affiliation of the site remains unknown. The site locale was not subjected to intensive testing because it is located outside of the project impact zone. A surface examination and subsurface testing within right-of-way boundaries in the vicinity of this site failed to produce cultural materials. As located, 8He228 is outside of the SR-50 project impact zone and thus technically is not of concern to the present project. It is reported for informational purposes only.

8He229 - The Lockhart Borrow Site

The Lockhart Borrow Site (Figure 4) is located in Township 23 South, Range 21 East, in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 1 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50 approximately 5.6 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 and US-301. The site is located some 360 feet outside of the project impact zone and, therefore, is technically not of concern in regard to the SR-50 project. However, because the site was discovered in the course of the present survey, it is reported for informational purposes.

8He229 occurs on a high ridge at a maximum elevation of 120 feet AMSL. The soil at the site is Candler fine sand (0-5 slopes), an excessively drained soil occurring on upland sandhill areas in Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:17-18). 8He229 consists of a single debitage flake found during a surface examination of a large borrow area near the intersection of SR-50 and Lockhart Road. The borrow area is approximately 400 feet E/W by 400 feet N/S and achieves a maximum depth of approximately 10 feet. Its northern edge is 150 feet south of the SR-50 right-of-way boundary and its center an additional 200 feet outside of the project impact zone. The debitage flake was recovered from the eastern section of the borrow area approximately 360 feet outside of the project impact zone. It should be noted that the flake was the only artifact located in a thorough surface examination of the entire borrow area. The flake is a medium-sized, non-decortication flake of thermally altered silicified limestone. It is indicative of either the later stages of bifacial tool manufacture or of tool maintenance activities associated with the reworking of finished products. The cultural/temporal affiliation of the artifact is unknown. An extensive surface examination and subsurface testing of the SR50 right-of-way north of the site failed to produce any cultural materials in the project impact zone.

8He229 occurs on a high sandhill in the uplands of Hernando County. Prior to land clearing activities in the area, the vegetation in the vicinity of the site would have primarily consisted of various species of oak and pine accompanied by a sparse understory of grasses and broad-leaved plants. No sources of fresh water (e.g. ponds, creeks) currently occur in the immediate vicinity of the site. A small depression or sink does occur approximately 3,000 feet ESE of the site. This depression may have held water in the past and is now collapsed. If so, it is possible that this depression may have supported activity on the ridge. However, the distance involved appears excessive. It may also be the case that the site simply represents an extremely transitory hunting activity in the drier, upland hills. Finally, the artifact may simply be isolated find associated with aboriginal movement between desirable resources.

Summary and Recommendations

8He229 consists of a single debitage flake recovered from a highly disturbed borrow pit area outside of the SR-50 project boundaries. The flake was recovered during a surface examination of the borrow area. It is indicative of either bifacial tool manufacture or of tool

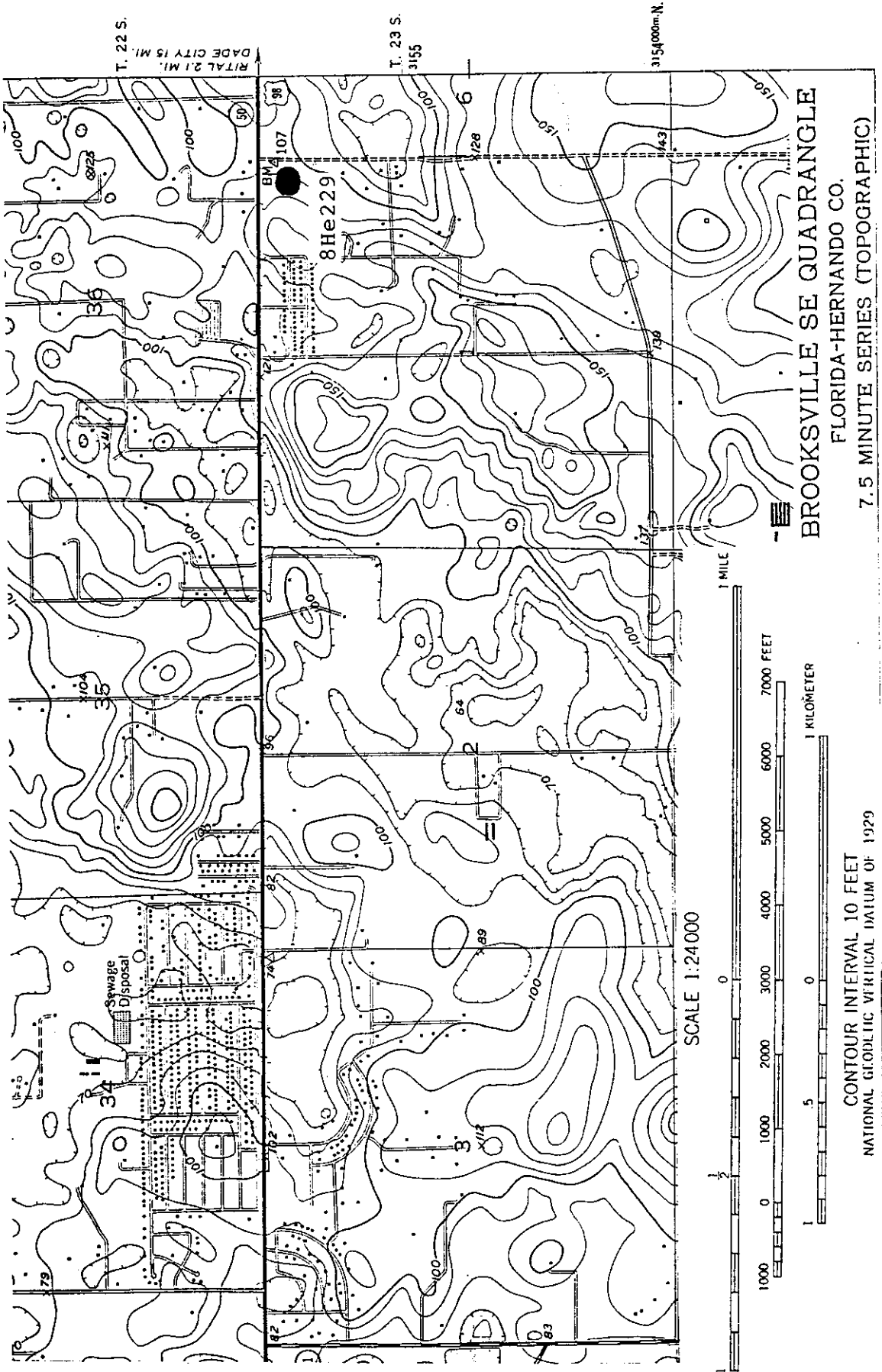


FIGURE 4

maintenance activity. The cultural/temporal affiliation of the site is unknown. No archaeological testing was conducted at the site because it is 360 feet outside of the project impact zone. An extensive surface examination and subsurface testing of the SR-50 right-of-way north of the site failed to produce any cultural materials in the project impact zone. For the purpose of the present survey, the site is located well outside of the project impact boundaries and thus technically is not a concern in the proposed widening of SR-50.

8He230 - The F.D.O.T. Park Site

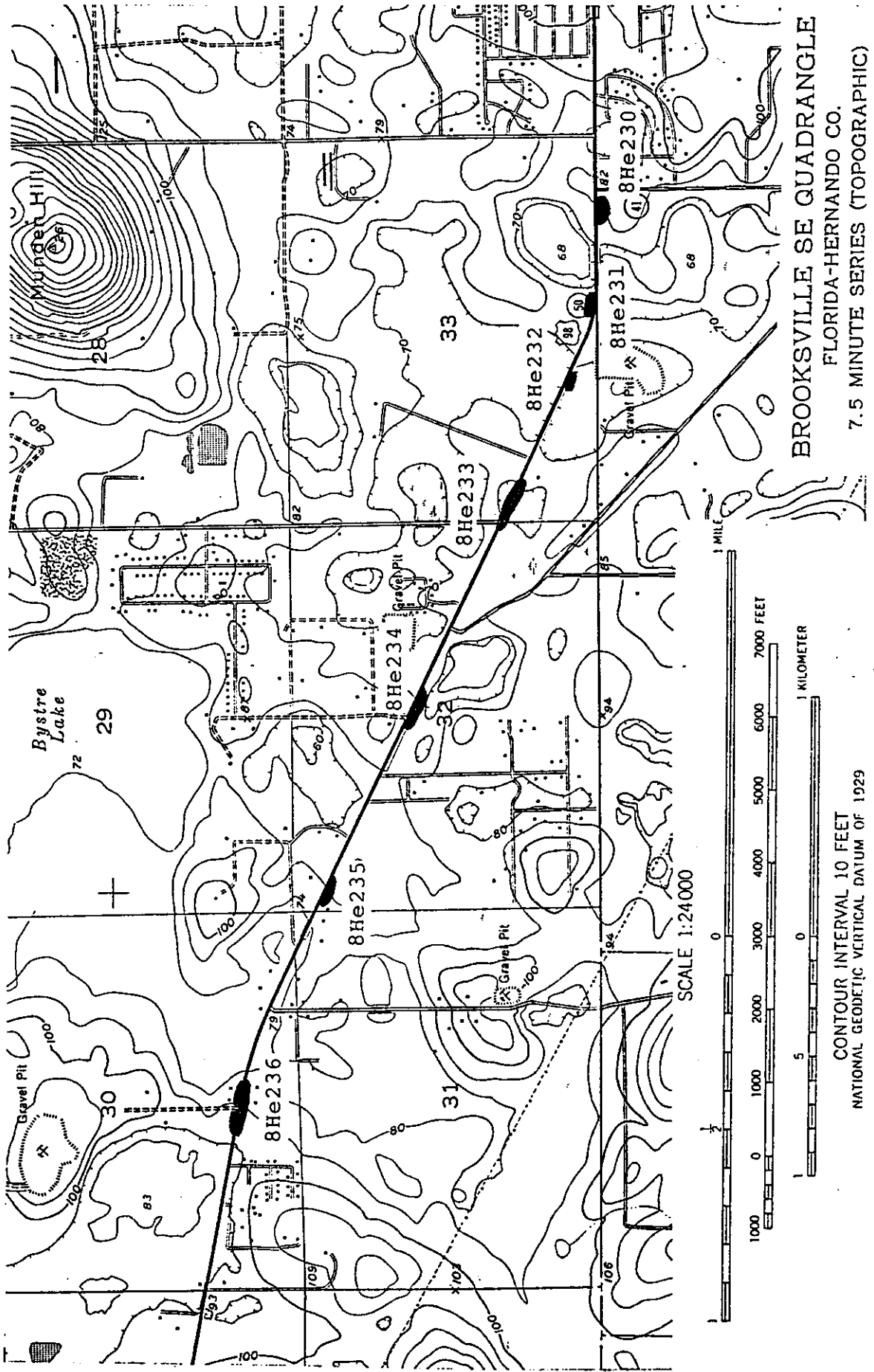
The F.D.O.T. Park Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 23 South, Range 20 East, in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 4 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50 approximately 4.1 miles east of the intersection of SR-50/50A east of Brooksville. The site is in the southwest corner of the intersection of SR-50 and CR-541 (Spring Lake Road). 8He230 lies 500 feet east of a large unnamed pond transected by SR-50. It occurs on the downslope of a broad ridge abutting the pond at an elevation of 80 feet AMSL, approximately 10 feet above the level of the pond. The soil at the site is Candler fine sand (0-5% slopes), an excessively drained soil on the upland sandhill areas of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977: 17-18).

The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, shows some mixing of upper levels and is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
20-90 cmbs	Light yellowish brown sand, grayish mottling
80-120 cmbs	Brownish yellow fine sand

The site locale is dominated by oak trees. Some oaks, the occasional pines originally present, and all of the understory vegetation have been removed by land clearing activities to prepare the area for use as an F.D.O.T. recreational park. Heavy root disturbances from both the existing and cleared vegetation were noted in the subsurface testing of 8He230. The area has also been disturbed by grading of portions of the ridgetop accompanied by the laying down of sand and gravel to support vehicular traffic. Picnic tables and benches, erected on concrete slabs embedded in the ground, are scattered throughout the park resulting in additional disturbance to upper soil levels. The northern and eastern borders of the site locale have been impacted by the construction of SR-50 and its intersection with CR-541 and by the concomitant proliferation of utilities (e.g. poles, underground pipelines and cables) associated with these roadways. Examination of the area thus indicates that portions of the site locale have been moderately to severely disturbed.

Eight subsurface test pits were excavated in 8He230. The testing pattern established the E/W dimension of the site as approximately 100 feet. Testing to the north of the E/W line producing artifacts failed to yield any additional cultural materials. Testing to the south of the positive pits was prohibited by encountering evidence of a buried pipeline between the positive tests and the south right-of-way boundary. Beyond this boundary was private property outside of the project impact zone and not available for testing.



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FIGURE 5

Two of the eight subsurface test pits excavated in 8He230 produced a total of two pieces of debitage and three pottery sherds. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from a single test pit was four. No tools were recovered and no subsurface features were observed in testing. The debitage recovered consists of two non-decortication flakes of non-thermally altered silicified limestone. One of these flakes is small, the other medium in size. The debitage is indicative of either the later stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture or of maintenance activities associated with the reworking of finished products. The ceramics recovered consist of three small limestone tempered sherds classified as Pasco Plain. These sherds are considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. This ceramic type has only limited utility as a chronological marker indicating occupation of the site at some point between 500 B.C. and 1300 A.D. (See Bullen, 1959; Bullen, *et. al.*, 1978). The three sherds were recovered at a depth of 20 to 60 cmbs, the two debitage flakes at 60 to 80 cmbs. Notwithstanding the observed disturbance in upper soil levels at the site, the possibility exists that the vertical distribution of artifacts recovered reflects a minimum of two separate occupations of the site. Given the limited density and distribution of artifacts, 8He230 is viewed as a limited activity campsite(s) associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources in the vicinity of the large pond 500 feet to the west.

Summary and Recommendations

8He230, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic and ceramic scatter characterized by low artifact density and diversity. Three pottery sherds and two debitage flakes were recovered in the subsurface testing of the site. No tools were recovered and no subsurface features were observed. The debitage recovered is relatively small and thus is indicative of either the later stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture or of tool maintenance activities associated with the reworking of finished products. The pottery sherds recovered are of the type Pasco Plain. This ceramic type has only broad utility as a chronological marker being made and used for a long period of time, approximately 500 B.C. to 1300 A.D. The sherds are considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. Difference in vertical distribution between the sherds and debitage may indicate both ceramic and pre-ceramic period occupations of 8He230. However, disturbances noted in the artifact bearing soil levels of the site preclude a final determination in this regard.

The site locale has been moderately to severely disturbed by highway construction, utilities placement, land clearing and other alteration associated with preparation of the area for use as an F.D.O.T. park. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is viewed as low. It is doubtful that 8He230 could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He230, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He231 - The Pond Edge Site

The Pond Edge Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 33 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the north side of SR-50 3.9 miles east of the intersection of SR-50/50A east of Brooksville. 8He231 lies approximately 200 feet west of a large pond transected by SR-50. The site occurs on a low ridge partially destroyed by road construction at an elevation of approximately 75 feet AMSL, 7 feet above the level of the pond. The predominant soil type in the area is Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil on seasonably wet sandy areas on the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, exhibits moderate to severe mixing due to disturbance resulting from highway construction. Soil level depths are extremely variable, but generally consist of grayish brown sand overlaying pale brown to light yellowish brown sand over yellowish brown sand. Two of the five subsurface tests excavated in this area produced totally mixed soils. One of these pits produced clay at the shallow depth of 56 cmbs indicating that up to two feet of topsoil has been removed from some portions of the ridge. The other three subsurface tests exhibited soil mixing of varying degrees to a depth of 60 to 80 cmbs. Subsurface testing thus indicates that the site locale has been moderately to severely disturbed.

One of the five subsurface tests placed in this area produced the tip of a projectile point at 40 to 60 cmbs. An extensive surface examination of the exposed portions of the disturbed ridge failed to yield any additional cultural materials. Due to its fragmentary nature, the tip cannot be associated with any known projectile point type. The cultural/temporal affiliation of the artifact and consequently, the site, therefore remains unknown. The tip is a finished product made of thermally altered silicified limestone exhibiting a proximal transverse fracture across the body of the blade. This fracture is associated with impurities within the body of the tool. Its length is 2.8 cm, width 1.3 cm, and thickness .41 cm. The edge angles of the lateral margins are 51 degrees and 54 degrees. No utilization damage was observed on the lateral margins. The condition of the projectile point tip suggests that it either broke in the course of a resharpening episode or due to impact in use as a projectile. The latter is considered quite probable considering the lack of associated artifactual materials and the opportunities provided for hunting along the extensive margins of the large pond. If the latter possibility is the case, the projectile point tip represents an isolated find associated with the procurement of resources, i.e. hunting activities, in the vicinity of the pond.

Summary and Recommendations

8He231 consists of a single projectile point tip recovered in an intensive surface examination and subsurface testing of a disturbed ridge transected by SR-50. Due to its fragmentary nature, the projectile point tip is unidentifiable as to type and as a consequence the cultural/temporal affiliation of the site remains unknown. The disturbed ridge is adjacent to a large pond influenced by seasonal water table fluctuations. It is considered

likely that the tip fragment is an isolated find indicative of hunting activities along the pond margin. The site locale has been moderately to severely disturbed by land clearing activities and road construction and maintenance (e.g. grading of shoulders, mowing). As such, the site lacks integrity. While locational and functional data concerning the site are of interest to regional settlement and subsistence studies, the research potential of the site, given its nature and condition, is viewed as low. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He231, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He232 - The Hidden Pond Site

The Hidden Pond Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 33 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is located on the south side of SR-50 approximately 3.7 miles east of the intersection of SR-50/50A east of Brooksville. 8He232 lies 300 feet northwest of a low-lying area that holds water at least during the rainy season in the Brooksville region (June - September), thus functioning as a seasonal pond. The site occurs at an elevation of 70 feet AMSL, less than five feet above level of the water filled depression. The soil at the site is Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil occurring on seasonally wet, sandy areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1974:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates that some mixing of the soil strata typical of Sparr fine sand has occurred.

The soil profile is generalized as follows:

0-55 cmbs	Dark grayish brown fine sand
55-120 cmbs	Grayish pale brown fine sand with yellowish brown mottling

8He232 consists of a single debitage flake found on the ground surface in an area disturbed by land clearing activities at the very edge of the southern right-of-way boundary of SR-50. The flake is a medium-sized non-decortication flake of non-thermally altered silicified limestone. It is indicative of either the later stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture or maintenance activities associated with the reworking of finished tools. Its cultural/temporal affiliation is unknown. An intensive surface examination of the project impact zone and adjacent area failed to produce any other cultural materials. Likewise, five subsurface tests placed in the right-of-way at this location also failed to yield cultural materials. Testing of the area thus suggests that the flake may represent the northernmost extent of an artifact concentration associated with the seasonal pond some 300 feet to the southeast of the southern right-of-way boundary. This area is outside of the project impact zone, is privately owned, and was not available for supplemental testing during the course of the present survey.

Summary and Recommendations

8He232 consists of a single debitage flake found on the ground surface in a disturbed area at the very edge of the southern right-of-way boundary of SR-50. The flake is representative of either the later stages of bifacial tool manufacture or of tool maintenance activities. Its cultural/temporal affiliation is unknown. An extensive surface examination and subsurface testing of the right-of-way at this location failed to produce any additional cultural materials. It is speculated that the artifact may represent the northernmost extent of a site whose main concentration is closely associated with a seasonal pond some 300 feet southeast of the southern right-of-way boundary. While the location of 8He232 is of interest to regional settlement and subsistence studies, the paucity and limited interpretive value of the remains recovered indicate that the research potential of 8He232, as occurring in the project impact zone, is exceedingly low. It is highly unlikely that 8He232, as occurring in the project impact zone, could produce new information of importance to the prehistory of the region. For this reason, no additional archaeological work is recommended at this site and it is further recommended that 8He232, as occurring in the project impact zone, is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He233 - The W.P.A. Road Site

The W.P.A. Road Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 33 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is located on the south side of SR-50 approximately 600 feet east of the intersection of SR-50 and W.P.A. road. 8He233 lies 200 feet northeast of a small pond. The site occurs on a low ridge at an elevation of 70 feet AMSL, approximately 10 feet above the level of the pond. The soil at the site is Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil occurring on seasonally wet, sandy areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1974:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates that some mixing of the soil strata typical of Sparr fine sand has occurred. The soil profile is generalized as follows:

0-60 cmbs	Grayish brown sand mixed with yellowish brown sand
60-100 cmbs	Pale brown sand with occasional grayish brown mottling
100-110 cmbs	Yellowish brown clayey sand to grayish clay with yellowish brown concretions

The site locale is a low ridge that has been substantially impacted by construction of SR-50. The upper soil levels at the site exhibit at least a moderate degree of mixing due to land clearing activities and road construction and maintenance (e.g. grading of shoulders, mowing). In addition, root disturbances were common in most of the test pits excavated. Evidence thus indicates that portions of the site locale have been moderately to severely disturbed.

Seven subsurface test pits were excavated in 8He233 within the project impact zone. The testing pattern established the E/W dimension of the site as approximately 100 feet. The N/S dimension of the site remains uncertain. The construction of the paved portion of SR-50 has obliterated the northern border of 8He233 within the project impact zone. In a southerly direction, it is considered that 8He233 may continue toward the small pond 200 feet southwest of the positive test pits in the project impact zone. The portion of ridge immediately adjacent to the pond and the pond itself lie on private property outside of the project impact zone. Permission to test in this area could not be obtained from the absentee property owner during the present survey. Thus the N/S limits of the site remain uncertain.

Two of the seven subsurface test pits excavated in 8He233 produced a total of two pieces of debitage and one pottery sherd. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from a single test pit was two. No subsurface features were observed in testing. The two pieces of debitage were recovered at a depth of 60-100 cmbs. The debitage consists of two non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. One of these flakes is large and the other medium in size. The former is thermally altered, the latter is not. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture involved with the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. One sand tempered plain pottery sherd was recovered from a depth of 80-100 cmbs. The sherd is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. The sand tempered plain sherd has only broad utility as a chronological marker indicating occupation of 8He233 at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. Based on artifact density and diversity, 8He233, as occurring in the project impact zone, is classified as a limited activity campsite most likely associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources in the vicinity of the nearby pond.

Summary and Recommendations

8He233, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic and ceramic scatter characterized by an extremely low artifact density and diversity. Subsurface testing of the site produced two pieces of debitage and one pottery sherd. No tools were recovered and no subsurface features were observed in testing. The debitage recovered is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture. The one sand tempered plain pottery sherd recovered is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. The sherd has little utility as a chronological marker indicating occupation of 8He233 at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. As occurring in the project impact zone, 8He233 is viewed as a limited activity campsite most likely associated with the procurement of resources in the vicinity of the nearby pond.

8He233 has been impacted by the construction and maintenance of SR-50 and, as a result, much of the site lacks integrity. Given its nature and condition, its research potential is viewed as low. It is doubtful that 8He233, as occurring in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. It is therefore recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He233, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He234 - The Clayton Road Site

The Clayton Road Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 32 (Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated at the intersection of SR-50 and Clayton Road. The site lies on the northeastern margin of a large seasonal pond. Topographically, the site ranges in elevation from 84 feet to 75 feet AMSL, approximately 5 feet to 14 feet above the level of the pond. The soil at the site is Nobleton fine sand (0-5% slopes), a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil on broad areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977: 28-29). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates some mixing of upper soil strata and is generalized as follows:

0-25 cmbs	Dark grayish brown sand
25-60 cmbs	Pale brown sand with grayish brown mottling
* 60-80 cmbs	Pale brown sand
80-90 cmbs	Reddish brown clayey sand over yellowish brown clay
* The pale brown sand leading to clay extends deeper in a limited number of test pits.	

The Clayton Road site has been transected by SR-50 and thus occurs on both the north and south sides of the highway. The construction of the highway has either partially or totally disturbed a 200 foot wide section of the site within right-of-way boundaries. To the north of the northern right-of-way boundary the site has been further impacted by land clearing activities and other alteration which required the deposition of finely crushed limerock over a large area of the ground surface. It appears that at least some fill material has been added to this area. The southern portion of the project impact zone has been subjected to partial land clearing and to the laying of large underground telephone cables at the edge of the southern right-of-way boundary. Beyond this boundary is the rapid downslope to the seasonal pond. Subsurface testing within right-of-way boundaries indicates that most of the soil in the area has been disturbed to 50 to 60 cmbs. The condition of the area indicates that 8He234 is basically a severely disturbed site.

Testing of 8He234 involved a surface examination of the area and excavation of thirteen shovel tests. Three shovel tests were excavated within right-of-way boundaries to the north of SR-50 and ten within right-of-way boundaries to the south of SR-50. Based on subsurface testing the E/W dimension of the site is approximately 600 feet. Taking the disturbed area to the north of SR-50 as the arbitrary northern border of the site and the pond margin as the southern border, the N/S dimension of 8He234 is minimally 300 feet.

Six of the thirteen subsurface tests excavated in 8He234 produced a total of 17 pieces of debitage, 1 biface fragment, 1 modified flake fragment, and 1 pottery sherd. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was seven, with most pits producing one to four artifacts. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 20 cmbs to 100

cmbs with a concentration noted at 40 cmbs to 80 cmbs. Ten pieces of debitage were also recovered in a surface examination of the site bringing the debitage total to 27 pieces. Of the 27 pieces of debitage recovered from 8He234, 25 (92.5%) were non-decortication flakes. The majority of these were silicified limestone (76.0%) with a lesser number being silicified coral (24.0%). Most of the non-decortication flakes are small (40.0%) to medium in size (48.0%) with large flakes (12.0%) being relatively rare. Eighty percent of the non-decortication flakes are thermally altered. One medium size primary decortication flake of silicified coral was also recovered from the site. Finally, one medium size secondary decortication flake of silicified limestone was also recovered. Neither of these flakes are thermally altered. The debitage recovered from 8He234 is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool production involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

One biface fragment was recovered from 8He234 (TP65) at a depth of 60-80 cmbs. The small fragment is .8 cm. in length, .7 cm. in width, and .2 cm. thick. The small fragment appears to have been produced in the final stages of biface manufacture.

One small flake fragment exhibiting intentional flaking of its lateral margin was recovered from 8He234 (TP68) at a depth of 40-60 cmbs. A use-wear examination of the modified margin was inconclusive due to the fragmentary nature of the specimen. The flake is made of thermally altered silicified coral.

One limestone tempered, undecorated pottery sherd of the type Pasco Plain was recovered from 8He234 (TP69) at a depth of 60-80 cmbs. The sherd is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. Pasco Plain ceramics have only limited utility as a chronological marker being made and used from approximately 500 B.C. up to 1300 A.D. (See Bullen, 1959; Bullen, *et. al.*, 1978).

Summary and Recommendations

8He234, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic and ceramic scatter characterized by low artifact density and diversity. The debitage and tool fragments recovered from the site are indicative of the later stages of bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. The one Pasco Plain pottery sherd recovered is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site. Its usefulness as a chronological marker is limited, indicating occupation of the site at some point between 500 B.C. and 1300 A.D. 8He234 should most likely be classified as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of some resource associated with the nearby large seasonal pond. Such a classification remains tentative, however, due to the obliteration of much of the site by construction of SR-50. 8He234 has been severely altered by highway construction, land clearing activities, and residential construction, and thus lacks integrity. Given its nature and condition, it is very doubtful that 8He234, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no

additional work is required at the site and that 8He234, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He235 - The Dorsey Smith Road Site

The Dorsey Smith Road Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 32 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50 600 feet east of the intersection of SR-50 and Dorsey Smith Road. 8He235 lies 600 feet northwest of a small seasonal pond. Other small to mid-size ponds occur 900 feet northwest of the site and 1000 feet southwest of the site. 8He235 occurs on a low ridge between these ponds at an elevation of 80 feet AMSL, approximately 5 to 10 feet above the level of the adjacent bodies of water. The soil at the site is Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil occurring on seasonally wet sandy areas on the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, shows some mixing of upper soil levels and is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Grayish brown fine sand
20-75 cmbs	Light yellowish brown fine sand with grayish brown mottling
75-110 cmbs	Pale brown fine sand

8He235 occurs on a low ridge that has been transected by SR-50. On the north side of SR-50 the ridge has been leveled by highway construction. On the south side of SR-50, the section of ridge remaining within right-of-way boundaries is 350 feet E/W by 75 feet N/S. The ridge is dominated by oaks accompanied by scattered pines. Some of the trees and all the understory vegetation have been cleared away for residential development and access. Thus the ridge remnant within right-of-way boundaries has been moderately disturbed by construction of SR-50 and land clearing activities. Beyond right-of-way limits, the ridge has been disturbed by residential use.

Five subsurface test pits were excavated in the ridge remnant remaining within right-of-way boundaries. Three of these test pits produced a limited amount of cultural materials. The testing pattern established the E/W dimension of the site as approximately 150 feet. The N/S dimension of the site is minimally 50 feet and the site may continue beyond the southern right-of-way boundary into the area currently in residential use. If so, this portion of the site is most likely destroyed by the construction of a private dwelling just beyond the right-of-way boundary.

Three of five subsurface test pits placed in 8He235 produced a total of three pieces of debitage. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was one. All of the debitage was recovered at a depth of 80-100 cmbs. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No subsurface features were observed in testing. The debitage recovered consists of one large secondary decortication flake and two

non-decortication flakes, one large and one medium in size. One of the non-decortication flakes is of silicified coral, the other two flakes are silicified limestone. All three flakes have been thermally altered. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. Based on the type and quantity of artifacts recovered and the site's location, 8He235 is viewed as a limited activity campsite involved with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with the adjacent ponds.

Summary and Recommendations

8He235, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation, characterized by an extremely low artifact density and diversity. Only debitage associated with bifacial stone tool manufacture was recovered from the site. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No subsurface features were observed in testing. Given the type and quantity of artifacts recovered and the location of the site adjacent to three small ponds, 8He235 is viewed as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with the ponds. The site has been at least moderately disturbed by construction of SR-50, land clearing activities, and residential construction and use. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is considered low. It is doubtful that 8He235, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He235, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He236 - The Hilton Cedar Site

The Hilton Cedar Site (Figure 5) is located in Township 22 South, Range 20 East, in Section 30 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The western portion of the site is located in the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 30. The eastern portion of the site is located in the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 30. 8He236 is situated on SR-50 between Hilton Road and Cedar Lane approximately 1.8 miles east of the SR-50/50A intersection east of Brooksville. The site is bordered on the east by a small stream running N/S across SR-50. The northwestern border of the site is a large pond, approximately 1600 feet E/W by 1800 feet N/S, that, although permanent, exhibits marked changes in size and depth due to seasonal water table fluctuations. Topographically, the site ranges in elevation from 90 feet AMSL to 85 feet AMSL, approximately 5 feet to 10 feet above the level of the pond and stream. The soils at the site are predominately Kendrick fine sand (0-5% slopes) at the higher elevation and Nobleton fine sand (0-5% slopes) in the lower (see Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:25; 28-29). The former is a well drained soil, the latter a somewhat poorly drained soil. The soils in the transition zone between the two types grade into one another. Mixing of the upper strata of the two soil types has also occurred due to disturbances associated with highway construction and maintenance, land clearing activities, and commercial and residential development. The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, can only be most broadly generalized and is as follows:

0-15 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
15-60 cmbs	Grayish yellow brown sand or grayish pale brown sand
60-90 cmbs	Light brownish yellow sand or pale brown sand, occasionally grayish brown mottling in both
90+ cmbs	Gray to grayish yellow brown clay with dark yellowish brown mottling and concretions

The Hilton Cedar site has been transected by SR-50 and thus occurs on both the north and south sides of the highway. The construction of SR-50 has either partially or totally disturbed a 200 foot wide section of the site within right-of-way boundaries. To the north of the northern right-of-way boundary the site has been further impacted by land clearing activities and construction of the Cortez Plaza commercial development. To the south of the southern right-of-way boundary the site has been impacted by house construction and private use and by commercial development of adjacent property as a nursery and gardening center. The condition of the area indicates that 8He236 is basically a severely disturbed site.

Testing of 8He236 involved a surface examination of the area and excavation of nineteen test pits. Three shovel tests were excavated in the northern portion of the project impact zone and fifteen within the southern portion. Based on subsurface testing, the E/W dimension of the site is approximately 1200 feet. The N/S dimension of the site is minimally 220 feet as established in the project impact zone, but the site no doubt continues to the north of SR-50 into the area developed as Cortex Plaza and to the south of the highway into the area developed as a nursery and private residence. The presence and condition of the site in these developed areas outside of the project impact zone remains unknown. In the case of the area developed as Cortex Plaza, the site, if present, would most likely be totally destroyed. In the area developed as a nursery and private residence, the site, if present, would most likely be moderately to severely disturbed.

Nine of the nineteen test pits excavated in 8He236 produced a total of 32 pieces of debitage. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was twelve, with most pits producing one to three artifacts. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 0 cmbs to 100 cmbs with a distinct concentration noted at 20 cmbs to 60 cmbs. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No subsurface features were noted in testing.

Of the 32 pieces of debitage recovered from 8He236, 27 (84.4%) were non-decortication flakes. Almost all of these flakes were silicified limestone (96.3%) with one being silicified coral. Most of the non-decortication flakes are small (40.7%) to medium in size (51.9%) with large flakes (7.4%) being relatively rare. Forty-eight percent of the non-decortication flakes are thermally altered. Five secondary decortication flakes (15.6%) comprise the balance of the debitage. All of these flakes are medium-sized flakes

of silicified limestone. Forty percent of the secondary decortication flakes are thermally altered. The debitage recovered from 8He236 is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

Summary and Recommendations

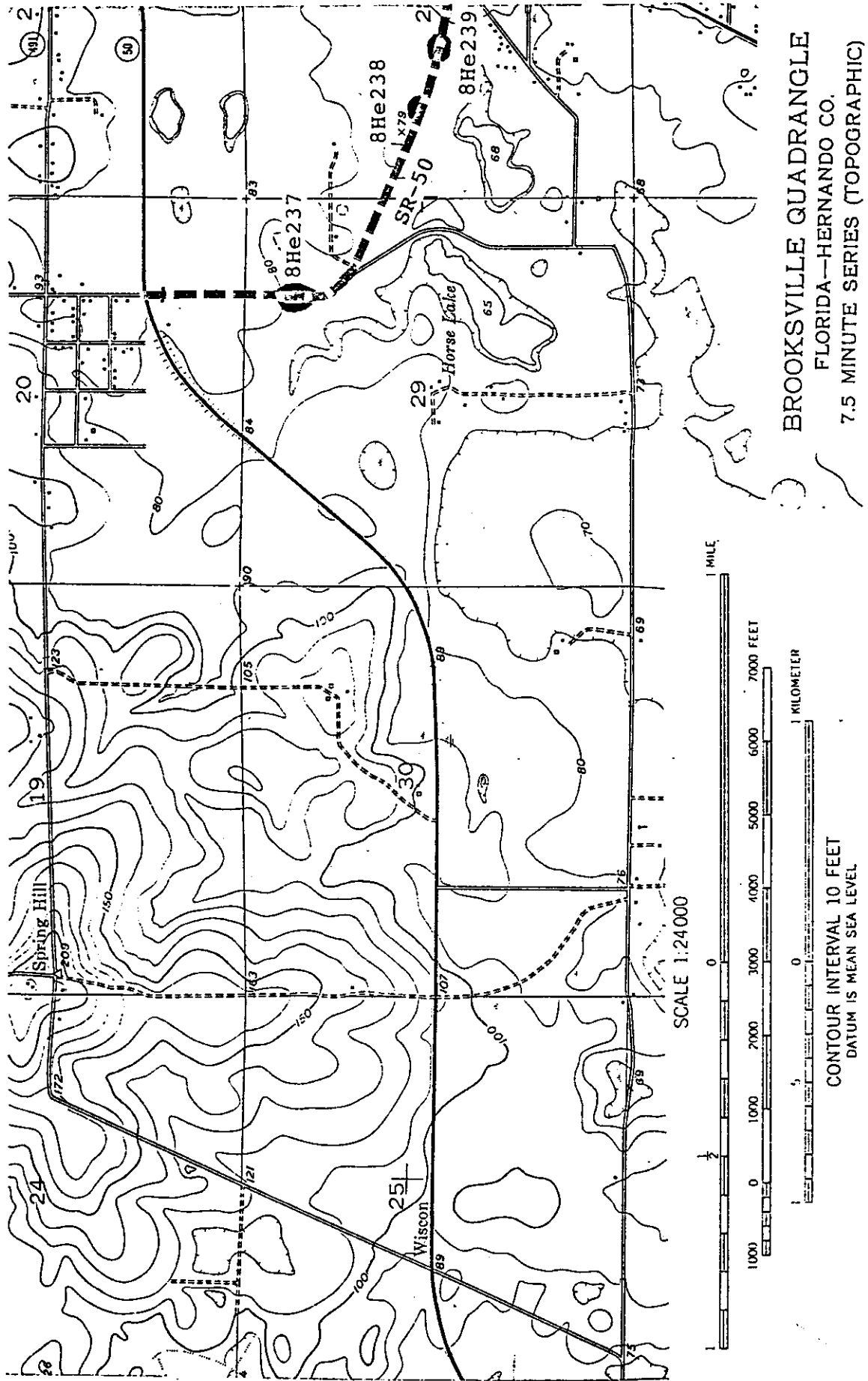
8He236, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter characterized by low artifact density and diversity. Nine of nineteen subsurface test pits produced a total of thirty-two pieces of debitage. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No subsurface features were observed in testing. 8He236 should most likely be classified as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with the nearby stream and pond. Such a classification remains tentative, however, given the destruction of a large portion of the site by construction of SR-50 and commercial and residential development. Given its nature and condition, it is very doubtful that 8He236, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He236, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He237 - The Horselake Road Site

The Horselake Road Site (Figure 6) is located in Township 22 South, Range 19 East, in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 29 (USGS Brooksville Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on SR-50 (Melendez Road) .4 miles south of the west intersection of SR-50/50A west of Brooksville. 8He237 is approximately 600 feet northwest of the intersection SR-50 and Horselake Road. The site lies 200 feet southwest of a small seasonal pond. The site occurs on a low rise at an elevation of 80 feet AMSL, less than five feet above the level of the pond. The major portion of this small site occurs close to the pond on Nobleton fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil on broad areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977: 28-29). Away from the pond, on the west side of SR-50, a portion of the site continues on to Kendrick fine sand (0-5% slopes), a well drained soil. The soil profile in the area of highest artifact yield, that is, on the east side of SR-50 shows some mixing of the Nobleton fine sand strata and is generalized as follows:

0-30 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
30-45 cmbs	Brown sand
45-55 cmbs	Pale brown sand
55-65 cmbs	Light yellowish brown clayey sand to clay

The Horselake Road site had been transected by SR-50 and thus occurs on both the east (toward the pond) and west sides of the highway. The construction of SR-50 has either



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FIGURE 6

partially or totally disturbed a 100 foot wide section of the site within right-of-way boundaries. To the east of SR-50 in the vicinity of the pond, the site has been further impacted by land clearing activities and by the deposition of fill material and subsequent grading to prepare the area for commercial use. Testing of the eastern side was limited to a small area not totally disturbed by these activities. On the west side of SR-50 away from the pond, the site has been impacted by land clearing activities associated with preparing the land for pasture. The condition of the site locale indicates that 8He237 is a moderately to severely disturbed site.

Testing of 8He237 involved a surface examination of the area and excavation of fifteen test pits. Five shovel tests were excavated in the eastern portion of the project impact zone and ten within the western section. Based on subsurface testing, the N/S dimension of the site (i.e. paralleling SR-50) is approximately 500 feet. The E/W dimension of the site is minimally 250 feet. The recovery of a single debitage flake from one of ten pits placed along the western limit of the project impact zone may indicate that the site extends beyond this boundary. If so, given the artifact yield in this area, it does so in an extremely attenuated fashion.

Four of fifteen test pits excavated in the site locale produced a total of four pieces of debitage. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was one. Artifacts were vertically distributed from 0 cmbs to 50 cmbs, with most (3) being recovered at approximately 30 cmbs. The debitage consists of three medium-sized non-decortication flakes and one large secondary decortication flake. All are of thermally altered silicified limestone. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and no subsurface features were observed in testing.

Summary and Recommendations

8He237, as occurring in the project impact zone, is a lithic scatter of unknown cultural/temporal affiliation characterized by low artifact density and diversity. Four of fifteen subsurface test pits produced a total of four pieces of debitage. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools were recovered from the site and no subsurface features were observed in testing. 8He237 is considered to be a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with the nearby seasonal pond. 8He237 has been impacted by highway construction, commercial development, and agricultural practices. Given its nature and condition, it is extremely doubtful that 8He237, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He237, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He238 - The Shopping Center Site

The Shopping Center Site (Figure 6) is located in Township 22 South, Range 19 East, in the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 28 (USGS Brooksville Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the north side of SR-50 .55 miles west of the intersection of SR-50 (Melendez Road) and US-41. The site is immediately adjacent to the western boundary of a large shopping center. 8He238 lies 300 feet east of a shallow depression, surrounded by oaks, that functions as a seasonal pond and 800 feet north of a larger perennial pond. The site occurs on a low rise at an elevation of 80 feet AMSL, approximately five feet above the level of the ponds. The soil at the site is Nobleton fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil on broad areas in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977, 28-29). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-15 cmbs	Dark grayish brown sand
15-40 cmbs	Brown fine sand with grayish mottling
40-80 cmbs	Pale brown fine sand
80-90 cmbs	Dark brown clayey sand

The site locale is a slight rise in a broad flat area that has been partially cleared of its natural vegetation of oaks, pines and various grasses. One subsurface test placed in the project impact zone in the area produced one piece of debitage from partially mixed soils at a depth of 20-35 cmbs. Six other subsurface tests placed in the project impact zone in this vicinity failed to yield additional cultural materials. These tests were placed to the north and west of the positive test and south of this test on a continuation of the low rise on the south side of SR-50. The positive test is immediately bordered on the east by a large shopping center. As previously mentioned, all additional subsurface tests were negative in terms of artifact yield and no subsurface features were noted in testing.

The single piece of debitage recovered from 8He238 is a medium-sized non-decortication flake of thermally altered silicified limestone. The cultural/temporal affiliation of the artifact is unknown. The flake is either indicative of the later stages of bifacial tool manufacture or of maintenance activities associated with the reworking of finished tools. Based on artifact yield and location, 8He238 most likely functioned as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of resources associated with the nearby ponds.

Summary and Recommendations

8He238 consists of a single debitage flake resulting from stone tool manufacture or maintenance. The flake was recovered from one of seven test pits excavated in the site locale. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered and no subsurface features were noted in testing. Based on artifact yield and location, 8He238 is viewed as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular

resource or resources associated with the nearby ponds. The site locale has been impacted by land clearing activities, construction of a shopping center, and construction of SR-50. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is viewed as low. It is extremely doubtful that 8He238, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He238, as occurring the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He239 - The Pumping Station Site

The Pumping Station Site (Figure 6) is located in Township 22 South, Range 19 East, in the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 28 (USGS Brooksville Quadrangle, 1954). The site is located on both sides of SR-50 .36 miles (1900 feet) west of the intersection of SR-50 (Melendez Road) and US-41. 8He239 lies on both sides of a small creek crossing US-50 in a N/S direction and 700 feet northeast of a medium-sized perennial pond. The elevation at the site is 80 feet AMSL, approximately five feet above the level of the nearby creek and more distant pond. The soil at the site is Micanopy loamy fine sand (2-5% slopes), a gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil on uplands in Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977: 27-28). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, indicates mixing of the upper soil strata typical of this soil type and is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Dark grayish brown sand
20-40 cmbs	Dark or light yellowish brown sand
49-60 cmbs	Light yellowish brown sand
60-70 cmbs	Yellowish brown clayey sand to clay

The Pumping Station Site has been transected by SR-50 and thus occurs on both the north and south sides of the highway. The construction of SR-50 has either partially or totally disturbed a 150 foot wide section of the site within right-of-way boundaries. To the north of the northern right-of-way boundary the site has been further impacted by construction of a Cumberland Farms convenience store and parking lot, a pumping station, and land clearing activities. To the south of SR-50 much of the site locale remains in its natural vegetation of oaks, pines, saw palmetto and various grasses. However, the southeastern area of the site locale has been impacted by land clearing activities and construction of a commercial business involved with the sale and service of mobile homes. The condition of the area indicates that 8He239 is a moderately to severely disturbed archaeological site.

Testing of 8He239 involved a surface examination of the area and the excavation of nine test pits. Three shovel tests were excavated in the northern portion of the project impact zone and six in the southern portion. Based on subsurface testing, the E/W

dimension of the site is approximately 700 feet. The N/S dimension of the site, as established in the disturbed project impact zone, is minimally 200 feet.

Three of the nine test pits excavated in 8He239 produced a total of three pieces of debitage and one larger piece of silicified limestone classified as a tool blank. Two of the debitage flakes are non-decortication flakes, one large and one medium in size, of silicified limestone. One piece of debitage is a secondary decortication flake of silicified coral. One of the silicified limestone flakes and the silicified coral flake appear thermally altered. The tool blank is a thick, roughly ovate piece of non-thermally altered silicified limestone that is 10.3 cm. in length, 6.3 cm. in width, and 3.2 cm. thick. The edge angles of its lateral margins are 75 degrees and 81 degrees. The lateral margins display evidence of heavy percussion flaking characterized by numerous compounded step fractures indicative of unsuccessful attempts at flake removals. The thickness of the blank and flaking characteristics indicate that the blank was rendered unusable due to problems in thinning the specimen. The debitage and one tool blank recovered are indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool production involved with the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and no subsurface features were observed in testing. Given the nature of the artifact assemblage and site location, 8He239 is considered to be a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with the nearby creek and pond.

Summary and Recommendations

8He239 consists of three pieces of debitage and one tool blank recovered from three of nine test pits excavated in the site locale. The debitage and tool blank are indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool production. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site and no subsurface features were noted in testing. Based on artifact yield and site location, 8He239 is viewed as a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of a particular resource or resources associated with a nearby stream and pond. The site locale has been impacted by construction of SR-50, commercial development, and land clearing activities. Given its nature and condition, the research potential of the site is considered low. It is doubtful that 8He239, as manifested in the project impact zone, could provide new information important to the prehistory of the region. Therefore, it is recommended that no additional work is required at the site and that 8He239, as occurring in the project impact zone, should not be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

8He240 - The Sardis Road Site

The Sardis Road Site (Figure 7) is located in Township 22 South, Range 18 East, in the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 26 (USGS Brooksville SE Quadrangle, 1954). The site is situated on the south side of SR-50A at the intersection of SR-50A and Sardis Street. The intersection occurs .2 miles (1100 feet) west of the eastern junction of

SR-50/50A east of Brooksville. The site is 100 feet northwest of a swampy area constituting the extreme northwestern margin of a large, low-lying area currently known as Griffin's Prairie. 8He240 occurs on a low rise at an elevation of 100 feet AMSL, approximately 5 feet above the bordering swamp edge and 10 feet above the prairie proper. The soil at the site is predominately Sparr fine sand (0-5% slopes), a somewhat poorly drained soil on uplands in Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:34). The soil profile at the site, as established by subsurface testing, displays some mixing of upper soil strata and is generalized as follows:

0-35 cmbs	Dark grayish brown sand
35-60 cmbs	Yellowish brown sand with grayish brown mottling
60-80 cmbs	Light yellowish brown sand or pale brown sand
80-85 cmbs	Dark yellowish brown clayey sand to clay

The northern border of 8He240 is the sloped bank of the broad, deep drainage ditch paralleling SR-50A. The construction of SR-50A has, in effect, obliterated the northern portion of the site thus becoming its northern border. The portion of the site remaining begins just beyond the southern right-of-way boundary of SR-50A and technically is now outside of the current project impact zone. The site occurs on a low rise that has been subjected to land clearing activities accompanied by residential development. Also, from its intersection with SR-50A, Sardis Road proceeds in a southeasterly direction through the site locale. The construction of this road and residential development and use has resulted in at least some portion of the site locale being moderately to severely disturbed.

The Sardis Road Site was discovered in an examination of the area adjacent to the eastern intersection of SR-50/50A for evidence of the Seminole Indian Site of Chocachatti. The field survey for this extremely important site extended beyond right-of-way boundaries in this area and resulted in the discovery of the Sardis Road Site. 8He240 is outside of the SR-50/50A project impact zone and thus is technically not of concern to the present survey. Given its location outside of the project impact zone and the fact that it occurs on the property of several private landowners, it was not possible (nor proper) to engage in a full testing of the site. However, the results of the limited testing conducted are reported here for information purposes due to the proximity of the site to SR-50A.

Five test pits were excavated in the site locale. In addition, eleven smaller and shallower (10-40 cmbs) subsurface tests were excavated in the site locale in support of an examination of portions of the area with a metal detector. All of the metal items recovered from these tests were of modern deposition and included such items as spark plugs, windshield wipers, tin cans, and a toothpaste tube. This debris was to be expected given the current residential use of the site locale. No metal items potentially associated with a Seminole Indian occupation of the area were recovered.

Three of the five shovel tests excavated in 8He240 produced a total of nine pieces of debitage and five pottery sherds. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was six. Artifacts were recovered from 0 cmbs to 85 cmbs with no concentration

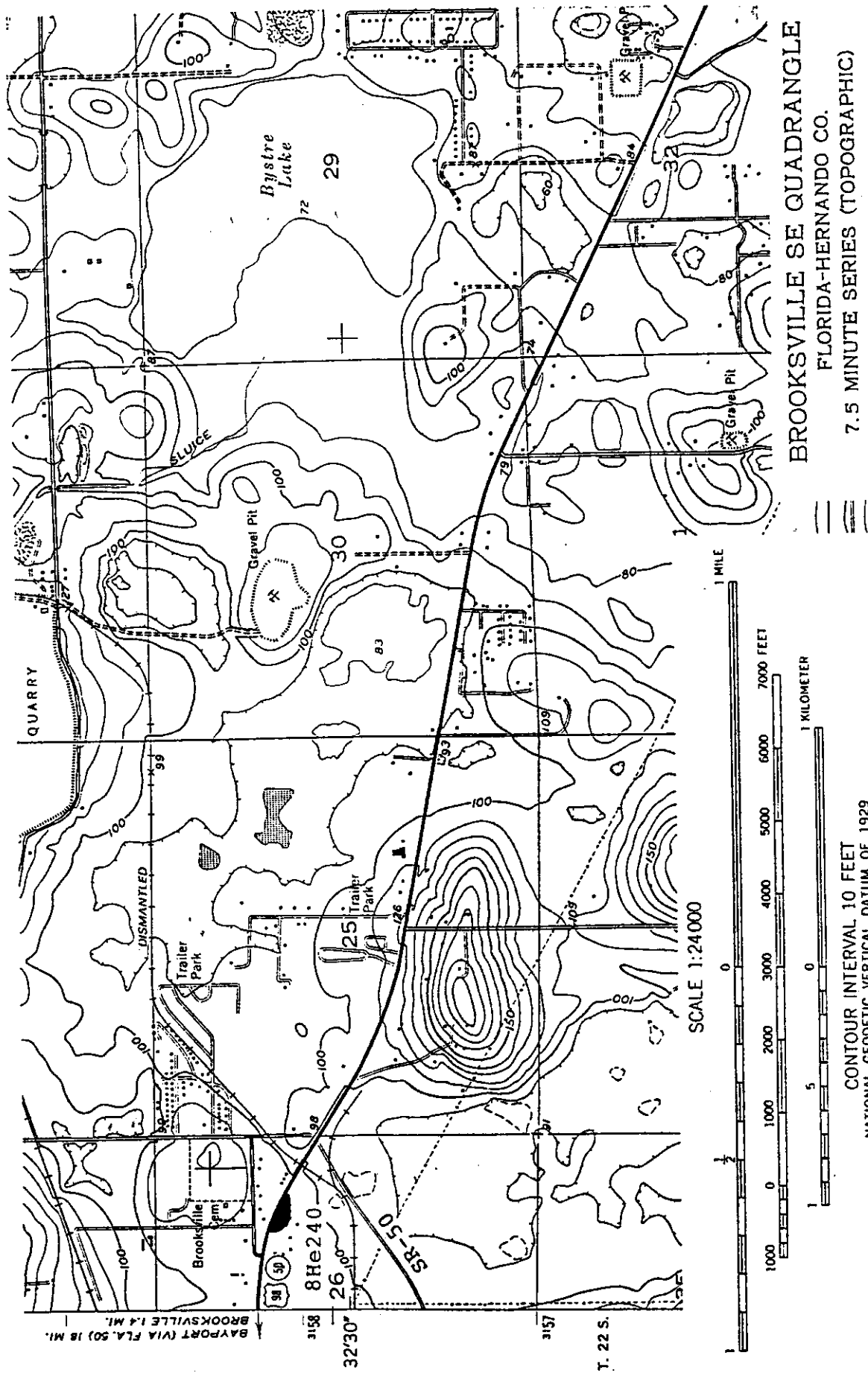


FIGURE 7

observed. No tools were recovered from the site and no subsurface features were observed in testing. Of the debitage recovered, eight are medium-sized non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. Only one of these flakes is thermally altered. One large secondary decortication flake of non-thermally altered silicified limestone comprised the balance of the debitage total. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. The five sherds recovered from the site are all sand tempered plain body sherds. This ceramic type has only broad utility as a chronological marker indicating occupation of the site at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. The sherds are considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities at the site.

Summary and Recommendations

8He240 is an archaeological site existing outside of the SR-50/50A project impact zone. The site was discovered in an expanded testing of the area northwest of Griffin's Prairie in an attempt to identify the location of Chocachatti, a Seminole Indian encampment. Limited subsurface testing of a slightly elevated area northwest of the prairie and south of SR-50A produced aboriginal debitage and ceramics. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in the production of bifacially flaked stone tools. The ceramics recovered are representative of cooking and storage activities at the site and indicate occupation of the area at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. No artifacts specifically attributable to a Seminole Indian occupation of the site were recovered in the limited testing of 8He240. Testing of the site was restricted by its location outside of the SR-50/50A project impact zone and by its current development for residential use. The limited testing of the site precludes an informed assessment of site size, type, or function. The data available are reported here for informational purposes only. 8He240 lies outside of the SR-50/50A project impact zone and thus is technically not of concern to the present project.

8He241 - The Colorado Site

The Colorado Site (Figures 8 and 9) is principally located in Township 22 South, Range 19 East in Section 30 (USGS Brooksville Quadrangle, 1954) with attenuated portions of the site extending eastward into Section 29 and westward into Section 25 (Range 18 East). The major portion of the site occurs on both the north and south sides of SR-50 as the highway bisects Section 30 running east/west. The east/west dimension of the site is approximately 6000 feet extending from the intersection SR-50 and Colorado Street on the west to 1.1 miles east of this intersection. Based on surface examination, the site minimally extends 1400 feet north of SR-50 and 800 feet south of the highway in this area. The limits given are expressed as minimal because the surface examination of the site had to be terminated at these limits due to restricted access/private property considerations. It is, therefore, speculated that the site extends beyond these arbitrary limits. The project impact zone associated with SR-50 in this area, inclusive of the two lane existing roadway, is approximately 300 feet in width. The central portion of the project impact zone, one hundred feet in width, consists of the paved roadway with attendant shoulders and shallow

drainage ditches. An additional one hundred feet of right-of-way to both the north and south of this corridor is expected to be acquired to support the SR-50 widening project.

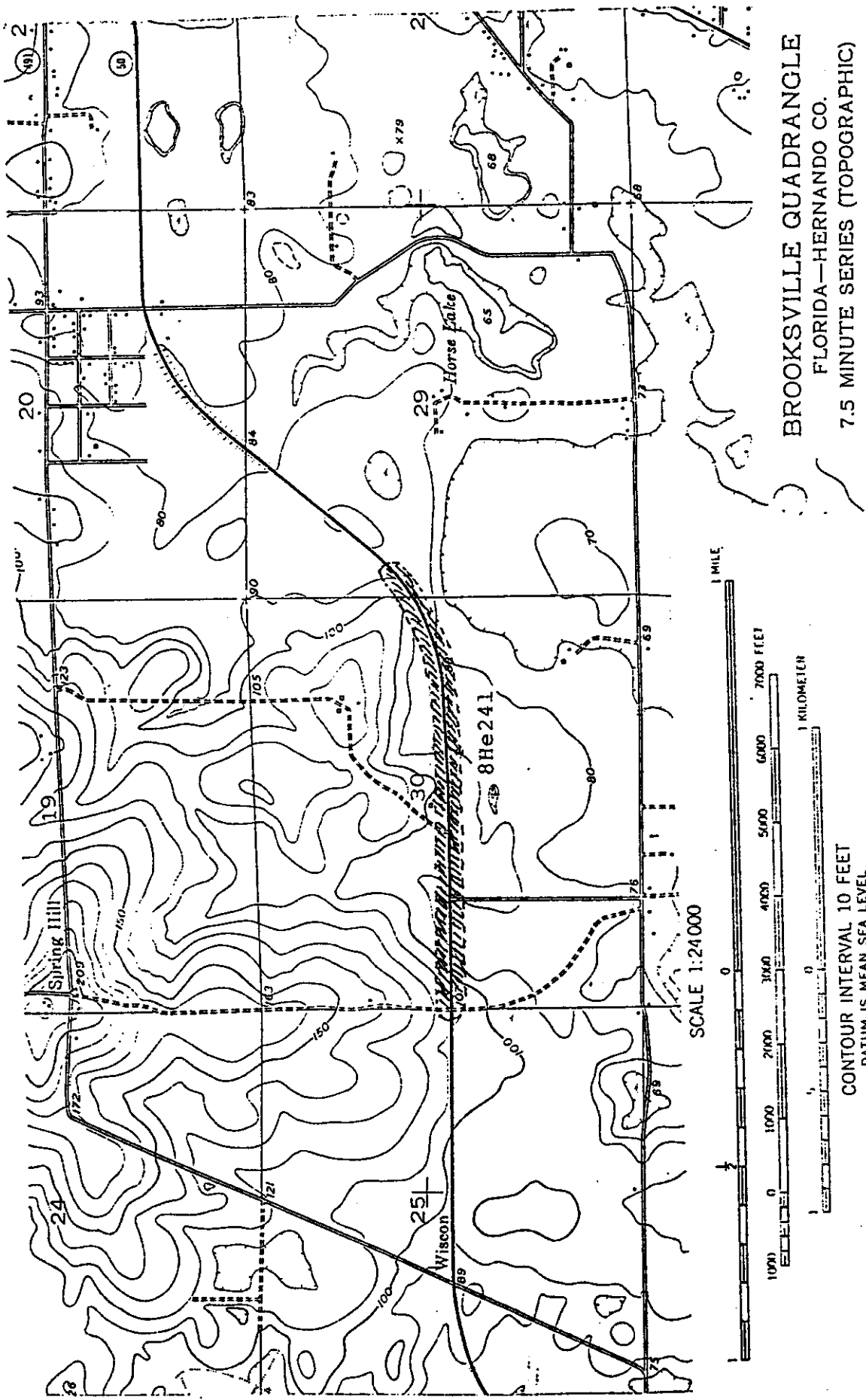
The land area encompassed by 8He241 is extensive and involves a number of diverse microenvironments. Salient environmental features include ridges, ponded depressions, sinkholes and an intermittent stream. Topographic relief across the site ranges from a high of 150 feet AMSL (120 feet AMSL in the project impact zone) on a broad ridgetop to less than 80 feet AMSL at the ponded depressions. The soils at the site are of the Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick and Nobleton-Blichton-Flemming Soil Associations which include well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and poorly drained soils. On the north side of SR-50, the western half of the site has, for the most part, been cleared of its natural vegetation and is currently in use as pasture. The eastern half of the site north of the highway remains unaltered and is populated by varieties of oak and pine, hickory, magnolia, dogwood, and sweetgum with an understory characterized by saw-palmetto and various grasses and shrubs. On the south side of SR-50, the westernmost portion of the site has been partially cleared of its natural vegetation and subjected to limited commercial and residential development. The central portion of the site south of the highway has been cleared for use as pasture. The easternmost portion of the site, as on the north side of SR-50, remains in its natural state.

The actual field survey of the Colorado site involved an extensive surface examination of the area and excavation of twenty-nine shovel tests and forty postholes. Posthole testing was employed only in support of shovel testing in an attempt to identify and isolate artifact concentrations. The site has been divided into four sub-areas based on a consideration of physiographic and hydrologic features and recovered artifact type, density, and distribution. These four areas are described in detail below.

Area A

Area A of 8He241 consists of a section of a high ridge located at the western terminus of the SR-50/50A project at the intersection of SR-50 and Colorado Street (Figure 9, Plates 1 and 2). The N/S dimension of Area A, as defined by the project impact zone, is 300 feet. The E/W dimension of the Area is approximately 1000 feet. The elevation of the ridgetop at the intersection is 120 feet AMSL (within the project impact zone) dropping down to less than 90 feet AMSL in the low-lying area (ridge saddle) to the east. SR-50 transects the ridge running E/W and additionally impacts the extreme western portion of the ridgetop by its intersection with Colorado Street. The portion of ridge north of SR-50 has been cleared of its natural vegetation of oak and pine and is currently in use as a pasture. The portion of ridge to the south of the highway in Area A has been partially cleared and subjected to limited commercial and residential development.

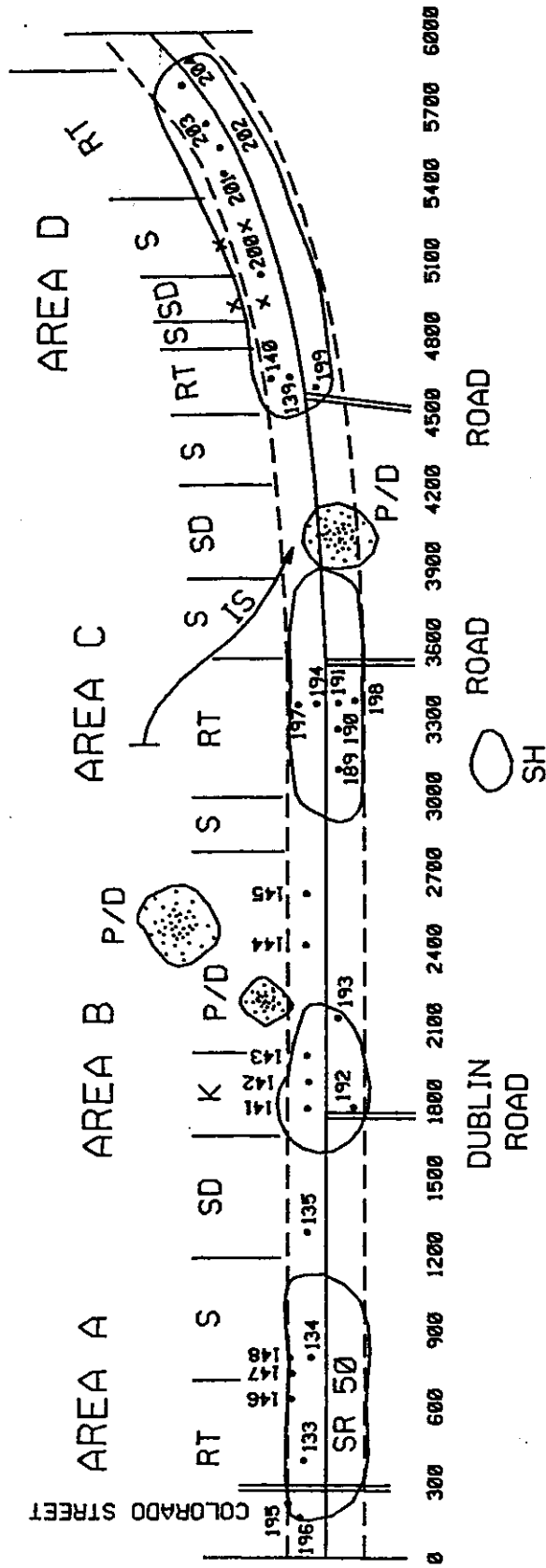
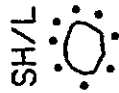
Testing of Area A was focused on the section of ridge north of SR-50 due to the commercial and residential development south of the highway. Test Pits 195 and 196 were excavated in the ridgetop west of Colorado Street (Figure 9). These tests indicated



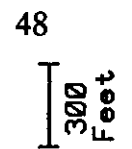
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FIGURE 8

8He241 - THE COLORADO SITE



- Centerline S.R. 50
- - - R/W Limits
- Shovel Test Pit
- RT Ridgetop
- S Slope
- SD Saddle
- K Knoll
- P/D Pond/Depression
- SH Sinkhole
- SH/L Sinkhole/Limestone Outcrop
- IS Intermittent Stream
- X Limerock Boulder Area



Scale

FIGURE 9



Plate 1. Area A. Ridgetop at intersection of SR-50 and Colorado Street. (Photo facing west)



Plate 2. Area A. Downslope of ridge shown in Plate 1. (Photo facing east)

disturbance in upper soil levels to a depth of 40 cmbs. Furthermore, a comparison of the ridge contour in the area to the normal ridge slope in the vicinity suggested that some grading of the area may have occurred. Only one of the two tests, TP195, was positive, producing five pieces of debitage from 60 to 125 cmbs. The debitage consists of small (2) to medium-sized (3) non-decortication flakes of silicified limestone. One of the medium-sized flakes appeared thermally altered. No subsurface features were observed in testing.

Five shovel tests and 40 posthole tests were excavated in the section of ridge to the east of Colorado Street (Figure 9). In this portion of Area A, the ridgetop extends eastward from Colorado Street for approximately 400 feet and then breaks into a gradual downslope continuing for 500 feet before terminating in a broad, flat, low-lying area. Two lines of posthole tests, at 50 feet and 100 feet north of the present north right-of-way boundary respectively, were excavated across the ridgetop and along the downslope of the ridge. The distance between posthole tests within a line was ten meters. Twenty-eight of the forty tests produced debitage. The yield of the posthole tests ranged from 0 to 10 pieces of debitage with 2 pieces being the average. Posthole testing established an area of artifact concentration extending from 300 to 550 feet east of Colorado Street, and beginning about 50 feet north of the north right-of-way boundary. Posthole test yield in this area was 3.5 to 5 times the average. Three shovel tests, TPs 146, 147, and 148, were excavated in this concentration producing 87, 57, and 26 pieces of debitage respectively. Two other shovel tests, TP 133 and 134, were excavated south of the concentration producing 12 and 4 pieces of debitage respectively. TP 134 also produced a modified flake fragment. The soil on the portion of ridge tested is Candler fine sand (0-5% slopes), an excessively drained soil (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:17).

The soil profile in the area, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-25 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
25-55 cmbs	Light yellowish brown sand
55-100 cmbs	Light brownish yellow sand
100-120 cmbs	Very pale brown sand

In terms of debitage produced, the five shovel tests excavated in Area A differ only in yield and are therefore considered collectively in analysis. The five tests produced a total of 185 pieces of debitage. Non-decortication flakes predominated, accounting for 97.3% of the debitage total. The majority of these flakes were small (40.6%) to medium in size (54.4%) with large flakes being relatively rare (5.0%). Secondary decortication flakes comprise a minimal 2.2% of the debitage total. All of these flakes are medium in size. Finally, one medium-sized piece of shatter comprises the balance (.5%) of the debitage total. No primary decortication flakes were recovered. All of the debitage is silicified limestone. Approximately 23% of the debitage is thermally altered. It should be noted, however, that the assessment of thermal alteration in regard to these specimens remains tentative due to

the patinated and stained condition of most of the debitage. The debitage is indicative of the late middle to late stages of bifacial tool manufacture involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. Given the size and character of the debitage it is also possible that some of it occurs as a result of tool maintenance activities involving the reshaping or resharpening of finished tools.

One utilized flake tool fragment was recovered from TP134 at a depth of 20 to 40 cmbs. The flake is a fragment of a secondary decortication flake of silicified limestone. The fragment is 2.1 cm. in length, 2.5 cm. in width, and .7 cm. thick. One lateral margin of the flake exhibits unifacially oriented light step and hinge scarring accompanied by edge rounding. The utilization damage is indicative of that associated with scraping a material of medium hardness such as wood. The edge angle of the utilized area is 57 degrees. The opposite lateral margin exhibits light bifacial hinge scarring accompanied by edge rounding. Such damage is indicative of working a material of medium hardness such as wood in a sawing or cutting action. The edge angle of the utilized area is 50 degrees. This tool most likely functioned in the manufacture and/or maintenance of wooden tools, e.g. haft and shaft preparation and maintenance.

The five test pits excavated in Area A were generally dug to 120 cmbs, at which point excavation was terminated due to problems in maintaining systematic excavation below this depth. Artifacts were recovered from 0 to 120 cmbs with increased yield noted from 60 to 120 cmbs. Two test pits, TPs 146 and 147, were partially excavated to 140 cmbs with relative artifact yield maintained. Evidence thus indicates that, at least on the ridgetop, artifact bearing strata continue to 140 cmbs and possibly beyond. It should be noted that although no culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered in preliminary testing, the depth of deposit on the ridge argues for some antiquity for the aboriginal occupation of Area A.

In a final consideration, posthole #9 and TP133 both appeared to produce a greater amount of minute charcoal fragments in their spoil than any of their counterparts. Posthole #9 is located 170 feet east of Colorado Street and 50 feet north of the present right-of-way boundary. TP133 (see Figure 9) is located approximately 70 feet southwest of posthole #9. The charcoal noted in these tests may simply occur as a result of land clearing activities associated with preparing the land for pasture. However, the increased quantity of charcoal noted in these pits may reflect the presence of campfires or hearths in the area. Such features might well occur as a result of normal camp maintenance activities (e.g. cooking) or as a result of lithic reduction activities (e.g. thermal alteration).

Area B

Area B of 8He241 consists of a small knoll overlooking two ponded depressions at 100 feet and 500 feet to the northeast (Figure 9, Plates 3 and 4). The knoll is located at the intersection of SR-50 and Dublin Road approximately 1500 feet east of the intersection of the highway and Colorado Street. SR-50 transects the southern portion of the knoll. The low rise, as occurring in the project impact zone, is approximately 400 feet E/W by 300 feet



Plate 3. Area B. Knoll is in and east of trees in background. (Photo facing east)



Plate 4. Larger ponded depression east of Area B is in right-center of photograph. (Photo facing north)

N/S. It occurs at an elevation of 90 feet AMSL, less than five feet above the level of the ponds. The soil at the knoll is predominately Kendrick fine sand, a well drained soil occurring in the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:25). The soil profile in the area, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-20 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
20-60 cmbs	Brownish yellow sand
60-80 cmbs	Yellowish brown or reddish brown sandy clay

Five shovel tests were excavated in Area B, three on the north side of SR-50 and two on the south side of the highway (Figure 9). Test pits #141 and #142, north of SR-50, produced a total of three pieces of debitage and one pottery sherd. The debitage was recovered from 0-60 cmbs, the sherd from 0-20 cmbs. The debitage consists of one extremely large and thick secondary decortication flake and three non-decortication flakes. Of the latter, one is large and two are small in size. All of the flakes are of non-thermally altered silicified limestone. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool production involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools. The sherd recovered is a plain, sand tempered body sherd. It is a small fragment, relatively thick (.8 cm.), with a smooth exterior surface. The sherd is considered indicative of cooking and/or storage activities. This particular ceramic type has only broad utility as an chronological marker and is indicative of an occupation of the area at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times.

The single sand tempered sherd recovered from the knoll designated Area B is the only ceramic artifact recovered from the field survey of 8He241. At present, the sherd represents the only definite physical evidence for a post-Archaic occupation of the site. An understanding of activities at the knoll and of their cultural/temporal affiliation is therefore critical to a more complete understanding of the aboriginal occupation of 8He241.

Area C

Area C of 8He241 consists of a section of a low ridge adjacent to ponds, a sinkhole, and an intermittent stream (Figure 9, Plates 5, 6 and 7). Area C is located at the intersection of SR-50 and an unnamed dirt road approximately .6 miles east of the intersection of SR-50 and Colorado Street. SR-50 transects the ridge and concomitantly Area C in an east/west direction. The N/S dimension of Area C, as defined by the project impact zone, is 300 feet. The E/W dimension of the area is approximately 1000 feet.

The section of ridge designated Area C lies 500 feet north of a sinkhole (Plate 6) and 800 feet southeast of a ponded depression. The eastern border of Area C is a medium-sized ponded depression occurring at the base of the downslope of the ridge (Plate 7). Approximately 600 feet to the northeast of Area C is an intermittent stream running southeast toward this pond. Elevations in Area C range from 90 feet AMSL at the crest of the ridge to 80 feet AMSL in the vicinity of the pond defining its eastern border. To the



Plate 5. Area C. Note increased elevation of low of ridge in center and background of photograph. (Photo facing east)



Plate 6. Area C. Sinkhole south of Area C in center of photograph. (Photo facing south)



Plate 7. Area C. Low area and ponded depression (background)
at eastern border of Area C. (Photo facing west)

north of SR-50 the ridge is basically unaltered and remains in its natural vegetation of oak, pine, hickory, magnolia and sweetgum with an understory of saw-palmetto and various grasses and shrubs. To the south of SR-50 the ridge has, for the most part, been cleared for use as pasture.

Six shovel tests were excavated in Area C. The predominant soil type encountered in testing was Kendrick fine sand, a well drained soil occurring on the uplands of Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:25). The soil profile in the area, as established by subsurface testing, is generalized as follows:

0-25 cmbs	Grayish brown sand
25-70 cmbs	Brownish yellow sand
70-80 cmbs	Yellowish brown sandy loam
80-85 cmbs	Dark yellowish brown clay, frequently with reddish concretions and mottling

All of the six subsurface tests excavated in Area C were positive and yielded a total of 42 pieces of debitage, two modified flakes, one graver, and one bifacially flaked tool blank. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was 14 (TP 191 and TP 197) with other pits yielding 2 to 7 artifacts. The artifacts were vertically distributed from 0-85 cmbs with most recovered from 50 to 80 cmbs.

Non-decortication flakes accounted for 67% of the debitage total. Most of these flakes are small (34%) to medium in size (58%) with large flakes (8%) being minimally represented. Secondary decortication flakes comprised 31% of the debitage total. The vast majority of these flakes are large (92%) with the remainder (8%) medium in size. A limited number of primary decortication flakes comprised the balance (7%) of the debitage total. One of these flakes is large (33%) and two (67%) medium in size. All of the debitage recovered is silicified limestone. Approximately 24% of the debitage appears thermally altered. It should be noted, however, that the assessment of thermal alteration in regard to these specimen remains tentative due to the patinated and stained condition of most of the debitage. The debitage recovered from subsurface testing of Area C is indicative of the early middle to late stages of bifacial stone tool manufacture involving the processing of blanks and preforms into finished tools.

One modified flake was recovered from TP191 at 50 cmbs. The flake is a short, blocky, non-decortication flake of silicified limestone 3.8 cm. in length, 3.3 cm. in width, and 1.6 cm. thick. The distal end/edge of this flake exhibits grinding remnants associated with several unifacial flake removals attributable to intentional flaking, i.e. manufacture, rather than use. The specimen thus represents a failed attempt at producing an expedient scraping implement due to compounded step fracturing of the bit.

One bifacially flaked tool blank was recovered from TP191 at a depth of 60 cmbs. The blank is an extra-large non-decortication flake of coarse silicified limestone 8.9 cm. in

length 4.6 cm. in width, and 1.5 cm. thick. The intentional flaking of this blank was hindered by the coarseness of the raw material, embedded impurities, and at least two incipient fracture planes running the length of the tool. One lateral margin of the blank exhibits heavy step fracturing terminating in a large, shallow, semi-circular fracture (half-moon break). The opposite lateral margin also exhibits a long, shallow, semi-circular fracture. This flake blank was rejected in the bifacial stone tool manufacturing process due to insurmountable problems with thinning and shaping the specimen.

One modified flake was recovered from TP197 at 50 to 80 cmbs. The flake is a large, thick secondary decortication flake of silicified limestone 6.1 cm. in length, 2.8 cm. in width, and 1.8 cm. thick. The distal end of the flake has been unifacially flaked to create a scraper bit with an edge angle of 78 degrees. The middle portion of the flake remains covered with cortex. The proximal end of the flake exhibits bifacial flaking apparently to taper and thin this portion of the implement possibly for hafting purposes. The working edge of the bit is heavily step fractured indicating contact with a hard material such as bone or antler. This tool may have functioned in a variety of activities, however, the manufacture and maintenance of non-stone tools, for example, haft and shaft preparation and maintenance, is considered most likely.

One expediently manufactured graving implement was recovered from TP197 at 50-80 cmbs. The tool is a large primary decortication flake of silicified limestone 5.7 cm. in length, 4.9 cm. in width, and 2.0 cm. thick. The flake has been intentionally flaked from the dorsal to ventral surface at the platform to create a graver spur at its proximal end. One lateral margin of the tool, 3.8 cm. in length, is smoothed by grinding to 1.0 cm. up the dorsal face for the length of the edge to facilitate holding of the implement. The tip of the graver spur is smoothed and somewhat flattened or blunted. Such damage most likely resulted from working a material of medium hardness such as wood, but a harder material, such as bone cannot be ruled out. This tool may have functioned in a variety of activities, however, the manufacture of non-stone tools of bone and wood, for example, haft and shaft preparation and maintenance, is considered most likely.

The six test pits excavated in Area C produced both debitage and a tool blank associated with bifacial stone tool manufacture and a number of tools most likely associated with the preparation and maintenance of non-stone tools of wood, bone, or antler. This area produced the most tools or tool forms found in the survey of 8HE241. Test Pit 198 in this area also produced a noticeably higher amount of charcoal fragments than occurring in the other test pits excavated. Such charcoal may well be related to land clearing activities involved in preparing the land for pasture. However, the increased quantity of charcoal noted in TP198 may also reflect the presence of campfires or hearths in the vicinity. Such features may be expected to occur as a result of normal camp maintenance activities (e.g. cooking) or as a result of lithic reduction activities (e.g. thermal alteration).

In a final consideration, it should be noted that the large tool blank, larger scraping implement, and graver recovered from Area C involved exceptionally large flakes produced in the earliest stages of lithic reduction, i.e. core preparation and initial reduction activities.

This flake type was not encountered elsewhere in the project impact zone in the survey of 8He241. A surface examination of the perimeter and interior of the sinkhole just south of Area C (Figure 9, Plate 6) also produced evidence of such activities. The surface examination resulted in the recovery of one large multidirectional core (wt. 1,190.7 g), one core fragment (wt. 255.2 g), one large flake blank (wt. 198.5 g), and thirty-five pieces of debitage. The debitage consists of large and extra-large secondary and non-decortication flakes (mean flake weight 20.4 g) and small to medium-sized flakes of the same types. The lithic materials recovered from the sinkhole indicate that core preparation and initial reduction activities took place there as well as some later stage reduction. Evidence thus indicates that early stage lithic reduction activities occur in or in the vicinity of Area C at 8He241.

Area D

Area D consists of portions of two ridges and the low saddle between them (Figure 9, Plates 8 and 9). The center of Area D is approximately .98 miles east of the western terminus of the SR-50 project at the intersection of SR-50 and Colorado Street. The E/W dimension of the area is 1500 feet. The N/S dimension of Area D, as defined by the project impact zone, is 300 feet. SR-50 transects the ridges and ridge saddle comprising Area D in an east/west orientation. The western edge of Area D encompasses the intersection of SR-50 with an unnamed dirt road which intersects the highway from the south. To both the north and south of SR-50 the ridges remain in their natural vegetation of oak, pine, hickory and magnolia with an understory comprised of saw-palmetto and various grasses and shrubs. Elevations in the area range from approximately 80 feet AMSL in the vicinity of the low ridge in the west to 95 feet AMSL at the higher ridge in the easternmost portion of the area.

Eight shovel tests were excavated in Area D establishing the presence of a diffuse lithic scatter across the ridges. Four of these tests, TPs 140, 200, 202 and 203 produced a total of 16 pieces of debitage. The maximum number of artifacts recovered from any test pit was 7 (TP202). Artifacts were recovered from 20 cmbs to 70 cmbs with most occurring at 40 to 70 cmbs. No tools or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Of the 16 pieces of debitage, 15 (93.8%) are non-decortication flakes. Most of these are medium in size (60.0%) with small (26.7%) and large flakes (13.3%) occurring in lesser amounts. One large secondary decortication flake comprises the balance (6.2%) of the debitage total. The debitage is indicative of the middle to late stages in bifacial stone tool production involving the processing of late stage blanks and preforms into finished tools.

Of particular interest in terms of the debitage is that three of the non-decortication flakes are silicified coral. The balance of the debitage, as is typical for 8He241, is silicified limestone. The silicified coral flakes recovered from TP202 at 40 to 70 cmbs represent the only coral debitage encountered in the survey of 8He241. The relative rareness of silicified coral at 8He241 (based on survey results) and its presence in this singular occurrence as very late stage thinning flakes suggests the possibility that this material was imported into the site. Finally, all of the coral debitage was thermally altered, as was 33% of the silicified limestone debitage recovered from Area D.



Plate 8. Area D. Western portion of Area D. (Photo facing east)



Plate 9. Area D. Eastern portion of Area D. (Photo facing east)

Perhaps the most important aspect of Area D is that the surface examination conducted in the course of the survey demonstrated that limestone boulders containing chert (i.e. silicified limestone) and small chert cobbles occasionally occur throughout the area. One of these large boulders, partially buried near the edge of the right-of-way, is shown in Plate 10. Fragmentation of the surface of the boulder shows the good quality silicified limestone in its interior (Plate 11). Larger fragments of chert also sporadically occur throughout Area D. Some of these no doubt were produced by recent activities such as the construction of SR-50. However, some of the fragments recovered are heavily patinated and stained suggesting some antiquity. While occurring sporadically throughout the area, relative concentrations of chert, either in boulder, cobble, or fragment form, were noted at the western edge of the area and in the vicinity of TP200 (Figure 9). The presence of these raw materials, generally of suitable quality for tool production, suggests that Area D possibly functioned in aboriginal activities associated with raw material acquisition, the very first stage in all lithic reduction processes. Area D thus holds the potential of providing important information concerning aboriginal quarrying and/or collecting activities involved in raw material acquisition. Such activities are generally either little known or poorly understood at present.

Summary and Recommendations

The Colorado Site, 8He241, is an extremely large and complex archaeological site. The artifacts recovered from or observed at 8He241 indicate that lithic procurement and initial reduction activities, tool manufacture and maintenance activities, and general camp maintenance activities took place at the site. The density and distribution of artifacts at the site reflect either numerous short term occupations of 8He241 or, given its complex environmental configuration and location in relation to other resources in the vicinity, more permanent occupations of the site perhaps on a seasonal basis. The one pottery sherd recovered from a shallow depth at 8He241 indicates occupation of the site at some point between 1200 B.C. and historic times. The great depth of the artifact deposit in other areas of the site argues for considerably earlier occupations of 8He241, most likely during the middle to late stages of the Archaic Period. Some portions of the site have undergone varying degrees of disturbance due to land clearing activities, road construction, and limited development while other portions of the site remain in a natural state.

8He241, based on data resulting from the present survey, is considered to contain information that would substantially contribute to a more complete understanding of the prehistory of the region. The site is considered significant for a number of reasons. First and foremost, perhaps, is the fact that 8He241 can provide valuable information concerning the full range of the lithic reduction process from activities involved with raw material acquisition to those involved in the maintenance of finished products. Furthermore, such activities appear to occur in relatively discrete areas of 8He241 providing the opportunity for an increased understanding of the intra-site patterning of such activities, i.e. of their organization and placement within the site system. It is also considered that data regarding tool function at 8He241 will be generated in sufficient quantity to provide increased information concerning aboriginal activities such as resource procurement and processing



Plate 10. Area D. Limestone outcrop at edge of right-of-way, north side of SR-50. (Photo facing north)



Plate 11. Area D. Close-up of limestone outcrop shown in Plate 10. Note good quality chert in interior exposed by surface fracture. (Photo facing north)

and general camp maintenance. Again, the survey suggests that 8He241 could also provide information concerning the intra-site patterning of such activities.

In the broader perspective, it should be recognized that 8He241 is located very near the interface of the Gulf Coastal Lowlands and Brooksville Ridge physiographic regions. Due to its location at the western limit of the Brooksville Ridge, 8He241 would have provided one of the nearest locations from a coastal perspective for obtaining a critical raw material, i.e. chert, to support aboriginal activities in the coastal area, west of the site. This coastal area, at least in terms of the section between Crystal River on the north and New Port Richey to the south, is devoid of useable chert resources (See Upchurch, *et. al.*, 1982:100). It is believed, therefore, that 8He241 has the potential to provide information concerning coastal/inland or lowland/upland aboriginal mobility and adaptive strategies.

Finally, it should be noted that 8He241 is the largest and most complex of the twenty-one archaeological sites located in the SR-50/50A survey. No site of similar type and size has been professionally excavated in the region. For all of the reasons noted above, it is recommended that additional work should be carried out at the Colorado Site and further recommended that the site should be considered eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Chocachatti

A final survey consideration involved the possibility that the Seminole Indian town/village of Chocachatti (a.k.a. Chocochatti, Chicuchatty, Checuchatty), inhabited from 1767-1836 (Mahon, 1967: 5, 143, 278), might be located along the SR-50 bypass route immediately southwest of the east intersection of SR-50/50A east of Brooksville (see Figure 7). This possibility was thoroughly investigated because the remains of Chocachatti would constitute an extremely significant archaeological site.

At the location in question, the SR-50 bypass route passes through the northern portion of a large prairie. The road is located on an elevated, artificially constructed embankment in this area due to the wet, swampy nature of the terrain. The 1846 survey plat map (Florida Department of Natural Resources) for the area shows a symbol designating the Seminole town of Chocachatti in the northern portion of the prairie transected by SR-50 in Township 22 South, Range 19 East, Section 26. The location designated is an extremely low-lying area characterized by Floridana Variant loamy fine sand, a nearly level, very poorly drained soil occurring in depressions and along poorly defined drainageways in Hernando County (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:23). The water table is usually above the ground surface for six months or more during the year. This inundation severely restricts plant growth and the soil is generally unsuitable for raising crops (Hyde, *et. al.*, 1977:23). It is extremely doubtful that a Seminole Indian town/village occupied for a lengthy period would be established in such a low-lying, frequently inundated area. It is important to note that the town is not mentioned in the original surveyor's field notes for the survey (Wharton, archaeologist HDR Engineering, personal communication). Given the basically untenable

location listed for the town on the plat it is suggested that the town symbol was added to the plat after the survey was completed and therefore reflects only an approximate or speculative location for the town (Wharton, consultation). Nevertheless, the area indicated was given special attention in the present survey of SR-50/50A.

The project impact zone in the area in question was subjected to a thorough surface examination, subsurface testing, and additional testing with a metal detector since metal artifacts would be expected to occur at the site of Chocachatti. All of the test results were negative. The present field survey thus indicates that the planned alterations to the SR-50 bypass route in this area will not impact the Seminole Indian town of Chocachatti. Testing was also conducted outside of the project impact zone due to the potential importance of locating such a site. This testing was concentrated just beyond the northwestern border of the prairie in a relatively low-lying area currently in use as park and on an adjacent elevated hammock. The examination of these areas also included a surface examination, subsurface testing, and use of a metal detector. The expanded survey in the hammock area resulted in the discovery of a prehistoric archaeological site, the Sardis Road Site (8He240), described previously in this report. This site is located outside of the SR-50/50A project impact zone. No evidence of a Seminole occupation of these areas was found in the survey. However, it must be emphasized that the survey was limited due to SR-50/50A survey scheduling constraints and due to municipal and private property ownership considerations which precluded survey in some sections of the area. Based on areal topography and the preliminary results of the expanded survey, it is suggested that Chocachatti may still be located in the areas subjected to limited testing. Wharton (personal communication) also suggested this area as one of the possible locations for the town. Finally, it must be stressed that if the project impact zone along the SR-50 bypass in this vicinity is expanded for any reason, additional archaeological testing must be conducted to test for evidence of this extremely significant archaeological site.

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FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH8E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8He237 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Horselake Rd. Site

USGS QUAD: _____

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP / RANGE / SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	29

			X

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE pond DISTANCE TO WATER 200' NE

LOCAL VEGETATION oaks and pines, partially cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING low ridge - Brooksville Ridge P.R.

PRESENT LAND USE SR-50 R/W, pasture, commercial

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) n/a

ADDRESS n/a

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) n/a

ADDRESS n/a

SURVEY DATE Sept 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS FDOT 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR050/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: Listed Date _____ Determined Eligible Date _____
Determined Not Eligible Date _____ Unprocessed Date _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed In right-of-way
- recommended for further testing
- Survey restricted to R/W

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R. 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal

CULTURAL PERIOD Unknown

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS None.

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) unknown

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) _____

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 0-60cms

ELEVATION

Meters	Feet
Max <u>24.38</u>	Max <u>80</u>
Min _____	Min _____

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- road const.
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled
- unknown

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

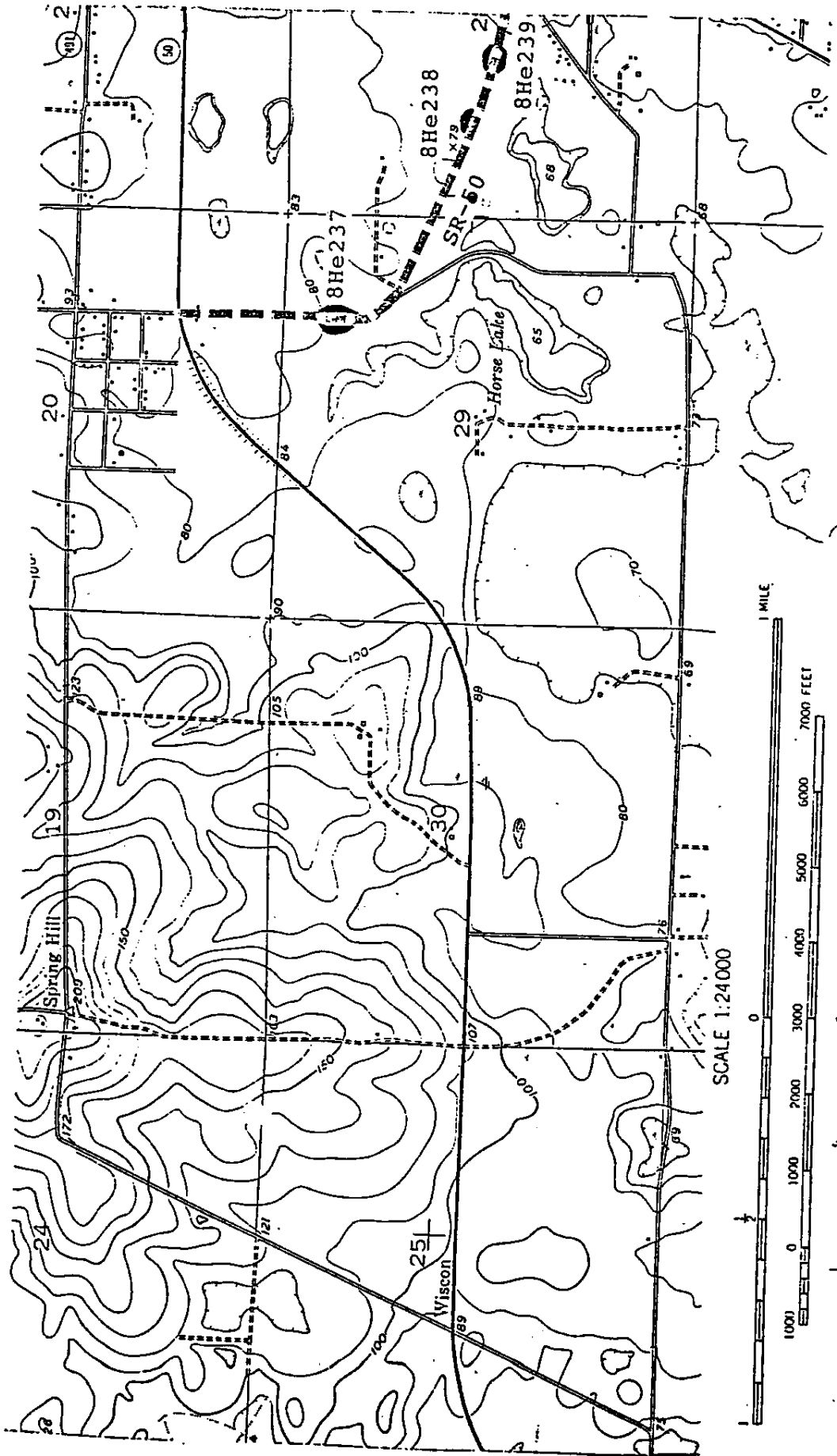
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.



BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FIGURE 6



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8He238 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Shopping Center Site
USGS QUAD: Brooksville 1954

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	28

X			

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Pond DISTANCE TO WATER 300' W

LOCAL VEGETATION Oaks and pines. Partially cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low Ridge-Brooksville Ridge P.R.

PRESENT LAND USE Part undeveloped, part commercially developed

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

SURVEY DATE Sept. 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508. #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Data _____ Determined Eligible _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
 - severely disturbed/destroyed
 - recommended for further testing
 - survey restricted to R/W
- In right-of-way

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R, 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal

CULTURAL PERIOD Aboriginal- Unknown

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS None. Debitage only.

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) Unknown

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) _____

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 35cmts

ELEVATION

Meters	Feet
Max <u>24.38</u>	Max <u>80</u>
Min _____	Min _____

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- previous archaeological excavations
- road const.

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (if there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

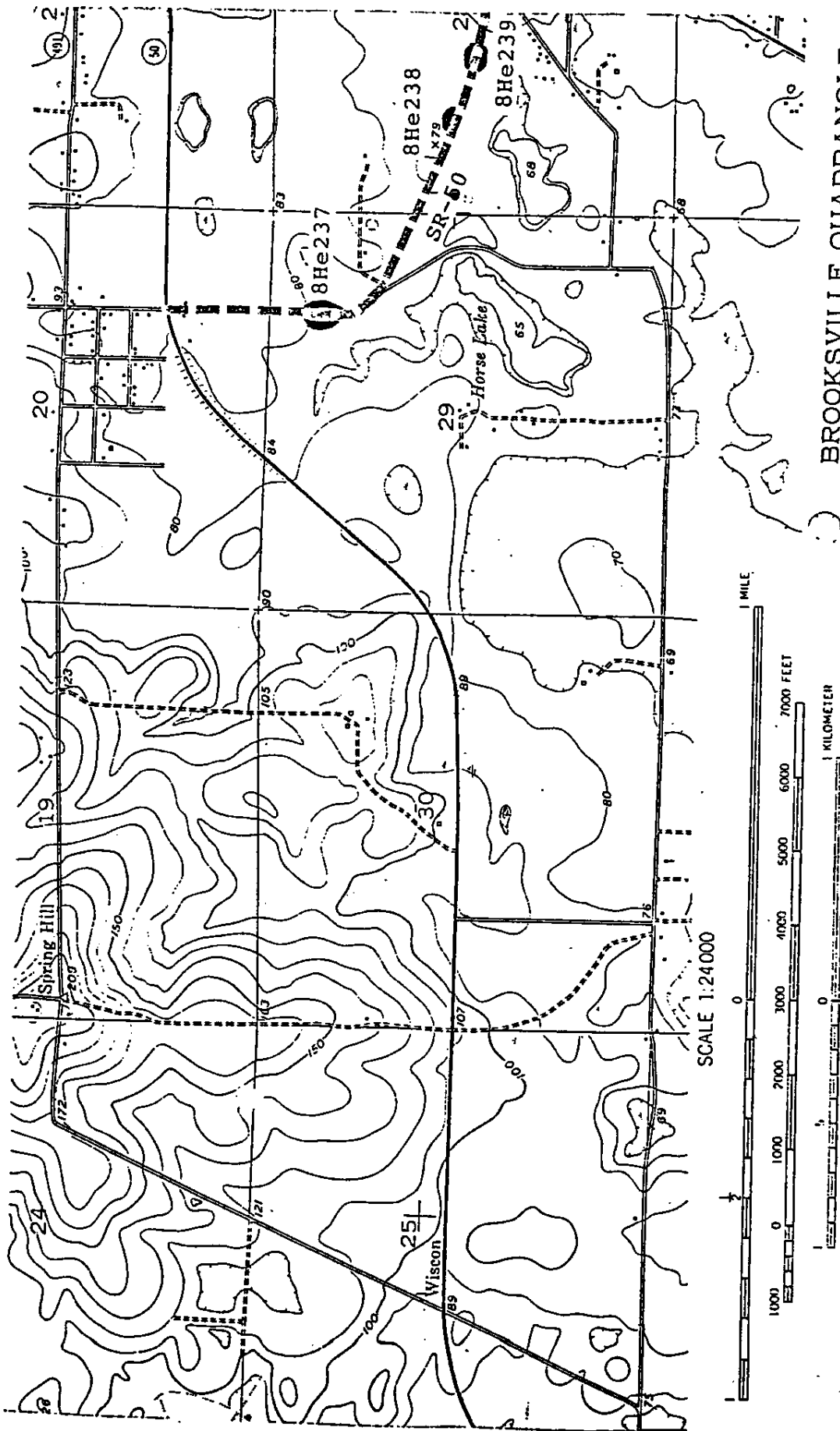
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.



BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FIGURE 6



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8He239 COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Pumping Station Site
USGS QUAD: Brooksville 1954

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	28

	X		

NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone / Easting / Northing

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Creek DISTANCE TO WATER 0'

LOCAL VEGETATION Oaks and pines. Partially cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low rise-Brooksville Ridge P. R.

PRESENT LAND USE Public and Commercial development

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

SURVEY DATE Sept 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> |

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed in R/W
- recommended for further testing
- survey restricted to R/W

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R., 1989, Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric aboriginal

CULTURAL PERIOD unknown

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS none. debitage only

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 2.86

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 11,597

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 0-50 cmbs

ELEVATION

Meters	Feet
Max <u>24.38</u>	Max <u>80</u>
Min _____	Min _____

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- road const.
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major in R/W

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) see FDOT report

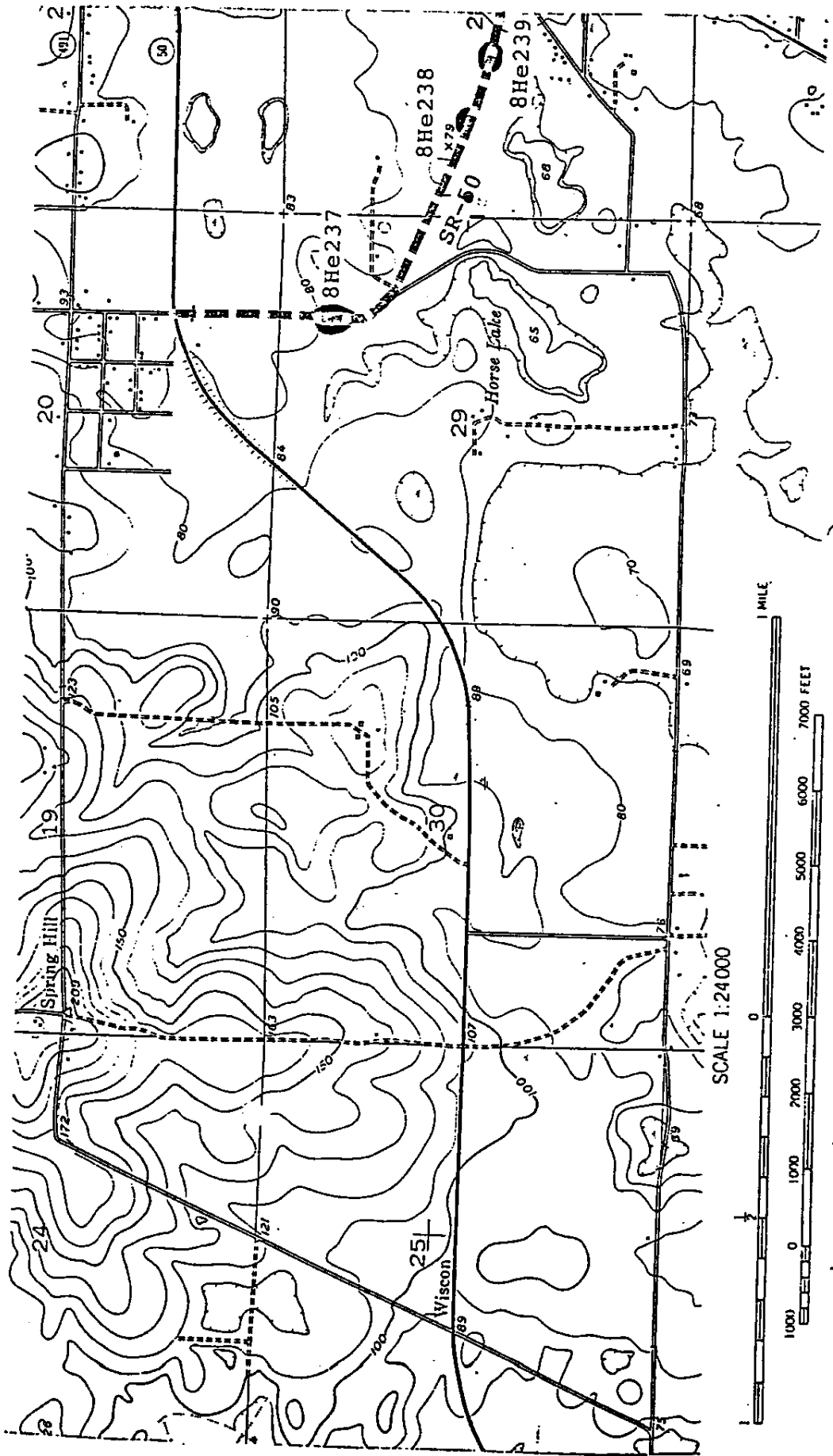
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.



BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE241A

Recorder Site #

Field Date 4/15/03

Form Date 5/1/03

Original

Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Colorado Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Project Name CRAS SR 50 PD&E and Study Reevaluation FMSF Survey # _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecif. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
 USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954 PR 1988 County Hernando
 Township 22S Range 18E Section 25 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 City/Town (if within 3 mi.) _____ In Current City Limits: y n unknown
 UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to south side of SR 50 west of Colorado Street

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

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

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *			FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

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

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

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity
no diagnostic artifacts, no subsurface features
 Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date			
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date			
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date			
	Local office _____				
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE241A

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

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

SITE DETECTION*

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no field check | <input type="checkbox"/> exposed ground | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screened shovel | <input type="checkbox"/> bounds unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> remote sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> unscreened shovel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole digger | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> none by recorder | <input type="checkbox"/> insp exposed ground | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screened shovel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informant report | <input type="checkbox"/> auger--size: _____ | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> remote sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> unscreened shovel | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> informant report | <input type="checkbox"/> auger--size: _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> estimate or guess |

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

16 ST, 8 positive; 12.5, 25, & 50 m intervals; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4 in screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 30-90 cm

0-30 cm gray, 20-100 cm pale tan sand

160 m E/W x 25 m N/S

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 20 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 20 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ bone-animal | _____ exotic-nonlocal |
| _____ bone-human | _____ glass |
| _____ bone-unspecified | A _____ lithics-aboriginal |
| _____ bone-worked | _____ metal-nonprecious |
| _____ brick/building debris | _____ metal-precious/coin |
| _____ ceramic-aboriginal | _____ shell-unworked |
| _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal | _____ shell-worked |
| _____ daub | Others: _____ |

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 14 chert non-decortication flakes, 3 chert secondary, 1 chert shatter, 1 coral non-decortication, 1 chert flake tool

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing 200 m SE

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation turkey & scrub oak, planted grass

Topography* hill Min Elevation 30 meters Max Elevation 33 meters

Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Candler fine sand Soil association Arrendondo-Sparr-Kendrick

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts notes, etc. on file at ACI (P98012T) until turned over to FDOT for curation

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 2003 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 to the East SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

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

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

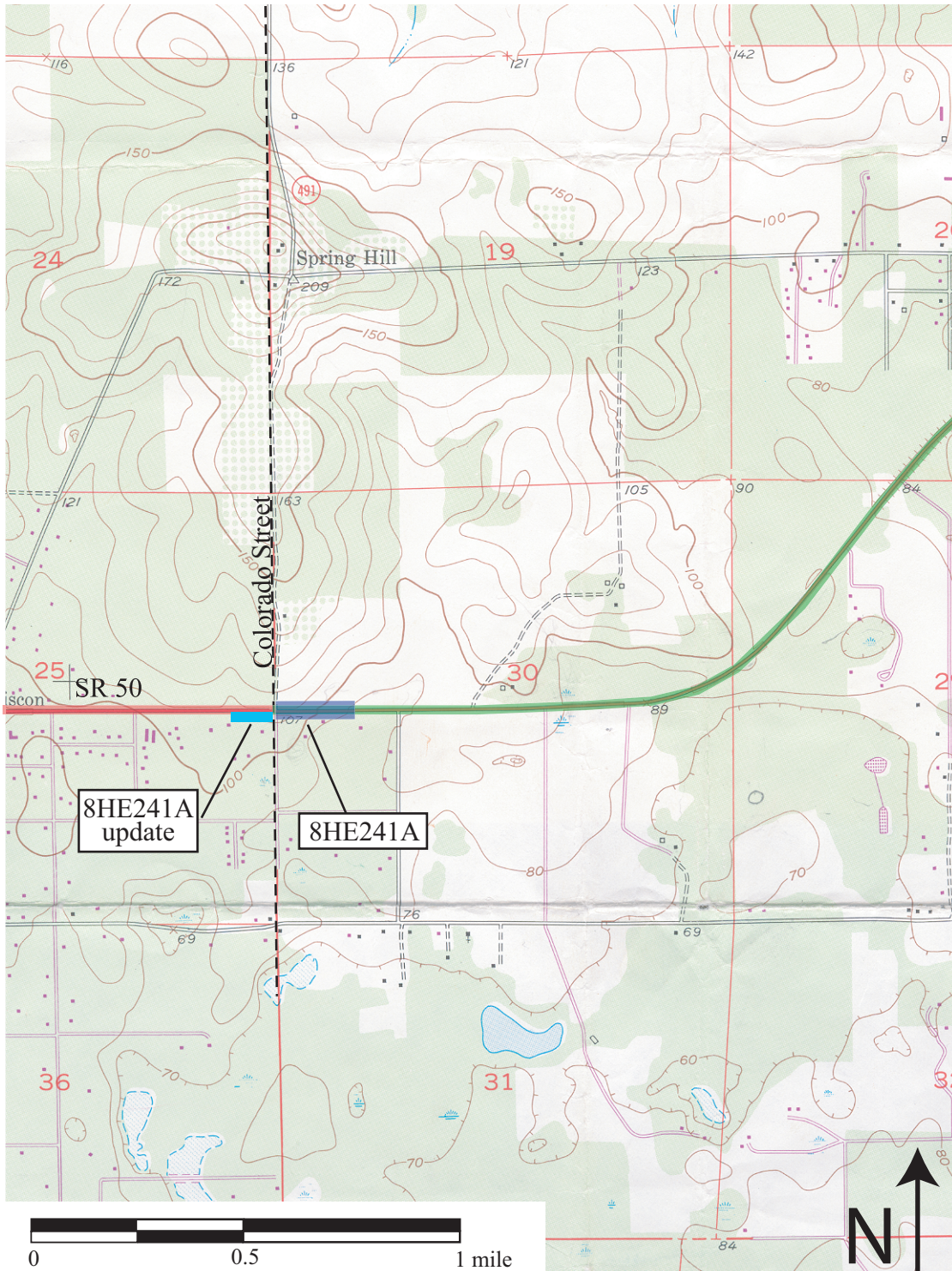
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & CODE REQUIREMENTS: (1:400) (1:100) or larger scale, show site boundaries, grid, north arrow, datum, reallocated utility landmarks, meters, etc.



USGS MAP

Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988





FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

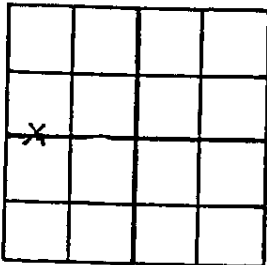
SITE NUMBER 8HE241 AREA A COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Colorado Site
USGS QUAD: Brooksville 1954

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	30



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone / Easting / Northing

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Seasonal pond DISTANCE TO WATER 800' E

LOCAL VEGETATION Formerly oak and pine, now cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING High ridge- Brooksville Ridge P.R.

PRESENT LAND USE Cleared for pasture

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

SURVEY DATE Sept. 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1507, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: Listed Date Determined Eligible Date
 Determined Not Eligible Date Unprocessed Date

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- transportation
- vandalism
- development
- fill
- phosphate mining
- deterioration
- dredge
- agriculture/plowing
- borrowing
- logging
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- recommended for further testing
- severely disturbed/destroyed

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R. 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal

CULTURAL PERIOD Archaic and post-Archaic

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- worked shell
- brick/bldg materials
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- plant remains
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- lithics
- wood
- leather
- worked bone
- metal
- pollen
- human bone/burial(s)
- precious metal/coin(s)
- misc. historic (please list)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- glass
- misc. prehistoric (please list)
- shell food remains

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS Sand tempered plain ceramics (SEE AREA B) at site

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 6.89 in R/W

ELEVATION

SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 27,871 in R/W

Meters Feet

DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT

Max 36.57 Max 120

Min 27.43 Min 90

(if known) 0-140+cmbs

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- dredging/ditching
- previous archaeological excavations
- erosion
- site looting
- mining/borrow pit
- forest preparation or harvesting
- agricultural
- fill
- residential/commercial
- road const.

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- minor
- moderate
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- auger test
- shovel test
- coring
- extensive excavation
- remote sensing
- test excavation
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

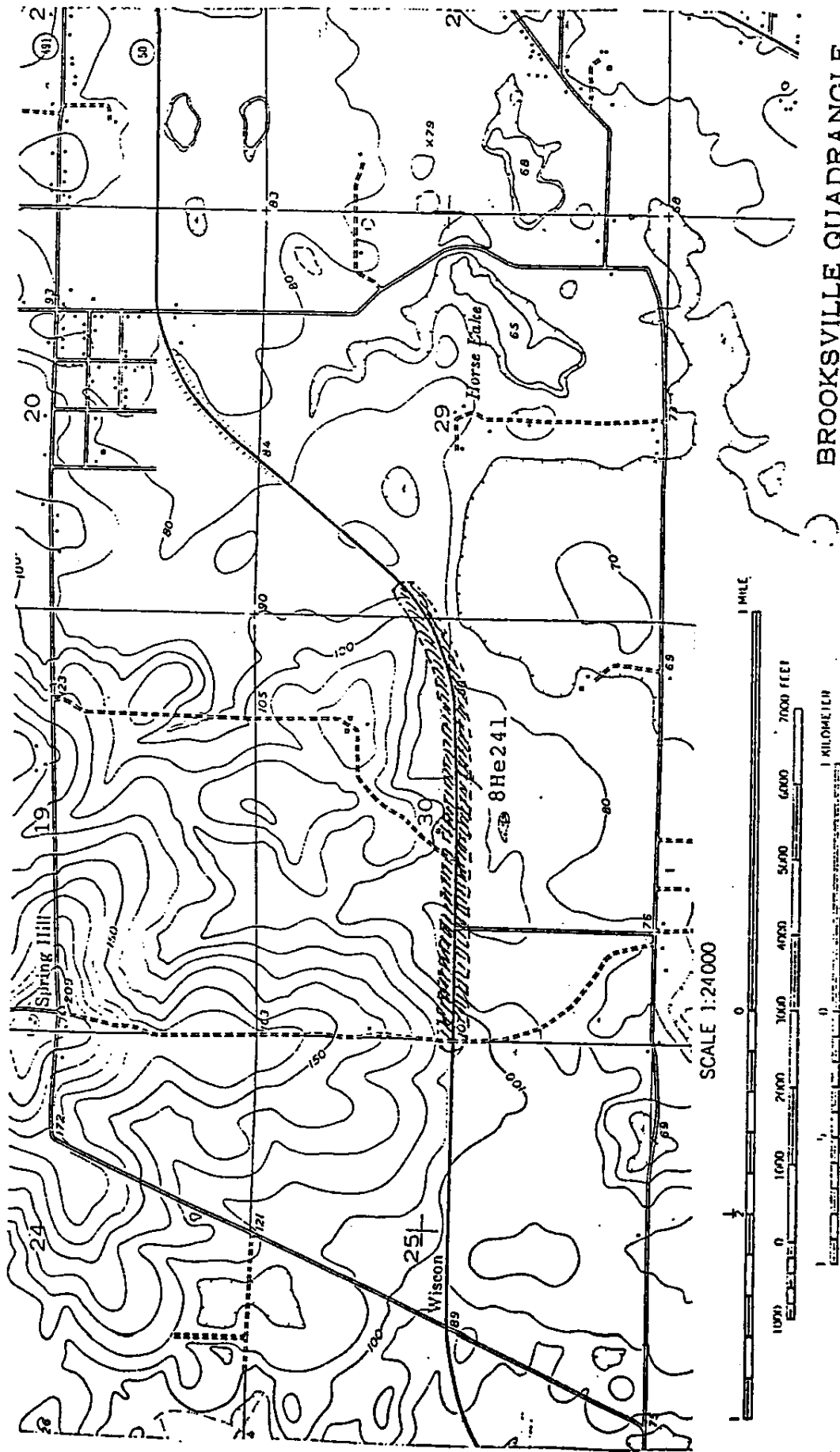
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.



BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SCALE 1:24000

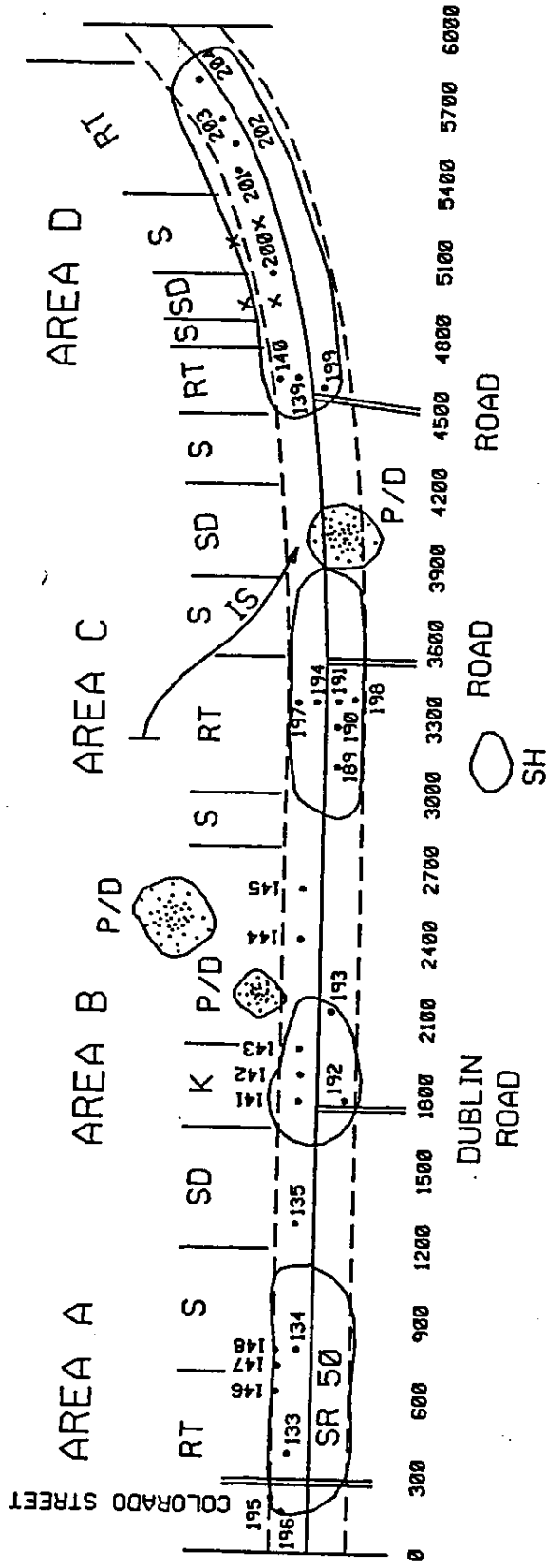
1 MILE
 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER
 7000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

FIGURE 8

8He241 - THE COLORADO SITE



- Centerline S.R. 50
- - - R/W Limits
- Shovel Test Pit
- RT Ridgetop
- S Slope
- SD Saddle
- K Knoll
- P/D Pond/Depression
- SH Shovel Test Pit
- SH/L Sinkhole/Limestone Outcrop
- IS Intermittent Stream
- X Limerock Boulder Area

48
 300
 Feet

Scale

FIGURE 9



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

SITE NUMBER 8HE241 AREA B COUNTY Hernando

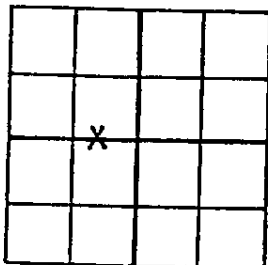
SITE NAME: The Colorado Site

USGS QUAD: _____

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	30



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: _____ Zone _____ / _____ Easting _____ / _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Seasonal ponds DISTANCE TO WATER 100' NE, 500' NE

LOCAL VEGETATION Formerly oaks, now cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low knoll- Brooksville Ridge P. R.

PRESENT LAND USE Cleared for pasture

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

SURVEY DATE Sept. 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Data _____ Determined Eligible _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R. 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal
CULTURAL PERIOD Archaic and post-ARCHAIC

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/identified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS Sand tempered plain ceramics

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 2.74 in R/W
SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 11,102 in R/W
DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 0-60cmbs

ELEVATION
Meters Feet
Max 27.43 Max 90
Min _____ Min _____

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- road const.
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major
- general
- selective
- controlled

COLLECTION STRATEGY

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

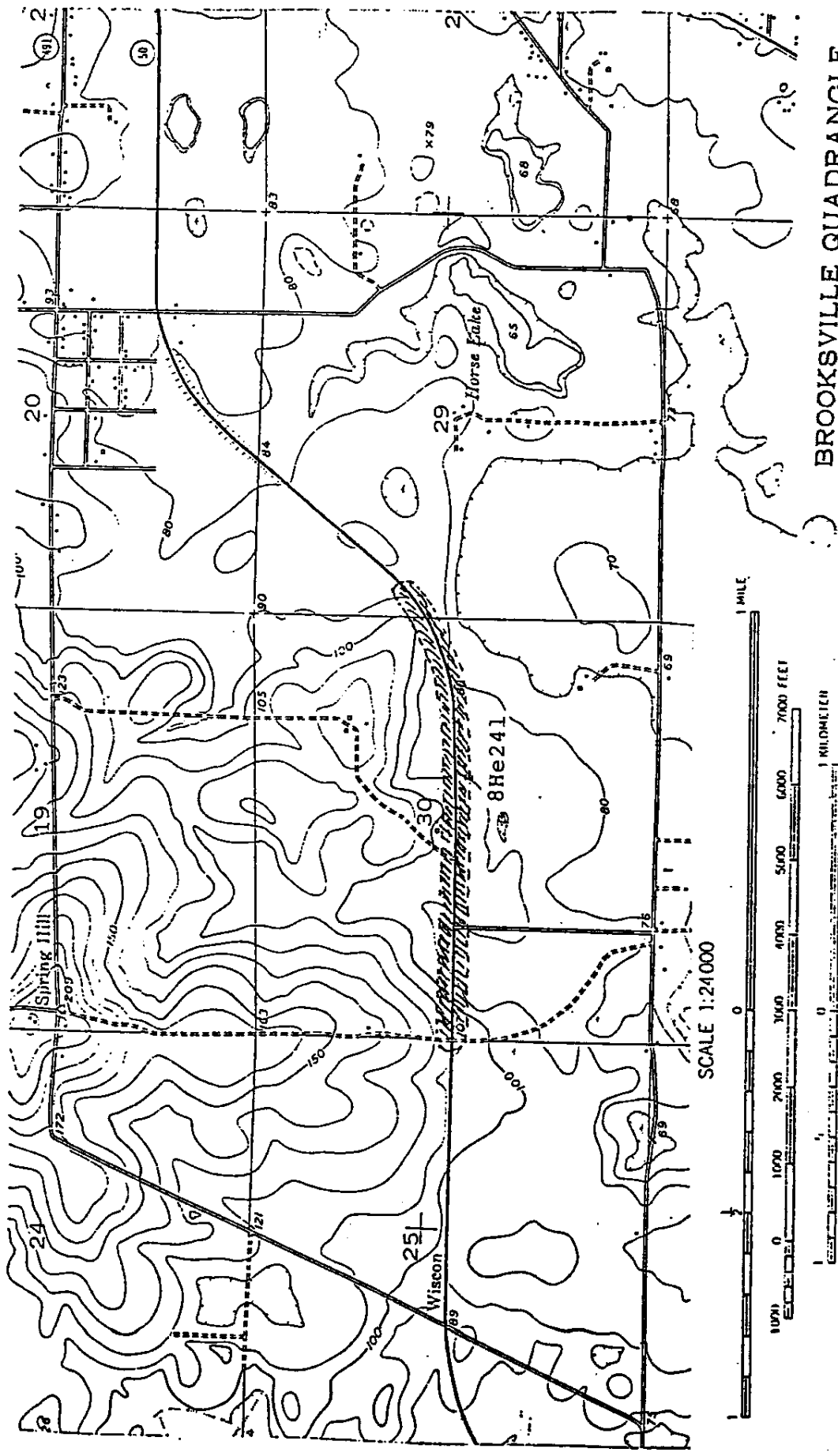
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.



BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

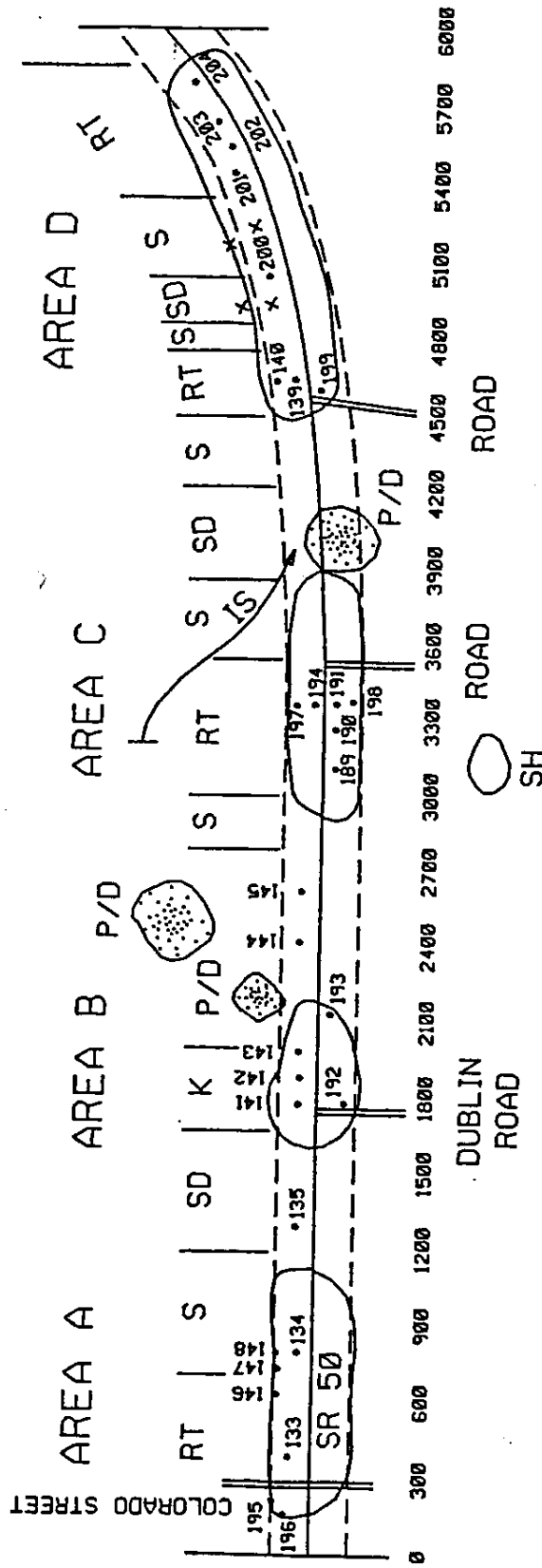
SCALE 1:24000
 1 MILE
 7000 FEET
 1 KILOMETER
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

FIGURE 8

8He241 - THE COLORADO SITE



SH/L



- Centerline S.R. 50
- - - R/W Limits
- Shovel Test Pit
- RT Ridgetop
- S Slope
- SD Saddle
- K Knoll
- P/D Pond/Depression
- SH Sinkhole
- SH/L Sinkhole/Limestone Outcrop
- IS Intermittent Stream
- X Limerock Boulder Area

48

 300 Feet

Scale

FIGURE 9



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

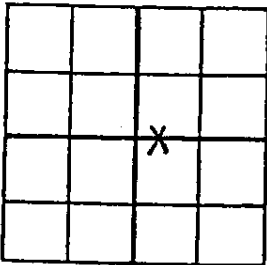
SITE NUMBER 8HE241 AREA C COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Colorado Site
USGS QUAD: Brooksville 1954

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	30



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant _____

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE sinkhole/pond/stream DISTANCE TO WATER 500'S/0'E/600'NE

LOCAL VEGETATION Oaks and pines, partially cleared

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low ridge- Brooksville Ridge P. R.

PRESENT LAND USE Pasture

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A

ADDRESS N/A

SURVEY DATE Sept. 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____

RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, Fla.

PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: _____ Determined Eligible

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R. 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR-50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal
CULTURAL PERIOD Archaic and post-Archaic

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/identified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS Sand tempered plain ceramics (SEE AREA B) at site

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 6.85 in R/W
SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 27,737 in R/W
DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 0-85cmbs

ELEVATION
Meters Feet
Max 27.43 Max 90
Min 24.38 Min 80

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- road const.
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none
- unknown

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

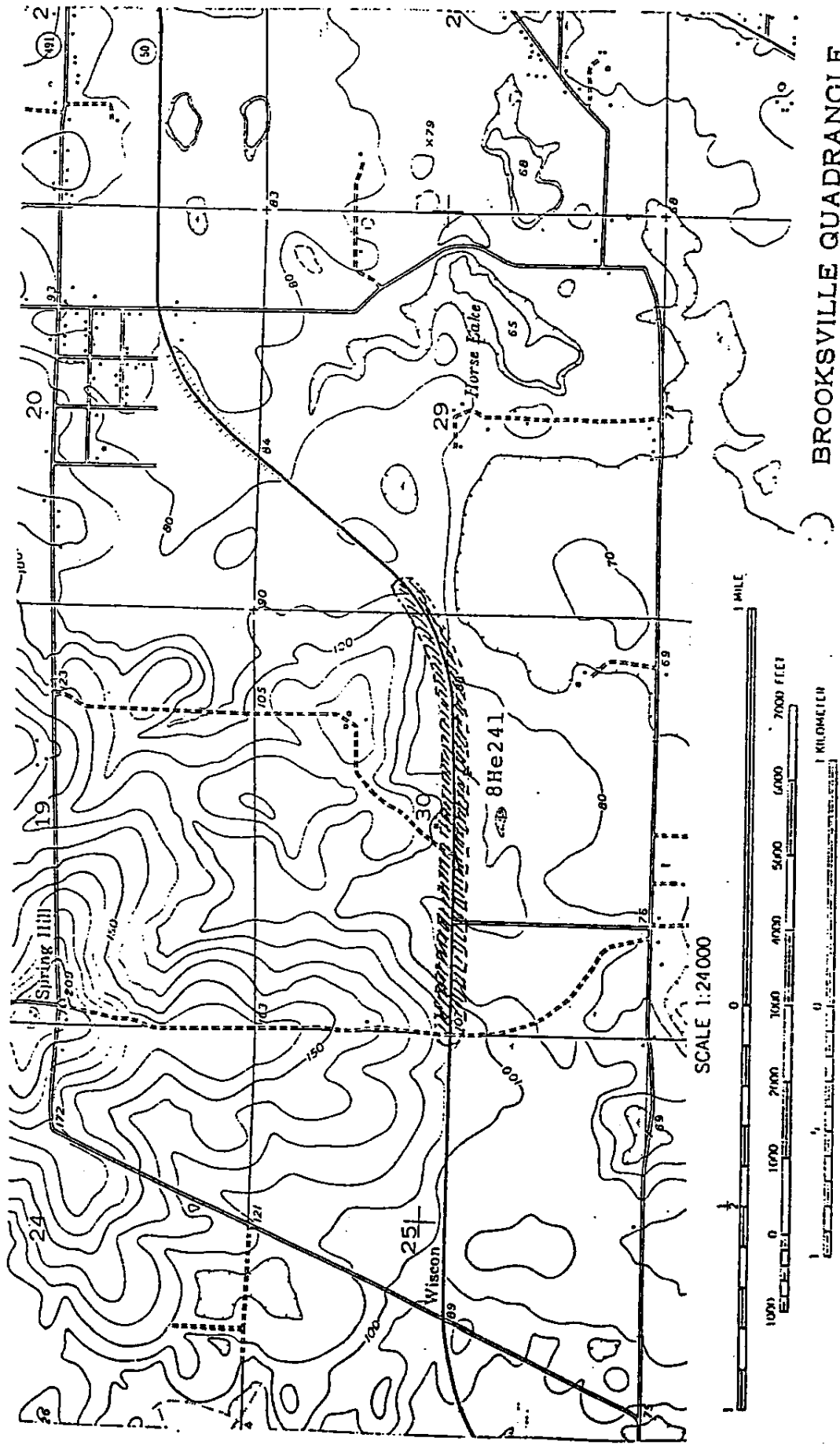
OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.

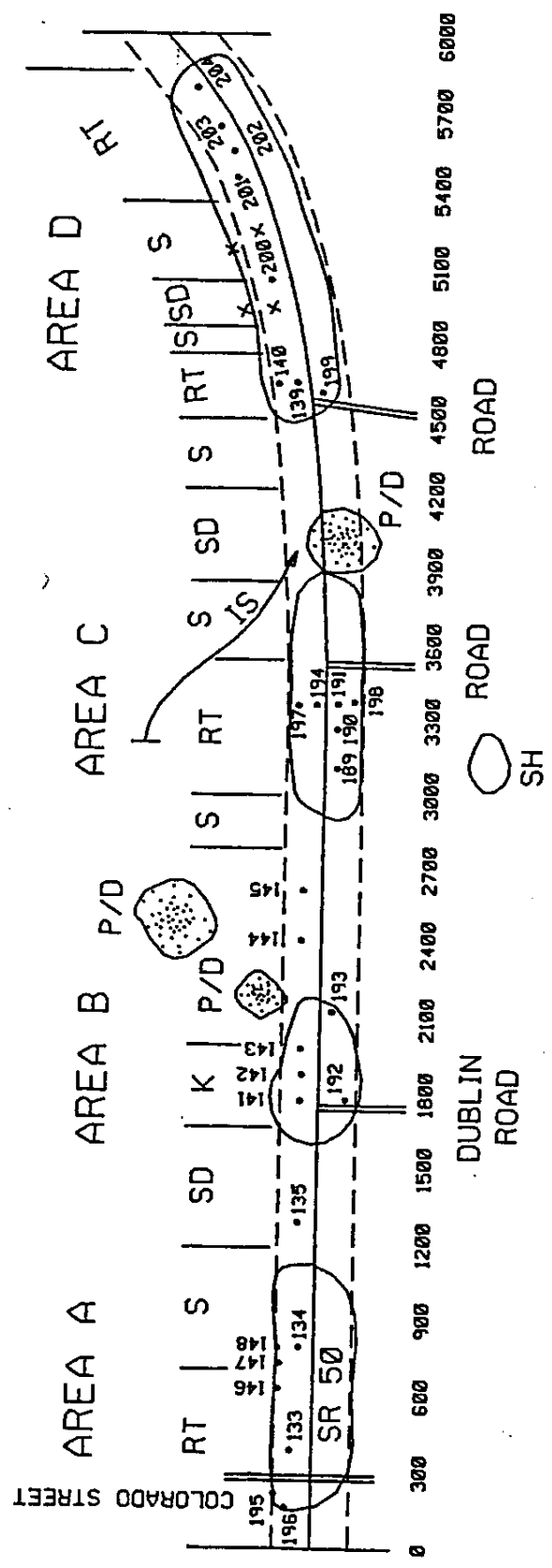


BROOKSVILLE QUADRANGLE
 FLORIDA—HERNANDO CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

FIGURE 8

SCALE 1:24000
 1 MILE
 1 KILOMETER
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

8He241 - THE COLORADO SITE



- Centerline S.R. 50
- - - R/W Limits
- Shovel Test Pit
- RT Ridgetop
- S Slope
- SD Saddle
- K Knoll
- P/D Pond/Depression
- SH Sinkhole
- SH/L Sinkhole/Limestone Outcrop
- IS Intermittent Stream
- X Limerock Boulder Area

48
 300
 Feet

Scale

FIGURE 9



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
AH6E00408-84

Original
 Update

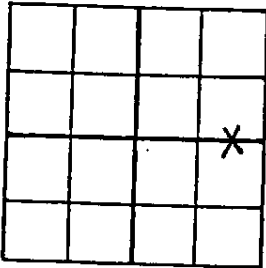
SITE NUMBER 8HE241 AREA D COUNTY Hernando

SITE NAME: The Colorado Site
USGS QUAD: Brooksville 1954

NOTE: Please attach an 8 1/2" x 11" copy of the appropriate portion of the above map, with site location indicated.

TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:

Township	Range	Section
22S	19E	30



NOTE: The figure to the left represents a regular section (1 square mile); please indicate the location of your site by placing an X in the appropriate portion of the section.

If the section is irregular or part of a land grant, please check below and disregard above instructions.

- Irregular section
 Land grant

(name)

UTM COORDINATES: Zone / Easting / Northing

NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with calculating UTM measurements, leave blank.

FRESH WATER SOURCE Stream DISTANCE TO WATER 600' NW
LOCAL VEGETATION Oaks, Pines, Hickory, Magnolia with saw-palmetto & Grasses
TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING Low ridge- Brooksville Ridge P.R.
PRESENT LAND USE Unaltered
LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A
ADDRESS N/A
LOCAL INFORMANT (inc. private collections) N/A
ADDRESS N/A
SURVEY DATE Sept. 1988 OTHER MASTER SITE FILE NUMBERS _____
RECORDER(S) (list principal investigator first) George R. Ballo

ADDRESS F.D.O.T. 605 Suwannee St. Tallahassee, FLA.
PROJECT NAME SR-50/50A SPN #08050-1508, #08070-1511, #08002-1505

TYPE OF SITE (check one or more as appropriate):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> indeterminate | <input type="checkbox"/> mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic refuse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic earthworks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> single artifact | <input type="checkbox"/> platform/temple mound(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> shell ring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> artifact scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canal | <input type="checkbox"/> redeposited |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> canoe | <input type="checkbox"/> house/homestead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric earthworks | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> historic cemetery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell works | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

NATIONAL REGISTER: listed Date _____ Determined Eligible _____

THREATS TO SITE:

- zoning
- development
- deterioration
- borrowing
- transportation
- fill
- dredge
- logging
- vandalism
- phosphate mining
- agriculture/plowing
- recreation

REMARKS:

- preservation recommended
- severely disturbed/destroyed
- recommended for further testing

REPOSITORY FDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA Ballo, George R. 1989 Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of SR50/50A (Brooksville Vicinity) see project nos. on reverse

NOTE: Cite any reports referring specifically to this site. General background material need not be cited. Use Florida Anthropologist format.

CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION Prehistoric Aboriginal

CULTURAL PERIOD Archaic and post-Archaic

ARTIFACTS (Check as many as apply):

- aboriginal ceramics
- nonaboriginal ceramics
- lithics
- worked bone
- human bone/burial(s)
- animal bone/unidentified bone
- shell food remains
- worked shell
- plant remains
- wood
- metal
- precious metal/coin(s)
- glass
- brick/bldg materials
- other human remains (e.g., hair)
- leather
- pollen
- misc. historic (please list)
- misc. prehistoric (please list)

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS Sand tempered plain ceramics (SEE AREA B) at the site

SITE SIZE (approx acreage) 10.3 in R/W
 SITE SIZE (est in sq meters) 41,806 in R/W
 DEPTH OF CULTURAL DEPOSIT (if known) 20-70cmbs

ELEVATION
 Meters Feet
 Max 28.96 Max 95
 Min 24.38 Min 80

SITE DISTURBANCES

- bioturbation
- erosion
- mining/borrow pit
- agricultural
- residential/commercial
- dredging/ditching
- site looting
- forest preparation or harvesting
- fill
- road const.
- previous archaeological excavations

DEGREE OF SITE DESTRUCTION

- relatively undisturbed
- moderate
- minor
- major

COLLECTION STRATEGY

- general
- selective
- controlled
- unknown

TYPE OF INVESTIGATION

- surface collection
- shovel test
- extensive excavation
- test excavation
- auger test
- coring
- remote sensing
- none

OPTIONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (If there is no published report, provide a short description of the site on a separate sheet.) SEE F.D.O.T. REPORT

OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS OR SKETCHES OF DIAGNOSTIC OR UNIQUE ARTIFACTS (Please attach separate sheet(s).)

FORM PREPARED BY George R. Ballo

ADDRESS see reverse

DATE 2/24/89

AFFILIATION (FAS chapter, government agency, etc.): F.D.O.T.

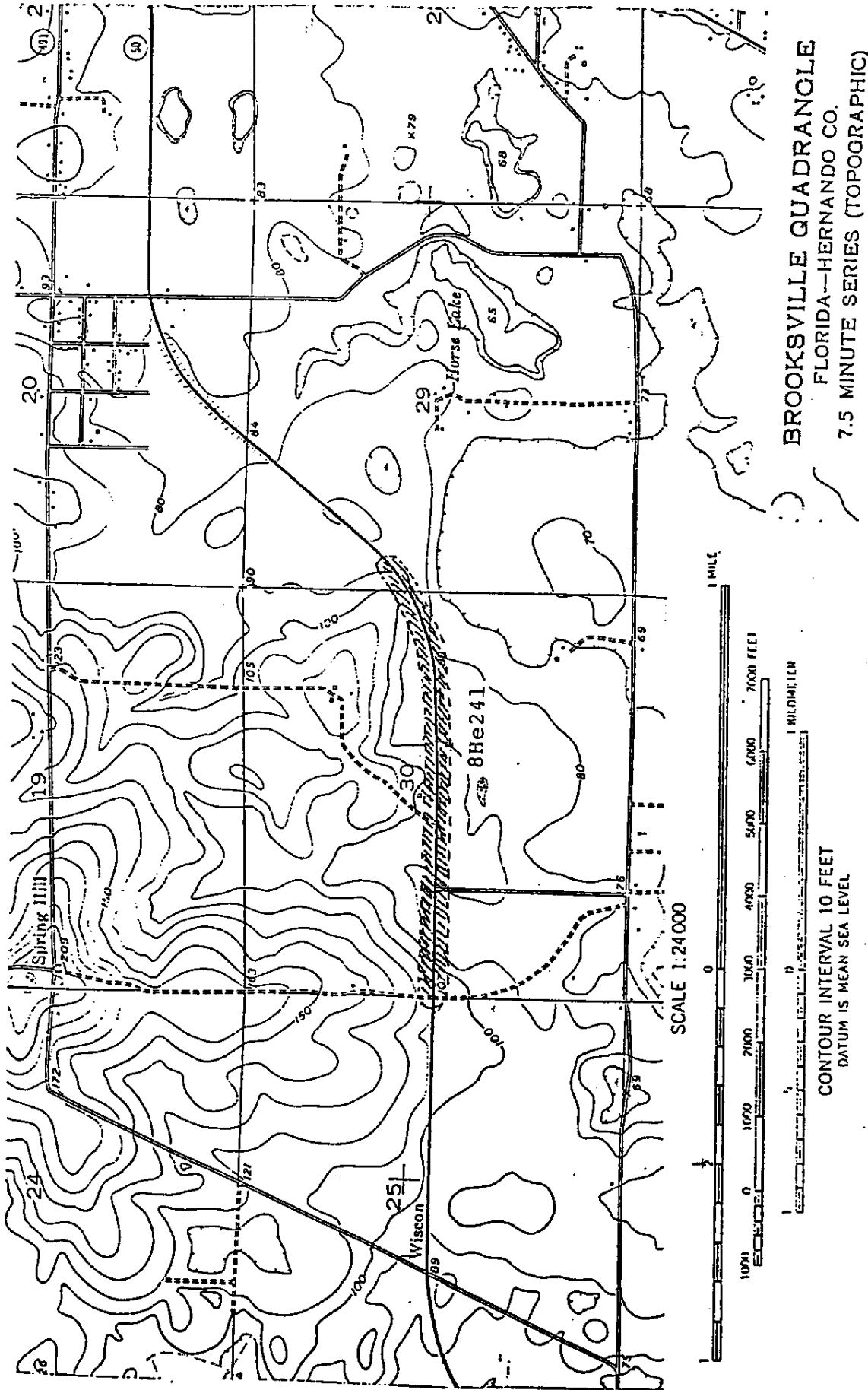


FIGURE 8

8He241 - THE COLORADO SITE

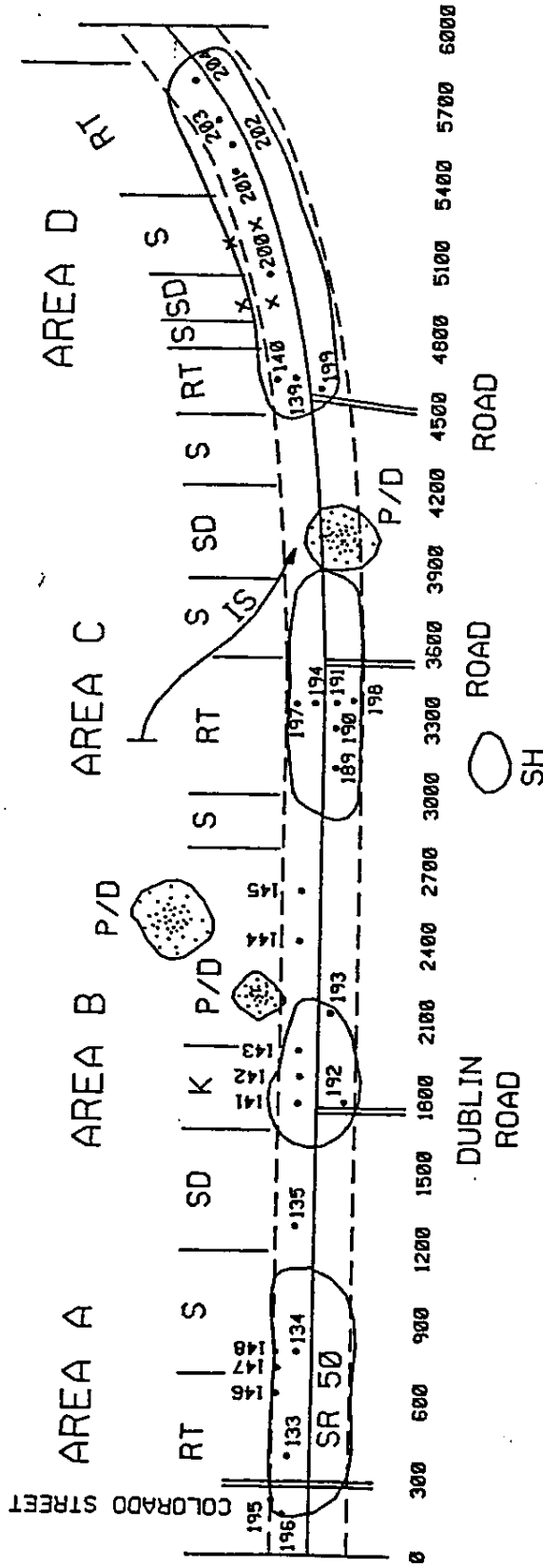
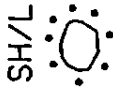


FIGURE 9

Page 1
 original
 update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.1: 11/88

Site #8 HE 270
Recorder # _____
Field Date _____

SITE NAME(S) CHOACACHATTE TOWN
PROJECT NAME HERNANDO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
OWNERSHIP private-profit priv-nongprof priv-indiv priv-unap city county state federal
USGS MAP NAME BROOKSVILLE SE CITY BROOKSVILLE DHR# 2785
UTM: ZONE 16 16P EASTING 5666 NORTHING 10
COUNTY HERNANDO TWP 22 RANGE 19 SECTION 26 NE SE
(Optional) LATITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____ LONGITUDE d _____ m _____ s _____
ADDRESS/VICINITY OF ROUTE TO INTERSECTION AREA AROUND
CORTEZ BLVD (SR 50E) AND MELENDEZ RD (SR 50)

TYPE OF SITE (All that apply) prehist unspecified hist aboriginal hist nonaboriginal hist unspecified

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION	DENSITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> land site	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland fresh	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm bldg	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite	<input type="checkbox"/> single artifact
<input type="checkbox"/> wetland salt/tidal	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site	<input type="checkbox"/> diffuse scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> underwater	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> habitatt/homestead	<input type="checkbox"/> dense scatter > 2/m ²
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead	<input type="checkbox"/> variable density
	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> village/town	
	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry	

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (All that apply) unknown culture aboriginal unspcific hist unspecified

ABORIGINAL:	NONABORIGINAL:
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st Spn 1700-63
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Brit 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2dSpn 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Amer Terr 1821-44
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Statehood 1845-60
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspcific	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Reconstr 1868-79
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Postrecn 1880-97
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> SpWar 1898-1918
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> WW I 1917-1920
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Boom 1921-1929
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Depress 1930-40
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> WW II 1941-49
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Modern 1950-
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1821-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> American 1900-
<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Afro-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspcific	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-aceramic	
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistc-ceramic	

OTHER _____

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
Eligible for National Register? yes no likely, need information insufficient information
Significant as part of district? yes no likely, need information insufficient information
Significant at the local level? yes no likely, need information insufficient information

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT FOR COMPUTER FILES (Limit to 3 lines here; attach full justification)

DHR USE ONLY
DATE LISTED ON NAT REG. _____
KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _____ No _____ Date _____
SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _____ No _____ Date _____
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY: Yes _____ No _____ Date _____
Local Office _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

Site #8 _____

METHODS FOR SITE DETECTION

no field check
 literature search
 informant report
 remote sensing
 Other/Remarks (#, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size) _____

exposed ground
 posthole digger
 auger--size: _____
 unscreand shovel

screened shovel

METHODS FOR SITE BOUNDARIES

bounds unknown
 none by recorder
 literature search
 informant report

remote sensing
 insp exposed ground
 posthole digger
 auger--size: _____

unscreend shovel
 screened shovel
 block excavate
 guess

COLLECTION STRATEGY

unknown
 unselective (all artifacts)
 selective (some artifacts)
 uncollected
 general (not by subarea)
 controlled (by subarea)
 Other (Strategy, Categories) _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

unknown
 lithics
 ceramic-aborig
 ceramic-nonabo

daub
 brick/bldg matl
 glass
 prec metal/coin

nonlocal-exotic
 metal
 bone-human
 bone-animal

bone-unspc
 unworked shell
 worked shell
 subsurf feats

SITE EXTENT Size (m²), 25KM² Depth/Stratigraphy of Cultural Deposit: _____

Perpendicular Dimensions 5Km N40S direction by 5Km direction _____

SPACE COLLECTED Surface: #units _____, total area _____ m². Excavation: #units _____, total vol _____ m³

TOTAL ARTIFACTS Count or Estimate? Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

DIAGNOSTICS (TYPE OR MODE & FREQUENCY)

1 _____	N= _____	4 _____	N= _____
2 _____	N= _____	5 _____	N= _____
3 _____	N= _____	6 _____	N= _____
Remarks _____	N= _____	7 _____	N= _____

TEMPORAL INTERPRETATION Components: single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain

Describe each occupation spatially. For each, estimate begin, end dates BP; basis; if absolute dates, give method, lab, id, date, range, etc.

ENVIRONMENT Nearest Fresh Water RUIN LAKE Distance (m) 2 KM

Natural Community _____

Local Vegetation MIXED HARDWOODS UNIMPROVED PASTURE

Topographic Setting 100' ABOVE MSL

Present Land Use SINGLE FAMILY UNITS, COMMERCIAL

SCS Soil Series FLORIDANA & BLIGHTON Soil Association _____

LOAMY FINE SAND

SITE INTEGRITY Overall Disturbance: none seen minor substantial major redeposited

Nature of Disturbances/Threats _____

INFORMANT(S) Contact Information _____

REPOSITORY Field Notes, Artifacts _____

Photographs (negative nos) _____

MANUSCRIPTS OR PUBLICATIONS ON THE SITE _____

RECORDER(S): Name KEN SUTHERLAND Date of Form 9-10-90

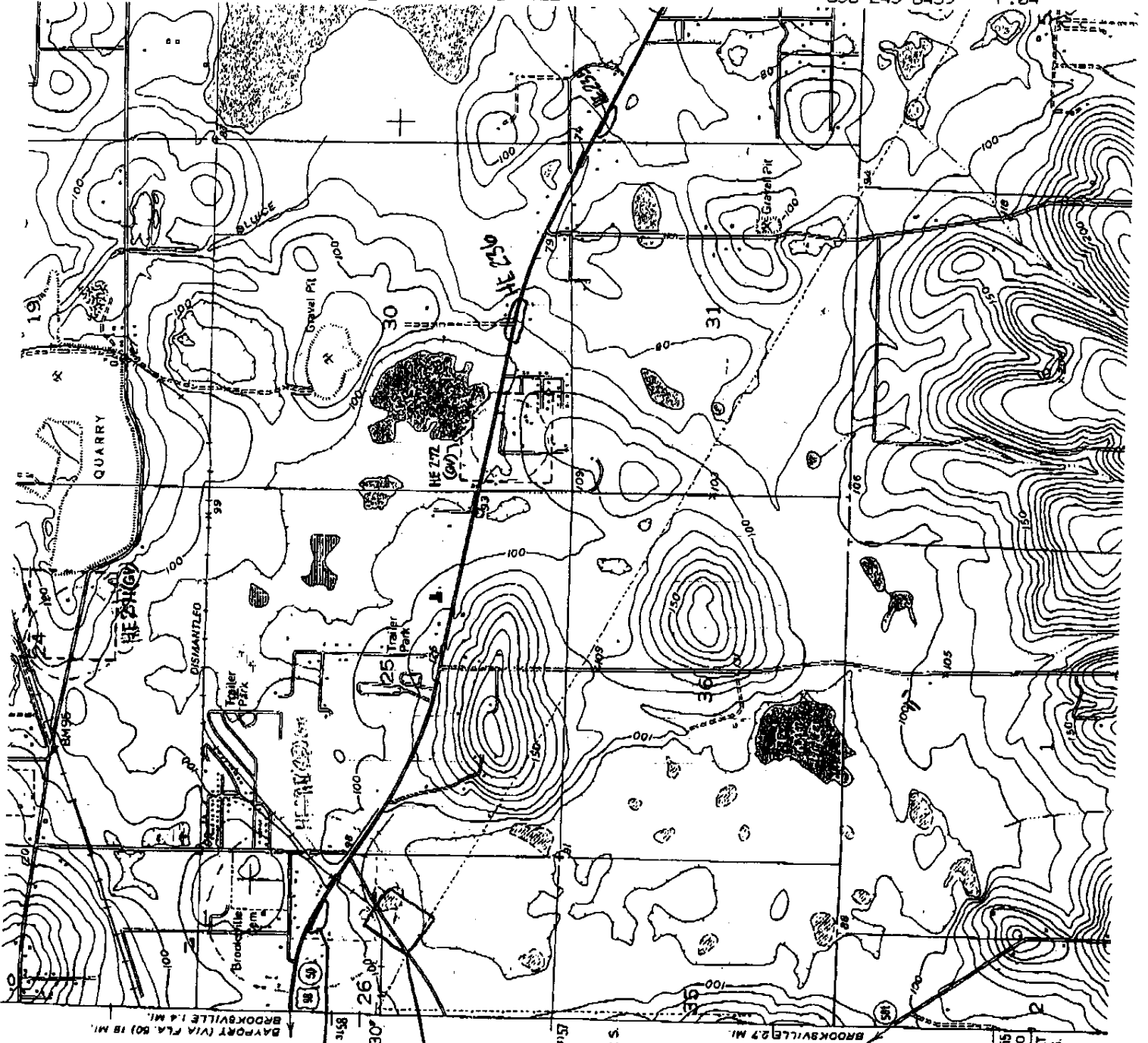
Affiliation/Address/Phone HERNANDO COUNTY PLANNING DEPT 20 N. MAIN ST RM262
BROOKSVILLE, FL 34601

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITE PLANNERS PROVIDE HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT AND
COMMIT RESULTS TO COUNTY PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT. STATE OF ARCHAEOLOGIC SOCIETY

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: Attach information on site discovery, history, current integrity, apparent threats, environment, and your temporal and functional interpretations. REVIEW INPUT AS NEEDED

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: Attach justification for recorder's evaluation (Page 1).

REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED



NEW PLOT

HE 240

HE 2311

T. 22 S.

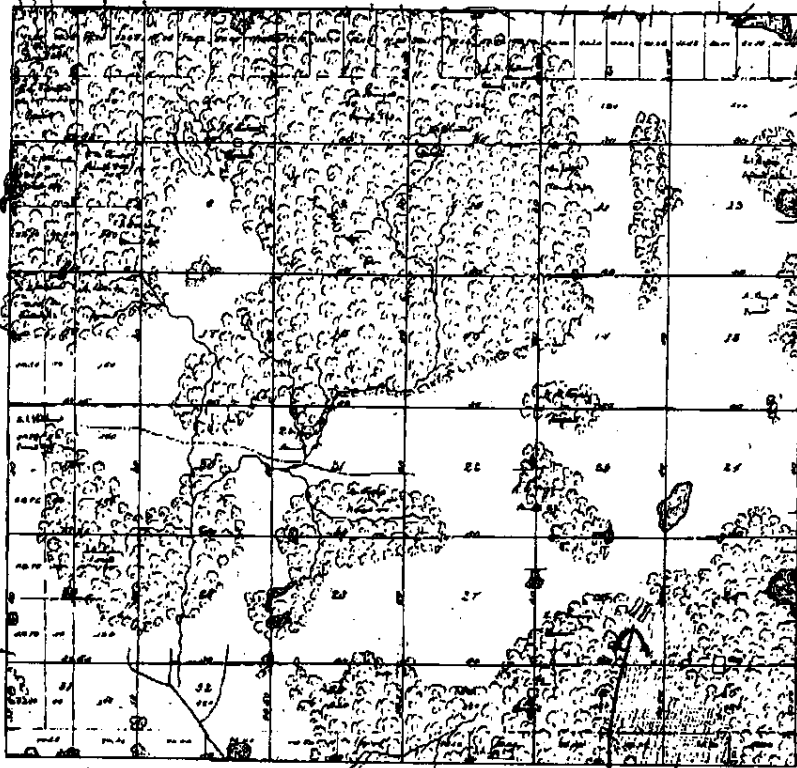
1:520 000
FEET
T. 23 S.

BAYPORT (VIA FLA. 90) 18 MI.
BROOKSVILLE 1.4 MI.

BROOKSVILLE 2.7 MI.

Land District East
State of Florida.

TXXVIIIS. RXXIXE.



Grants			
No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1	100.00	1	100.00
2	100.00	2	100.00
3	100.00	3	100.00
4	100.00	4	100.00
5	100.00	5	100.00
6	100.00	6	100.00
7	100.00	7	100.00
8	100.00	8	100.00
9	100.00	9	100.00
10	100.00	10	100.00
11	100.00	11	100.00
12	100.00	12	100.00
13	100.00	13	100.00
14	100.00	14	100.00
15	100.00	15	100.00
16	100.00	16	100.00
17	100.00	17	100.00
18	100.00	18	100.00
19	100.00	19	100.00
20	100.00	20	100.00
21	100.00	21	100.00
22	100.00	22	100.00
23	100.00	23	100.00
24	100.00	24	100.00
25	100.00	25	100.00
26	100.00	26	100.00
27	100.00	27	100.00
28	100.00	28	100.00
29	100.00	29	100.00
30	100.00	30	100.00
31	100.00	31	100.00
32	100.00	32	100.00
33	100.00	33	100.00
34	100.00	34	100.00
35	100.00	35	100.00
36	100.00	36	100.00
37	100.00	37	100.00
38	100.00	38	100.00
39	100.00	39	100.00
40	100.00	40	100.00
41	100.00	41	100.00
42	100.00	42	100.00
43	100.00	43	100.00
44	100.00	44	100.00
45	100.00	45	100.00
46	100.00	46	100.00
47	100.00	47	100.00
48	100.00	48	100.00
49	100.00	49	100.00
50	100.00	50	100.00
51	100.00	51	100.00
52	100.00	52	100.00
53	100.00	53	100.00
54	100.00	54	100.00
55	100.00	55	100.00
56	100.00	56	100.00
57	100.00	57	100.00
58	100.00	58	100.00
59	100.00	59	100.00
60	100.00	60	100.00
61	100.00	61	100.00
62	100.00	62	100.00
63	100.00	63	100.00
64	100.00	64	100.00
65	100.00	65	100.00
66	100.00	66	100.00
67	100.00	67	100.00
68	100.00	68	100.00
69	100.00	69	100.00
70	100.00	70	100.00
71	100.00	71	100.00
72	100.00	72	100.00
73	100.00	73	100.00
74	100.00	74	100.00
75	100.00	75	100.00
76	100.00	76	100.00
77	100.00	77	100.00
78	100.00	78	100.00
79	100.00	79	100.00
80	100.00	80	100.00
81	100.00	81	100.00
82	100.00	82	100.00
83	100.00	83	100.00
84	100.00	84	100.00
85	100.00	85	100.00
86	100.00	86	100.00
87	100.00	87	100.00
88	100.00	88	100.00
89	100.00	89	100.00
90	100.00	90	100.00
91	100.00	91	100.00
92	100.00	92	100.00
93	100.00	93	100.00
94	100.00	94	100.00
95	100.00	95	100.00
96	100.00	96	100.00
97	100.00	97	100.00
98	100.00	98	100.00
99	100.00	99	100.00
100	100.00	100	100.00

Section 20 on the north of land was April 1864 by
 Mr. Stanley
 to George Van der...
 Note: The land was...
 The land...
 of 10 May 1871...
 signed

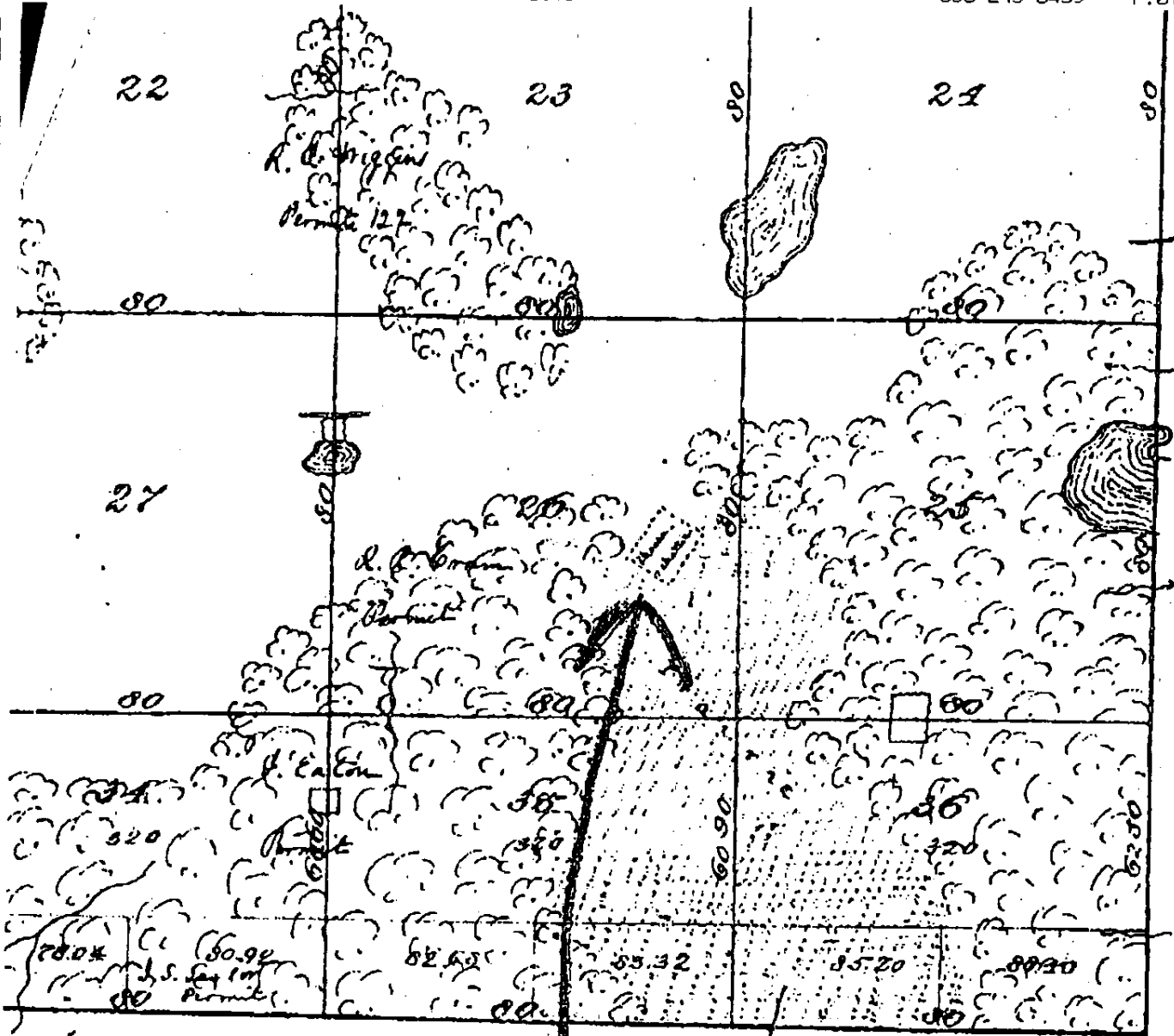
[Signature]
 For Record

CHOACAC NATT+E

www.labinis.org

Ⓟ

3/20/01



20. Feb. 06.

1:24,000

CHOAQAAC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8 HE365

Recorder Site #

Field Date 6/04/03

Form Date 6/20/03

- Original
Update (give site #)

Site Name(s) Pond A Site
Project Name Proposed Ponds, SR 50 from US 19 to the East SR 50/50A Intersection
Ownership: private-profit, private-nonprofit, private-individ., private-unspecif., city, county, state, federal, foreign, Native Amer., unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988
Township 23S Range 17E Section 2
City/Town Weeki Wachee
UTM: Zone 16, 17 Easting 346480 Northing 3155460
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to From US 19, take SR 50 east approximately 0.3 miles.

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

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

Table with 3 columns: SETTING*, STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES*, FUNCTION*. Includes options like Land-terrestrial, Cave/Sink-subterranean, Wetland-palustrine, Lake/Pond-lacustrine, River/Stream/Creek-riverine, Tidal-estuarine, Saltwater-marine, aboriginal boat, fort, road segment, none specified, etc.

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

Table with 3 columns: Aboriginal*, Nonaboriginal*, and other categories. Lists various historical periods and locations like Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades I, II, III, etc., and Seminole, Swift Creek, etc.

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right, no: insufficient info
Individually eligible for National Register? yes, no: insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes, no: insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) Small, mundane and non-diagnostic artifact assemblage with low research potential

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS, DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR DATE, DELIST DATE, KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY, SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY, LOCAL DESIGNINATION, and National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 HE365

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

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

SITE DETECTION*

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no field check | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screened shovel | <input type="checkbox"/> bounds unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> remote sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> unscreened shovel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole digger | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> none by recorder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> insp exposed ground | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> screened shovel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informant report | <input type="checkbox"/> auger--size: _____ | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> remote sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> unscreened shovel | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> informant report | <input type="checkbox"/> auger--size: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> estimate or guess |

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

Surface reconnaissance, systematic subsurface

testing at 25 m intervals, 12 shovel tests (1 productive) 5 m diameter X 1 m deep; 1/4" mesh screen.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0-90/0-30 gray sand, 30-80 light gray sand, 80-100 tan sand
105 m distance between surface artifacts and productive shovel test.

Temporal Interpretation*- Components (check one): single prob single prob multiple multiple uncertain unknown
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation: _____

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen minor substantial major redeposited destroyed-document ! unknown
Disturbances/threats/protective measures Creation of existing pond/development of new pond

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 18 (c) _____ (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 15(c) _____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # 3(c) _____ (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 17 waste flakes (13 chert and 4 coral) and 1 flake tool (coral)

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Weeki Wachee Spring Distance (m)/bearing 500 m/SW

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation sand pine, scrub live oak, turkey oak, saw palmetto

Topography* Sloping land Min Elevation 9 meters Max Elevation 9.2 meters

Present land use Vacant

SCS soil series Paola fine sand, 0-8% slopes Soil association Candler-Tavares-Paola

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
Artifacts, notes, etc. on file at ACI (P98012T) until turned over to FDOT for curation

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 2003 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 to the East SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Joan Deming/8110 Blakie Ct. Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

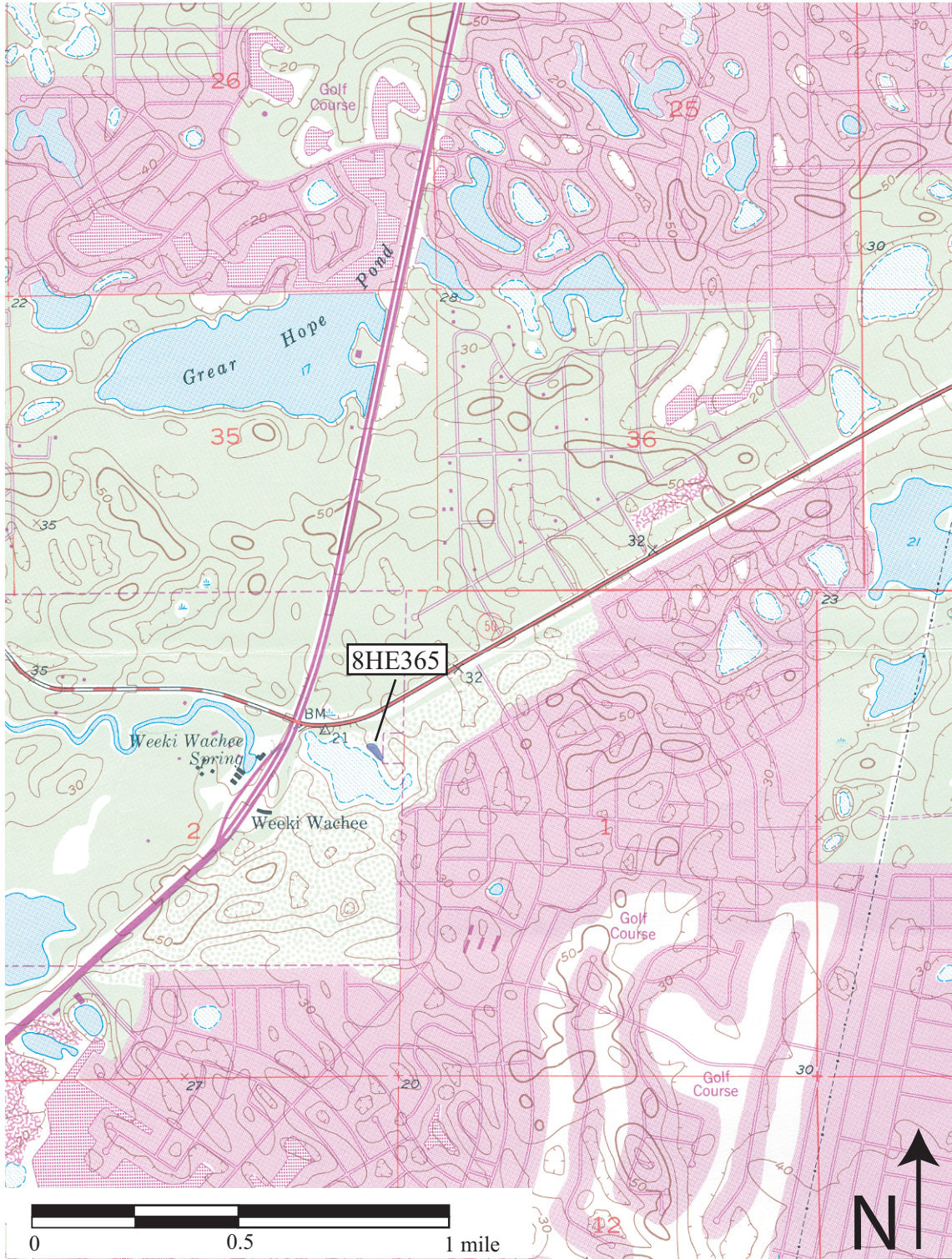
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LOGS REQUIREMENTS: 1/8" (1:300) or larger scale showing site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test locations, surface landmarks, mappers, date.



USGS MAP

Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE490
Recorder Site #
Field Date 4/10/03
Form Date 5/1/03

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) US 19/SR 50 Intersection Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name CRAS SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation FMSF Survey #
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecif. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Weekiwachee Springs, Fla. 1954 PR 1988 County Hernando
Township 23S Range 17E Section 2 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) _____ In Current City Limits: y n unknown
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 346200 Northing 3155500
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to north half of US 19/SR 50 intersection

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

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

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *			FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

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

Aboriginal*	Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)	

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity
no diagnostic artifacts, no subsurface features
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date			
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date			
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Local office	Date			
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

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

SITE DETECTION*

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole digger, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, bounds unknown, none by recorder, informant report, remote sensing, insp exposed ground, posthole tests, auger-size, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 15 ST, 4 positive; 12.5 & 25 m intervals; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4 in screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 5000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 40-90 cm 0-30 cm lt. gray/white 30-100 cm pale tan to lt. orange 200 m NE/SW x 25 m NW/SE

Temporal Interpretation*- Components (check one): single, prob single, prob multiple, multiple, uncertain, unknown Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretation:

Integrity Overall disturbance*: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown Disturbances/threats/protective measures road construction & maintenance/road construction/none

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

ARTIFACTS

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

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

- Pick exactly one code from Disposition List bone-animal, bone-human, bone-unspecified, bone-worked, brick/building debris, ceramic-aboriginal, ceramic-nonaboriginal, daub, exotic-nonlocal, glass, lithics-aboriginal, metal-nonprecious, metal-precious/coin, shell-unworked, shell-worked, Others:

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- uncollected, unknown, Other, general (not by subarea), controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control

Artifact Comments 7 chert non-decortication flakes; 1 chert flake tool

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) Weekiwachee River Distance (m)/bearing 100 m S Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Local vegetation scrub oak, palmetto, sand pine Topography* sand dune Min Elevation 6 meters Max Elevation Present land use road ROW SCS soil series Paola fine sand Soil association Candler-Tavares-Paola

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts notes, etc. on file at ACI (P98012T) until turned over to FDOT for curation

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 2003 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 to the East SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Elizabeth A. Horvath / (850) 926-9285 / acinorth@comcast.net Affiliation* or FAS Chapter Archaeological Consultants, Inc. / Tallahassee Area Office / 98 Hickorywood Dr. / Crawfordville, FL 32327

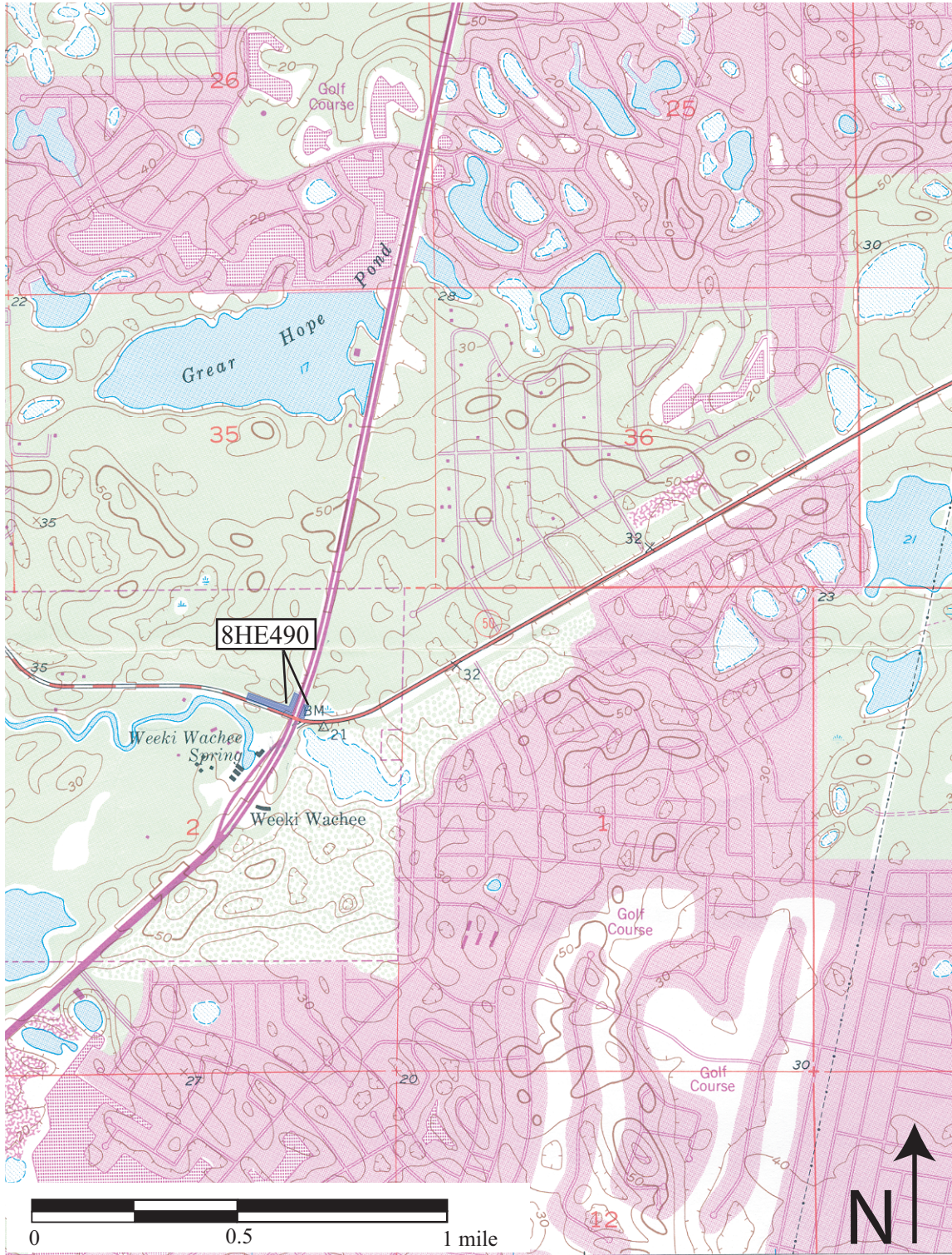
* Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LOGS REQUIREMENT: 1:500 (1:1000) or larger scale, show site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date



USGS MAP

Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE491

Recorder Site #

Field Date 4/17/03

Form Date 5/1/03

- Original
- Update
(give site #)

Version 2.2 3/97

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) California Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Project Name CRAS SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation FMSF Survey # _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individ. private-unspecifd. city county state federal foreign Native Amer. unknown
 USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Brooksville, Fla. 1954 PR 1988 County Hernando
 Township 22S Range 18E Section 25 Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): NE NW SE SW
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 City/Town (if within 3 mi.) _____ In Current City Limits: y n unknown
 UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 357260 Northing 3157810
 Address/ Vicinity off/ Route to north side of SR 50 opposite California Street

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

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

SETTING *		STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *		FUNCTION *	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land- terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond- lacustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	<input type="checkbox"/> none specified
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink- subterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek- riverine	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal- estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater- marine	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> intermittently flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> marine unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland- palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/> "high energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> "low energy" marine	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> sometimes flooded					<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; use most specific subphases: e.g. 7 Glades Ia only, don't also use Glades I.)

Aboriginal*					Nonaboriginal*
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2d War to 3d	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3d War On	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ia	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades Ib	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade I	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade II	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade III	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade IV	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns unspecif.	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade unspec	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIa	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island unspec.	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric nonceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American unspecified
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades IIIc	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III unsp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2d	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric unspecified	

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

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

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for a local register? yes: name of register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to NR district? yes no insufficient info
 Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) low artifact density and diversity
no diagnostic artifacts, no subsurface features
 Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action no additional work recommended

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date			
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date			
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date			
	Local office _____				
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

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

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

SITE DETECTION*

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

SITE BOUNDARIES*

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

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

11 ST, 5 positive; 12.5 & 25 m intervals; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4 in screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 2500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 0-120 cm
0-20 cm gray brown, 20-100 tan sand

100 m E/W x 25 m N/S

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

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

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

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

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 9 c (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 1 c (C) or (E) Subsurface # 8 c (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

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

SPATIAL CONTROL*

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

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

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List

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

Disposition List*

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

Artifact Comments 9 chert non-decortication flakes

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

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. <u>thermal alteration</u> | N= <u>3</u> | 5. _____ | N= <u>9</u> | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= <u>6</u> | 6. _____ | N= <u>10</u> | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= <u>7</u> | 7. _____ | N= <u>11</u> | N= _____ |
| 4. _____ | N= <u>8</u> | 8. _____ | N= <u>12</u> | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) wetland Distance (m)/bearing 600 m SE

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation turkey & scrub oak

Topography* hill Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 30 meters

Present land use road ROW

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

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Artifacts notes, etc. on file at ACI (P98012T) until turned over to FDOT for curation

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) ACI 2003 - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation from US 19 to the East SR 50/50A Intersection, Hernando County, Florida

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

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

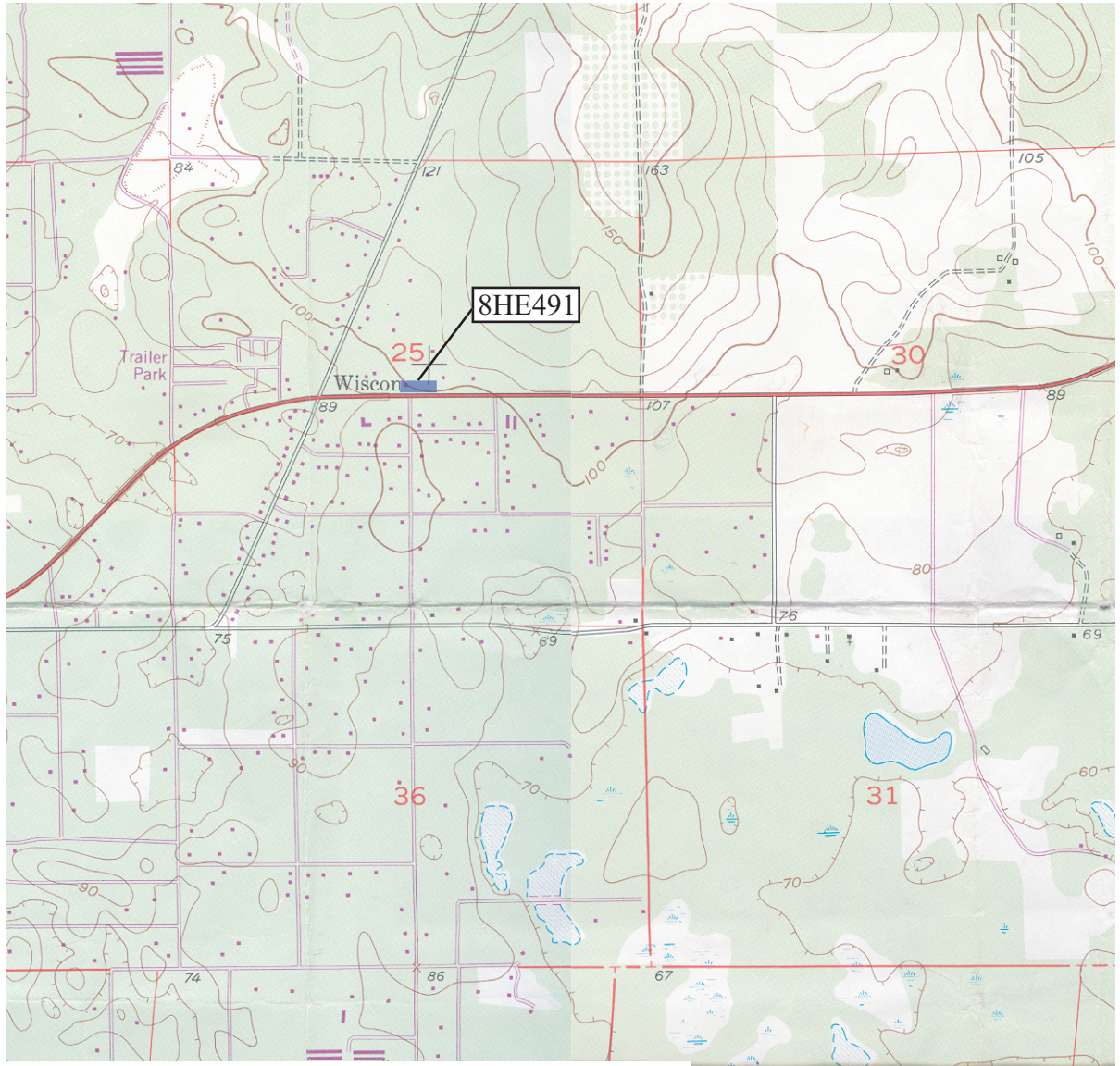
* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are "coded fields" at the Site File).

SITE PLAN & LOGS REQUIRED: at 1:500 (1:300) or larger scale, show site boundaries, main north arrow, datum, test/collection units, landmarks, mappers, date



USGS MAP

Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988; Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



X original
___ update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8HE00391

Recorder# 2

SITE NAME Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theater
 HISTORIC CONTEXTS World War II and Aftermath
 NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY Building
 OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS Main Spring
 COUNTY Hernando OWNERSHIP TYPE Private
 PROJECT NAME Toucan Trail DHR NO 5485
 LOCATION (Attach copy of USGS map, sketch-map of immediate area)
 ADDRESS US 19 and SR 50 CITY Weeki Wachee
 VICINITY OF / ROUTE TO Southeast corner of US 19 and SR 50
 SUBDIVISION Unknown BLOCK NO N/A LOT NO N/A
 PLAT OR OTHER MAP FDOT Aerial Photographs
 TOWNSHIP 23S RANGE 17E SECTION 2 1/4 NE 1/4-1/4 SW
 IRREGULAR SEC? ___ Y ___ X ___ n LAND GRANT Unknown
 USGS 7.5' MAP Weeki Wachee Spring 1954 PR 1988
 UTM: ZONE 17 EASTING 346040 NORTHING 3155340
 COORDINATES: LATITUDE ___ D ___ M ___ S LONGITUDE ___ D ___ M ___ S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown
 BUILDER: Unknown
 CONST DATE 1947 CIRCA C RESTORATION DATE(S): N/A
 MODIFICATION DATE(S): c.1950
 MOVE: DATE N/A ORIG LOCATION N/A
 ORIGINAL USE(S) Tourist Attraction
 PRESENT USE(S) Tourist Attraction

DESCRIPTION

STYLE Masonry Vernacular
 PLAN: EXTERIOR Irregular
 INTERIOR Unknown
 NO.: STORIES 1.0 OUTBLDGS 0 PORCHES 0 DORMERS 1
 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) Wood Frame
 EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) Stucco
 FOUNDATION: TYPE Unknown MATLS Unknown
 INFILL N/A
 PORCHES None
 ROOF: TYPE Shed, offset gable SURFACING Tar paper
 SECONDARY STRUCS. Large shed dormer (1) on west side
 CHIMNEY: NO 0 MTLs N/A LOCNS N/A
 WINDOWS Fixed, plate glass, 1
 EXTERIOR ORNAMENT None
 CONDITION Good SURROUNDINGS Tourist Attraction
 NARRATIVE (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines only)
See continuation sheet.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? ___ Y ___ X ___ n (IF Y, ATTACH)
 ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS None observed.

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE Tourism, Community Planning/Development

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? y Xn likely, need info insf inf
 SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? y Xn likely, need info insf inf
 SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? y Xn likely, need info insf inf

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
See continuation sheet.

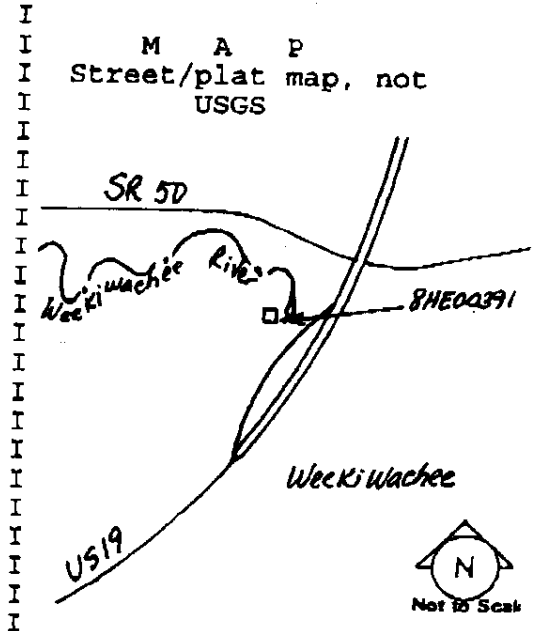
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * *DHR USE ONLY* * *
 * * * * *
 * DATE LISTED ON NR * * * * *
 * KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): -YES -NO * * * * *
 * SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): -YES -NO 12/19/78 * * * * *
 * LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): -YES -NO * * * * *
 * OFFICE * * * * *
 * * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * *DHR USE ONLY* * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME Amy Groover, Susan Hochberg
 DATE: 19980409 AFFILIATION Janus Research/Piper Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size)
 LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
 NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll 9644-1, Exp. 36 Facing NW

PHOTOGRAPH

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



REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

SITE NAME **Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theater and Main Spring**

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theater and Main Spring are located on the west side of US 19 at the intersection of SR 50 in Township , Range, Section in Weeki Wachee, Florida. The Mermaid Theater was first constructed in 1947 and consisted of a tank with a canvas cover. Small, round porthole windows were located below the surface of the water through which visitors would view the underwater show. According to the attraction's general manager, the wood frame and support pilings from the original building have been incorporated within the present theater building; this is the only extant historic fabric. The current Mermaid Theater is the result of various renovations over the last 50 years. The modern building has a stucco exterior. It possesses an offset gable roof as well as a shed roof covered in tar paper. Small diving platforms are located on the eastern roof portion facing the Weeki Wachee Spring. On the west elevation, fixed single pane windows are evident in a dormer-like structure. The only other windows present are also fixed single pane types located beneath the surface of the water. Visitors enter the building from an entrance located at the south elevation.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mermaid Theater is associated with Weeki Wachee Spring which is also identified as the Main Spring. Weeki Wachee Spring, measuring 100 feet across, is the surfacing point of an underground river that pumps out 170 million gallons of water each day. According to local history, Indians throughout the area would come to the Spring for its clear water. In the 19th century, the Spring was only accessible by sand roads, but people traveled to the site for picnicking and swimming. In 1946, Newton Perry, a former frogman and swimming instructor for the U.S. Navy, leased the property, then owned by the City of St. Petersburg, and built the first theater for the underwater shows. The first show took place on October 13, 1947, and performances continue to be held through the present day. The rock formations underneath the surface of the water remain in their natural form. Located at a depth of 65 feet is an airlock used by the mermaids; this was installed around 1947 and has not been altered since. The edges of the Spring have been slightly altered over time. Besides the Mermaid Theater, a nonhistoric concrete wall is also located on the western edge of the Spring. To the north of the water is a grassy area; adjacent to the grass is a roadway which leads to Weeki Wachee's parking lot. The eastern part of the Spring is fenced off where a water-slide park, Buccaneer Bay, can be found. Although the Weeki Wachee tourist attraction is 50 years old, both resources' historic physical integrity is compromised due to the extensive modifications to the theater building and the minor additions to the Weeki Wachee Spring. Based on the lack of significance,

these resources are not considered to be eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places**.

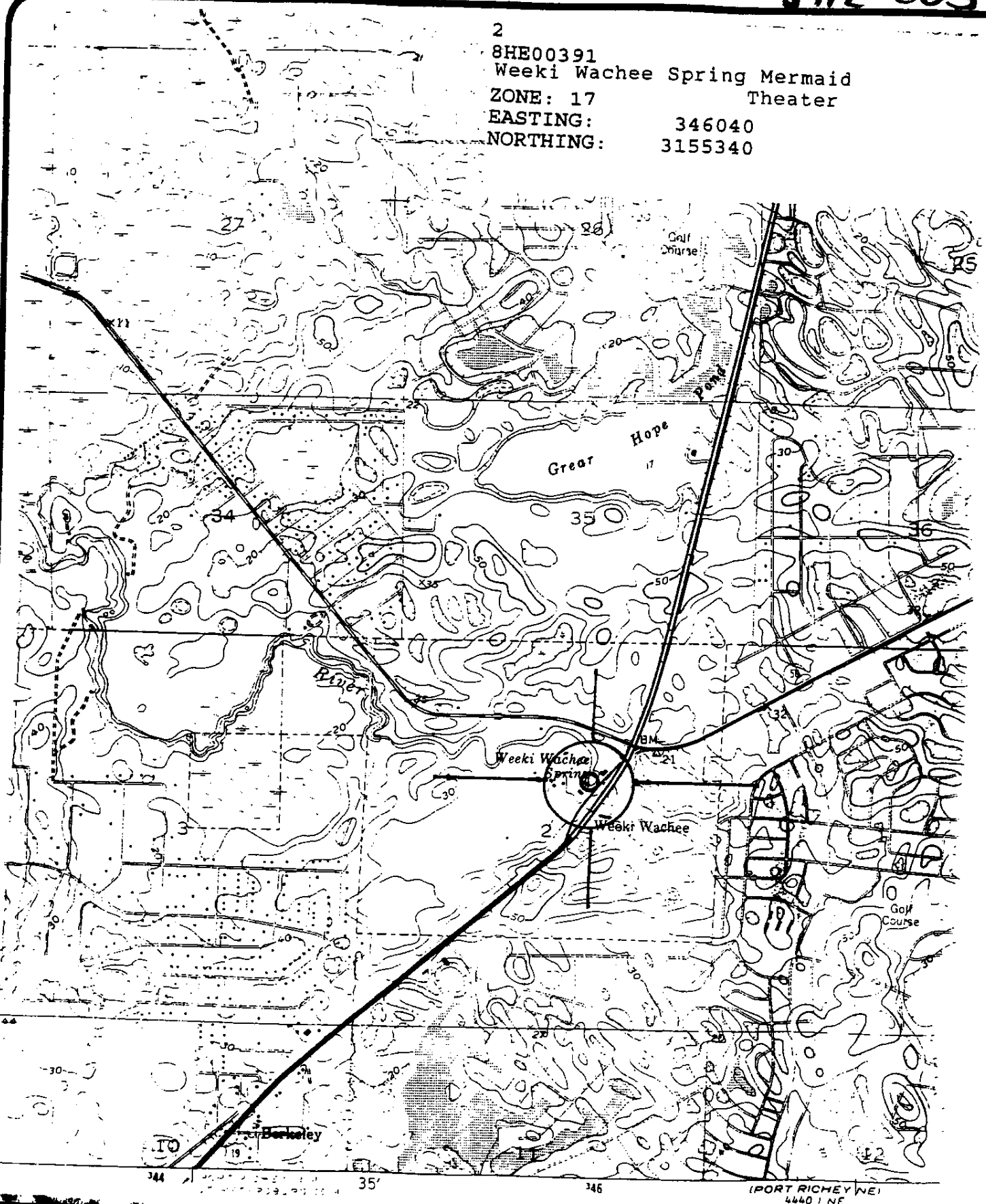
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

n.a.

n.d "The Story of Weeki Wachee." Provided by Weeki Wachee Public Relations Department, unpublished.

8 HE 00391

2
8HE00391
Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid
Theater
ZONE: 17
EASTING: 346040
NORTHING: 3155340



USGS Weeki Wachee Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
Scale 1:24000
1954 PR 1988

HE00391_199804

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ANCILLARY FEATURES: none

NARRATIVE: The Weeki Wachee Spring Mermaid Theater and Main Spring are located on the west side of US 19 at the intersection of SR 50 in Township, Range, Section in Weeki Wachee, Florida. The mermaid Theater was first constructed in 1947 and consisted of a tank with a canvas cover. Small, round porthole windows were located below the surface of the water through which visitors would view the underwater show. According to the attraction's general manager, the wood frame and support pilings from the original building have been incorporated within the present theater building; this is the only extant historic fabric. The current Mermaid Theater is the result of various renovations over the last 50 years. The modern building has a stucco exterior. It possesses an offset gable roof as well as a shed roof portion facing the Weeki Wachee diving platforms are located on the eastern roof portion facing the Weeki Wachee Spring. On the west elevation, fixed single pane windows are evident in a dormer-like structure. The only other windows present are also fixed single pane types located beneath the surface of the water. Visitors enter the building from an entrance located at the south elevation.

EXPLANATION OF EVALUATION: none

DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE: The Mermaid Theater is associated with Weeki Wachee Spring which is also identified as the Main Spring. Weeki Wachee Spring, measuring 100 feet across, is the surfacing point of an underground river that pumps out 170 million gallons of water each day. According to local history, Indians throughout the area would come to the Spring for its clear water. In the 19th century, the Spring was only accessible by sand roads, but people traveled to the site for picnicking and swimming. In 1946, Newton Perry, a former frogman and swimming instructor for the U. S. Navy, leased the property, then owned by the City of St. Petersburg, and built the first theater for the underwater shows. The first show took place on October 13, 1947, and performances continue to be held through the present day. The rock formations underneath the surface of the water remain in their natural form. Located at a depth of 65 feet is an airlock used by the mermaids; this was installed around 1947 and has not been altered since. The edges of the Spring have been slightly altered over time. Besides the Mermaid Theater, a non-historic concrete wall is also located on the western edge of the Spring. To the north of the water is a grassy area; adjacent to the grass is a roadway which leads to Weeki Wachee's parking lot. The eastern part of the Spring is fenced off where a water-slide park, Buccaneer Bay, can be found. Although the Weeki Wachee tourist attraction is 50 years old, both resources' historic physical integrity is compromised due to the extensive modifications to the theater building and the minor additions to the Weeki Wachee Spring. Based on the lack of significance, these resources are **not** considered to be eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places**.



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE494

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Recorder # 1-11

Field Date 4/22/03

Form Date 5/1/03

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 14432 Cortez Boulevard Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey CRAS SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 14432 Cortez Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Barclay Avenue and Grove Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R34 422 18 0000 0140 0000 (00347093)
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, FLA. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 18E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 0354495 Northing 3157216
Plat or other map (map's name, location, Plat book 123, page 22)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* slab Material(s)* concrete
Exterior Fabric(s)* asbestos shingle
Roof: Type(s)* cross gable Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* central, interior
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 wood, double-hung sash, paired and independent; 1-light wood, fixed, ribbon
Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) front (north elevation)
Porch roof type(s) _____
Exterior Ornament square brick columns for porch support; louvered gable vents; cornice return
Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) S commercial _____ residential _____ institutional _____ M undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains None Observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Date	
	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info			Date	
DELIST DATE	LOCAL DESIGNATION:			Date	
	Local office				
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 HE494

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1953 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

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

Moves: yes no unknown Dates unknown Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: yes no unknown Dates unknown Nature* garage addition on east

Original Use* (give date ranges) residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) _____

Present Use* (give date ranges) vacant

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Marv Equities Inc. (1/2000)

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

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

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

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

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

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

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

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

Community Planning and Development _____

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

Given that the available data did not indicate that this building is historically significant, and that it is an example of a residential house type common in the area and throughout Hernando County, it appears that 8HE494 is not NRHP eligible.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

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

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

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1, #11

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Payton, Sarah

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

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

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

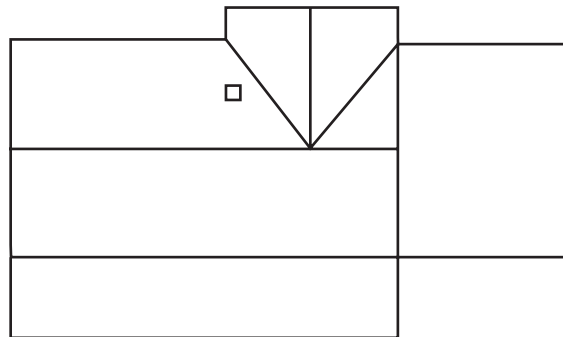
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP

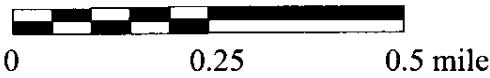
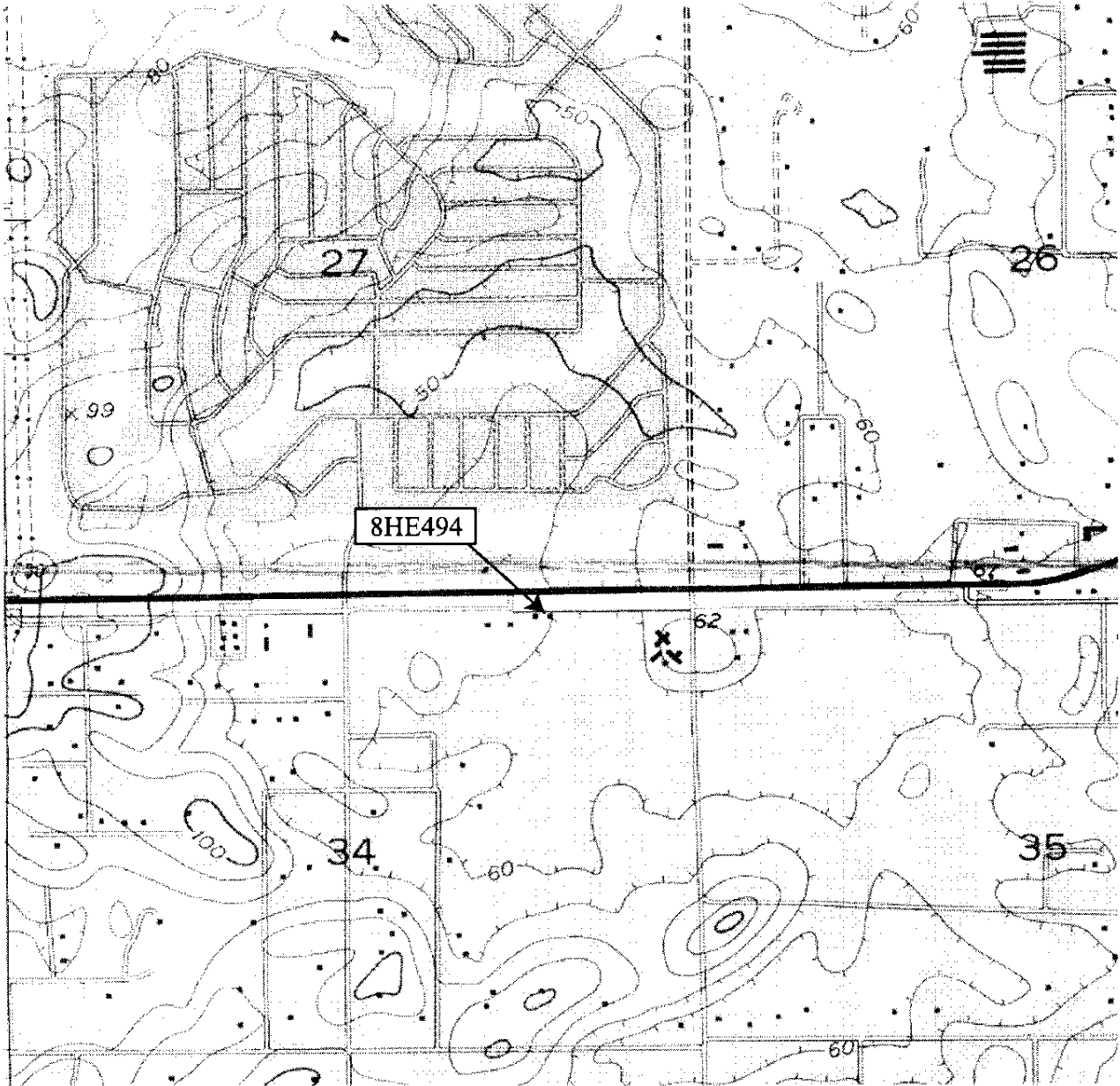
SR 50/Cortez Boulevard

14432 SR 50/Cortez Boulevard



USGS MAP

Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HE495

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Recorder # 1-7
Field Date 4/22/03
Form Date 5/1/03

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1245 S. Main Street Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey CRAS SR 50 PD&E Study Reevaluation Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (include N,S,E,W,#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 1245 S. Main Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) NE corner of Cortez (SR50) and Cobb/Main Street
City/Town (within 3 miles) Brooksville In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hernando Tax Parcel #(s) R27 222 19 3240 0020 0040 (00149734)
Subdivision name Reids Subdivision Block 2 Lot 4
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Brooksville, FLA. 1954, PR 1988
Township 22S Range 19E Section 27 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 0364229 Northing 3157763
Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* asbestos shingle
Roof: Type(s)* cross gable Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No.0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 wood, double-hung sash, independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) front at entry (west elevation)
Porch roof type(s) shed
Exterior Ornament metal awnings over front windows, contain wood shake shingles

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

Archaeological Remains None Observed Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date			
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date			
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date			
	Local office _____				
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)					

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1953 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

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

Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____

Additions: yes no unknown Dates unknown Nature* garage and addition on south

Original Use* (give date ranges) residence

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) _____

Present Use* (give date ranges) residence

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Zeola V. Seagreen (1998)

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

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

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

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

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

Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____

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

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

Community Planning and Development _____

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

Because many examples of residences with these characteristics remain throughout Hernando County and available data revealed no significant historical associations, 8HE495 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

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

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

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 1, #7

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Payton, Sarah

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

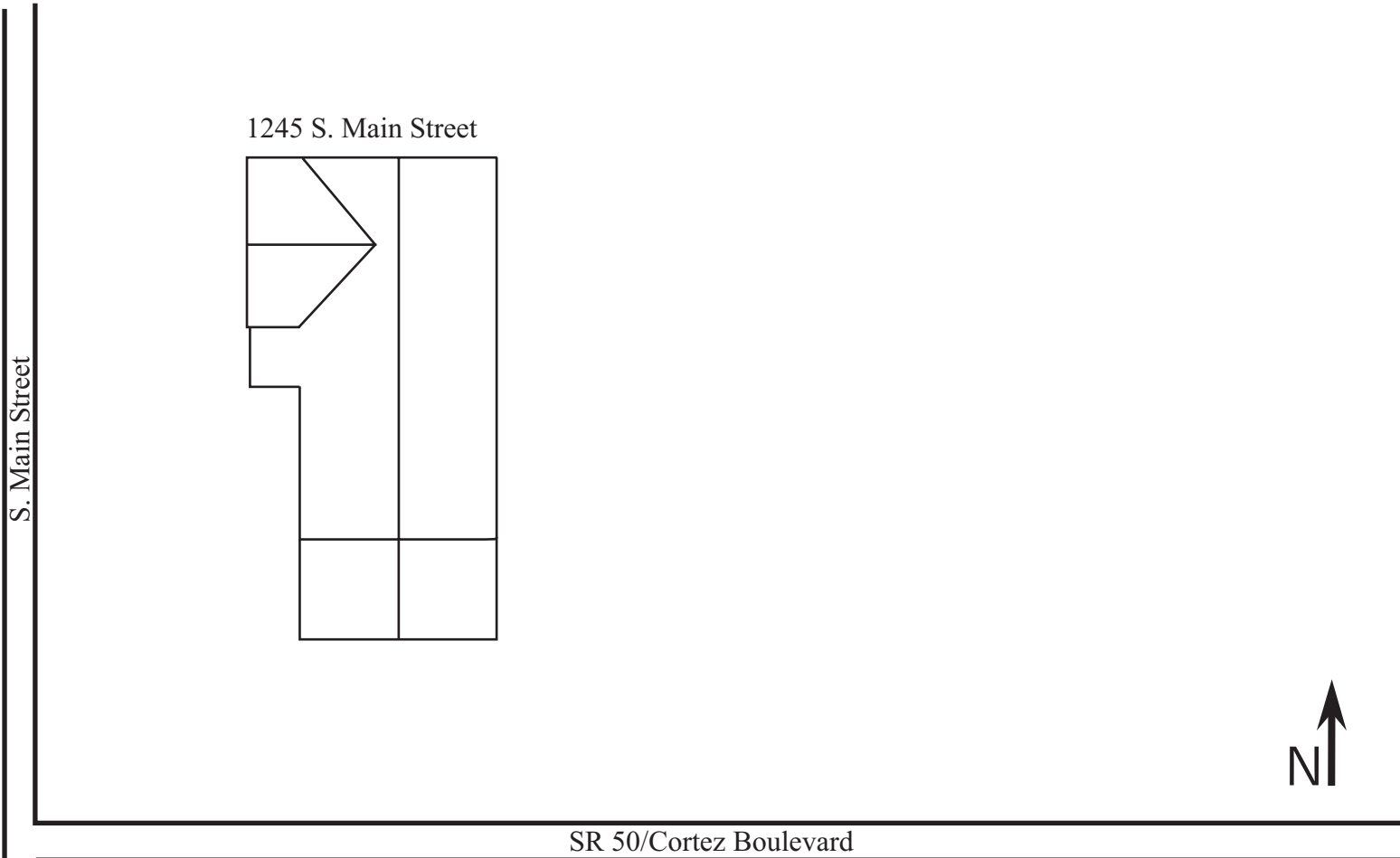
Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

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

PHOTOGRAPH

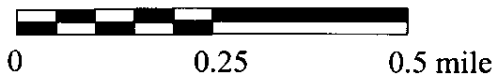
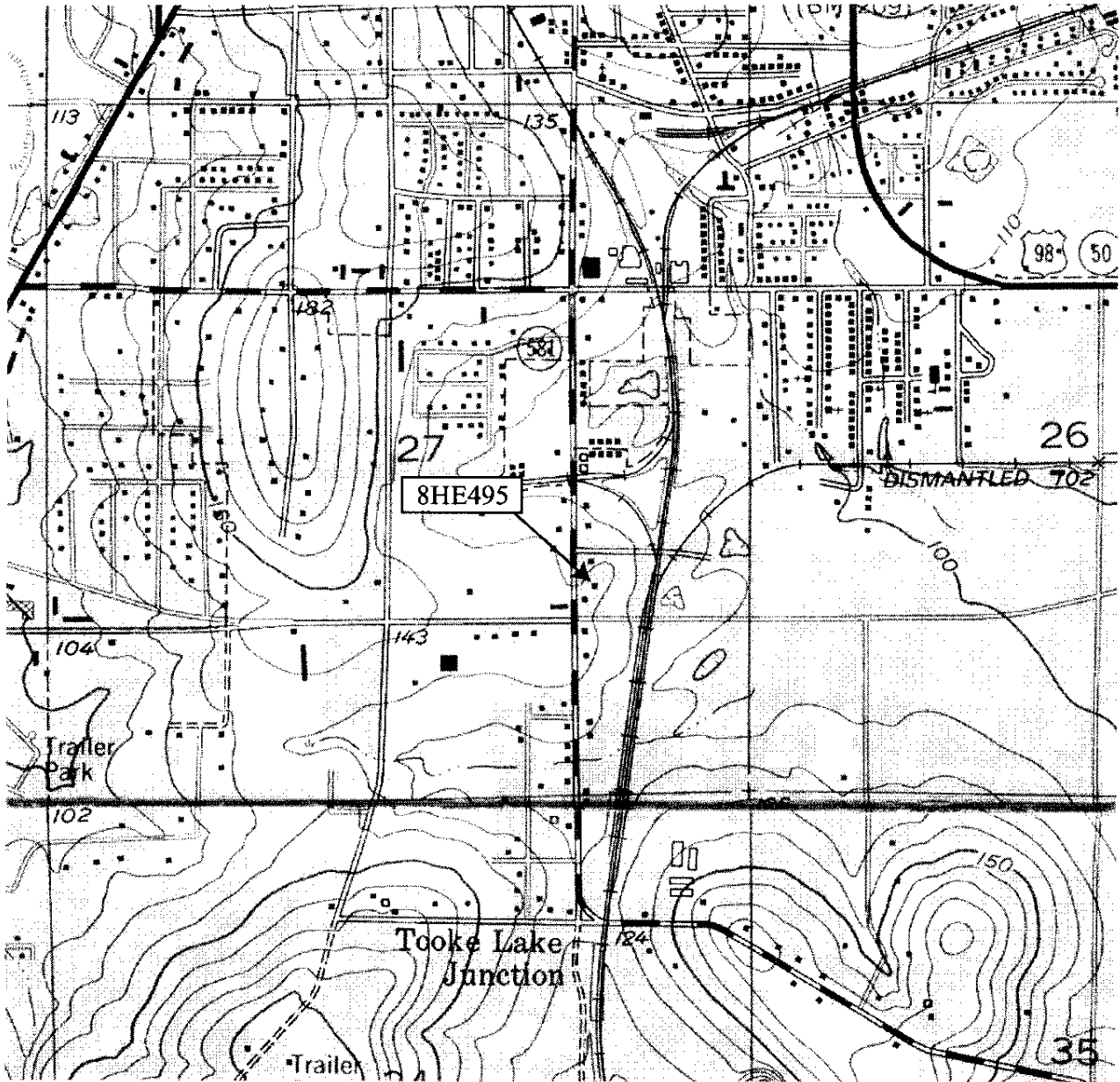


STREET OR PLAT MAP



USGS MAP

Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Weeki Wachee Spring

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 6131 Commercial Way (US 19) not for publication

city or town Weeki Wachee Spring vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hernando code 053 zip code 34606

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain) _____	_____	_____

Weeki Wachee Spring
Name of Property

Hernando County, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	28	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete slab

walls wood siding, stucco, concrete

roof composition shingle, wood shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Period of Significance

1947-present

Significant Dates

1947

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown/unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

City of St. Petersburg library, Janus Research library, Weeki

Wachee Spring archives, USF library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 4 4 8 0 0	3 1 5 5 2 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tiffany Luxon and Amy Groover, Architectural Historians

organization Janus Research date November 13, 1998

street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (727) 821-7600

city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33713

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Florida Leisure Attractions

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 1 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

Weeki Wachee Spring is located on the west side of US 19 at the intersection of US 19 and SR 50 in Weeki Wachee Spring, Florida. This post-World War II tourist attraction consists of several buildings placed along the Weeki Wachee Spring, also known as the Main Spring. The main attraction, an underwater theatre featuring swimmers called Mermaids, is located on the banks of the clear spring and under the water (Photograph 1). To the north of the water is a grassy area; adjacent to the grass is a roadway, which leads to Weeki Wachee's parking lot. The eastern part of the spring is fenced off where a sandy beach and water-slide park, Buccaneer Bay, can be found (Photograph 2). The original 1947 Underwater Theatre was demolished and the existing Mermaid Theatre was constructed in 1959 at a different location than the original building. The second building was significantly altered in 1975. The only remaining feature of the 1947 Weeki Wachee tourist attraction is the underwater airlock, a space where the Mermaids can breathe air and change clothes. Weeki Wachee's historical associations with Florida's post-World War II tourism boom and roadside attractions are significant; however, no historic fabric or buildings remain to convey its significance. The original 1947 Underwater Theatre was demolished and extant buildings were constructed in 1959 or later; therefore, they do not meet the age requirement for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places**.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Weeki Wachee Spring is an approximately 50-acre tourist attraction located along the Weeki Wachee Spring and River. The Main Spring measures 100 feet across, and is the surfacing point of an underground river that pumps over 170 million gallons of water each day. The rock formations underneath the surface of the water remain in their natural form.

Weeki Wachee Spring's buildings are a collection of nonhistoric wood frame buildings serving different uses (Photograph 3, 4). Building materials include vertical cedar siding, wood shingle roofing, thatched roofs, and fixed metal-framed windows and metal-framed doors. The buildings are placed along a meandering concrete path surrounded by lush tropical landscaping (Photograph 5). Large birdcages containing hawks, eagles, and parrots are scattered throughout the park. Buildings include the Gift Locker, c. 1965; Treasure Chest gift shop, c. 1965; an entrance kiosk, c. 1960s; and employee cottages, c. 1960s or 1970s. Originally, Mermaids lived in the cottages, but now park personnel live there and others are occupied by renters (Photograph 6). In 1973, the park was expanded with the Birds of Prey outdoor concrete arena and the Exotic Birds outdoor concrete auditorium (Photograph 7). Later buildings include an administrative office, c.1972; the Mermaid Museum, c.1975; the boat dock, c.1975; the Spring Overlook pavilion, c. 1980s; and the Mermaid Galley Restaurant c. 1980s (Photograph 8). There are several additional nonhistoric buildings used for storage located in the west portion of the park. Building materials include wood siding, compositions shingle roofs, metal siding, and

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 2 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

metal roofs. These buildings generally are in poor condition and some have been moved from other places in the park (Photograph 9).

Mermaid Theatre

The Mermaid Theatre is Weeki Wachee Spring's main attraction (Photograph 10). The two-story building has an irregular plan with a shed roof and offset gable dormer. Its concrete and steel structural system is mostly underwater; however, the aboveground exterior is clad in smooth stucco. The main building has a shed roof covered in composition shingles while the second floor has an offset gable roof. On the west elevation, fixed single pane windows are evident in a dormer-like structure (Photograph 11). The only other windows present are 15 fixed single pane types located beneath the surface of the water (Photograph 12). Visitors enter the building from an entrance located at the south elevation. The second floor contains a locker room, costume room, and shower for the performers. The theatre's main interior space has five sections of wood benches placed in auditorium style on a downward slope. A small fiberglass stage has been built underwater and props such as the existing castle change periodically. Located at a depth of 65 feet is an airlock used by the mermaids; this was installed around 1947, but moved in 1959.

The original theatre, now demolished, was built in 1947. Named the Underwater Theatre, the building was a rectangular tank with a canvas cover and small rectangular windows located under water (Photograph 13 - 15). The original building was one-story and had a flat roof. There were two flat roofed structures on the main roof, one on each end. The roofs were painted in stripes and the above-water portion of the building had a painted sign that read "The Underwater Theatre." There was an open shed structure to the east of the building with a sign that said "Aquatic Zoo." Originally, there had been a Frame Vernacular building with screened southern facing porch to the west of the theatre. Following the completion of the Mermaid Theatre in 1962, the Underwater Theatre was demolished (Photograph 16).

The Mermaid Theatre was built in 1959-62 to the east of the original Underwater Theatre. It was a larger building than the previous theatre and able to seat 450 people (Photograph 17). The one-story building had a steel structure and a stucco exterior aboveground. The shed roof was clad in curved concrete panels. Much larger single-paned fixed windows to view the Mermaid show were installed (Photograph 18). Plastic auditorium seating was divided into five sections and angled on several levels down to the glass. A mosaic-tiled wall was below the windows and solid panels above the windows. The ceiling featured curved insets. A tube room from which the Mermaids swim 15 feet down and 50 feet out to enter the underwater stage was located in the theatre building and still remains.

The 1959 building exists today, but was notably altered in 1975 (Photograph 19). The concrete roof was removed, a second story added, and the roofs were sheathed in composition shingles. The interior has been significantly altered as well. Wood bench seating replaced the plastic auditorium chairs and an acoustic tile

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 3 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

ceiling has replaced or covered the original inset panel ceiling. The tiled wall under the windows was removed. A fiberglass stage was built in the spring on top of the airlock. The Mermaids enter the airlock where they can breath air and change clothes between numbers. Natural rock formations remain; however, props are added for performances. Attached to the theatre, a technical booth controls bubble curtains along the glass, perimeter, and deep hole of the underwater theatre.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Weeki Wachee Spring tourist attraction is considered to be not eligible for the **National Register of Historic Places**. Under Criteria A, in the areas of Entertainment and Recreation, Weeki Wachee Spring maintains significant historical associations with Florida's post-World War II tourism boom and roadside attractions. However, no extant buildings or structures remain which convey these historical associations. All historic fabric or historic buildings that convey its historical significance have been replaced by newer construction. The original Underwater Theatre was demolished in 1962 and the extant buildings were constructed in 1959 or later. Therefore, they do not meet the age requirement for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places**. Because the original buildings associated with the founding of the roadside attraction have been replaced with modern buildings, Weeki Wachee Spring is not exceptionally important as required for properties under 50 years old to be listed on the **National Register of Historic Places**.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Entertainment/Recreation (Criterion A)

From side-of-the-road amusements advertised miles ahead to the great theme parks of Walt Disney World and Sea World, tourist attractions were a growing trade in Florida after World War II (Hatton 1987: 183). The post-World War II tourist attraction had its roots in early automobile vacations. Before automobiles, hotels had been the vacation destination where tourists arrived by rail, enjoyed the hotel, and then left by rail. With the invention and ensuing popularity of the automobile, travelers did not have to remain in one place. Two factors led to the popularity of car travel and vacations: headlights and roads. The invention of carbide-gas headlights enabled motorists to travel at night. At the same time, highways were created that bisected the country from east to west and north to south. Florida's main north-south highway, the Dixie Highway, brought tourists to Florida. Early 20th century auto vacationers camped on farmlands. As cars became widely available to everyone and car driving became the national pastime, municipalities established free campgrounds in the 1920s. In turn, automobile travel spurred eating and sleeping establishments along the roadways (Hatton 1987:

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 4 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

175; Margolies 1981: 14). Florida took the lead in establishing camps after World War I (Hatton 1987: 175-176) during the burgeoning economy of the prosperous Land Boom times.

These free camps soon earned a reputation as places of corruption populated with "flivver bums" and "white gypsies." In response to the needs of family travelers, private camps were established. They charged fees, but offered better facilities such as cabins, indoor plumbing, and kitchenettes. Car travelers did not have to bring stoves or tents. The early camps were built around themes such as fairy tales or teepees. Over the next four decades, these private camps evolved into the motel, a string of rooms in one building. From 1948 through 1960 the number of motels doubled in response to increased automobile travel after World War II (Hatton 1987: 176-77). The post-World War II economic boom and end of gasoline rations led to increased tourism. Roadside attractions appeared all over Florida (Anderson 1995: 50). Weeki Wachee Spring is an example of this type of roadside attraction born for the automobile traveler.

The automobile traveler started a trend of roadside businesses competing for tourist dollars (Hatton 1987: 181). Florida's early attractions were pre-existing natural features such as a spring, flora, or fauna. Aimed at families, the main tourists of Florida, the sites operated year round because of the mild weather (Hatton 1987: 184). The early roadside attractions captured motorists' attention with catchy names, giant statues, and signs that promised incredible things (Hatton 1987: 183). An early brochure promoting Weeki Wachee Spring used catchy phrases such as, "Spring of the Mermaids," "Featuring the World's only Underwater Theatre," "Weekiwachee is acclaimed by motion picture companies as the underwater film capital of the world!" and "No one has been disappointed." (Photograph 20) Besides Weeki Wachee Spring, examples of other roadside attractions that enticed tourists with signs and unbelievable sights are Gatorland Zoo, with an alligator jaw entrance in Kissamee; Sunken Gardens, with large billboard signage in St. Petersburg; and Cypress Gardens' Florida-shaped pool.

In the 1950s, the construction of Walt Disney World affected all small roadside attractions. It was grander than previous attractions and major interstate highways took the tourist to it. Generally, once an attraction was cut off from the main travel route by an Interstate Highway, it would close down. Smaller attractions survived when their location remained along a heavily traveled roadway or when large corporations took them over. For example, today Cypress Gardens survives because it was bought by Sea World's parent corporation which advertises the two attractions together (Hatton 1987: 187). Likewise, Weeki Wachee Spring survives because it is owned by Florida Leisure, a corporation that owns Silver Springs as well.

Weeki Wachee Spring, part of the Weeki Wachee River, means Little Spring (Bloodworth 1978: 192). Indians used the spring and river as a source of food, water, and transportation. Later, it was used in the logging industry to float logs to the Gulf of Mexico (History of Weeki Wachee). The first known owners of the spring are the father, uncle and aunt of Ella Wilder Metcalf and Doctor McClure. In 1883, they purchased 500 acres for \$5,000 (Stanaback 1976: 231). At the turn-of-the-century, locals used Weeki Wachee as a picnic ground

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 5 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

and a swimming hole. During this period, glass-bottom boat tours were offered to view the underwater terrain and wildlife (History of Weeki Wachee) (Photograph 21, 22). Developers J.M. Rogers, Frank P. Bentley, and L.L. Buchanan spurred by the Land Boom of the 1920s, purchased the property in 1925 for \$100,000. Unfortunately, the financial collapse of 1927 ended development plans for a tourist attraction. However following World War II promoters were again interested in Weeki Wachee Spring (Stanaback 1976: 222, 231).

In the meantime, the City of St. Petersburg bought the spring in 1940 to provide an auxiliary source of water in case of future need (History of Weeki Wachee) (SPT 5/9/83 1B). In 1946, after witnessing the success of Cypress Gardens and Silver Springs, Newton Perry began plans for Weeki Wachee Spring (Anderson 1995: 74). A former U.S. Navy frogman and swimming instructor, Perry conceived the idea of staying under water and breathing through an air hose fueled by an air compressor. After searching for a body of water to conduct experiments, he discovered Weeki Wachee Spring and perfected hose breathing. Perry saw the possibilities of producing an underwater show due to the spring's clarity and beautiful cavern, rock formations, and plant life. He enlisted an enthusiastic supporter and pioneer skin-diver, Hall Smith, who shared his vision of an underwater show (History of Weeki Wachee). Together they secured financial backing by a group of Kansas City men and formed a St. Petersburg Corporation. This company leased 526 acres from the city of St. Petersburg and promised \$100,000 to \$500,000 in development of landscaping, tourist cabins, and construction of the first underwater theatre in the world. The first theatre was a tank with small viewing windows and a canvas cover. Only a two-lane hard-surfaced road led to the spring and there was no electrical power. The developers enticed the local R.E.A. Power Company to run a power line to the area. The theatre was set six feet below the water's surface and was ready for the attraction's first show on October 13, 1947 (History of Weeki Wachee; Stanaback 1976: 231-32).

The Underwater Theatre featured a Mermaid show consisting of several women in Mermaid costumes complete with tails that performed underwater ballet, fed the fish, and ate apples under the water. The City of Mermaids was 15 feet underwater and featured choreographed performances that required stamina, grace, and dramatics. The attraction received worldwide acclaim and served as the location for movies and television shows. Two movies, "Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid" (1948) with William Powell and "Cross Winds" (1951) with Rhonda Fleming were filmed at the site. Episodes of Route 66 and Sea Quest and a live television show "Minnie the Mermaid" with Arthur Godfrey, were filmed at the spring (SPT 9/30/97 6D; Kimberlie Burch interview). To appeal to all tourists, Mr. Perry expanded Weeki Wachee with attractions such as an orchid garden, a wild jungle cruise, and animals. However, the Mermaids remained the most popular feature (Anderson 1995: 74-75, Stanaback 1976: 232).

In 1959, the American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. bought Weeki Wachee from Perry and spent \$1 million building a new underwater theatre that seated 450 people (Florida Trend 59). The new theatre with a wave-like concrete roof was located east of the existing theatre and took several years to complete. It featured larger

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 6 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

windows, an extended underwater view and plastic auditorium seating. The original Underwater Theatre was demolished once the new theatre was completed.

Now named the Mermaid Theatre, the theatre building was remodeled around 1975. The concrete roof was removed, a second story for a locker room and a costume room was added, and plastic seating was replaced with bench seating.

In 1973, ABC added two open-air arenas for the Birds of Prey and Exotic Birds shows. A river cruise was opened in 1978, and Buccaneer Bay, a \$1 million water park with flume, spring swimming and picnic areas, was added in 1982. In 1984, ABC sold Weeki Wachee to Florida Leisure Attractions, a group of former ABC executives. At that time, they spent \$25 million to buy Weeki Wachee Spring and Silver Springs outside of Orlando (Florida Trend 60).

When US 19 was replaced by I-75 as the primary north-south thoroughfare, Weeki Wachee Spring was located 25 miles away from tourist traffic (Florida Trend 61). ABC requested a city charter from the City of St. Petersburg to keep the attraction's name on state maps. In January 1966, the City of Weeki Wachee Spring was incorporated. The attraction's name appeared on Florida maps because it was a Florida city. As a city, signs to Weeki Wachee went up on I-75. Today, the attraction remains popular as an attraction for Florida residents and out-of-state travelers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Hernando County, Florida

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 8 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

Wilson, Elizabeth
August 1987

Growth Gushes at Weeki Wachee. Florida Trend.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 9 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Weeki Wachee Spring
2. Hernando County, Florida
3. November 1998
4. Janus Research
5. Amy Groover
6. Facing southwest
7. Photograph 1 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 21)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs 1 – 12.

6. Facing North
7. Photograph 2 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 22)

6. Facing northwest
7. Photograph 3 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 18)

6. Facing northwest
7. Photograph 4 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 1)

6. Facing southwest
7. Photograph 5 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 24)

6. Facing southwest
7. Photograph 6 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 15)

6. Facing West
7. Photograph 7 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 10)

6. Facing southeast
7. Photograph 8 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 14)

6. Facing northwest
7. Photograph 9 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 11)

6. Facing West
7. Photograph 10 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 19)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 10 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

- 6. Facing southwest
- 7. Photograph 11 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 6)

- 6. Facing northeast
- 7. Photograph 12 of 23 (Roll 9871-1, Exp 4)

- 1. Weeki Wachee Spring
- 2. Hernando County, Florida
- 3. C. 1950
- 4. Florida State Archives Photographic Collection
- 5. Facing South
- 6. Photograph 13 of 23

Items 1-2 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 3. 1952
- 4. Florida State Archives Photographic Collection
- 5. Facing East
- 6. Photograph 14 of 23

- 3. c. 1950s
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Facing northwest
- 6. Photograph 15 of 23

- 3. c. 1959
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Facing southeast
- 6. Photograph 16 of 23

- 3. c. 1958
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Facing West
- 6. Photograph 17a of 23

- 3. c. 1958
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 11 Weeki Wachee Spring
Hernando County, Florida

- 5. Facing northwest
- 6. Photograph 17b of 23

- 3. c. 1960
- 4. Florida State Archives Photographic Collection
- 5. Facing southeast
- 6. Photograph 18 of 23

- 3. c. 1975
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Facing East
- 6. Photograph 19 of 23

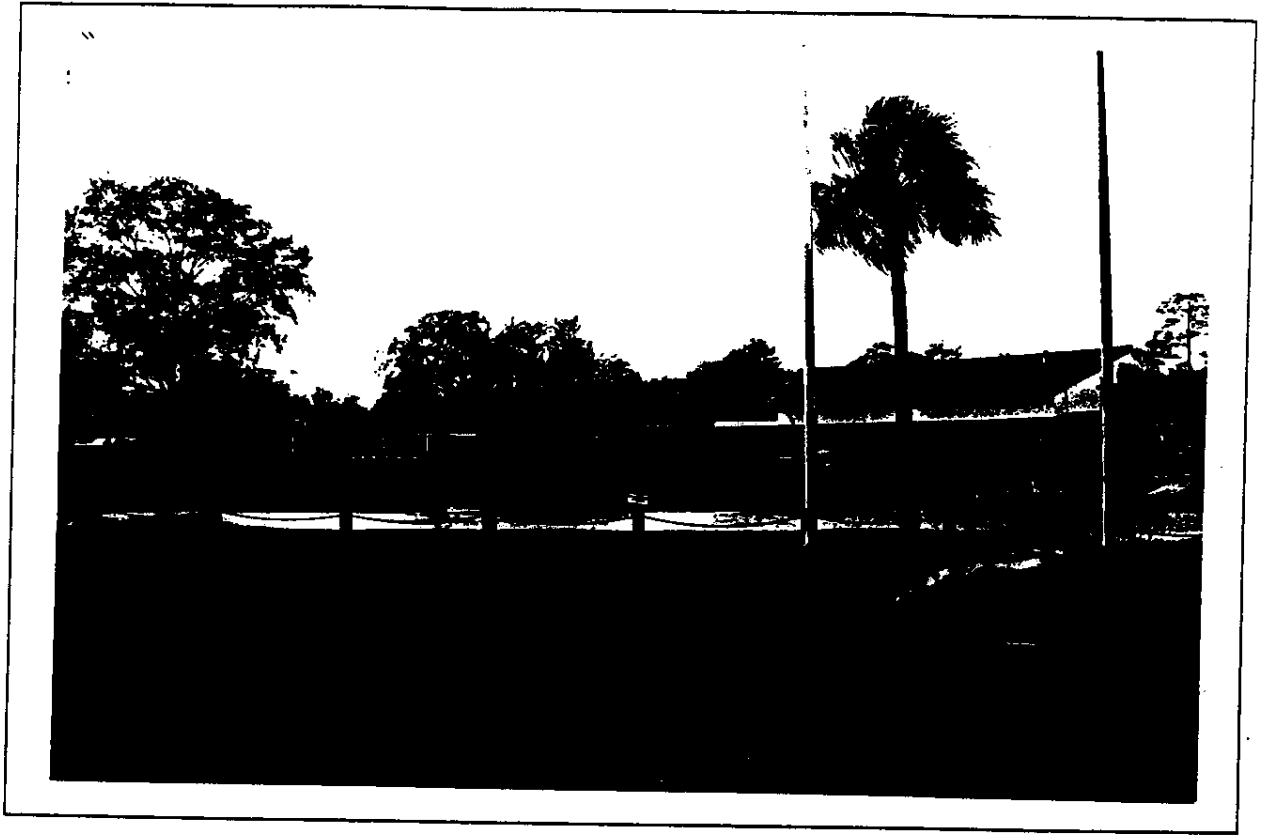
- 3. c. 1950
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Photograph 20 of 23

- 3. c. 1920
- 4. Florida State Archives Photographic Collection
- 5. Photograph 21 of 23

- 3. 1933
- 4. Florida State Archives Photographic Collection
- 5. Photograph 22 of 23

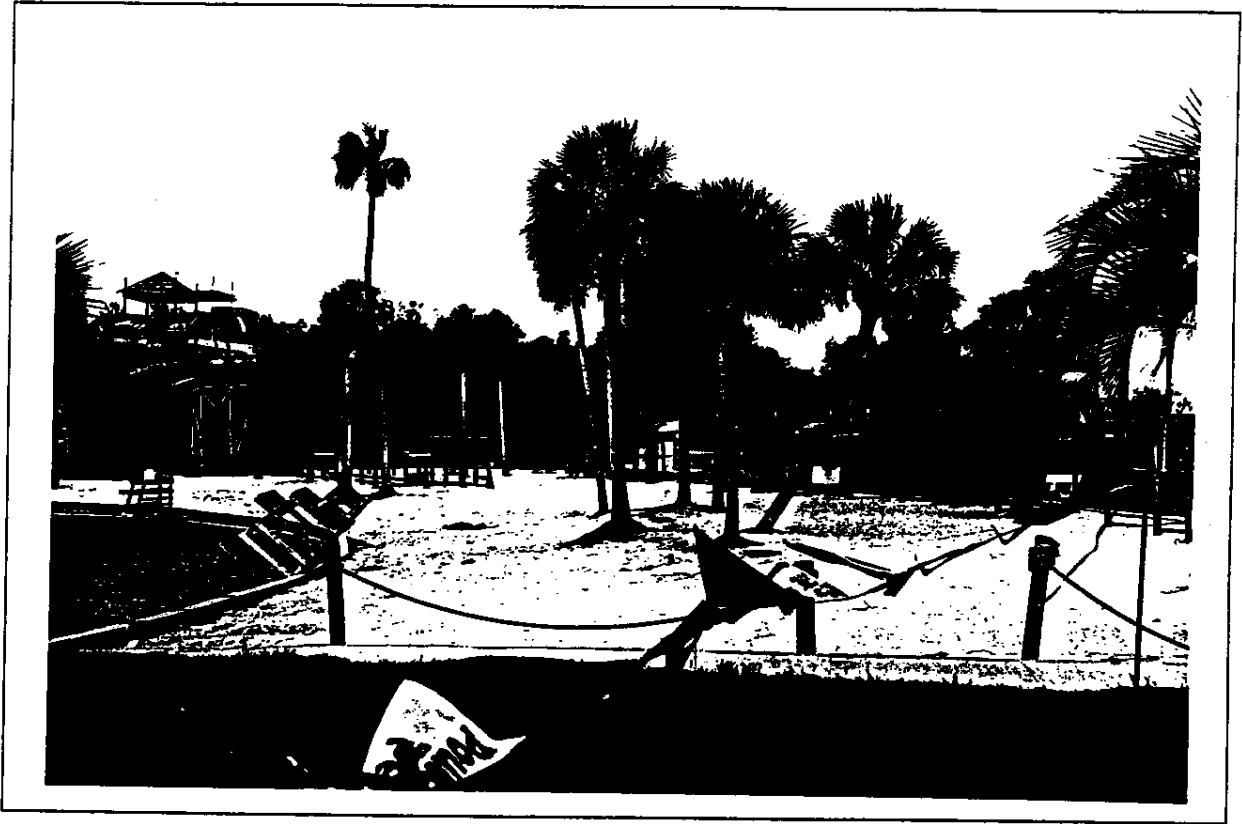
- 3. c. 1960s
- 4. Weeki Wachee Spring Archives
- 5. Aerial
- 6. Photograph 23 of 23

Weeki Wachee Spring



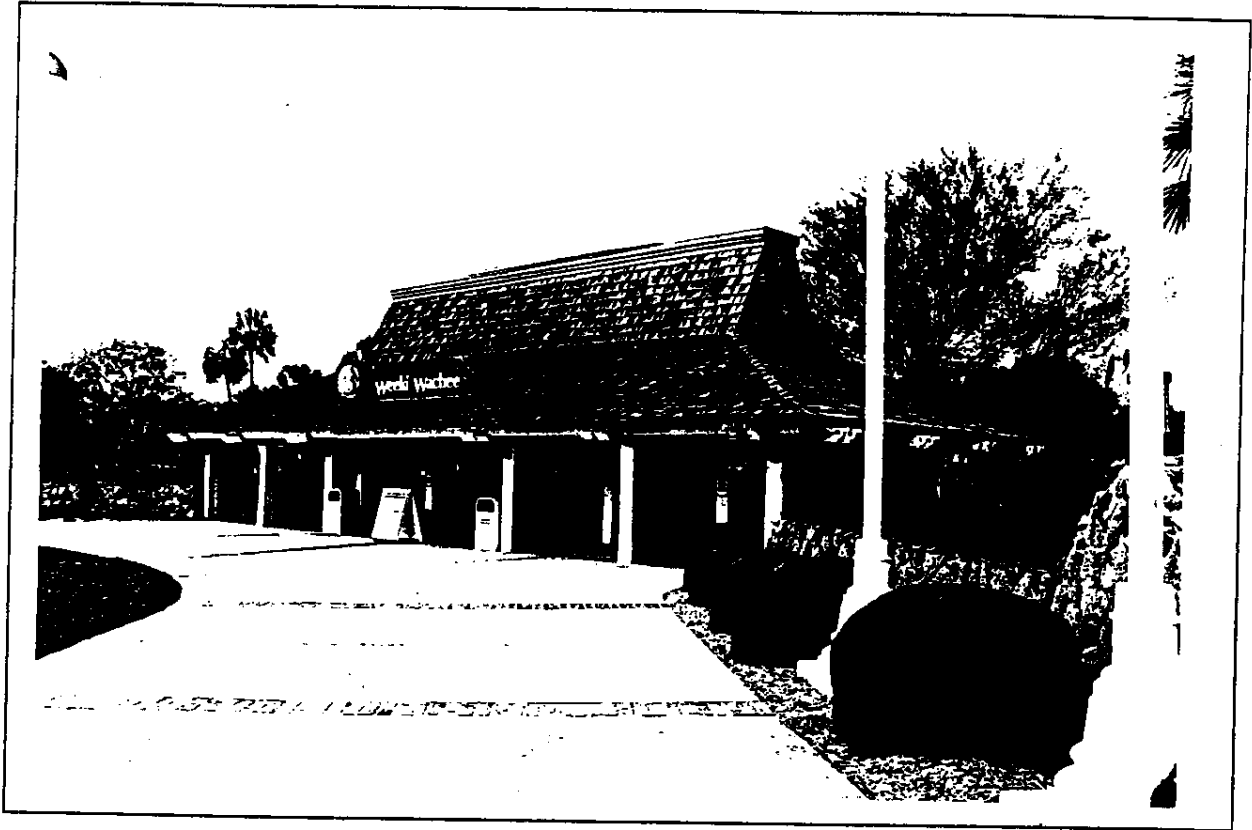
Photograph 1
Mermaid Theatre and Overlook Pavilion
Roll 9871-1, #21; Facing southwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



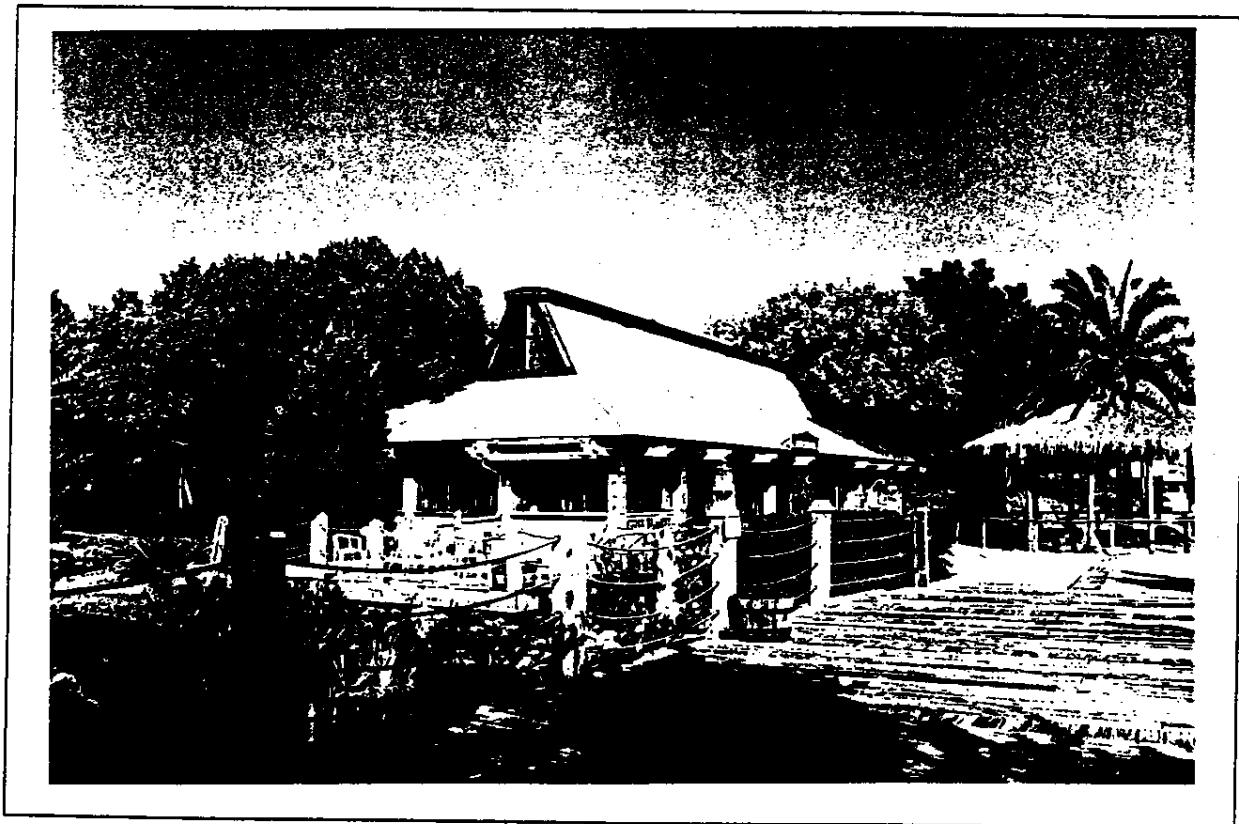
Photograph 2
Buccaneer Bay Water Park
Roll 9871-1, #22; Facing North

Weeki Wachee Spring



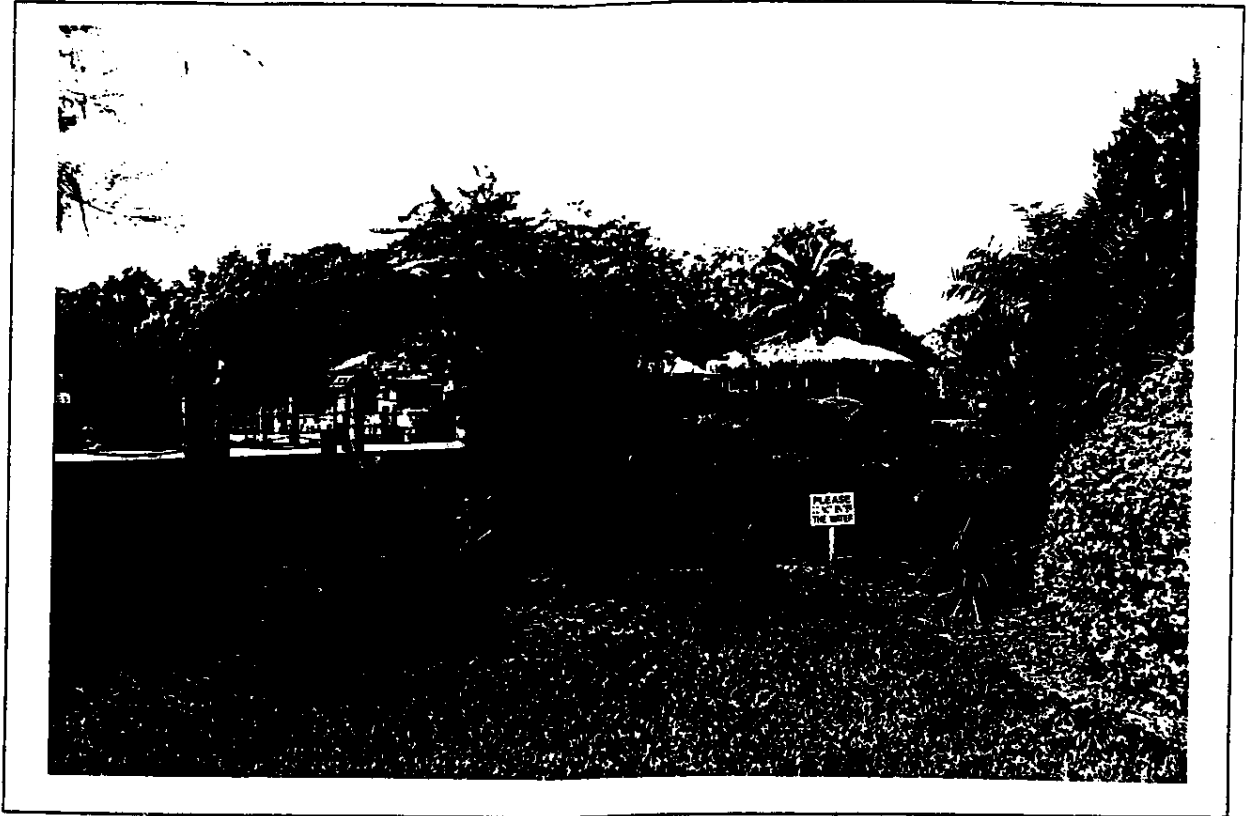
Photograph 3
Entrance Kiosk
Roll 9871-1, #18; Facing northwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



Photograph 4
Gift Locker
Roll 9871-1, #1; Facing northwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



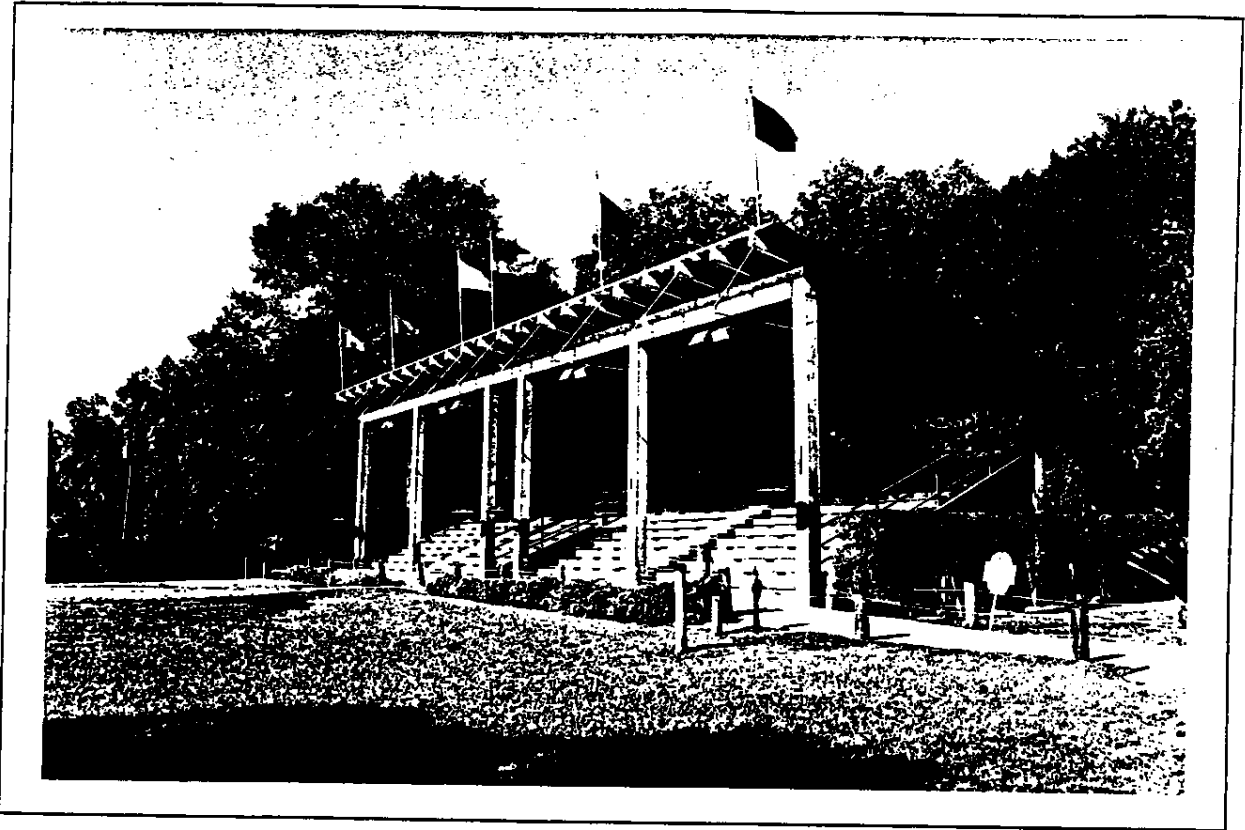
Photograph 5
Landscaping
Roll 9871-1, #24; Facing southwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



**Photograph 6
Employee Housing
Roll 9871-1, #15; Facing southwest**

Weeki Wachee Spring



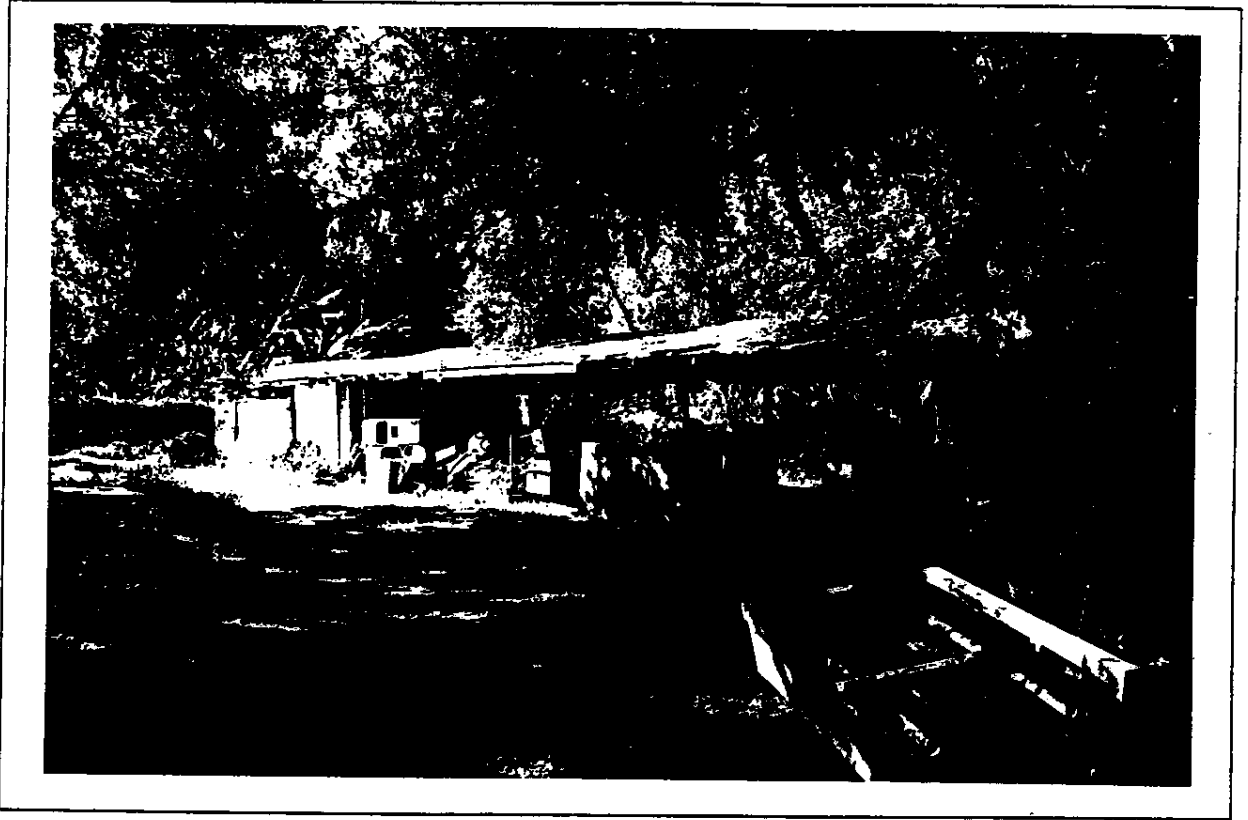
Photograph 7
Birds of Prey Arena
Roll 9871-1, #10; Facing West

Weeki Wachee Spring



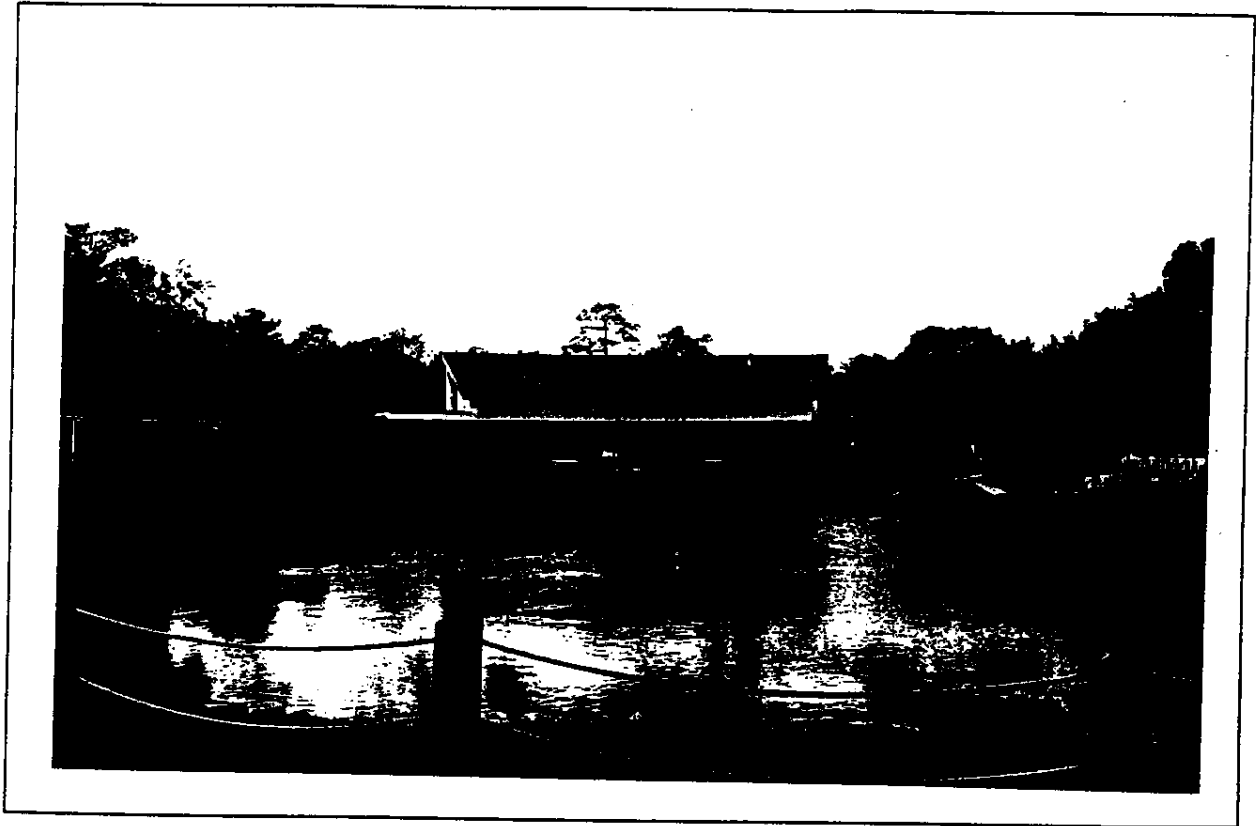
Photograph 8
Administration Building
Roll 9871-1, #14; Facing southeast

Weeki Wachee Spring



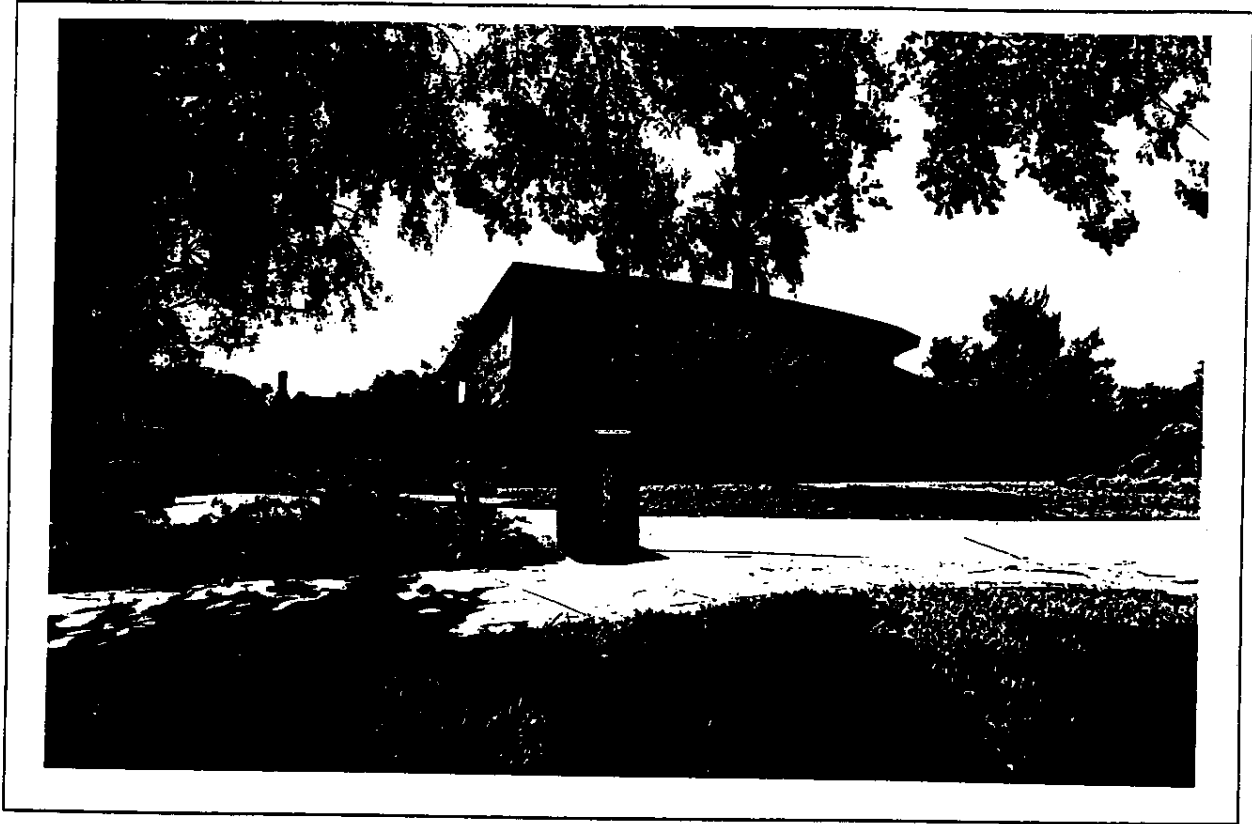
Photograph 9
Maintenance Building
Roll 9871-1, #11; Facing northwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



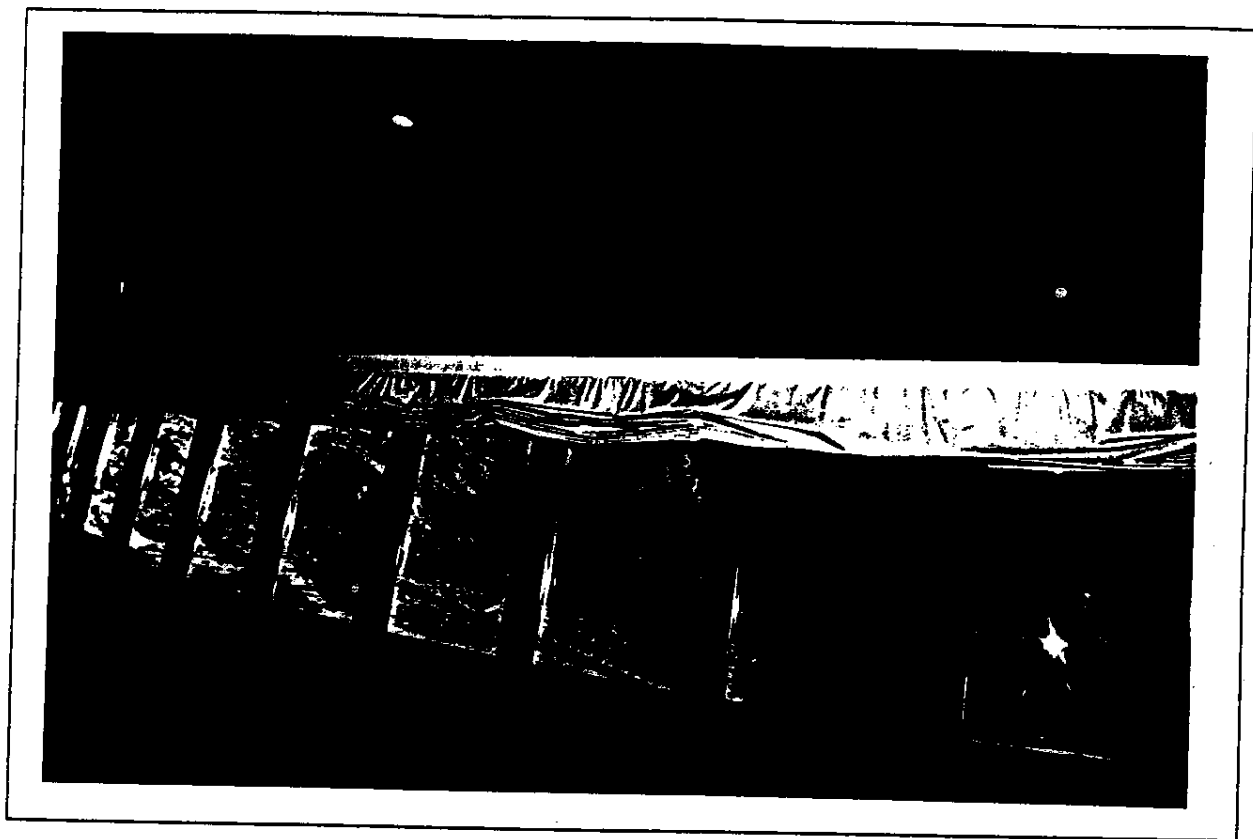
Photograph 10
Mermaid Theatre exterior
Roll 9871-1, #19; Facing West

Weeki Wachee Spring

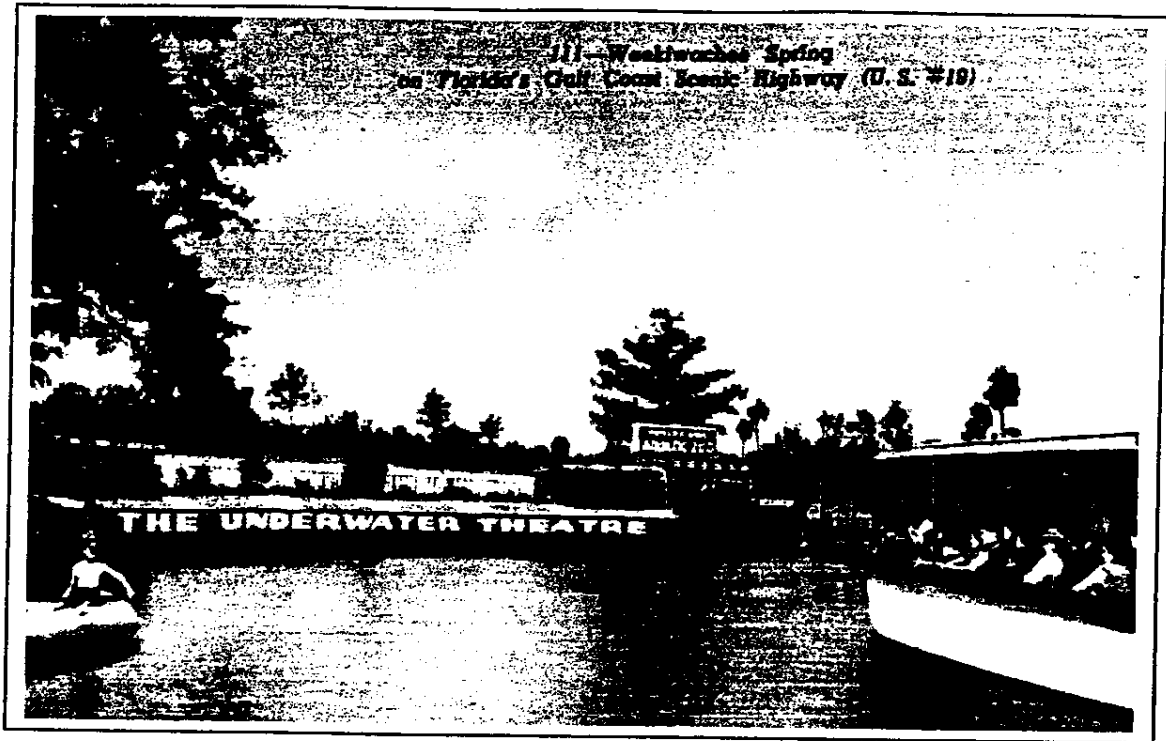


Photograph 11
Mermaid Theatre exterior
Roll 9871-1, #6; Facing southwest

Weeki Wachee Spring



Photograph 12
Mermaid Theatre interior
Roll 9871-1, #4; Facing northeast



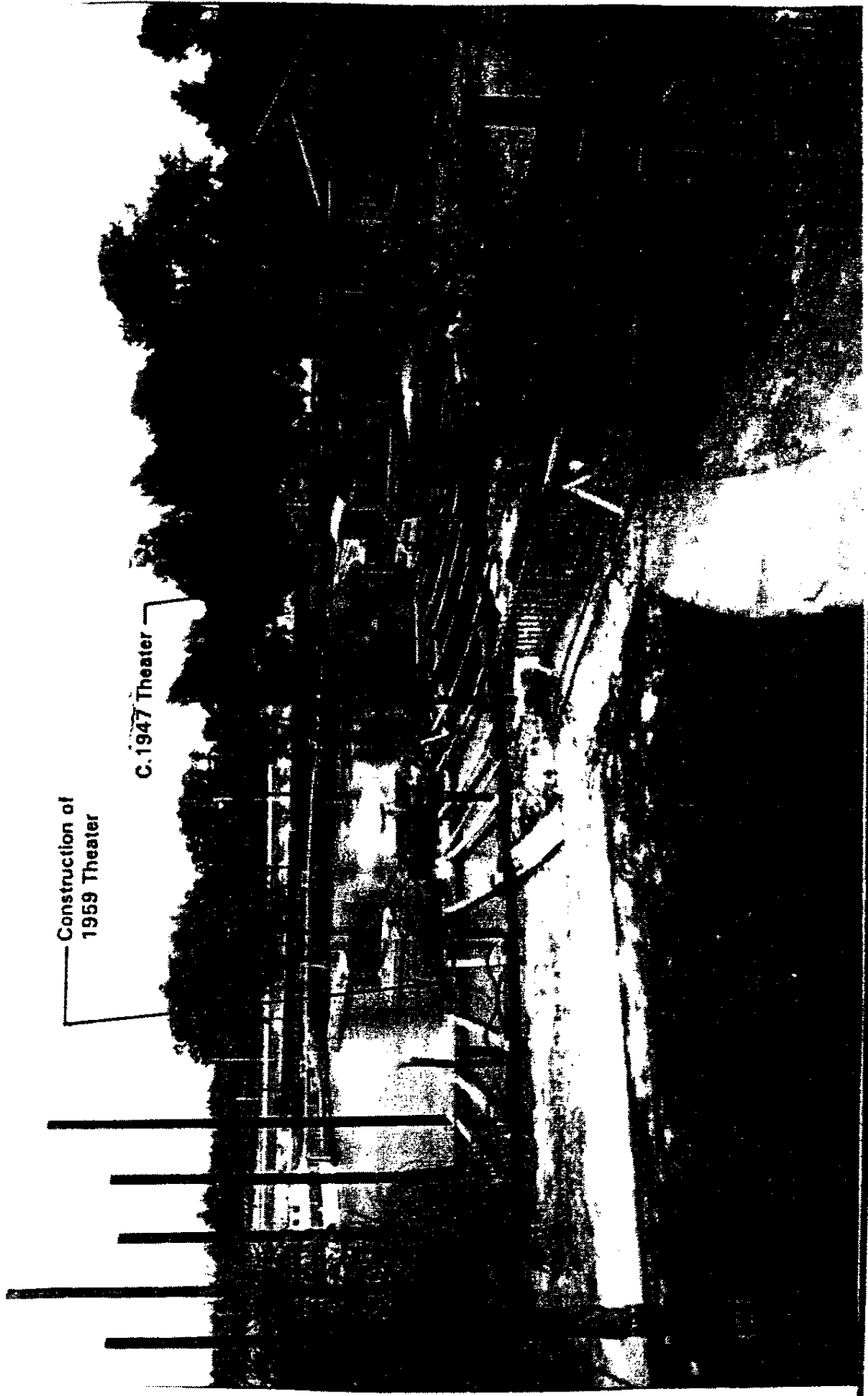
Photograph 13
Weeki Wachee Postcard c. 1950
Facing South
Florida State Archives Photographic Collection



Photograph 14
Underwater Theatre in 1952
Facing East
Florida State Archives Photographic Collection



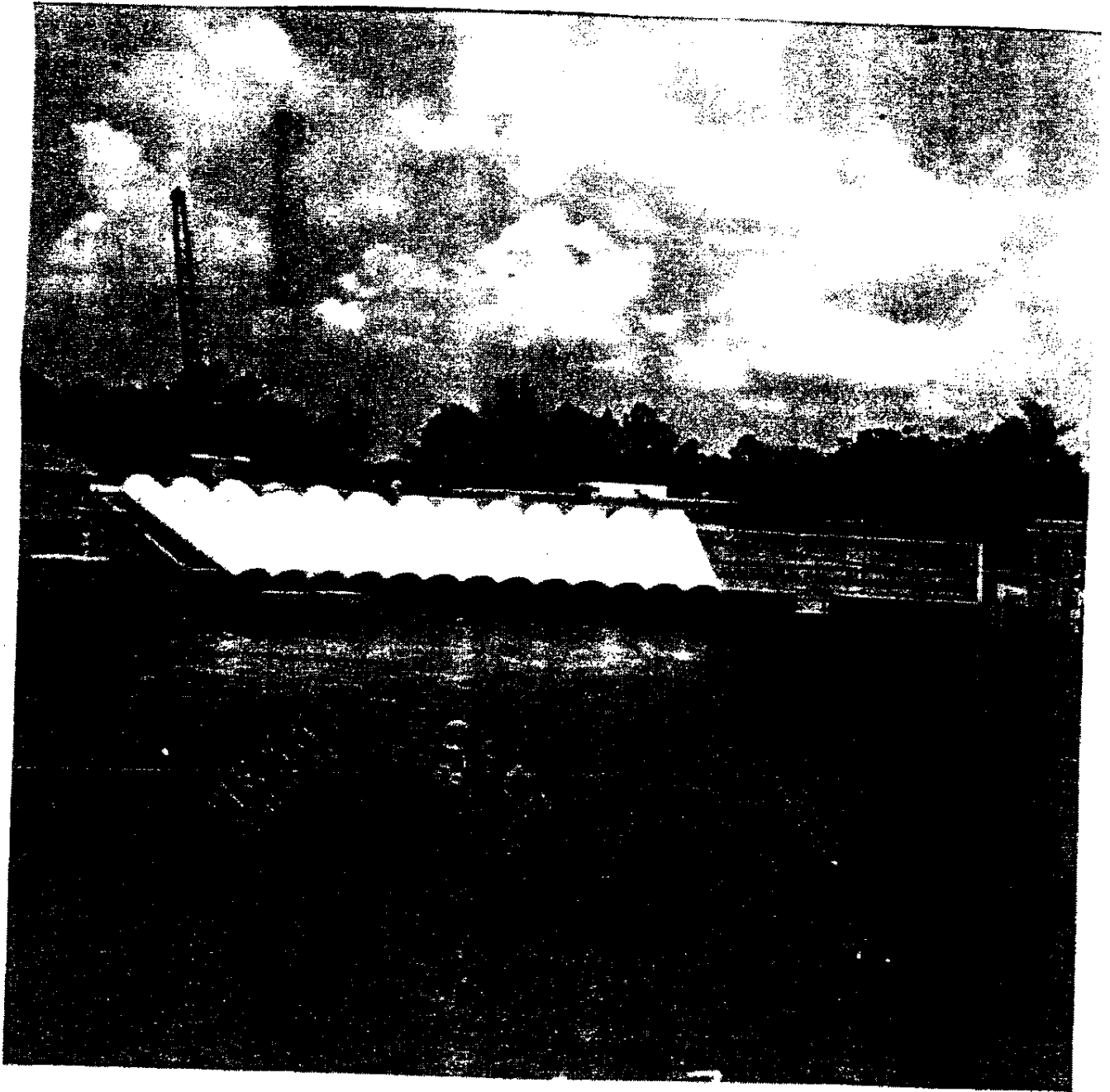
Photograph 15
Underwater Theatre and Mermaid c1950s
Facing Northwest
Weeki Wachi Spring Archives



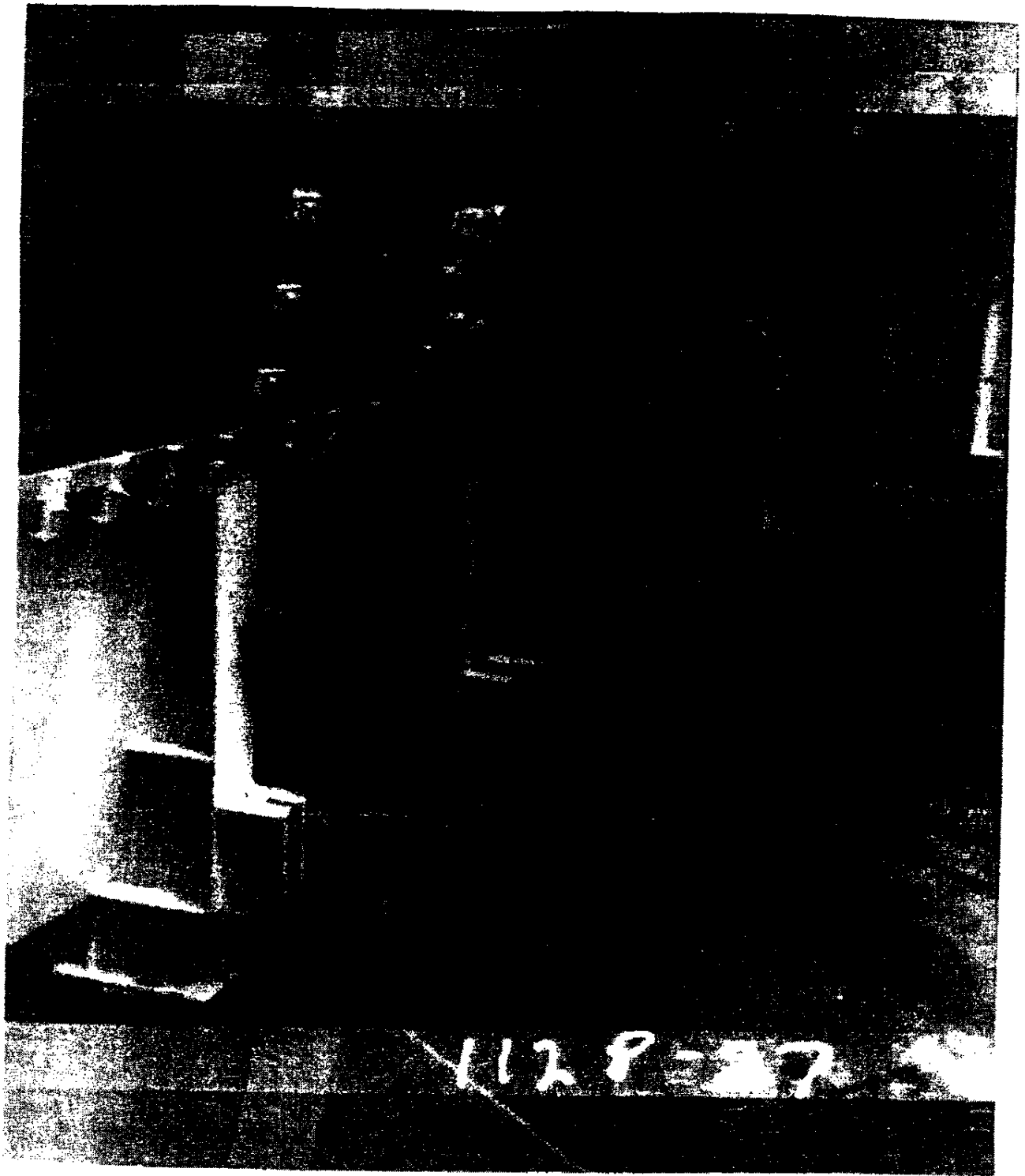
Construction of
1959 Theater

C. 1947 Theater

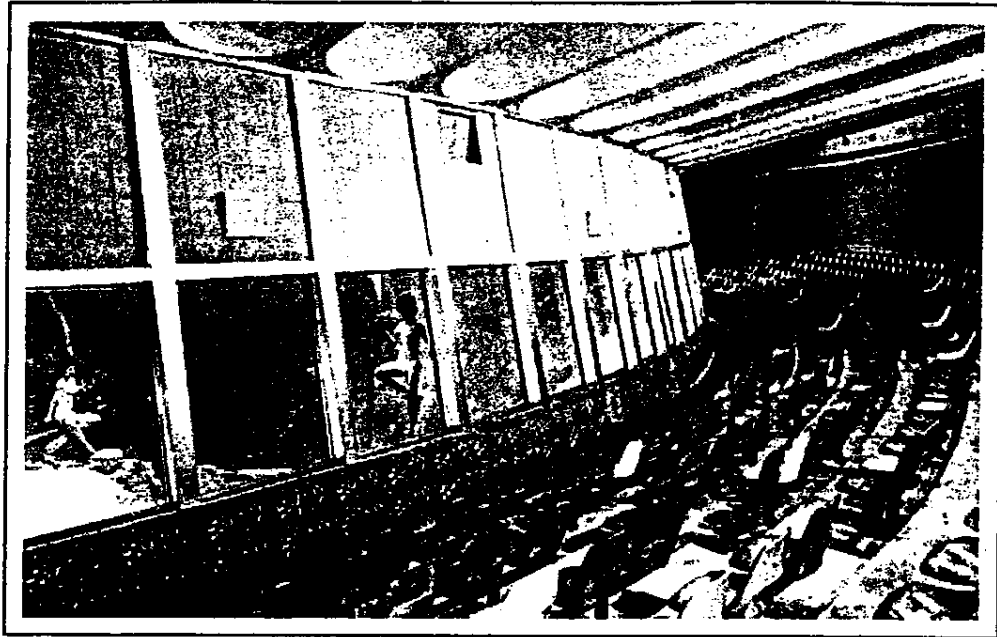
Photograph 16
Construction of new theatre
adjacent to original theatre
Weeki Wachi Springs Archives



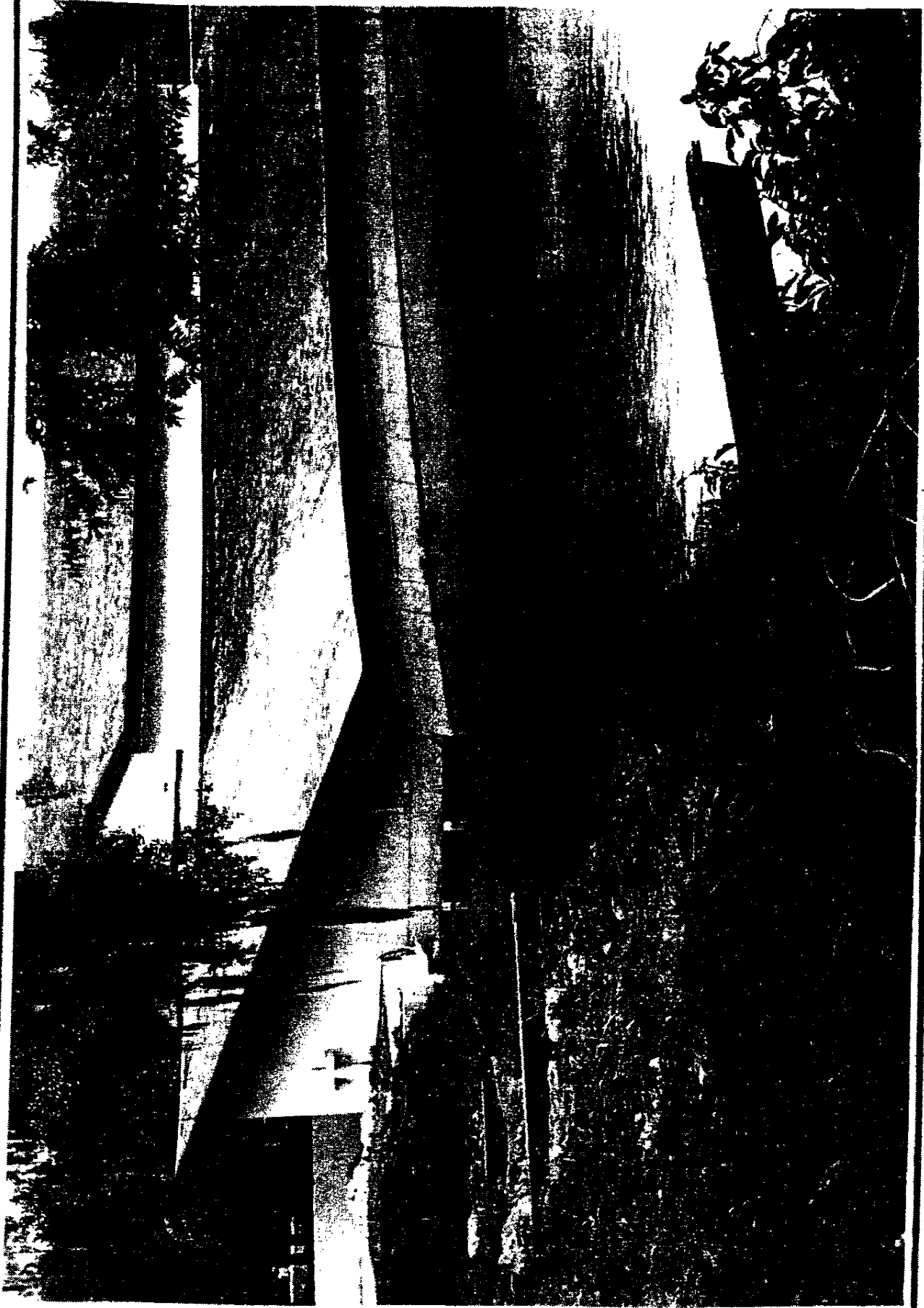
Photograph 17a
Construction of new theatre c1958
Facing West
Weeki Wachi Spring Archives



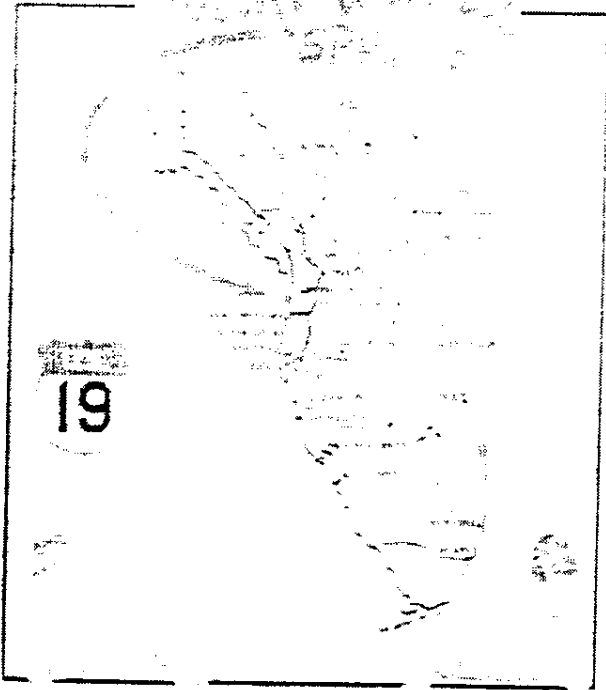
Photograph 17b
Underwater construction of new
theater c1958
Weeki Wachi Spring Archives



Photograph 18
Mermaid Theatre interior c. 1960
Facing southeast
Florida State Archives Photographic Collection



Photograph 19
Mermaid Theatre c1975
Facing East
Weeki Wachi Spring Archives



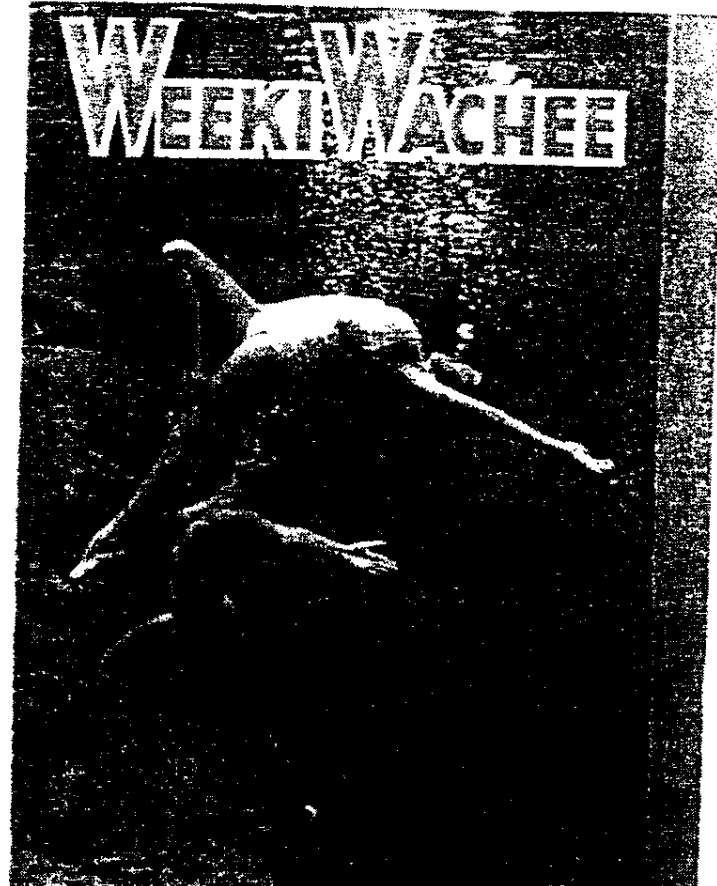
Weeki Wachee is the only place in the South where you can see a real mermaid. The mermaid is a beautiful creature that lives in the Weeki Wachee River. She is a real mermaid, not a fake one. She is a real mermaid, not a fake one.

Weeki Wachee is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place.

Weeki Wachee is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place. It is a beautiful place.

NO ONE HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTED

For information, write Weeki Wachee Spring
 P. O. Box 97, Brooksville, Florida.
 Phone 145, Brooksville, Florida



W W WEEKIWACHEE

SPRING
 OF THE
MERMAIDS

ON
U.S. 19 FLORIDA'S MAIN
 GULF COAST HIGHWAY



In all the world there is nothing else like

WEEKIWACHEE!

Photograph 20
 Weeki Wachee Promotional Brochure c1950
 Weeki Wachee Spring Archives

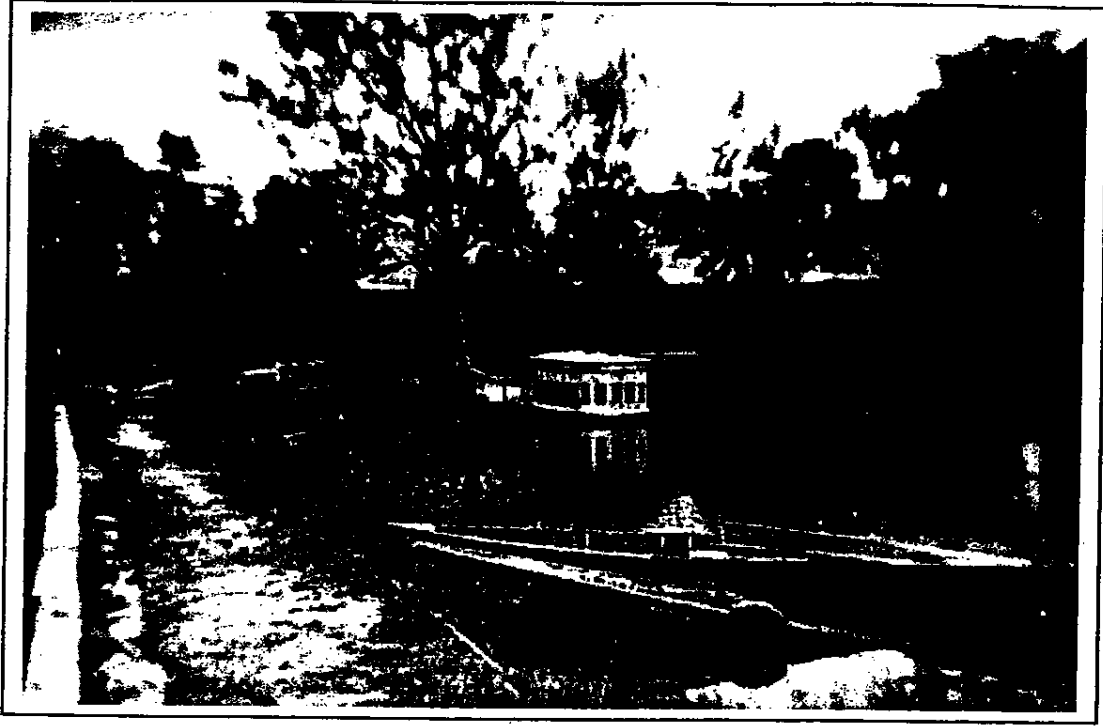


Photograph 21

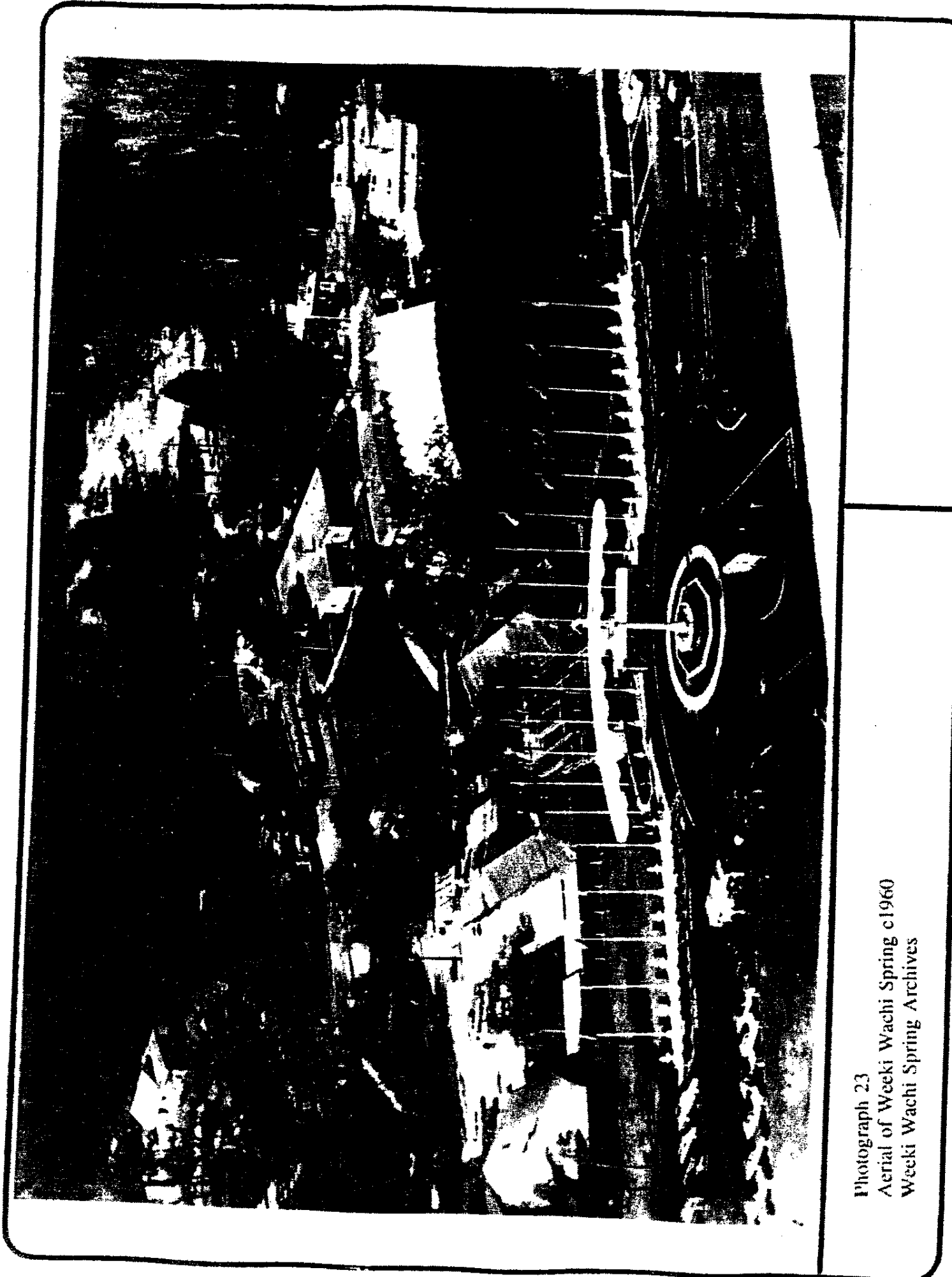
Weeki Wachee c. 1920

Sign advertises "You can never believe it until you
see it through the glassbottomed boat"

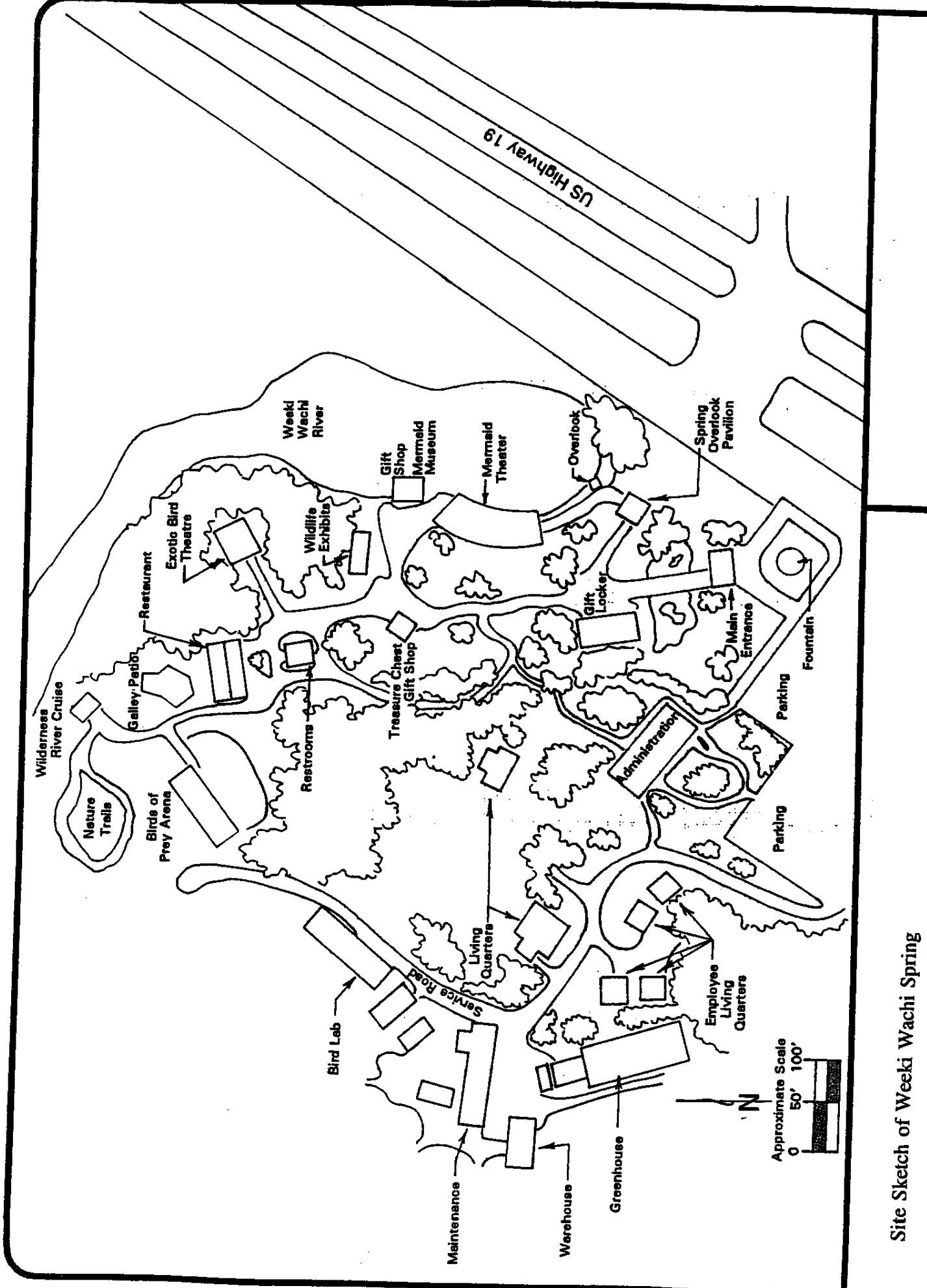
Florida State Archives Photographic Collection



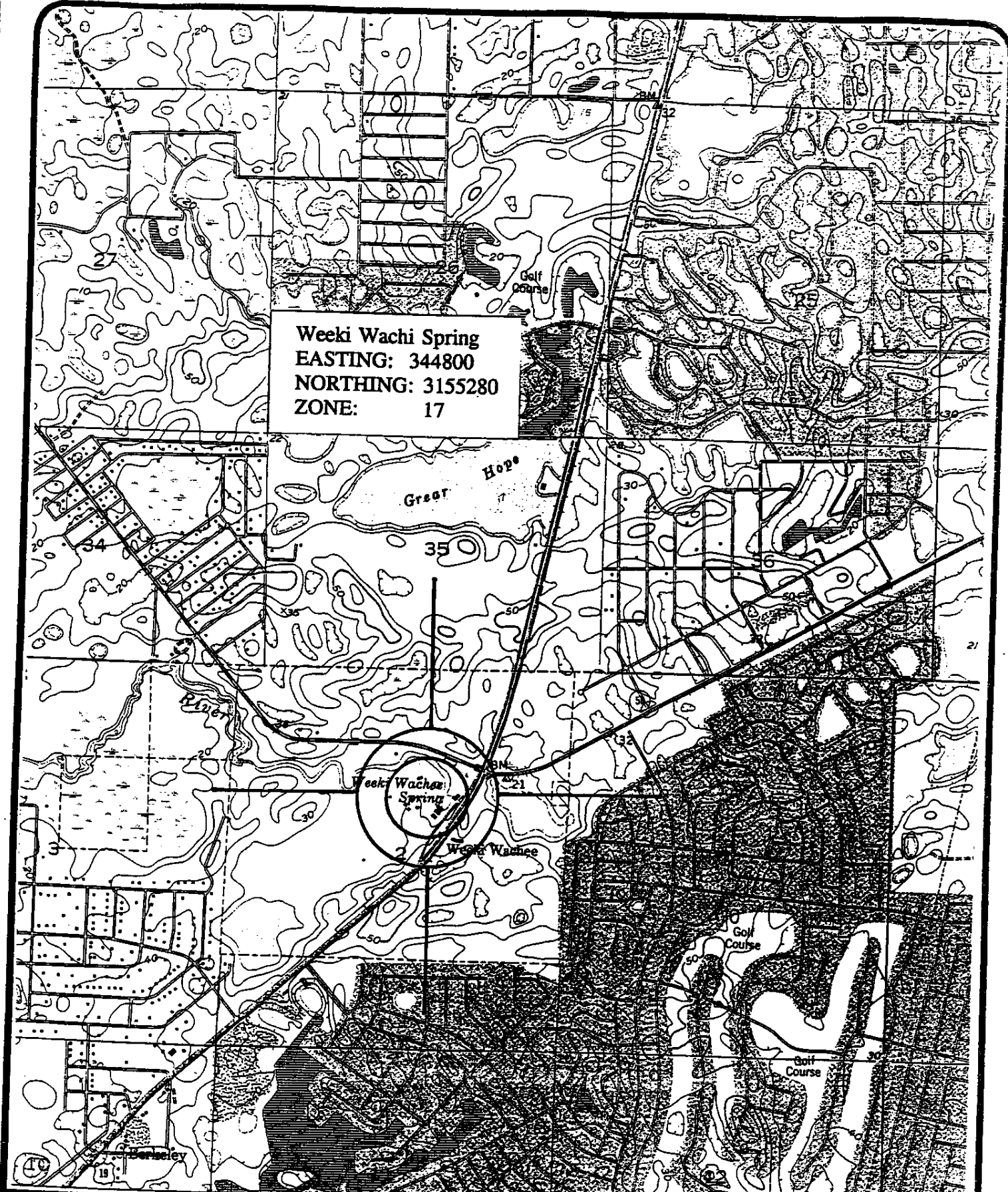
Photograph 22
Glass bottom boat on Weeki Wachee Spring
1933
Florida State Archives Photographic Collection



Photograph 23
Aerial of Weeki Wachi Spring c1960
Weeki Wachi Spring Archives



Site Sketch of Weeki Wachi Spring



Weeki Wachi Spring
EASTING: 344800
NORTHING: 3155280
ZONE: 17

Weeki Wachi Spring, FLA
USGS 7.5' Series (Topographic)
1956 Photorevised 1988
Scale 1:24,000



RECEIVED PD & E

1998 DE 28 AM 10:07

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Sandra B. Mortham
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 22, 1998

Mr. James E. St. John
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Department of Transportation
227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2015
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

RE: DHR Project File No. 988273
Cultural Resource Assessment Review Request
*Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for SR 55 (US 19) Toucan Trail to SR 50
Re-evaluation Project, Hernando County, Florida* By Janus Research, July 1998.
SPN: 08020-1515
WPN: 7112107
FPN: 254793-1-52-01

Dear Mr. St. John:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as the provisions contained in Chapter 267.061, *Florida Statutes*, we have reviewed the results of the field survey of the referenced project performed by Janus Research and find them to be complete and sufficient.

We note that two previously unrecorded historic structures, Kingsley Auto Service (8HE390) & Weeki Wachee Springs Mermaid Theater and Main Springs (8HE391) were recorded and one recorded archaeological site (8HE31) was revisited during the course of the survey. Based on the results of the survey, the properties were determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. We concur with the determinations. Therefore, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

Finally, this office notes that under section 'e', of the Sufficiency Checklist the following topic were not addressed: "*curation location of artifacts and project records.*" Please note that this should be included in all future survey reports in order for staff to complete our review in a timely manner.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 • (850) 488-1480
FAX: (850) 488-3353 • WWW Address <http://www.dos.state.fl.us>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
(850) 488-3300 • FAX: 488-3307

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(850) 488-3333 • FAX: 922-0496

HISTORICAL MUSEUMS
(850) 488-1481 • FAX: 921-2503

Mr. St. John
December 22, 1998
Page 2

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservation Planner, at 850-487-2333 or 800-847-7278. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Laura A. Kemmerer

for

George W. Percy, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and
State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP/Ese

xc: C. L. Irwin, FDOT
Rick Adair, FDOT, District 7

**PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF
PROPOSED POND ALTERNATIVE SITES**

**SR 50 PD&E STUDY REEVALUATION
FROM US 19 (SR 55) TO THE EAST SR 50/50A INTERSECTION
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Work Program Item Segment No.: 407951 1

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

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

In association with:

**PBS&J
5300 West Cypress Street, Suite 300
Tampa, Florida 33607-1006**

May 2003

**PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF
PROPOSED POND ALTERNATIVE SITES
SR 50 PD&E STUDY REEVALUATION
FROM US 19 (SR 55) TO THE EAST SR 50/50A INTERSECTION
HERNANDO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to determine, preliminarily, if any significant or potentially significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures, will be impacted by the construction of proposed stormwater retention and floodplain compensation areas associated with improvements for SR 50 from US 19 (SR 55) to the east SR 50/50A Intersection in Hernando County. Known or potentially significant cultural resources are defined as those sites which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The 15 proposed pond sites are located in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 23 South, Range 17 East; Sections 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34 of Township 22 South, Range 18 East; and Sections 20, 29, and 30 of Township 22 South, Range 19 East (USGS Weeki Wachee Springs, Fla. 1954; Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988) (Figures 1-3). The study methodology included an examination of project aerials, and a review of Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, NRHP listings, relevant cultural resource assessment survey reports (ACI 1995, 2002; Ballo 1989; Browning 1979; Browning and Wiedenfeld 1986; Deming and Almy 1983a, 1983b; Athens et al. 1994; Deming 1993, 1994; Estabrook 1992; Horvath et al. 1998; Janus Research 1998; Lammers et al. 1999; Marsh 1977, 1979, 1980, 1981a, 1981b; Parsons Engineering Science 2001; Weisman and Newman 1994; Wharton 1990), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey maps (Hyde et al. 1977), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Weeki Wachee Springs and Brooksville quadrangle maps. In addition, a windshield survey was conducted in April 2003 to determine if there are any potential historic structures (50 years of age or older) associated with the proposed pond sites.

As a result of this preliminary study, it was determined that Subareas C and D of the Colorado Site (8HE241), an archaeological site determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, is located within or adjacent to proposed pond sites J and K. All other proposed pond alternatives are not associated with previously identified NRHP-listed or eligible cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic structures. Windshield survey indicated an absence of unrecorded historic structures within or adjacent to the 15 proposed pond alternatives. Based upon the results of the background research, as well as the windshield survey, nine pond alternatives are considered to have a high or moderate potential for archaeological site occurrence.

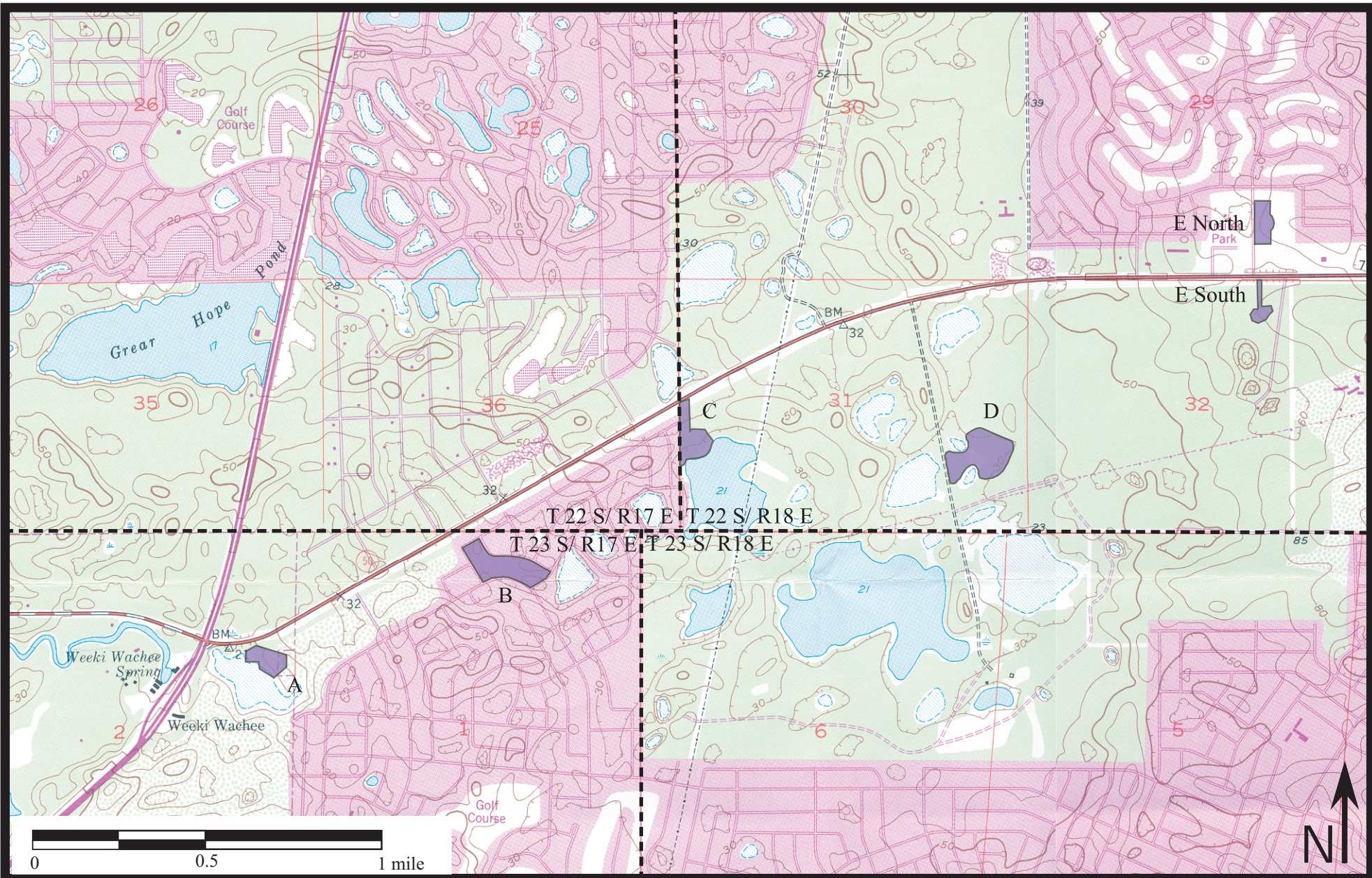


Figure 1. Location of Proposed Pond Sites A, B, C, D, E-North, and E-South. Townships 22 and 23 South, Ranges 17 and 18 East (USGS Weeki Wachee Spring, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 S.R. 50 PD&E STUDY
 REEVALUATION FROM U.S. 19 TO
 THE EAST S.R. 50/50A
 INTERSECTION
 HERNANDO COUNTY

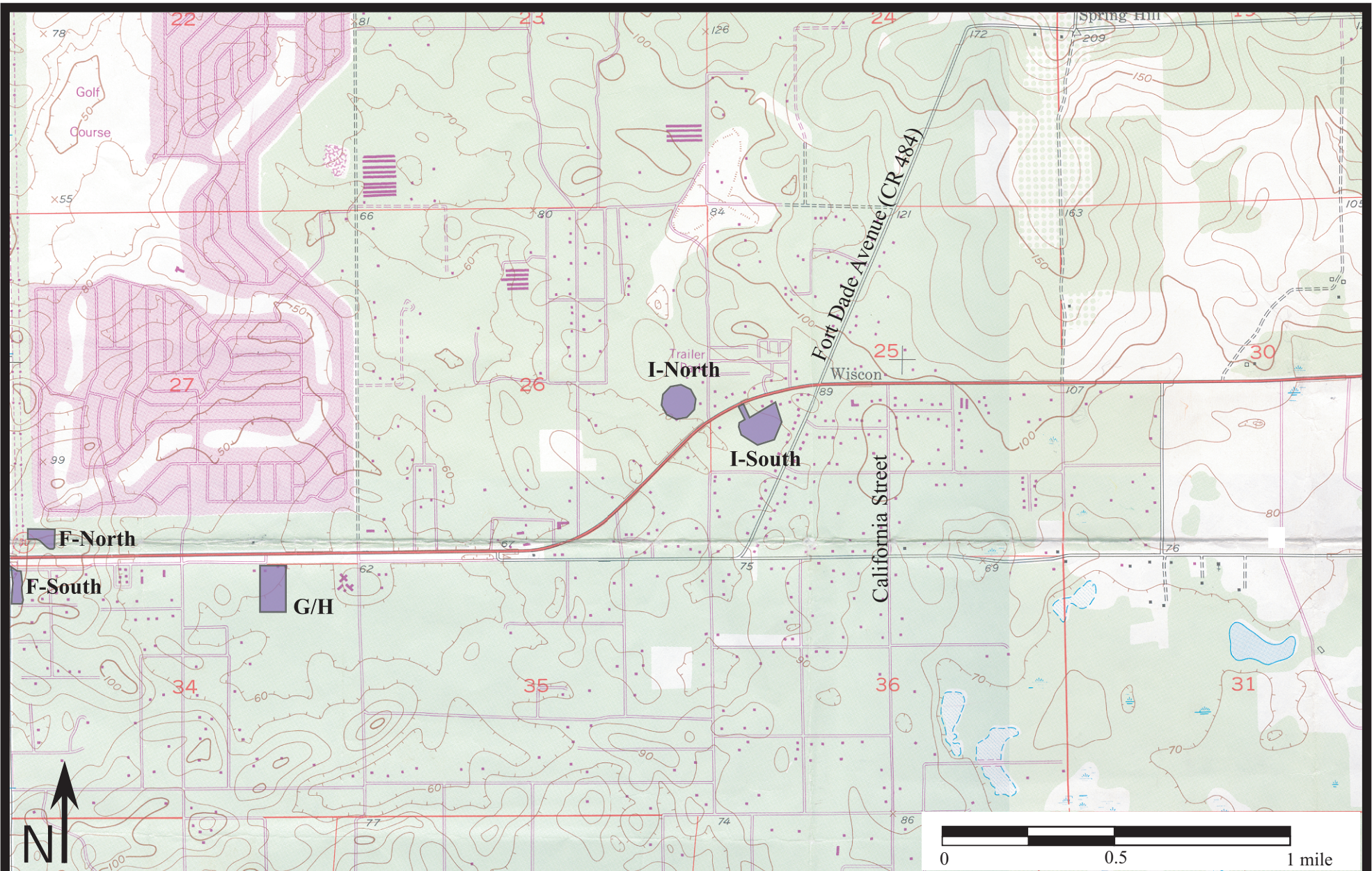


Figure 2. Location of Proposed Pond Sites F-North, F-South, G/H, I-North, and I-South. Township 22 South, Range 18 East (USGS Brooksville, Fla. 1954, PR 1988).

CRAS
 S.R. 50 PD&E STUDY
 REEVALUATION FROM U.S. 19 TO
 THE EAST S.R. 50/50A
 INTERSECTION
 HERNANDO COUNTY

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A check of the FMSF and a review of the results of previous cultural resource assessment surveys along SR 50 indicated that one previously recorded archaeological site (8HE241) is located adjacent to proposed Ponds J and K (Ballo 1989). This site was determined NRHP-eligible by the Florida SHPO. 8HE241 extends a linear distance of approximately 6000 feet on both the north and south sides of SR 50 (Figure 3). The site was discovered by FDOT archaeologist George Ballo in 1989 during survey of the SR 50/50A project corridor. Ballo divided the Colorado Site into four subareas (A, B, C, and D) (Figure 3). On the basis of his survey findings, he evaluated the site as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP; additional work was recommended. Subsequently, in 1992, Janus Research conducted systematic archaeological testing of the site area, as contained within the existing right-of-way (Estabrook 1992), and in 1995, ACI conducted archaeological survey within the expanded right-of-way, as well as two proposed stormwater management areas (Floodplain Compensation Area 102-C and Pond 3). Neither the floodplain compensation area nor pond area had been surveyed previously. In 1995 and 1997, Phase III excavation at 8HE241 was conducted by ACI (Horvath et al. 1998), in compliance with a Memorandum of Agreement executed in 1990.

No other previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are located within or adjacent to the other proposed pond sites.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Sites: Based upon the results of previous archaeological surveys in the vicinity, an understanding of the known patterns of aboriginal settlement in the general region (cf., Horvath 1986), as well as a review of the USGS Weeki Wachee Springs and Brooksville quadrangle maps and the 1977 USDA soil survey, each of the proposed pond sites was evaluated for its archaeological site potential. All proposed pond areas were initially assigned to one of three site potential categories: high, moderate and low. Following a field visit, site potential classifications were adjusted, as appropriate, to take into account the existing conditions.

As a result, five of the proposed pond sites (Ponds A, C, E South, J and K) were considered to have a high site location potential and four (Ponds B, I North, I South, and L) were considered to have a moderate site location. Sites, if present, are expected to be low artifact density lithic or artifact scatters. The remaining six proposed pond alternatives were considered to have a low site location potential, given the generally level and poorly drained conditions, and/or the extent of land alteration and development. The results of this analysis are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Recorded and Potential Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures Located within or Adjacent to the Proposed Pond Alternatives.

PROPOSED POND SITE	RECORDED SITES: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL	POTENTIAL HISTORIC STRUCTURES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL/COMMENTS
A	None	None	High/Reconnaissance indicated waste flakes on ground surface
B	None	None	Moderate
Cc	None	None	High
D	None	None	Low
E-North	None	None	Low
E-South	None	None	High
F-North	None	None	Low
F-South	None	None	Low
G/H	None	None	Low
I-North	None	None	Moderate
I-South	None	None	Moderate
J	One archaeological: 8HE241	None	High – Adjacent to Subarea C of NRHP-eligible 8HE241
K	One archaeological: 8HE241	None	High – Within Subarea D of NRHP-eligible 8HE241
L	None	None	Moderate
NE of Cobb Rd.	None	None	Low

Historic Structures: Background research indicated an absence of previously recorded historic structures. The potential for as yet unrecorded historic structures within or adjacent to the proposed ponds was determined by examining the quadrangle maps, as well as a windshield survey. As a result, no structures which appear to be 50 years of age or older are located within or adjacent to the 15 proposed pond alternative sites.

Recommendations: At this preliminary stage, Ponds J and K should be avoided since they are located within the boundary of the NRHP-eligible Colorado Site (8HE241). It is recommended that systematic archaeological survey be conducted in the total nine proposed pond sites considered to have a high or moderate site location potential (Table 1). Such work should include systematic subsurface testing at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high and 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate. The purpose of this investigation will be to locate, identify, and evaluate any precontact or historic period archaeological sites present. Architectural/historical field survey is not recommended given an absence of structures which appear to be 50 years of age or older.

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