

FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

STATE ROAD 52 PD&E STUDY
FROM I-75 (SR 93) to E. of EMMAUS CEMETERY ROAD

Pasco Work Order Number: C 3623.00
WPI Segment Number: 408827 1

Prepared for:



Pasco County Engineering Services Department

June 2005

In cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation

**FINAL
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**STATE ROAD 52 PD&E STUDY
FROM I-75 (SR 93) to E. of EMMAUS CEMETERY ROAD
IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Pasco Work Order Number: C 3623.00
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Prepared for:

Pasco County Engineering Services Department

Prepared by:

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June 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of State Road (SR) 52 from Interstate 75 (I-75) (SR 93) to East of Emmaus Cemetery Road (WPI Segment Number: 408827 1) in Pasco County, Florida, was conducted to prepare for the roadway improvement project. This investigation was conducted in conjunction with the preparation of a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), Executive Order 11593, and the provisions within Chapter 267 of the *Florida Statutes*. This project was designed to be consistent with both federal and state standards and guidelines as promulgated in Part 2, Chapter 12 of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999), the FDOT Cultural Resources Handbook (revised June 2001), and the Florida Division of Historic Resources' Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2003). The purpose of this investigation was to identify archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic features within the project limits and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The SR 52 Transportation Pipeline project limits extend east 1.9 miles from Interstate 75 (I-75) near San Antonio, Florida, in northeastern Pasco County, in Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the SR 52 project area is 300 feet (ft.), and extends north and south of the existing roadway. Shovel test intervals ranged in distance from 82 to 328 ft. in length, depending on the archaeological site potential.

The project area is currently a two-lane rural cross section with a 100 ft. maintained right-of-way, with the exception of an additional 10 ft. of right-of-way that exists along the One Pasco Center frontage (on the north side of SR 52, approximately 0.5 miles east of I-75). The proposed improvements to this section of State Road 52 include expanding the road into a 6-lane urban divided highway. The total right-of-way width will vary from 160 to 185 feet.

This investigation did not encounter any prehistoric or historic sites or historic structures within the project boundaries. Three archaeological occurrences (defined as fewer than three non-diagnostic artifacts within a 98 ft. radius) were recorded. Because these archaeological occurrences do not meet the minimum definition of a site, no archaeological site forms were completed. It is the opinion of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. that no historically significant properties will be affected by the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project.

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INTRODUCTION

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road (SR) 52 from I-75 to East of Emmaus Cemetery Road (WPI Segment Number: 408827 1) in Pasco County, Florida (Figure 1), was conducted in conjunction with the preparation of a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) to prepare for the roadway improvement project. This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), Executive Order 11593, and the provisions within Chapter 267 of the *Florida Statutes*. This project was designed to be consistent with both federal and state standards and guidelines as promulgated in Part 2, Chapter 12 of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999), the FDOT Cultural Resources Handbook (revised June 2001), and the Florida Division of Historic Resources' Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2003). The purpose of this investigation was to identify archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic features within the project limits and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

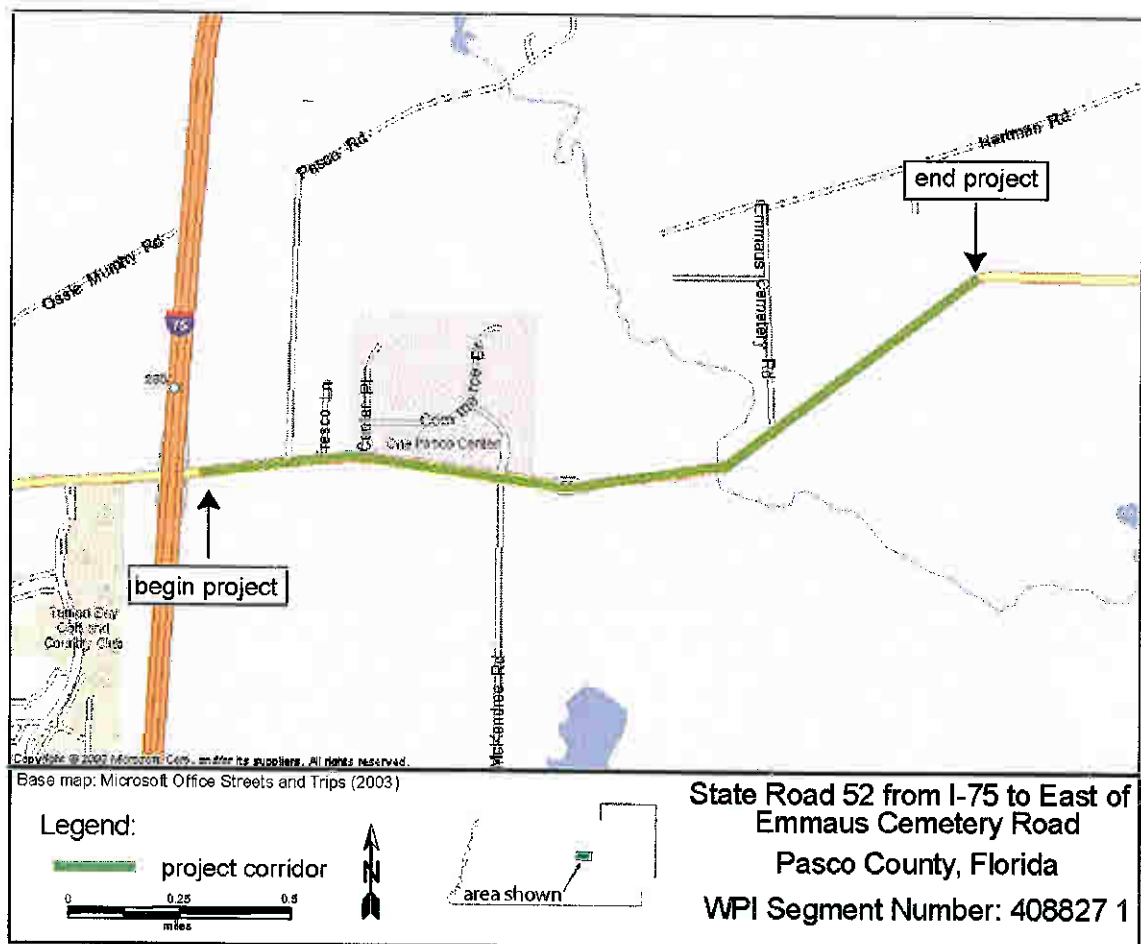


Figure 1. General location of State Road 52 from I-75 to Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida.

The SR 52 Transportation Pipeline project limits extend east 1.9 miles from Interstate 75 near San Antonio, Florida, in northeastern Pasco County. The project area runs through Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR1988] topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the SR 52 project area is 300 feet (ft.), and extends north and south of the existing roadway. Shovel test intervals ranged in distance from 82 to 328 ft. in length, depending on the archaeological site potential.

The project area is currently a two-lane rural cross section with a 100 ft. maintained right-of-way, with the exception of an additional 10 ft. of right-of-way that exists along the One Pasco Center frontage (on the north side of SR 52, approximately 0.5 miles east of I-75). The proposed improvements to this section of State Road 52 include expanding the road into a 6-lane urban divided highway. The total right-of-way width will vary from 160 to 185 feet.

This investigation did not encounter any prehistoric or historic sites or historic structures within the project boundaries. Three archaeological occurrences (defined as fewer than three non-diagnostic artifacts within a 98 ft. radius) were recorded (Figure 1). Because these archaeological occurrences do not meet the minimum definition of a site, no archaeological site forms were completed. It is the opinion of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., that no historically significant properties will be affected by the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project.

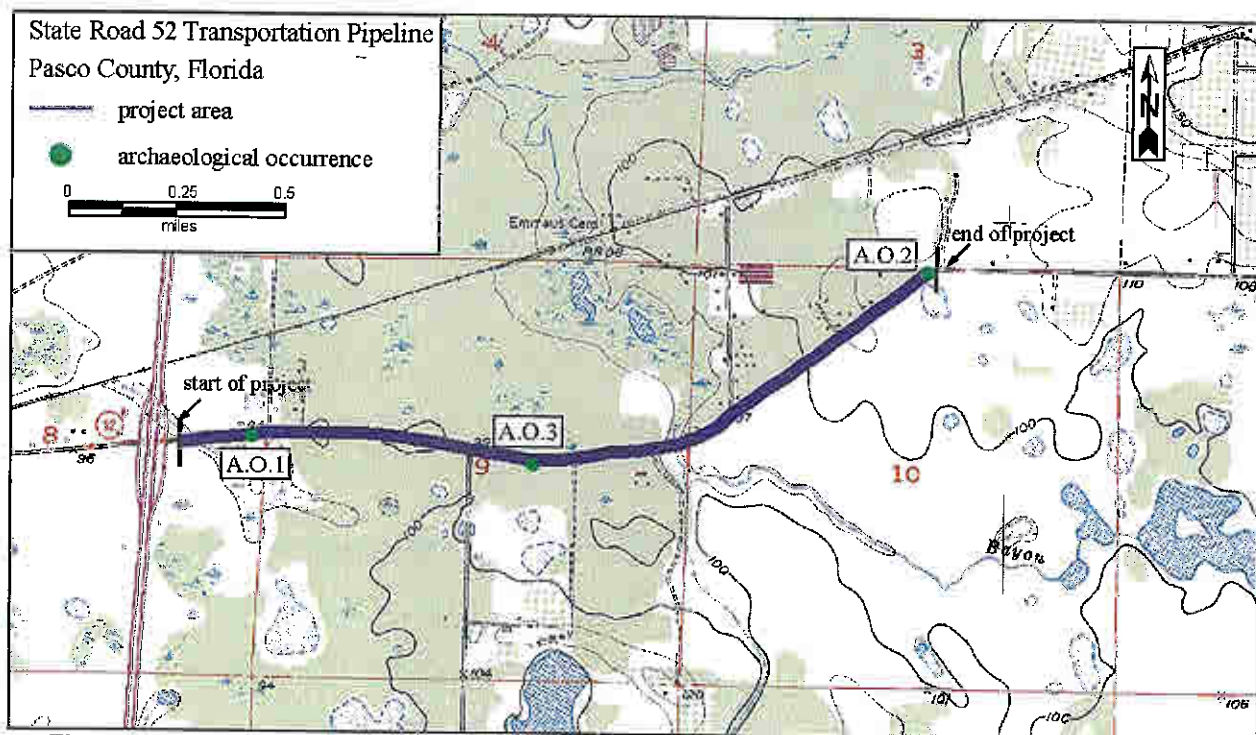


Figure 2. Location of the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area as shown on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, also showing the location of the archaeological occurrences.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

H.M. McCormick, Deputy Surveyor, established Township 25 South, Range 20 East in July of 1848 (DEP 1849). The only feature mapped near the SR 52 Transportation Pipeline project area is the Bayou Branch, which runs through the project area in Section 9. Besides a few subdivided plots of land along the northern boundary of the township, there are no trails, homesteads, or other historic features shown within the project limits.

Previous Investigations

A search of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, as provided in GIS format dated November 2002, was completed. This search identified one previously recorded archaeological site just south of the project area, but not within the boundaries of this project, in Section 10 Township 25 South, Range 20 East. Site 8PA208 (Bayou Branch 4) is a non-quarry (no evidence of procurement) lithic scatter site recorded as part of the proposed Cannon Ranch development survey (Austin and Horvath 1986). This site's eligibility for the NRHP was not evaluated. One other survey has been completed in the general vicinity of the SR 52 Transportation Pipeline project. A PD&E study of I-75 from south of SR 56 to north of SR 52 was completed in 1997 for FDOT (Almy 1997). Seventeen sites located along the interstate corridor were investigated as part of this survey.

CULTURE HISTORY

Prehistoric Overview

Freshwater was an important resource for prehistoric aboriginals, as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages (12,000 to 7500 BC), when the perched water system was much more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. By the Late Archaic between 5,000 and 2,500 years ago, the climate and vegetation of Florida approached modern conditions (Miller 1998).

The earliest occupants in Florida are referred to as Paleoindians and were hunter-gatherers who often specialized in the hunting of large fauna. Changes in faunal resources due to environmental change necessitated new hunting techniques, lithic technologies, and settlement patterns. The Archaic groups that followed are generally thought to be more generalized hunter-gatherers. They were followed by Woodland groups who manufactured ceramics and are characterized by increasing sedentism.

Florida is divided into different culture areas defined by Milanich (1994:xix). The proposed State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area lies within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region. This region is not archaeologically homogeneous, and a great deal of ceramic variation is present. The Native Americans in this area during the Woodland period were part of the Deptford Culture and utilized sand-tempered ceramics. The Weeden Island phase follows the Deptford in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast.

Historic Overview

The native tribes of Gulf Coast Florida were decimated by the disease and enslavement that came with European contact beginning in the sixteenth century. Their populations were further decreased by warfare, and then pushed farther south and eventually out of Florida. Creeks from Georgia and Alabama moved into Florida in the early eighteenth century as a result of increasing pressure from European settlers. These new arrivals became known as the Seminoles. After Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, the federal government instituted a policy of Indian removal, resulting in a series of Seminole Wars in the nineteenth century.

The Armed Occupation Act of 1842 brought settlers to central Florida and Pasco County, which was then part of Hernando County. Under this act, title to 160 acres of land could be obtained by any adult male who would construct a habitable dwelling, bring at least five acres under cultivation, and live on this land for five years (Tebeau 1971:149). The pre-Civil War economy of the region focused on limited stock raising and growing tobacco, citrus, and vegetables. Settlement of the area was slow after the Civil War and Reconstruction.

San Antonio was first established in 1882, when Edmund F. Dunne, former chief justice of the Arizona territory, claimed 100,000 acres in what was then the southern part of Hernando County. In response to the anti-Catholic sentiment present in Arizona and other parts of the U.S., Dunne set out to make this land a safe haven for Catholics, and envisioned it as the new center of Catholicism in Florida. At the center of this colony, Dunne placed San Antonio, named to honor St. Anthony of Padua, and set aside land for schools, a monastery, a convent, and a public square. In 1887, the South Florida Railroad came to Dade City, approximately four miles to the northeast, and the area experienced a tremendous amount of growth. Increased development forced the Hernando County area to be divided into three counties, including Pasco in 1887. The construction of the Orange Belt Railway in 1889, which passed through San Antonio, further increased the population in the area. Around this time, agriculture and the cattle industry began their stronghold on the San Antonio area that continues today (Dayton 2000).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area lies in the Central or Mid-Peninsular Zone within the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province (White 1970:Map 1-B). This region lies between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands to the west and the Tsala Apopka Plains to the east. The Brooksville Ridge can best be described as relic coastal features capped by a Miocene bed (White 1970:112).

Pasco County is fed by the Floridan Aquifer. This aquifer is composed of thick limestone and provides the ground water for most of Florida, excluding the southernmost and westernmost areas. This water, especially along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, is highly mineralized. Water from this aquifer will rise in artesian wells to altitudes of a few feet above mean sea level (amsl) near the coast to more than 130 ft. amsl in central upland areas (Hyde 1965). The project area lies on a sand hill at an elevation ranging from approximately 100 ft. to 145 ft. amsl.

Pasco County borders the Gulf of Mexico and has many inland lakes, which help moderate the temperatures within the county; the winters are slightly warmer and the summers are slightly cooler. Despite this moderating effect, Pasco County experiences long, warm, humid summers, and mild, dry winters. The rainy season is from June to September when 60 percent of the annual

rainfall occurs, which on average is 55 inches. Tropical storms are also possible during this season (Stankey 1982).

There are two soil associations mapped for this project area. Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers, mapped for the west half, is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils, some with a dark colored and sandy subsoil. The Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville association, mapped for the eastern portion of the project area, is characterized by nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils (Stankey 1982: General Soil Map).

Eight soil types are mapped for the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area: Pomona fine sand; Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Sellers mucky loamy fine sand; Zephyr muck; Narcoossee fine sand; Kendrick fine sand, 0-5 percent slopes; Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Stankey 1982: Sheet 27). Pomona fine sand is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found on low areas within flatwoods. Natural vegetation for this soil includes longleaf and slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, wax myrtle, and pineland threeawn. Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes is a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil found on seasonally wet uplands. The native vegetation for this soil includes oak, hickory, magnolia, sweetgum, slash, longleaf, and loblolly pine, with an understory of gallberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. Sellers mucky loamy fine sand, and Zephyr muck are both nearly level, very poorly drained soils found in depressions. Natural vegetation for these types of soils includes bald cypress, sweetgum, cattails, sawgrass, and pickerelweed. Narcoossee fine sand is a somewhat poorly drained soil found on low knolls and ridges in flatwoods. Slash and longleaf pines, live, laurel, and water oak, as well as, greenbrier and pineland threeawn, are all vegetation native to this soil. Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, and Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, are all well drained to poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils found on the uplands. Indigenous vegetation includes longleaf, loblolly, and slash pines, magnolia, laurel, live, and water oaks, indiagrass and hairy panicum (Stankey 1982).

Presently the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area is covered in grass on both sides of the road, with various areas currently wet or under construction. No types of fauna were observed at the project area during this field investigation. The nearest fresh water source is the Bayou Branch, which crosses the project area just west of Emmaus Cemetery Road. Bayou Branch drains into Karney Lake approximately 1.5 miles south of the project area. Photographs of the project area were taken illustrating the setting (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3. Looking east along State Road 52, from west side of project area, photograph taken facing east.



Figure 4. Photograph of the central portion of the project area, taken facing west.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a plan to coordinate the investigation from the inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things. It should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research. It should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals. A research design should also provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

Objectives

The goal of this archaeological and historic site assessment survey is to locate and document the existence of any evidence of potentially important historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the project area. These activities typically manifest as archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences (single artifact finds). Assessment surveys attempt to locate evidence of any past human activities that are archaeologically discernable with current investigative techniques. The techniques employed must be able to identify the kinds of sites expected in the region, yet be cost effective, as not to expose the public to excessive expense.

The research strategy is composed of four interrelated and roughly sequential components: a background investigation, a historic document search, the formulation of an aboriginal site location predictive model, and the field survey. A review of the relevant archaeological literature produced a summary of previous archaeological work in west Florida and a discussion of previous survey work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for any previously recorded sites within the project area and to provide an indication of the prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. All current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. The APE concerning archaeological sites and historic structures was defined as 150 ft. on both sides of the current roadway centerline. A background search using USGS topographic maps was completed for this area.

The historic document search involved a review of both primary and secondary historic sources. Relevant historical sources were checked for any information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits. A prehistoric site location predictive model for the survey tract was formulated based on the variables of soil drainage characteristics, distance to permanent sources of potable water, and topography (relative elevation).

Cultural resource assessment surveys in Florida have demonstrated that certain environmental locales were preferred for prehistoric and early historic people. Predictive models enable the researcher to assess potential for habitation in the area of the site based upon the co-occurrence of relevant environmental variables. The relative importance of each of these variables depends upon the composite environmental setting. In a sand hills environment, for example, a majority of the known sites are located near a water source on a ridge slope. If a water source is not located in the vicinity, the probability of site occurrence decreases dramatically. Water will not be the determining factor, however, if another resource with more limited distribution, such as stone for tool manufacture, is available. In areas of relatively low relief and abundant wetlands, areas of higher elevation relative to the surrounding terrain would be considered more likely to contain sites. In areas of high relief, relatively flat, level areas adjacent to wetlands seemed to be the preferred locations for prehistoric settlements.

Field Methods

An archaeological survey was conducted on the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project location. The entire APE was at a minimum visually inspected. Seventy-four shovel tests were excavated within the project area at varying intervals, ranging from 82 ft. to 328 ft., and were judgmentally placed along the corridor depending on the environmental and soil variable, and the degree of disturbance in each location (Figure 4). Shovel tests were 19.7-x-19.7 in. square, dug to a minimum depth of 3.3 ft., except in areas where water prohibited this, with all soil screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth screens. All areas were surface inspected for prehistoric and historic artifacts and features. Four prehistoric artifacts were found in four positive shovel tests. These artifacts were recorded as archaeological occurrences 1, 2, and 3, which are described in the Results section. No local informants were available for interview concerning this project. The field notes and copies of the project maps, and the artifacts recovered will be kept on file at the offices of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. However, the possibility exists that evidence of historic resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any evidence of historic resources be discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work in that portion of the project site should stop. Evidence of historic resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The Florida Department of Transportation District Environmental Engineer must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

This investigation of the State Road 52 Transportation Pipeline project area did not encounter any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. Three archaeological occurrences (defined as fewer than three non-diagnostic artifacts within a 98 ft. radius) were recorded as a result of recovering four prehistoric artifacts from four positive shovel tests. All structures fronting SR 52 along the project corridor were considered to be within the APE. Structures included within the APE were visually inspected as part of this project, and none were determined to be more than 50 years old.



Figure 5. Map of the project area showing the location of shovel tests and archaeological occurrences.

Archaeological Occurrence 1

Archaeological Occurrence (A.O.) 1 is a single thermally altered chert flake, 1/8 inch in size, recovered from Shovel Test 10. This positive shovel test is located along the western portion of the survey area, on the south side of SR 52, across the street from the Flying J Truck stop (Figure 6). This location is in the NE ¼ of Section 8 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle. A.O. 1 is delineated by Shovel Test 8 to the west, Shovel Test 14 to the east, and Shovel Test 12 to the south, each at an interval of 82 ft., as well as the roadway to the north. The site elevation is between 90 ft. and 100 ft. amsl, and Pomona fine sand is mapped for this location. A.O. 1 is situated within a dry area, with oak trees located adjacent to the positive shovel test.

This artifact was recovered from Stratum II at a depth of 8-12 in. below the surface. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to A.O. 1 because lithic flaking debris is generally not temporally diagnostic. In the absence of additional artifact classes or subsurface soil features, no firm conclusions can be drawn about this occurrence. Due to the paucity of cultural materials, A.O. 1 holds little to no research potential. For this reason, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the FMSF or the NRHP. No further archaeological work is necessary at A.O. 1.



Figure 6. Area of A.O. 1, photograph taken facing west.

Archaeological Occurrence 2

A.O. 2 is a ¼-in. non-thermally altered chert flake from Shovel Test 39, and a 1/8-in. thermally altered chert flake recovered from Shovel Test 41, both located at the extreme east end of the project area (Figure 7). Located approximately 164 ft. west of an unnamed dirt road, on the south side of SR 52, these positive shovel tests are in the NE ¼ of Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle. A.O. 2 is delineated by Shovel Test 40 to the west, Shovel Test 42 to the east, shovel tests A2 and A3 to the north, and shovel tests 43 and 44 to the south. All of these shovel tests are located approximately 82 ft. from A.O. 2. The site elevation is between 90 ft. and 100 ft. amsl. Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, is mapped for this location. A.O. 2 is situated within a grassy area, and is bordered by pines and oaks on either side of the road.

The flakes were recovered from Stratum II at a depth of 14-20 in. below the surface. No firm conclusions can be drawn about this archaeological occurrence, because of the lack of additional artifacts and subsurface soil features. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to A.O. 2 because lithic flaking debris is not temporally diagnostic. Due to the paucity of cultural materials, A.O. 2 holds little to no research potential. For this reason, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the FMSF and NHRP. No further archaeological work is necessary at A.O. 2.



Figure 7. Photograph of general area of A.O. 2, taken facing west.

Archaeological Occurrence 3

A.O. 3 consists of a ½-in. thermally altered coral flake recovered from Shovel Test 49. This positive shovel test was dug within the central portion of the project area, approximately 738 ft. east of McKendree Road, on the south side of SR 52 (Figure 8). A.O. 3 is in the NE ¼ of Section 9 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle, and is bounded by Shovel Test 50 to the west, Shovel Test 51 to the east, Shovel Test 52 to the south, and shovel tests A18 and A19 to the north. Each of these negative shovel tests is located approximately 82 ft. from A.O. 3. The site elevation is roughly 90 ft. to 100 ft. amsl. Pomona fine sand is mapped for this location. The area is immediately surrounded by grass, weeds, and pasture.

The flake was recovered from Stratum II at a depth of 21 in. below the surface. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to A.O. 3 because lithic flaking debris is not temporally diagnostic. In the absence of additional artifact classes or subsurface soil features, no firm conclusions can be drawn about this occurrence. Due to this small amount of archaeologically significant materials, A.O. 3 also holds little to no research potential, and is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the FMSF and NRHP. No further archaeological work is necessary at A.O. 3.



Figure 8. Photograph of A.O. 3, taken facing east.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or structures were identified during this survey. Four prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the course of the survey and were recorded as three archaeological occurrences; however, they do not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the FMSF. Therefore, no archaeological site forms were completed. It is the opinion of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed improvements to State Road 52 from I-75 to East of Emmaus Cemetery Road (WPI Segment Number: 408827 1).

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APPENDIX A:
SURVEY LOG SHEET

Form Date 7/9/04

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

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

FMSF USE ONLY

FMSF Survey # _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Kelly Driscoll, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road

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

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate) Kelly A. Driscoll

Publication Date (month/year) 07/04 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 30

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*.) 2004 Driscoll, Kelly A. Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida. Prepared for Pasco County Department of Engineering Services/ WilsonMiller, Tampa, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida.

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Paul L. Jones, RPA

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida

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 52, San Antonio

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

Name WilsonMiller

Address/Phone 15438 N. Florida Avenue, Suite 200, Tampa, Florida 33613/ 813.963.0389

Mapping

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Names/Dates: San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988]

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed)

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 8/25/03 End 9/2/03 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 72 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters 300 feet Length _____ kilometers 1.85 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).

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research- local public | <input type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> windshield |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> library-special collection - nonlocal | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF site property search | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> literature search | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF survey search | <input type="checkbox"/> local informant(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 M) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests | <input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> coring | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened | <input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 M) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input type="checkbox"/> tax records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> local property records | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ | | | |

Scope/Intensity/ surface inspection of entire project area, 74 shovel tests (50-x-50cm square, depth of 1 meter)

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 Newly Recorded Sites 0

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

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. _____

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 |

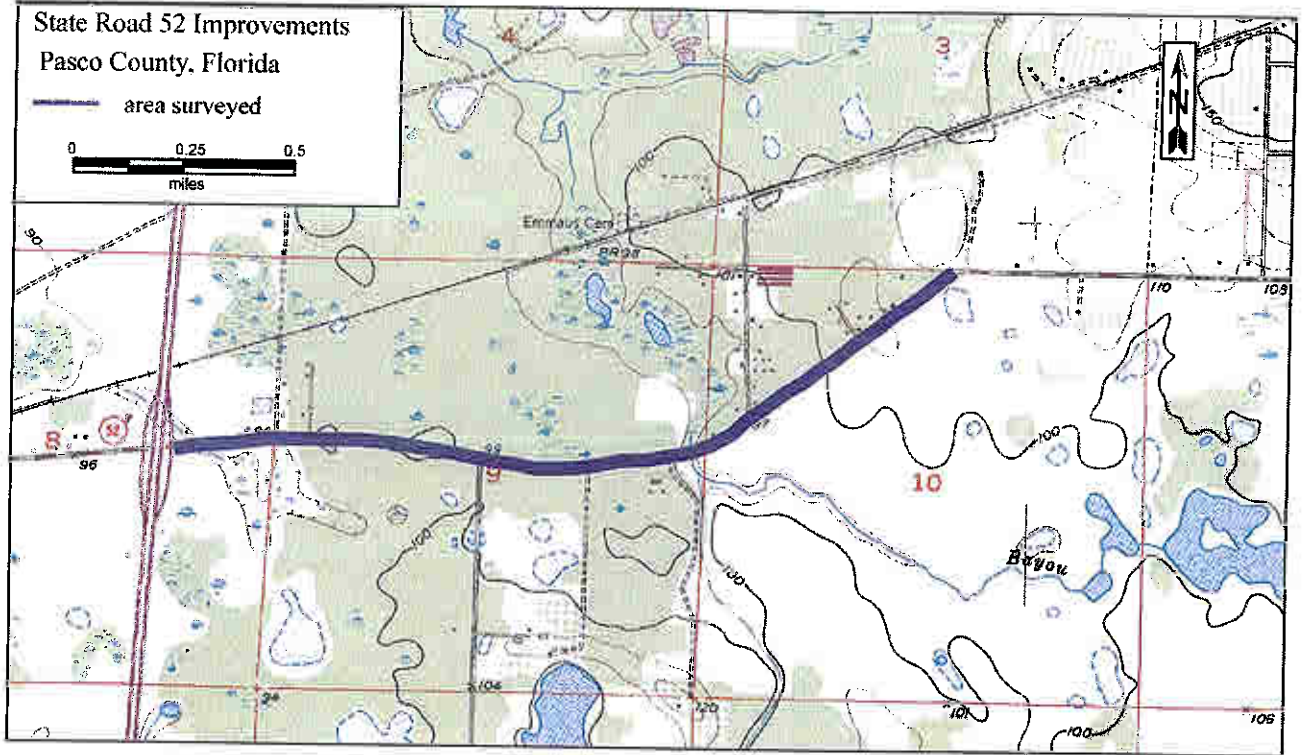
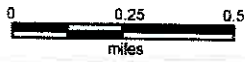
BHP Related

- | |
|--|
| <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)

State Road 52 Improvements
Pasco County, Florida

— area surveyed



APPENDIX B:

**FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF PROPOSED
POND LOCATIONS FOR STATE ROAD 52 FROM I-75 (SR 93) TO E. OF
EMMAUS CEMETERY ROAD IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**PROPOSED POND LOCATIONS FOR
STATE ROAD 52 PD&E STUDY
FROM I-75 (SR 93) to E. of EMMAUS CEMETERY ROAD
IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Pasco Work Order Number: C-3623.00
WPI Segment Number: 408827 1

Prepared for:



Pasco County Engineering Services Department

May 2005

In cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation

FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF
PROPOSED POND LOCATIONS FOR
STATE ROAD 52 PD&E STUDY
FROM I-75 (SR 93) to E. of EMMAUS CEMETERY ROAD
IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Pasco Work Order Number: C-3623.00
WPI Segment Number: 408827 1

Prepared for:

Pasco County Engineering Services Department

Prepared by:

Wilson Miller, Inc.
15438 N. Florida Avenue
Suite 200
Tampa, Florida 33613

and

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
5313 Johns Road, Suite 205
Tampa, Florida 33634

Kelly A. Driscoll, RPA
Staff Archaeologist
May 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of three proposed pond locations as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of State Road 52 from Interstate 75 (I-75) (SR 93) to East of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida (WPI Segment Number: 408827 1). This survey was completed as an update to the original CRAS, conducted to prepare for the roadway improvement project. This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey was conducted to ensure that construction of the proposed ponds will not affect any historic properties that are listed, or determined eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places.

The recommended stormwater management facility for this project is comprised of a total of three detention ponds. Pond 1 has an area of 7.48 acres, Pond 2 has area of 32.0 acres (of which only 7.07 will be utilized in the proposed pond construction), and Pond 3 has an area of 1.43 acres. Pond 3 is located within an area that was previously surveyed as part of the proposed Cannon Ranch Development, and was not subjected to further testing during this investigation.

Fieldwork was completed in December 2004, and included surface and subsurface investigations within the Area of Potential Effects. The Area of Potential Effects was defined as the acreage of each proposed pond along with a buffer zone around each proposed pond location ranging from 50 to 150 feet in width, to include both the footprint of the proposed pond location as well as the easements for the pipes or ditches that will connect the ponds to the roadway. One archaeological occurrence was noted during this survey. This occurrence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the Florida Master Site File or the National Register of Historic Places. No historic structures were located during this investigation.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of three proposed pond locations as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road (SR) 52 from I-75 to East of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida (WPI Segment Number: 408827 1). This survey is being included as an Appendix to the original survey completed for the roadway portion of the SR 52 in 2003 (Driscoll 2004), and was conducted to prepare for the roadway improvement project. This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey was conducted to ensure that construction of the proposed ponds will not affect any historic properties that are listed, or determined eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places. This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*), Executive Order 11593, and the provisions within Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes. This project was designed to be consistent with both federal and state standards and guidelines as promulgated in Part 2, Chapter 12 of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), the Florida Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Management Handbook (revised August 2003), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources' Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program (revised November 1990).

This investigation was completed under contract to WilsonMiller, Tampa, Florida, for the Pasco County Department of Engineering Services, by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida. This report was prepared by Kelly A. Driscoll, a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. All fieldwork and research related to this investigation was supervised by Kelly A. Driscoll. The SR 52 project corridor extends east 1.85 miles from Interstate 75 (I-75) near San Antonio, Florida, in northeastern Pasco County, in Sections 8, 9, and 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East. The Area of Potential Effects for the SR 52 ponds project area includes the total acreage of each proposed pond along with a buffer zone around each proposed pond location, that ranges from 50 to 150 feet in width, to include both the footprint of the proposed pond location as well as the easements for the pipes or ditches that will connect the ponds to the roadway.

The stormwater management facility for this project is comprised of a total of three detention ponds. Pond 1 has an area of 7.48 acres, Pond 2 has area of 32.0 acres (of which only 7.07 will be utilized in the proposed pond construction), and Pond 3 has an area of 1.43 acres. Pond 3 is located within an area that was previously surveyed as part of the proposed Cannon Ranch Development (Austin and Horvath 1986), and was not subjected to further testing during this investigation.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the proposed pond locations was conducted in December 2004. No archaeological sites, historic bridges, historic cemeteries, historic structures, resource groups, or properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places were identified during this survey within the Area of Potential Effects. One archaeological occurrence was noted during this survey. This occurrence is not eligible for listing in the Florida Master Site File or the National Register of Historic Places.

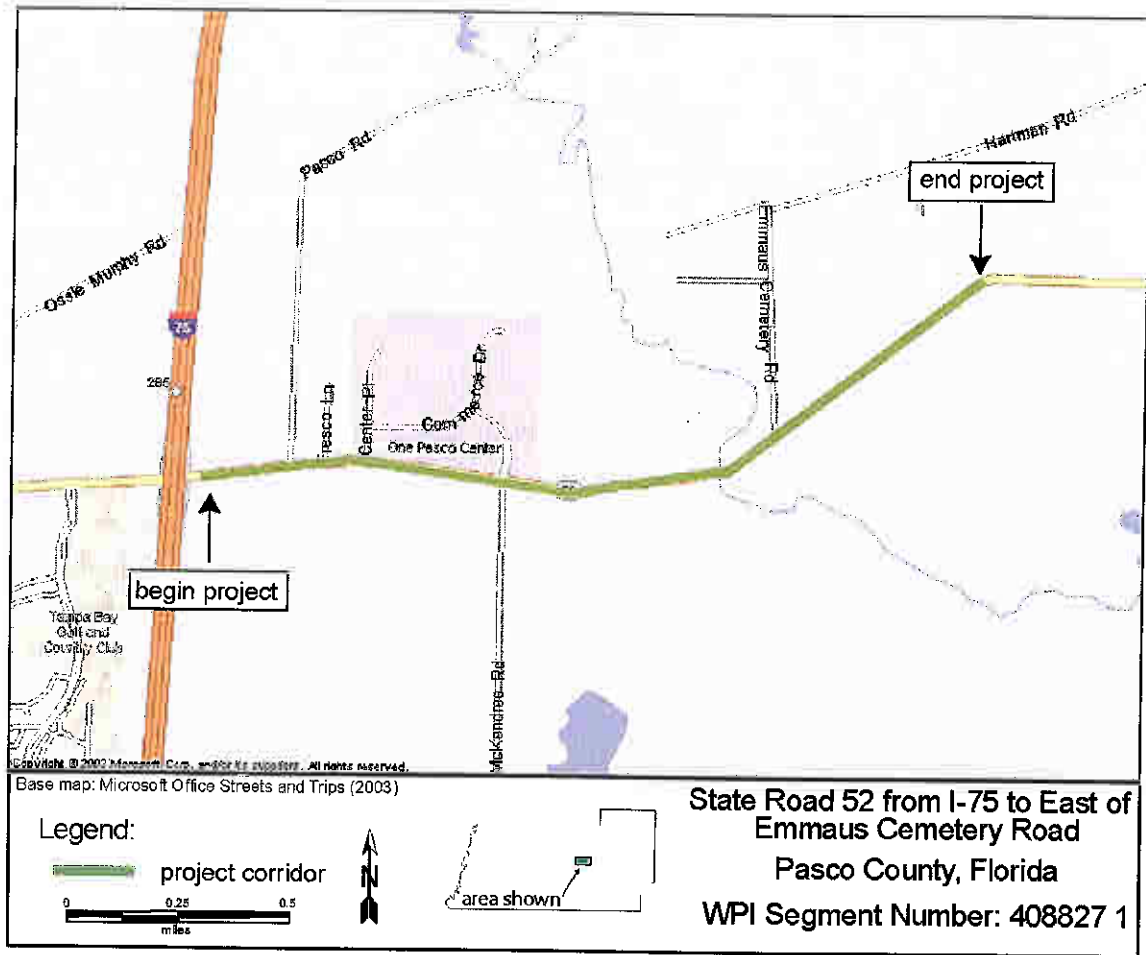


Figure 1. General location of the State Road 52 project area in Pasco County, Florida.

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The State Road 52 Ponds project area lies in the Central or Mid-Peninsular Zone within the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province (White 1970:Map 1-B). This region lies between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands to the west and the Tsala Apopka Plains to the east. The Brooksville Ridge can best be described as relic coastal features capped by a Miocene bed (White 1970:112).

Pasco County is fed by the Floridan Aquifer. This aquifer is composed of thick limestone and provides the ground water for most of Florida, excluding the southernmost and westernmost areas. This water, especially along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, is highly mineralized. Water from this aquifer will rise in artesian wells to altitudes of a few feet above mean sea level (amsl) near the coast to more than 130 ft. amsl in central upland areas (Hyde 1965). The project area lies on a sand hill at an elevation ranging from approximately 90 ft. to 100 ft. amsl.

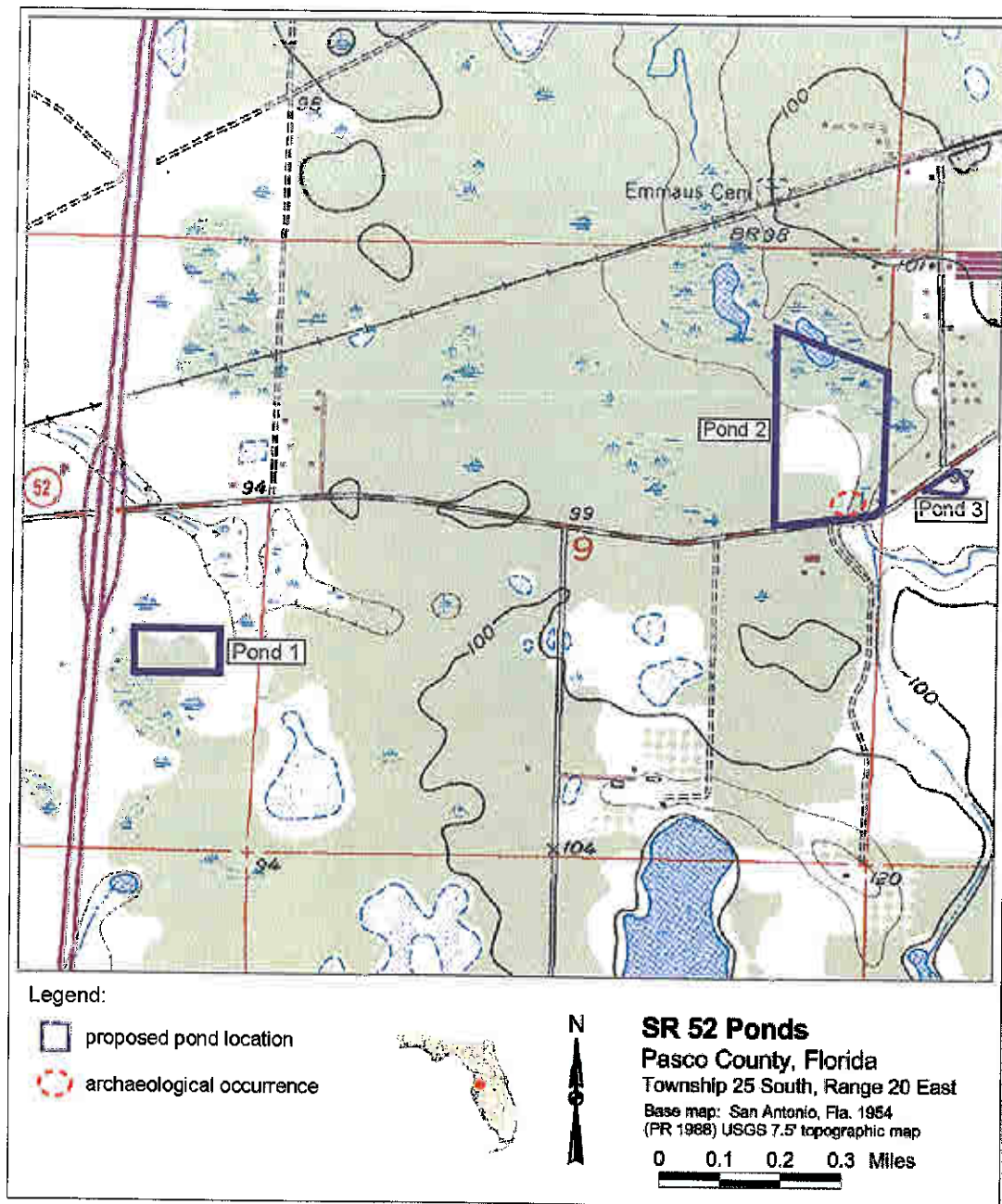


Figure 2. Location of the proposed State Road 52 ponds as shown on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

Pasco County borders the Gulf of Mexico and has many inland lakes, which help moderate the temperatures within the county; the winters are slightly warmer and the summers are slightly cooler. Despite this moderating effect, Pasco County experiences long, warm, humid summers, and mild, dry winters. The rainy season is from June to September when 60 percent of the annual rainfall occurs, which on average is 55 inches (in.). Tropical storms are also possible during this season (Stankey 1982).

The soil association mapped for Pond 1 is Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers. This association consists of nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that are found in flatwoods and depressions (Stankey 1982:General Soil Map). There are three soil types mapped for Pond 1: Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Pits; and Pomona fine sand (Stankey 1982:Sheet 27). Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, is a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil found on uplands. This soil type is mapped for the upper northwest corner of Pond 1. Native vegetation for Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes includes live oak, laurel oak, slash pine, longleaf pine, hickory, magnolia, and sweetgum with an understory of wax myrtle, briers, and native grasses, including bluestem, pineland threeawn, and lopsided indiagrass (Stankey 1982:53). Pits, mapped for the majority of Pond 1, consist of excavations from which soil and geological material have been removed, primarily for use in road construction or for foundations. Pits have little or no value for agriculture or pine tree production, and no native vegetation (Stankey 1982:35). Pomona fine sand, mapped for the extreme western portion of Pond 1, is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found in large areas on low ridges in the flatwoods. Natural vegetation for this soil type consists of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, indiagrass, and pineland threeawn (Stankey 1982:18-19).

The soil association mapped for ponds 2 and 3 is Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville. This association consists of nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils found on upland ridges (Stankey 1982: General Soil Map). There are five soil types mapped for the proposed location of Pond 2: Narcoossee fine sand; Pomona fine sand; Sellers mucky loamy fine sand; Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and Zephyr Muck (Stankey 1982: General Soil Map). Narcoossee fine sand, mapped for extreme northern portion of Pond 2, is a somewhat poorly drained soil found on low knolls and ridges in the flatwoods. Native vegetation for this soil type includes longleaf and slash pine, live oak, water oak, laurel oak, willow oak, and an understory of greenbrier, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and creeping bluestem (Stankey 1982:33-34). Pomona fine sand, mapped for north-central portion of Pond 2, is a nearly level, poorly drained soil found in large areas on low ridges in the flatwoods. Natural vegetation for this soil type consists of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, wax myrtle, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, indiagrass, and pineland threeawn (Stankey 1982:18-19). Sellers mucky loamy fine sand, mapped for the extreme northern portion of Pond 2, is a nearly level, very poorly drained soil mapped in depressions. Indigenous vegetation includes baldcypress, pond pine, bay, sweetgum, pickerelweed, and various perennial grasses (Stankey 1982: General Soil Map). Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, is a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil found on seasonally wet uplands. This soil is mapped for the southwest corner of Pond 2. Natural vegetation for this soil type consists of oak, hickory, magnolia, sweetgum, slash and longleaf pine, and an understory of gallberry, wax myrtle, scattered saw palmetto, and pineland threeawn (Stankey 1982:22-23). Zephyr muck, mapped for the southeast corner of Pond 2, is a nearly level, very poorly drained soil found in depressions. Native vegetation includes cypress, cattails, and dense stands of maidencane and sawgrass (Stankey 1982:28).

Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, is mapped for all of Pond 3. This nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is found on uplands. Indigenous vegetation consists of live oak, water oak, laurel oak, sweetgum, hickory, slash pine, and longleaf pine, with an understory of lopsided indiagrass, hairy panicum, low panicum,

greenbrier, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, and pineland threeawn (Stankey 1982:56-57).

The proposed pond locations are currently fields either vacant or used as cattle pastures, consisting mainly of scattered oak, pine, and cypress trees with an understory of saw palmetto, grasses, and weeds. Common song birds were the only type of fauna observed at the proposed pond locations. Photographs were taken within the proposed pond locations to illustrate the setting (figures 3 and 4).



Figure 3. Photograph taken looking west from the center of Pond 1.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A search of the records of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Florida Master Site File (FMSF) in GIS format dated April 2004 showed that no previously recorded archaeological sites; historic structures, bridges, or cemeteries; or NRHP-listed resources are located within the project area. No previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the limits of Pond 1 or Pond 2. One previous survey has been conducted within the limits of Pond 3. A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the proposed Cannon Ranch Development Site was completed in 1986 for Florida Technical Services (Austin and Horvath 1986). Nine cultural resource surveys have been previously conducted within one mile of the proposed pond locations (Table 1). Seven archaeological sites and thirteen historic structures have been recorded within one mile of the SR 52 ponds project area (tables 2 and 3).



Figure 4. Photograph of the north-central portion of Pond 2, taken facing south.

Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Survey Number	Survey Title	Date	Author(s)
1512	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Cannon Ranch Development Site, Pasco County, Florida	1986	Austin and Horvath
1927	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of SR 52 from SR 55 (US 19) to SR 93 (I-75) [Pasco County, Florida]	1985	Browning and Wiedenfeld
4909	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment, Sunshine Pipeline Regions 4 and 5, Preliminary Progress Report: Site Descriptions and Florida Site File Forms	1994	Environmental Services, Inc.
5178	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (SR 93) from South of SR 56 to North of SR 52, Pasco County	1997	Marion Almy
5194	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Thomas Prairie Mining Project, Pasco County, Florida	1998	Mayo and White
6191	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Hillcrest Preserve Property, Pasco County, Florida	2001	Deming and Hutchinson
9274	Historic Resources Survey of Central Pasco County	2003	Janus Research
number not assigned	Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey: State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida	2004	Kelly A. Driscoll
9470	CRAS Old Pasco Road, Phase I	2004	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Survey Number	SHPO Evaluation
8PA199	Red Rock	Prehistoric lithic	Transitional (1000 B.C.-700 B.C.); Weeden Island (A.D. 450-1000)	1512	Not evaluated
8PA201	Pecker Tree	Prehistoric lithic	Prehistoric	1512	Not evaluated
8PA207	Bayou Branch 3	Prehistoric lithic	Prehistoric	1512	Not evaluated
8PA208	Bayou Branch 4	Prehistoric lithic	Prehistoric	1512	Not evaluated
8PA460	Ham Slam	Prehistoric campsite; low density artifact scatter	Prehistoric lacking pottery	4909	Not evaluated
8PA620	Triple Sand Trap	Prehistoric lithic	Prehistoric lacking pottery	5178	Ineligible
8PA2069	Old Pasco Road	Historic road segment	unspecified	9470	Ineligible

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Structures Located Within One Mile of the Project Area.

FMSF Number	Site Name/Address	Architectural Style(s)	Structural System	Year Built	Survey Number	SHPO Evaluation
8PA1737	Eddies Roller Rink	Industrial Vernacular	Steel Skeleton	1952	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1738	31836 State Road 52	Masonry Vernacular	Concrete Block	1950	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1739	30948 Warder Road	Masonry Vernacular	Concrete Block	1940	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1740	29928 Pasco Road	Frame Vernacular	Wood Frame	1930	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1741	11615 Fresco Lane	Frame Vernacular	Wood Frame	1950	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1742	29203 State Road 52	Masonry Vernacular	Concrete Block	1940	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1743	29235 Levi Loop	Frame Vernacular	Wood Frame	1954	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1744	29348 Levi Loop	Frame Vernacular	Wood Frame	1948	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1745	11252 Old Pasco Road	Masonry Vernacular	Wood Frame	1949	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1746	11612 Ossie Murphey Road	Frame Vernacular	Wood Frame	1926	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1747	30850 Pasco Road	Masonry Vernacular	Concrete Block	1952	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1749	31745 Hartman Road	Masonry Vernacular	Wood Frame	1940	9274	Not evaluated
8PA1750	31427 State Road 52	Frame Vernacular	Concrete Block	1945	9274	Not evaluated

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a plan to coordinate the investigation from the inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things. It should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research. It should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals. A research design should also provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

Objectives

The goal of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey was to locate and document the existence of any evidence of potentially important historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the Area of Potential Effects. The field survey is the traditional and most cost-effective means of locating this evidence. These activities typically manifest as archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences (single artifact finds). Assessments surveys attempt to identify evidence of any past human activities that are visually or archaeologically discernable with current investigative techniques. The techniques employed must be able to identify the kinds of sites expected in the region.

The research strategy is composed of four interrelated and roughly sequential components: a background investigation, a historical document search, and the formulation of an aboriginal site location predictive model, and the field survey. The background investigation involved several inquiries. A perusal of the relevant archaeological literature produced a prehistoric and historic overview for this area of west central Florida and a discussion of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The Florida Master Site File was checked for any previously recorded sites within the Area of Potential Effects. This also provided an indication of the prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the proposed SR 52 pond locations are a part.

The historical document search involved a review of both primary and secondary historic sources. The original township plat maps and relevant secondary historical sources were checked for any information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the Area of Potential Effects. A prehistoric site location predictive model for the survey tract was formulated based on the variables of soil drainage characteristics, distance to permanent sources of potable water, distance to a hardwood hammock, and topography (relative elevation).

A culture history section was not repeated in this report, as it is included in the original roadway report of which this is an appendix (Driscoll 2004).

Expected Results

Although predictions can be made about where both prehistoric and historic sites are most frequently discovered, sites have been found in just about every environment that is defined in Florida. Judgmental testing is used to check locations where sites may be found, regardless of the probability zone.

The most common sites recorded in Pasco County are lithic and/or artifact scatters. These sites consist of the waste flakes from the production and modification of stone tools. These kinds of sites are often discovered along the edges of low rises near the wetland/upland interface. The well-drained, highly acidic sands of west Florida do not allow for the preservation of organic materials, so middens, trash pits, and isolated burials do not usually preserve. Small, low Woodland Stage burial mounds are often found in these areas; however, due to the poor soil preservation and soil disturbance from disking and other agricultural uses of the area, these sites are rarely discovered intact. The small size and limited artifact assemblage recovered from these sites suggests that they may have been short-term campsites or processing areas. The extent of some sites also indicates that some areas may have been returned to several times, perhaps on a yearly or seasonal basis. Larger burial mounds, shell middens, and larger village sites can often be found along the shore where major creeks and rivers like the Pithlachascotee, Withlacoochee, and Hillsborough enter the Gulf of Mexico. These sites appear to have been occupied by large numbers of people, perhaps year-round.

The most common historic sites in this area are late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century homesteads and activities related to agriculture. Evidence of these activities would include structural remains and artifact scatters located near water sources, productive land, and historic roads.

Field Methods

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the three proposed pond locations was performed on December 2, 2004. Only pond locations 1 and 2 for the SR 52 corridor from I-75 east for a distance of 1.85 miles were included in this investigation. Pond 3 was not included as it had been previously surveyed (Austin and Horvath 1986). A careful archaeological surface inspection for prehistoric and historic artifacts and features within all exposed areas, cuts, scrapes, and areas devoid of vegetation was conducted within the Area of Potential Effects.

In addition to the surface inspection, 20 shovel tests were excavated within the Area of Potential Effects of ponds 1 and 2. Shovel tests were placed at 82- to 328-foot intervals, according to the guidelines of the Florida Division of Historical Resources' Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2003). The testing interval depended on the probability of each proposed pond location to contain archaeological resources. High probability areas were tested at a minimum of 82-foot intervals, moderate probability areas were tested at a minimum of 164-foot intervals, and low probability areas were tested at a minimum of 328-foot intervals. Shovel tests measured 20-x-20 inches square, and were excavated to a minimum depth of 3.3 feet or until impenetrable limestone was reached, with all soil screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth mesh. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion.

A historic structure assessment survey was conducted within the entire Area of Potential Effects on December 2, 2004, for structures more than 50 years of age.

The field notes, photographs, and copies of the project maps showing the results of the investigation will be kept on file at the Tampa, Florida, office of Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Laboratory Methods

All materials recovered during the investigation were brought to the laboratory of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – Tampa for processing. Field Specimen (FS) numbers were assigned to each recovery provenance in the field. All artifacts that were sufficiently stable were washed and allowed to air-dry. Once dry, the artifacts were separated into material types for analysis. Once the analysis was complete, the materials were then re-bagged in 4 mil polyvinyl bags.

Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Two prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered during the SR 52 ponds survey. Chipped-stone debitage is the by-product of stone-knapping activities. Although PCI recognizes that various research orientations may require different classification strategies, a standardized chipped-stone debitage typology has been adopted for use in the analysis of material recovered during most projects conducted by PCI. The typology is based on knapping experimentation, literature reviews, statistical analyses designed to isolate analyst biases, and a need for an objective and efficient manner for processing large collections of debitage. Moreover, the typology potentially provides information for discerning technology used to produce chipped-stone implements, types of activities conducted on sites, and locations of activity areas on sites, as well as for evaluation concerning lithic material procurement.

In order to limit the problems identified with analyst bias, PCI adopted Ahler's (1989) mass or aggregate analysis techniques. A primary benefit of Ahler's classification scheme is that specimens can be sorted objectively and consistently in a time-efficient manner without requiring advanced study of knapping techniques or morphological attributes. Furthermore, Ahler pointed out that independently conducted knapping experiments have repeatedly indicated the utility of this kind of analysis for identifying types of knapping activities conducted on archaeological sites.

Three attributes are typically taken into consideration in the aggregate analysis: size, weight, and material. Size is determined using a series of nested screens. Screens consist of 1-inch, ½ inch, ¼ inch, and 1/8-inch hardware meshes. Debitage is size-graded on the basis of the largest screen size through which the specimen will not pass. For instance, if a specimen that passes through a 1-inch screen can be turned in any manner (e.g., diagonally) and still will not pass through a ½-inch screen, the example is labeled as a ½ -inch piece. Additionally, a size template is used for 2-in., 3-in., 4-in., and 5-in. flakes. Following this method, there are ten size grades: greater than 5-inch, 5-inch, 4-inch, 3-inch, 2-inch, 1-inch, 1/2-inch, 1/4-inch, 1/8-inch, and less than 1/8-inch. In addition, material type (e.g., chert, coral, quartz, etc.) is

recorded for each specimen. A combined weight is measured for all specimens exhibiting the same characteristics from a single provenience (e.g., ¼-inch thermally altered chert). Beyond these three attributes, evidence of utilization is also recorded. Lithic artifacts with an intact platform and a dorsal and ventral surface with at least one intact margin were classified as waste flakes. Other pieces of lithic material were classified as debitage.

All lithic artifacts were classified as either thermally altered or non-thermally altered. Thermal alteration, the use of heat in order to bring about a desired change to the lithic material that is to be worked, increases the desirability of the stone in several ways. Fire changes the material on a microscopic level, making it easier to control what flakes will be removed from the core, and making them less likely to break. Furthermore, some types of chert and coral may become a shade of red due to the oxidation of the iron in the lithic material. Thermally altering chert or coral also gives it a waxy, lustrous appearance that may have made it more desirable (Chance 1982). The two pieces of chert recovered from the archaeological occurrence are discussed in the Results section.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any evidence of cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of PCI, Tampa, Florida, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

The current investigation involved the excavation of 20 shovel tests and a careful surface inspection within the proposed boundaries of ponds 1 and 2 (Figure 5). This investigation resulted in the identification of one archaeological occurrence. The archaeological site potential for Pond 1 was considered low, due to the fact that the majority of the proposed pond location has been previously excavated for a borrow pit. The archaeological site potential for Pond 2 was considered to be moderate, due to its moderately well drained soils and location to the west of Bayou Branch, a natural source of freshwater. Pond 3 was not investigated as part of this survey, as it had been previously surveyed (Austin and Horvath 1986). The archaeological survey results for each proposed pond location investigated are given below.

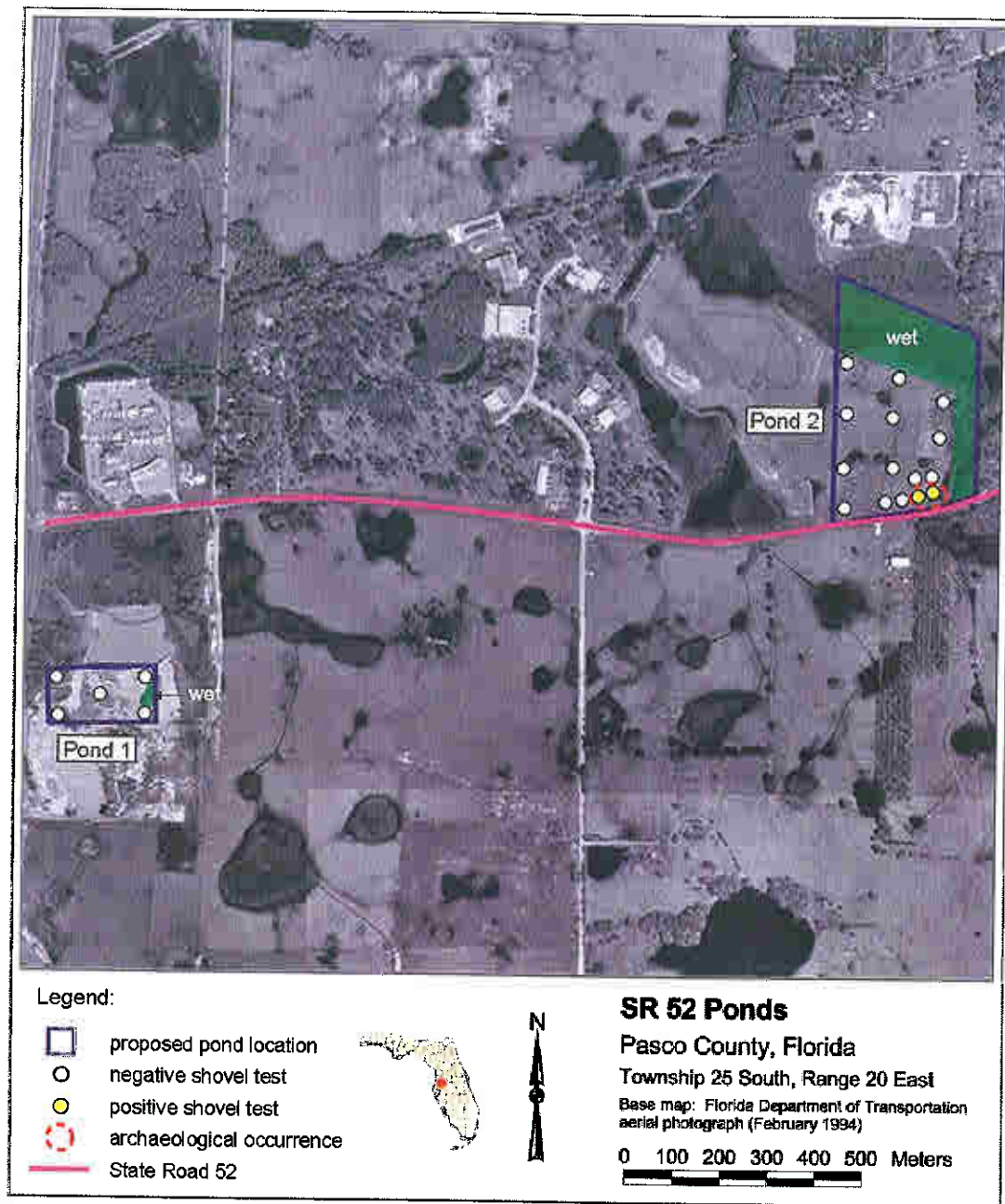


Figure 5. Location of shovel tests within ponds 1 and 2.

Pond 1

Pond 1 is 7.48 acres in area, and is situated along the southern side of SR 52, approximately 984 ft. south of SR 52 and 246 ft. east of Interstate 75. It lies in the southeastern quarter of Section 8 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East. This area is a vacant field that, according to the Pasco County soil survey (Stankey 1982:Sheet 27), had previously been excavated for use as a borrow pit. The current vegetation is mainly grass and weeds with sparse oak trees (Figure 6). Five shovel tests were dug within this proposed pond location (Figure 5), which was considered to have a low probability to contain archaeological resources. No cultural material was noted on the surface or subsurface of Pond 1.



Figure 6. Looking east from the southwestern corner of Pond 1.

Pond 2

Pond 2 is 32.0 acres in area, and is situated along the northern side of SR 52, immediately to the west of Emmaus Cemetery Road. The proposed pond location lies in the northeast quarter of Section 9 and the northwest quarter of Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East. This area is used as a pasture for grazing cattle. The current vegetation is mainly grass with sparse oak, pine, and cypress trees (Figure 7). Fifteen shovel tests were dug within this proposed pond location (Figure 5), which was considered to have a moderate probability to contain archaeological resources. A modern metal utility shed is located near the center of Pond 2. This unfinished building has no permanent foundation and appears to date to the 1960s (Figure 8). An archaeological occurrence consisting of two prehistoric artifacts was located within the southeastern corner of Pond 2.



Figure 7. Photograph taken facing east from the west-central portion of Pond 2.



Figure 8. Modern utility shed located near the center of Pond 2.
Photograph taken facing north.

Archaeological Occurrence

The archaeological occurrence (A.O.) consists of two ¼" thermally altered chert flakes recovered from two shovel tests within the southeastern portion of Pond 2. One of these flakes was recovered from Stratum I of Shovel Test 1, the other was recovered from Stratum I of Shovel Test 13, both from a depth of 0 to 8 inches below the surface. This A.O. is located in the southeast corner of Pond 2, approximately 230 ft. west of the eastern boundary. This location is in the northwest corner of Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East on the San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988] USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle. The A.O. is situated within a vacant, open area at an approximate elevation of 95 to 97 ft. amsl (Figure 9). The area is characterized by Narcoossee fine sand and Zephyr muck (Stankey 1982:Sheet 27).

Four other shovel tests in the immediate area of the A.O. produced no subsurface artifacts, and no surface artifacts were observed or collected. The boundaries for this occurrence were determined by the limits of the area that bore artifacts and the wetland around Bayou Branch to the east. In the absence of additional artifact classes or subsurface soil features, no firm conclusions can be drawn about this archaeological occurrence. No temporal or cultural affiliation can be assigned to this A.O. because lithic flaking debris is not temporally diagnostic.



Figure 9. Photograph of the archaeological occurrence, taken facing west from Shovel Test 1.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Only pond locations 1 and 2 for the SR 52 corridor from I-75 east for a distance of 1.85 miles were included in this investigation. Pond 3 was not included as it had been previously surveyed (Austin and Horvath 1986). A careful archaeological surface inspection for prehistoric and historic artifacts and features within all exposed areas, cuts, scrapes, and areas devoid of vegetation was conducted within the Area of Potential Effects. Twenty shovel tests were dug within the Area of Potential Effects. No historic structures were located during this investigation. One modern utility shed was noted near the center of Pond 2. This structure is not eligible for listing in either the Florida Master Site File or the National Register of Historic Places. One archaeological occurrence, consisting of two prehistoric artifacts from the southeastern portion of Pond 2, was noted during this investigation. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were located on the surface within the Area of Potential Effects during this survey. This occurrence is not eligible for listing in either the Florida Master Site File or the National Register of Historic Places.

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APPENDIX:
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SURVEY LOG

Form Date 12/17/04

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

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

FMSF USE ONLY

FMSF Survey # _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Kelly A. Driscoll, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed Pond Locations for State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida

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

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed Pond Locations for State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate) Kelly A. Driscoll

Publication Date (month/year) 12/04 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 18

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*.) 2004 Driscoll, Kelly A., Draft Cultural Resource

Assessment Survey of Proposed Pond Locations for State Road 52 from I-75 to E. of Emmaus Cemetery Road in Pasco County, Florida. Prepared for the Pasco County Engineering Services Department. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida.

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Kelly A. Driscoll, RPA

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida

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) San Antonio

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

Name WilsonMiller, Inc.

Address/Phone 15438 N. Florida Ave, Suite 200, Tampa, Florida 33613/813-963-0389

Mapping

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Names/Dates: San Antonio, Fla. 1954 [PR 1988]

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed)

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 12/2/04 End 12/2/04 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 39.48 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ 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
☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ library-special collection – *nonlocal*
☐ 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.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 M) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests | <input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> coring | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened | <input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 M) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> local property records | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ | | | |

Scope/Intensity/ surface inspection of two proposed pond locations, 20 shovel tests (50-x-50 in diameter), dug to a maximum of 1m below surface and screened through 1/4" hardware cloth.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 Newly Recorded Sites 0

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

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. _____

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

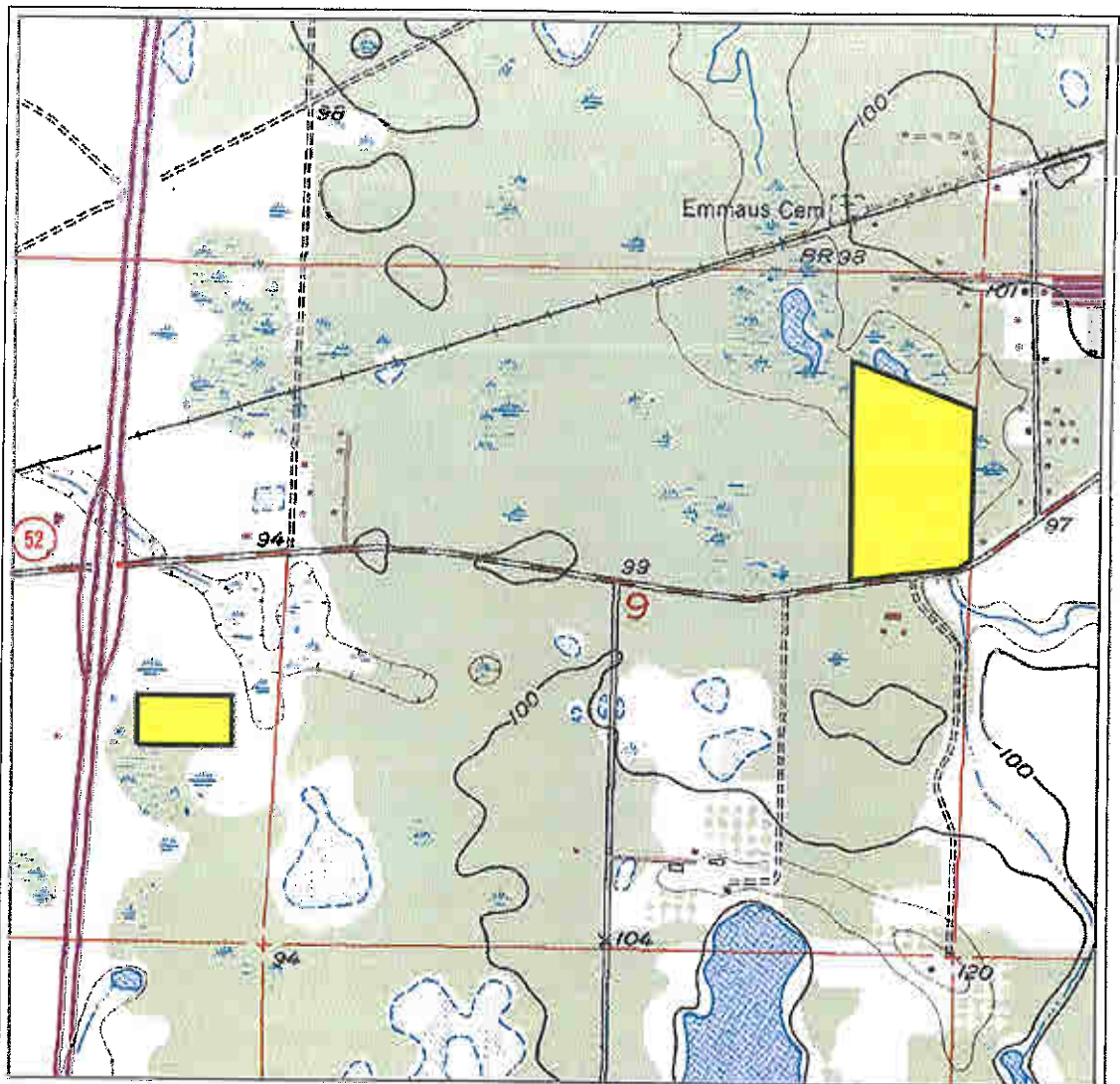
BAR Related

- ☐ 872 ☐ 1A32
☐ CARL ☐ UW

BHP Related

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Grant
☐ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

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



SR 52 Ponds

Pasco County, Florida

Township 25 South, Range 20 East

Base map: San Antonio, Fla. 1954
(PR 1988) USGS 7.5' topographic map

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 Miles

