SR 54 **Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study**

From CR 577 (Curley Road)
to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road)

Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report

WPI Segment No: 416561-1
Pasco County

Prepared for the

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

June 2008

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Manuel Santos
Florida Department of Transportation
11210 N. McKinley Drive
Tampa, FL 33612-6456

February 12, 2008

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2008-269
Received by DHR: January 14, 2008
Project: *SR 54 from CR 577 (Curley Road) to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road)*
WPI Segment No.: 416561 1
County: Pasco

Dear Mr. Santos:

Our office reviewed this project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with agencies to ensure historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with agencies in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, on undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

Results of the survey identified one newly recorded archaeological site (8PA2472) and six previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA1289, 8PA1467, 8PA1468, 8PA1469, 8PA2116, and 8PA1379). Evidence of three of the previously recorded sites (8PA1289, 8PA1468, and 8PA2116) was discovered within the project's area of potential effect. Two previously recorded historic buildings (8PA1656 and 8PA1660) and ten newly recorded historic buildings (8PA2429-2436 and 8PA2470-2471) were also identified. Our office concurs that none of these resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We further agree that no historic properties will be affected as per 36 CFR Part 800.4 (d)(1). If you have any questions, please contact Sherry Anderson, Architectural Historian, Transportation Compliance Review Program, at 850-245-6432 or by email *sanderson@dos.state.fl.us*.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

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CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
STATE ROAD (SR) 54
FROM CR 577 (CURLEY ROAD)
TO CR 579/CR 54 (MORRIS BRIDGE ROAD),
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 416561-1-22-01

This project evaluates alternative improvements along SR 54 that extends from CR 577 (Curley Road) to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road) in Pasco County, Florida. The length of the project is approximately 4.5 miles.

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

December 2007

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
STATE ROAD (SR) 54
FROM CR 577 (CURLEY ROAD)
TO CR 579/CR 54 (MORRIS BRIDGE ROAD),
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 416561-1-22-01

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
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December 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements along State Road (SR) 54, from CR 577 (Curley Road) to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road), in southeast Pasco County. The total length of the proposed project limits is approximately 4.5 miles. The segment to the west, from I-75 to east of CR 577, is currently under design by Pasco County for widening from two to six lanes. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide a higher capacity and safer facility to better meet future transportation demand in this rapidly developing area of Pasco County. SR 54 is one of the primary east-west facilities within Pasco County, effectively connecting the eastern and western sides of the county. This corridor is also designated as an emergency evacuation route. The PD&E Study will also include the consideration of a No-Build Alternative.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was undertaken as part of this PD&E Study to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, revised January 2001), the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* (Public Law 91-190), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statues*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in *The Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003).

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 archaeological and historical/architectural components of the survey were conducted between February and July 2007. This report documents the results of the CRAS component of the PD&E Study. A Preliminary Analysis of 39 alternative stormwater management facilities (SMF) and floodplain compensation areas (FPC) also was prepared as part of this effort.

Findings

Archaeological: Background research and a review of data at the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP, indicated that six archaeological sites had been recorded previously within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. These resources include five prehistoric lithic scatters (8PA1289, 8PA1467, 8PA1468, 8PA1469, and 8PA2116) and one historic artifact scatter (8PA1379). The five lithic scatters were evaluated by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the sixth site, 8PA1379, was not evaluated by the SHPO. Thirty-

seven additional recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately one mile of the project limits.

On the basis of prior archaeological surveys in the vicinity, as well as regional site location predictive models, several segments of the PD&E Study project APE were considered to have a high to moderate potential for the location of prehistoric period archaeological sites, largely in view of their environmental characteristics (i.e., relative elevation, better drained soils, and proximity to a freshwater source) and/or proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites. In addition, examination of historical documents, including nineteenth century federal surveyor's plats and field notes, indicated the potential for historic period archaeological sites in some areas. Prehistoric sites were expected to be lithic or artifact scatters; historic period sites were anticipated to be late nineteenth/early twentieth century refuse deposits associated with the early period of residential settlement and agricultural activity.

As a result of field survey, evidence of three previously recorded archaeological sites, 8PA1289, 8PA1468, and 8PA2116, was discovered within the project APE. No evidence for 8PA1467, 8PA1469, and 8PA1379, was found. In addition, the portion of SR 54 extending from just west of Smith Road to east of Morris Bridge Road, constructed prior to 1957, was newly recorded as 8PA2472. Two archaeological occurrences, each evidenced by a single waste flake, were also identified. None of these previously and newly identified archaeological resources are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP given their limited research potential.

Historical/Architectural: Background research and a review of the FMSF and NRHP indicated that two previously recorded historic resources, 8PA1656 and 8PA1660, are located within or adjacent to the project APE. Neither of the two historic residential buildings, recorded in 2003, was evaluated by the SHPO. As a result of field survey, ten additional historic resources, 8PA2429-8PA2436 and 8PA2470-8PA2471, constructed between ca. 1940 and ca. 1957, were identified and evaluated. Of the 12 total resources, six are of the Frame Vernacular style, five are Masonry Vernacular style, and one is a Ranch style. All are typical examples of their respective styles, with no known associations with significant persons or events. Thus, the total 12 previously and newly recorded historic resources are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Preliminary Pond Analysis

A preliminary analysis of 39 alternative SMF and FPC sites indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resource which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to any of the alternative SMF and FPC areas. Newly recorded historic structure 8PA2431 is located within SMF-1C. Previously recorded and newly updated archaeological site 8PA2116, a lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-1A, 1B, and 1C, and 8PA1289, a previously recorded and newly updated lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-5A and FPC-5A. Two newly discovered archaeological occurrences (AOs) are

located adjacent to SMF-3A and SMF-8B, respectively. In addition, six other alternative SMF and FPC areas are located proximate to previously recorded archaeological sites 8PA251 (SMF-7B and FPC-7B), 8PA252 (FPC-7C, SMF-8A, and FPC-8A), and 8PA254 and 8PA2410 (SMF-9B). Six alternative SMF and FPC areas (SMF-1A, SMF-1B, SMF-1C, SMF-5A, FPC-5A, and SMF-8A) were considered to have a high site location potential, 15 were considered to have a moderate site location potential, and 18 were assessed as having a low potential. The potential for as yet unrecorded historic structures was determined by examining the appropriate USGS quadrangle maps, as well as the initial windshield survey and subsequent historical/architectural survey conducted as part of the SR 54 PD&E Study project. As a result, structures which may be 50 years of age or older are located within FPC-8C. Historical/architectural and archaeological surveys are recommended for the preferred (selected) SMF and FPC areas. The methods and results of analysis are detailed in a Technical Memorandum, contained in Appendix C.

Conclusions

Background research indicated that six archaeological sites and two historic resources were recorded previously within the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE. As a result of field survey, three previously recorded lithic scatter type archaeological sites (8PA1289, 8PA1468, and 8PA2116) a newly recorded historic segment of SR 54 (8PA2472), two archaeological occurrences, two previously recorded historic buildings (8PA1656 and 8PA1660), and 10 additional historic resources (8PA2429-8PA2436 and 8PA2470-8PA2471), were identified and evaluated. None of these resources is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. In conclusion, no significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, will be affected by construction of the proposed project. Preferred SMF and FPC sites associated with the SR 54 project have yet to be determined, and therefore, are not included in this assessment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs **Page**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location and Limits

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements along State Road (SR) 54, from CR 577 (Curley Road) to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road), in southeast Pasco County (Figure 1.1). The west end of the study area is located in Wesley Chapel, an unincorporated census-designated place. The project is located within Sections 9, 10, 13, 14, & 15, Township 26 S, and Range 20 E and Section 18, Township 26 S, Range 21 E. The total length of the proposed project limits is approximately 4.5 miles. The segment to the west, from I-75 to east of CR 577, is currently under design by Pasco County for widening from two to six lanes.

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide a higher capacity and safer facility to better meet future transportation demand in this rapidly developing area of Pasco County. SR 54 is one of the primary east-west facilities within Pasco County, effectively connecting the eastern and western sides of the county. This corridor is also designated as an emergency evacuation route. The PD&E Study will also include the consideration of a No-Build Alternative.

A *Programming Screen Summary Report* was published on August 17, 2006 as part of the Department's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. The project is designated as #6651 in ETDM. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has determined that the project qualifies as a Type 2 Categorical Exclusion.

1.2 Report Purpose

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report is one in a series of reports prepared as part of this PD&E Study. This report documents the results of the archaeological and historical/architectural survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Improvement alternatives for SR 54 will be contained within both the existing and proposed rights-of-way. Therefore, the archaeological APE for the SR 54 PD&E Study project was defined as the land within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. For the historical/architectural survey, the project APE was expanded to include the land within approximately 200 feet (ft) from the edge of the existing and proposed rights-of-way to take into account potential viewshed issues.

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources located

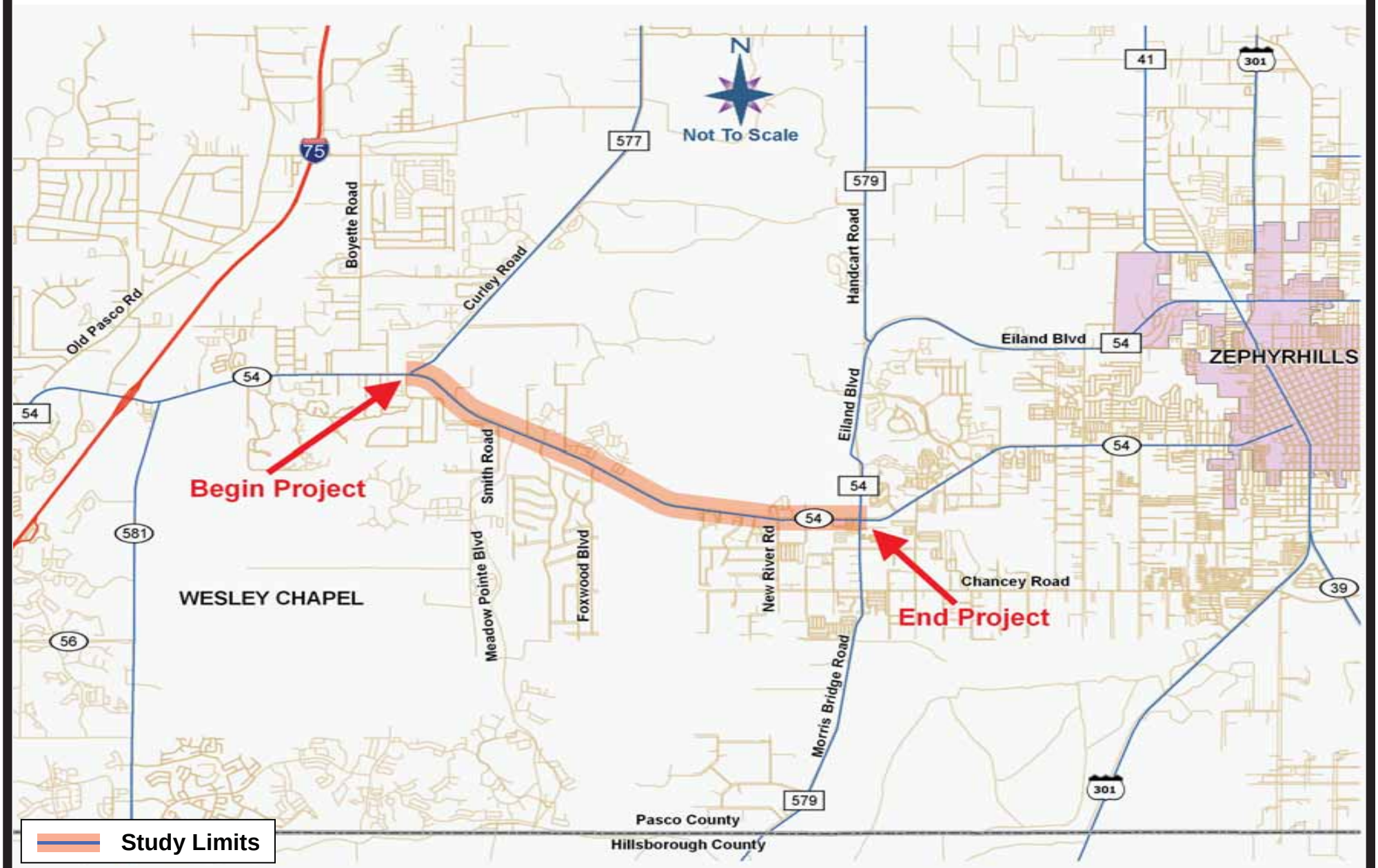


Figure 1.1. SR 54 project location map (Provided by American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC).

within the SR 54 APE, and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical/ architectural field surveys were conducted between February and July 2007. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites.

The CRAS was undertaken to assist in complying with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, revised January 2001); the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* (Public Law 91-190); and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's *Project Development and Environment Manual* (FDOT 1999), and the *Standards and Operational Manual* of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (FDHR 2003).

1.3 Existing Facility and Proposed Improvements

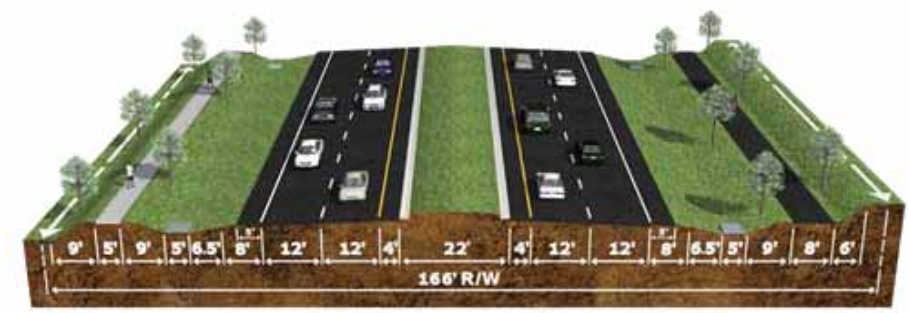
Existing SR 54 is functionally classified as an urban principal arterial west of Smith Road; as a rural principal arterial between Smith Road and Loury Drive, and as an urban principal arterial between Loury Drive and Morris Bridge Road. The existing roadway has a two-lane rural typical section with 12-ft travel lanes and 5-ft paved shoulders in most areas. Several areas have been widened to provide left-turn and right-turn lanes. From west to east, the posted speed limit varies from 55 miles per hour (mph) to 45 mph. Traffic signals currently exist (or will be in operation) at Curley Road, Meadow Pointe Boulevard, River Glen Boulevard/Wyndfields Boulevard, and Morris Bridge Road. The existing right-of-way typically varies between 80 ft and 100 ft. In addition, the County has obtained (or will obtain) "reserved" right-of-way which is being donated by developers as a stipulation of development approvals and rezoning conditions. The Build Alternatives include the widening or reconstruction of the existing highway to a six-lane divided arterial west of Foxwood Boulevard and a four-lane divided arterial east of Foxwood Boulevard. Two alternative alignments, Alternative A and Alternative B, are currently being considered in this Study. In addition, two different *types* of typical sections are being considered: an urban typical section and a suburban typical section (Figure 1.2). The proposed typical sections include 12-ft travel lanes, sidewalks and "trails", and either 5-ft paved shoulders or 4-ft bicycle lanes, with a closed drainage system, extension or replacement of cross drains, and associated stormwater management facilities for water quality treatment and discharge attenuation.

The proposed project is included in the Pasco County Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Year 2025 Cost Affordable Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) for the period from 2016 to 2025, as a four-lane divided facility. An amendment to the LRTP will be required if a six-lane segment becomes part of the Preferred Alternative.

(From west to east, looking east for all sections)

Six-Lane Divided Urban Typical Section

Design Speed = 45 mph



Four-Lane Divided Suburban Typical Section

Design Speed = 55 mph

Four-Lane Divided Urban Typical Section

Design Speed = 45 mph

*For the few areas where a 30' median would be required for dual left turn lanes at signalized intersections, the outside border areas would be reduced by 4' on each side to provide the extra median width required.

Figure 1.2. SR 54 Recommended Typical Sections (Provided by American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC).

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 Physiography and Geology

The project area is located within the mid-peninsular physiographic zone of Florida 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). More specifically, the SR 54 project lies within the vicinity of the interface between the Brooksville Ridge and the Western Valley. The Brooksville Ridge, which is part of Florida's Central Highlands physiographic province (White 1970), lies between the Gulf Coastal Lowlands and the Tsala Apopka Plain. This feature is composed predominantly of a sand lithology. The Western Valley extends along the eastern boundary of the county, from the south-central region to the northeast corner, and is comprised primarily of loamy soils (USDA 1982). The elevations of the SR 54 project range from 85 feet (ft) (26 m) to 100 ft (30 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2.1).

2.2 Lithic Resources

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the aboriginal inhabitants of 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

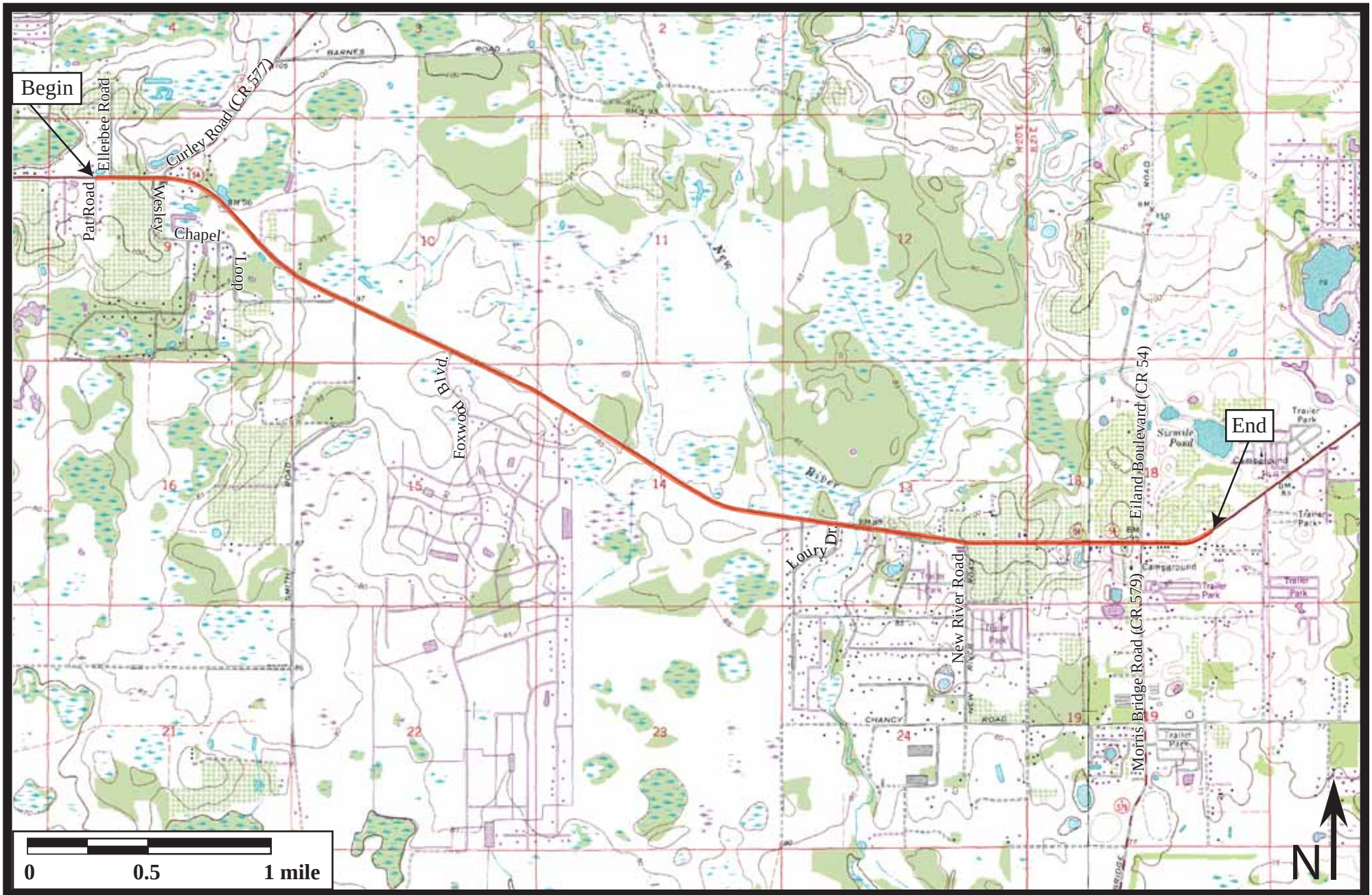


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 54 project area; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987).

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.

The project area largely lies within the Upper Withlacoochee Quarry Cluster (QC), and the Hillsborough River QC is to the south. The Upper Withlacoochee QC 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. Hillsborough River QC chert is derived from the Tampa Formation. Hillsborough Quarry Cluster cherts are variable in color, including dark gray to white, pale orange pink, pale grayish orange, moderate brown to light brown, very pale orange, pale orange, and pale blue patinated material. This chert was formed from the “replacement of duricrusts and weathering products formed either at the time of silification or shortly thereafter” (Upchurch et al. 1982: 140). Numerous lithic procurement sites are associated with this cluster (Upchurch et al. 1982:139). Chert quarry sites and/or exposures are often associated with collapsed sinks or other karst-related features.

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

2.3 Vegetation and Soils

The SR 54 project corridor is characterized by soils of the Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers association. These nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils support a generally low-lying pine flatwoods community. Vegetation supported by soils of this association often includes longleaf and slash pines with an understory of sawpalmetto,

waxmyrtle, inkberry, running oak, and various grasses and forbes (USDA 1982). Depressional soils support bay, cypress, and gum trees, maidencane and St.-Johnswort (USDA 1982). Several soil types found within the project area also typically support a variety of oak species. Specific local soil types (Table 2.1) within the project corridor range from moderately well drained to very poorly drained, and occur in the flatwoods, as well as uplands, low ridges and knolls, depressions, and urban areas.

Table 2.1. Soil types characterizing the SR 54 PD&E Study APE (USDA 1982).

SOIL TYPE	RELIEF AND DRAINAGE	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING
Arredondo fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Nearly level to gently sloping; well drained	Uplands
Basinger fine sand	Nearly level; poorly drained	Depressions in the flatwoods
Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Nearly level to gently sloping; moderately well drained	Uplands
Newnan fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poorly drained	Low ridges in the flatwoods
Ona fine sand	Nearly level; poorly drained	Broad areas in flatwoods
Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	Nearly level; poorly and very poorly drained	Flatwoods
Pomona fine sand	Nearly level; poorly drained	Low ridges in flatwoods
Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Nearly level to gently sloping; somewhat poorly drained	Seasonally wet uplands
Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Nearly level to gently sloping; moderately well drained	Low ridges and knolls
Tavares-Urban land, 0-5% slopes	Nearly level to gently sloping; moderately well drained (Tavares soil)	Urban areas, low ridges
Zephyr muck	Nearly level; very poorly drained	Depressions

The faunal resources that would have been available for exploitation by the aboriginal inhabitants of this area are tied to the botanical resources. The soil types can be divided into three general habitat locales or areas suitable for openland wildlife, woodland wildlife, and wetland wildlife (USDA 1982:71). The openland habitat includes open areas, pastures, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, vines, and shrubs. The wildlife associated with these areas includes bobwhite quail, meadowlarks, doves, sparrow hawk, field sparrows, cottontail rabbit, and cattle egret. The woodland habitat requires areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants associated with legumes, grasses and herbaceous plants. These areas support animals such as turkey, towhee, owls woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, and deer. Wetland habitats consist of open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife associated with these locales includes ducks, egrets, herons, kingfishers, otter, and alligator. In addition, these standing water locales would have provided drinking water for the animals living in those other habitats, as well as a variety of fish, amphibians, and reptiles.

2.4 Local Hydrology

In Pasco County, the Withlacoochee, Hillsborough, Pithlachascotee, and Anclote Rivers are the major waterways (USDA 1982:5). In addition, over 190 lakes are located throughout Pasco County, including Lake Iola, Moody Lake, and Mud Lake. The New River traverses the project corridor in a north/south direction, and a branch of the river extends east/west to the north of the study area. A number of wetlands also dot the landscape along the project corridor (Photo 2.1). Freshwater and saline springs are found within the county, especially along the coast. The Crystal Springs are located in the southeast corner of Pasco County, southeast of the project area. During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent.

Photo 2.1. Looking southwest at low wetland prairie along the SR 54 right-of-way.

2.5 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The prehistoric environment of Pasco County and the surrounding area was different from that which is seen today. Sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Given the changes in water resource availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources an understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be founded upon observations of the modern environment. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place. These alterations were reflected in prehistoric settlement patterns, site types, site locations, artifact forms, and variations in the resources used.

Dunbar (1981:95) notes that due to the arid conditions during the period between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, “the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent.” Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between

13,000 and 5,000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5000 years ago, southern pine forests were replacing the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie in south-central Florida, pollen cores are dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time a forest dominated by long leaf pine, along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). Roughly five millennia ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to five feet above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic and environmental conditions began to be established (Watts 1975). With the onset of the modern environmental conditions, numerous micro-environments were available to the aboriginal inhabitants in the general Tampa Bay area. By 4000 years before present (B.P.), ground water had reached current levels, and the shift to warmer, moister conditions saw the appearance of hardwood forests, bayheads, cypress swamps, prairie, and marshlands.

3.0 ABORIGINAL CULTURE CHRONOLOGY

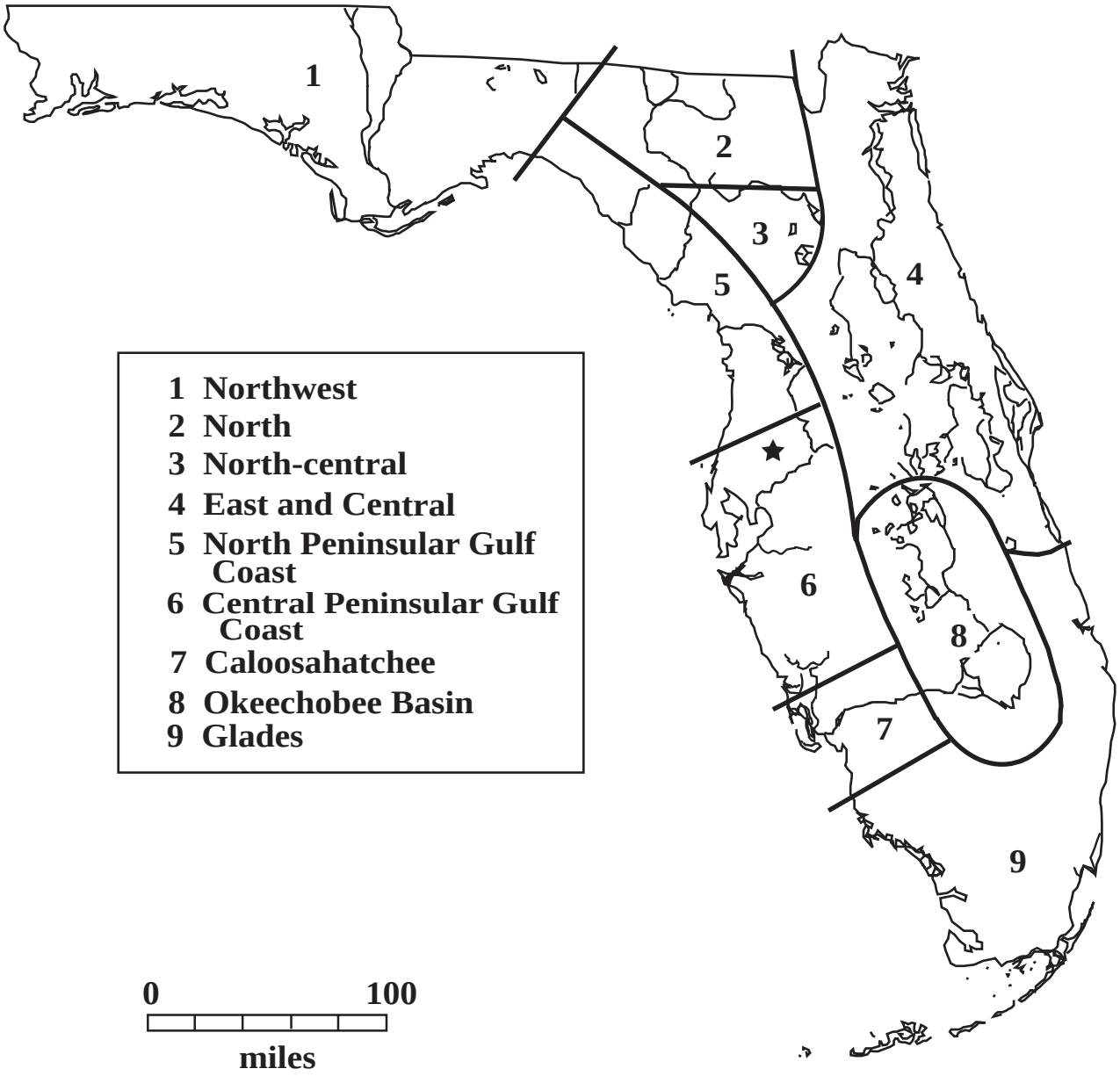
A discussion of the regional prehistory and history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic cultural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

Archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The SR 54 PD&E Study project APE in Pasco County is located in the transition zone between the Central and North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay, while the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (Figure 3.1). Within these zones, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor (Table 3.1). Since the project lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected.

Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are fairly similar throughout the southeastern U.S. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery, and was evident by 500 B.C. A brief summary of the major cultural stages follows.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38).



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

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

Table 3.1. Cultural chronology and traits.

CULTURAL PERIOD TIME FRAME	CENTRAL PENINSULAR GULF COAST	NORTH PENINSULAR GULF COAST
Paleo-Indian 12,000 - 6500 B.C.	Migratory hunters and gatherers traveling between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water; Oasis model; Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.	
Early Archaic 6500-5000 B.C.	Hunters and gatherers; sites found in a variety of locales; 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.	Occupation in the Hillsborough River drainage and along the Gulf Coast; more evidence for coastal occupation; increased sedentism; increased variety of site types; burials also occur within midden deposits; stemmed, broad-bladed projectile points; Newnan point most common; increased use of thermal alteration and silicified coral for stone tool manufacture.	
Late Archaic/Orange 3000-500 B.C.	Preceramic and ceramic sites; point types include Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette; Orange series ceramics are fiber-tempered and molded; plain ceramics early on; by 1650 B.C. geometric designs and punctations decorate the vessels; increased occupation of the coastal lagoons.	
Deptford 500 B.C. - A.D. 200 Manasota 500 B.C. - A. D. 700	Primarily a coastal manifestation with inland extractive camps; Deptford ceramics (North Peninsular Gulf Coast) were sand-tempered and decorated with simple, check, and linear check stamping; Manasota ceramics (Central Peninsula Gulf Coast) were primarily sand-tempered with no decoration; economically focused on the exploitation of 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 midden composed of oyster; farming may have occurred at inland sites; village ceramics were primarily plain; riverine and freshwater marsh environments were also exploited; many burial mounds were continuously used.
Late Weeden Island-related A.D. 700-900	Wakulla and St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics are found in village sites and burial mounds; subsistence patterns similar to the previous period; extensive trade networks; increased socio-political complexity; major sites located in the coastal areas.	
Safety Harbor (Precolumbian) A.D. 900-1500	Most sites are still located along the coast, but some are inland; most village pottery is undecorated (Pinellas Plain in Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and Pasco Plain in North Peninsular Gulf Coast); mound sites have decorated ceramics; hunters and fisherfolk utilizing bay-estuarine resources; platform mound and village complexes as well as dispersed settlements; Southeast Ceremonial Complex influences though no intensive agricultural pursuits.	
Safety Harbor (colonial period) A.D. 1500-1725	European artifacts appear at sites; settlement and subsistence patterns are similar to the Precolumbian period until disease and warfare disrupt the aboriginal social system and decimate the populations.	

The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler, and was typified by xerophytic species of plants, with scrub oaks, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 feet below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppé 1980). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970).

Most of the information about this period, which is thought to be characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest Site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973), has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time. The Colorado Site (8HE241) in Hernando County is a lithic workshop occupied during the Paleo-Indian period (Horvath 2000).

Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987). Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Also, research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were very important to Paleo-Indian populations. Since the climate was cooler and drier, it is likely that the presence of permanent sources of water, such as springs, combined with the availability of certain fixed resources, such as chert, were important factors in Paleo-Indian site location. Approximately three and one-half miles to the south, the 4 Stones East Site (8PA467) was reported as containing artifacts that date to the Paleo-Indian period (FMSF).

Other research in the region has shown that at least portions of the shell deposits bordering now submerged river channels in Tampa Bay were probably middens deposited during the Paleo-Indian period (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are most readily identified by lanceolate-shaped stone projectile points, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6). During the late Paleo-Indian period, these large lanceolate points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53).

3.2 Archaic

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually came to a close, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna died out. Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change that led toward an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources. These changes may reflect a transition from the late Pleistocene to a more seasonal, modern climate when the pine-dominated forest began to cover the landscapes.

With loss of the Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

The Archaic stage has been divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late (or Ceramic) Archaic. Bullen (1959, 1975) separates the Orange (2000 to 1000 B.C.) and the Transitional (1200 to 500 B.C.) periods from the Late Archaic. Milanich (1994:35), however, suggests that even with the advent of fired clay pottery, the basic lifestyles of the aboriginal occupations of the Late Archaic remained relatively unchanged. The local variants of the Late Archaic evolved into more recognizable regional cultures around 500 B.C.

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C., is well documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site in Brevard County (Doran 2002; Dickel 2002) indicate that bone and wood tools were also used. The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources; for example, the Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food.

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources, and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Some of these sites include 8HI450(D) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981) and 8HI483(B) (Gagel 1981). Several Middle Archaic period campsites were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984), Sheba's Place and the Gates Site (FMSF), the Boom Boom Site (ACI 2002), and the Palm Cove #4 Site (Austin and Endonino 2004).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle

Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it was during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000-500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60). Within the region of the project area, a few sites with Late Archaic components have been recorded. These include the Tupper 75 Site (ACI 2001), the Gates Site (FMSF), and the Sanibel Site (ACI 2003).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Bullen (1959). This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants, as well as a continued reliance on hunting (Bullen et al. 1978; Bullen 1959). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions, or the beginning of cultural regionalism. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant type. Two lithic scatter sites dating to the Transitional period have been recorded several miles southwest of the project area and include 8PA182 and 8PA183, recorded during a survey of the Saddlebrook Village Development Site in 1985 (Ste. Claire et al. 1985).

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800), respectively. Within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region, the Deptford period has been well-documented as a coastal culture. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites 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 coastal resources. It is believed that 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 characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. There is some evidence that around A.D. 200, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations.

In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large, shoreside

sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). Small, perhaps seasonal, villages were located 12 to 18 miles inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate, evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982).

As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994:225). Both large and small middens are known and most often sites are multi-component. While not directly assignable to the Manasota period, several small sites in the interior part of the region may be contemporaneous with coastal Manasota sites. Among these are the Curiosity Creek (Almy 1981), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982), and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. The Trout Creek Ridge Site (8PA184), located near Wesley Chapel, is believed to represent an intermittent camp of the Manasota time (Ste. Claire et al. 1985:47). In addition, the Yat Kitischee Site (8PI1753), in Pinellas County, also dates to the Manasota period (Austin 1995).

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north, and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island-related cultures identified and described by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). The subsistence pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine, and swamp resources. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types (Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Weeden Island varieties) and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

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

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (A.D. 900-1725), named for the type site in Pinellas County. Mitchem (1989) has subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: Englewood (A.D. 900 to 1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100 to 1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The

Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1989:10).

To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mounds, characterized the Safety Harbor period. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources. Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949). Situated southwest of the project corridor is an artifact scatter site (8PA357) that contains a Safety Harbor period component. This site was located in 1990 during a survey of alignment corridors for SR 54 (Janus Research 1991). Artifacts found at this site include lithics and ceramics.

The Timucuan Indians, locally the Tocobaga (Tampa Bay area), are recognized as the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor sites have been found both along the coast and inland in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The large sites on the coast were probably ceremonial centers with large temple mounds, villages, and burial mounds. Large population centers dating to the Safety Harbor period were located at Safety Harbor (Sears 1958; Griffin and Bullen 1950), Maximo Point (Bushnell 1962; Sears 1958), Narvaez Midden (Bushnell 1966), and Tierra Verde (Sears 1967), all in Pinellas County. Inland sites include Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), and Buck Island (Bullen 1952) in Hillsborough County, and Parrish Mounds 1, 2 and 3 in Manatee County (Willey 1949). The Fort Brooke Mound in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Safety Harbor period (Willey 1949; Luer and Almy 1981). Pasco County sites with Safety Harbor components include the Grace Memorial Gardens Site (8PA21), the Briarwoods Site (8PA66), the Schleman Site (8PA326), and the Pottery Hill Site (FMSF).

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the eighteenth century, the native populations had all but vanished along the west coast of Florida (Neill 1968). Groups of Creek Indians, forced out of Alabama and Georgia by the British, moved into North Central Florida. The Indians came to be known as the Seminoles. Seminole sites tend to be located in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna (Weisman 1986); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. They are identified primarily by the presence of brushed ceramics. Sites tend to be small, and have a low artifact density. Among the known resources is the Quad Block Site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982). Several Seminole sites have been identified within the Cove of the Withlacoochee area in Citrus County (Weisman 1989).

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 in the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE.

4.1 Protohistoric 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 the present-day project area was Ponce de Leon. Arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay to Apalachicola. In 1539, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area. Seeking the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale, de Soto's company marched northward through the western portion of Hernando County, crossing the Withlacoochee River (Dunn 1989:13-14).

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

4.2 Early Freedom Seekers

During the late seventeenth century, the Spanish government which ruled Florida began to "unofficially" offer asylum to British slaves. By 1693, that same offer was officially made to any slave escaping to Spanish Florida who would convert to Catholicism. Fifty years later, in 1733, the Spanish Crown once again offered asylum to runaway slaves. This time, the slave had to agree to not only convert to Catholicism but also give four years of service to the Crown. These former slaves, recognized as free in the Florida territory, were assimilated into the Spanish militia. These men generally served at the Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose fort located north of St. Augustine.

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). Although numerous black militia members relocated to Cuba after Florida was ceded to the English in 1763, some decided to stay in the area (Landers and MacMahon 1995). Many former slaves who remained in Florida befriended Creek and Seminole Indians who lived in neighboring settlements and joined the Indian settlements.

By the late eighteenth century, Florida had been harboring runaway slaves for over 70 years. The Revolutionary War became an additional opportunity for many slaves to flee their captors. Countless former slaves found refuge with the Seminoles. At the start of the Revolutionary War, there were many established Black Seminole villages in proximity to major Seminole towns with approximately 430 inhabitants. By the end of the war, hundreds more escaped slaves had come to Florida, many of whom established Maroon villages (Carrier 2005).[1] The earliest Black Seminole villages appear in present-day Alachua, Hernando, Leon, and Levy counties.

4.3 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 Pasco County; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 5,077 persons reportedly lived in St. Johns County. By 1830, that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50). The eastern half of what is now Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty was an unsatisfactory compromise for both the Seminoles and settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

[1] Maroons were free blacks or fugitive slaves who had so assimilated into Seminole culture that they were considered part of the tribe (West 2005).

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). Within the military reservation, there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992:40).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Janus Research 1992). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties--most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

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 Seminoles attacked them under the command of Chief Jumper. Micanopy, Abraham and their warriors were also involved with the attack (Brown 1995:441) Only five of the 111 soldiers survived the attack, which served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). This action, which became known as the Dade Massacre, occurred near the settlement of Darby, one of the oldest settlements in Pasco County (Hendley n.d.:16).

In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate Major Dade and his slain company, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96). 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).

This same year, 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 other forts were established around the area and used as military garrisons or supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian retaliations. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, Fort Simmons, and Fort De Soto (Bruton and Bailey 1984; Thacker 2001).

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 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp (Mahon 1967:321). Billy Bowlegs became the principal chief over the 300-400 Seminoles remaining in Florida (Mahon and Weisman 1996:199).

4.4 The Armed Occupation Act and Early Anglo-American Settlement

The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida. In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). Upon conclusion of the Second Seminole 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, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements in south Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, which became the first of several merchandising firms established. Washington Street was the business center of the village. The Tampa area, which had first been a military center, now developed into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida. Settlers such as the Henderson, Kennedy, McKay, Mitchell, Robles, Turman, and Spencer families poured into the area (Robinson 1928:21-23).

The influx of people into South Florida created the need for smaller localized administrative bodies. As a result, Hernando County was carved from Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua County in 1843 and included present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, in honor of the author of the Armed Occupation Act, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 when it was discovered that Senator Benton was a leader in the anti-slavery movement. Between 1843 and 1846, the homestead claims increased 375 percent, representing the tremendous immigration into Florida during this period.

Within a year of the establishment of the county, federal surveys of public lands were conducted. At this time, Florida was a territory rather than a state. It was not until two years later, in 1845, that the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the capital. The exterior lines for Township 26 South, Range 20 East were surveyed by A.M. Randolph, R.W. Templeman, R.W. Norris, and B.F. Whitner between 1843 and 1847 (State of Florida 1843a, 1844, 1845a, 1845b, 1846-7); the subdivision lines were surveyed by J.F. Leslie in 1879 (State of Florida 1879a). The exterior lines for Township

26 South, Range 21 East were surveyed by Randolph in 1843 and Whitner in 1845 (State of Florida 1843b, 1845a). A.H. Jones surveyed the subdivision lines and private claims of the township and range in 1848 (State of Florida 1848). The majority of the project area was included in Leslie's 1879 subdivision survey. Leslie described the land within the project corridor as generally flat, with a "narrow ridge" noted between Sections 14 and 15, Township 26, Range 20 East, and a portion of elevated land between Sections 10 and 15 in the Township and Range. He noted ponds and glades within the area, and vegetation including pine and oak (State of Florida 1879a: 107-108; 121-122; 134-136).

Leslie also observed manmade features within the project vicinity, including a road between Sections 14 and 15, Township 26 South, Range 20 East (State of Florida 1879a:121), and a log house between Sections 9 and 10 (State of Florida 1879a:136). The resulting Plat (Figure 4.1) depicts a number of cultivated plots of land, four within roughly one-half mile of the project area (State of Florida 1849, 1879b). Connecting these plots is a web of trails. Although no homesteads were platted within the project APE at that time, two unnamed trails (a main trail and a diverging trail) are illustrated within the immediate vicinity of the westernmost mile of the project corridor (State of Florida 1879b). In addition, the "log house" referred to by Leslie between Sections 9 and 10 of Township 26 South, Range 20 East, is not labeled as a homestead on the plat (State of Florida 1879a, 1879b), but may have been that of Z. Tucker, or "Dr. Ray," a circuit riding preacher, whose field was north of the project corridor (Burger 2003a:33). The site was apparently the later homestead of Daniel Smith in 1890, and has been recorded in the FMSF as 8PA1379 (Burger 2003a). West of the corridor in Township 26 South, Range 21 East, the "Road from Tampa to Ft. Dade" generally takes a north-south course (State of Florida 1879b).

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 made it an inaccessible administrative hub. With growing dissatisfaction, the Bayport post office was discontinued and services transferred to Brooksville (then Pierceville) in 1855 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). The following year the county seat also was moved there.

The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the U.S. Government until 1846; as a result, few permanent structures were erected beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced from sixteen square miles to four square miles, John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847 (Janus Research 1992:27; Robinson 1928:26). A stagecoach between Brooksville and Tampa, with relay stations in Pasco County, also started during the 1850s. On December 15, 1855 the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of state legislature. The name "Tampa" is believed to have been derived from a Native American word either

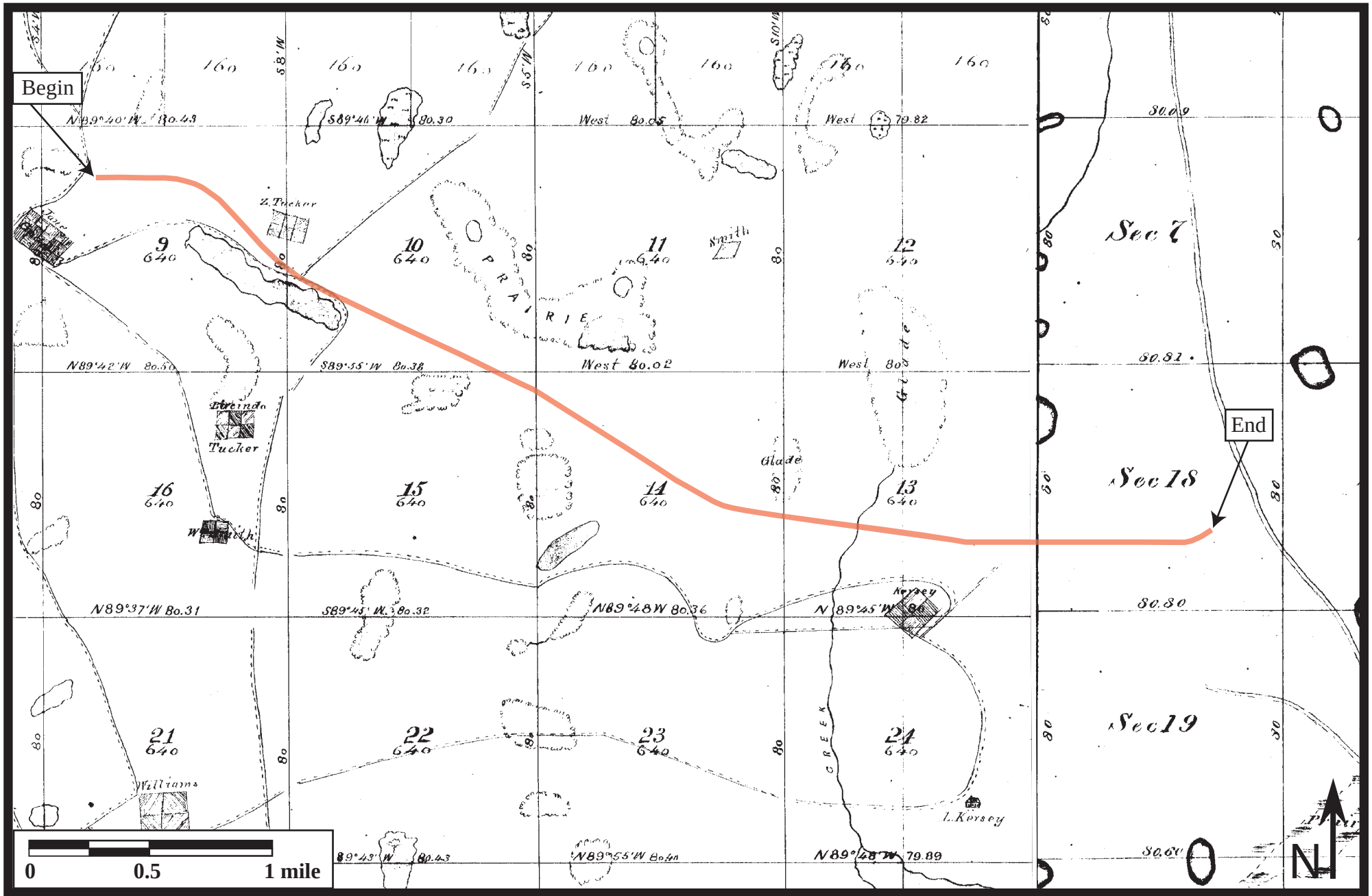


Figure 4.1. Approximate location of the SR 54 project corridor imposed on historic plats; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (Florida Department of State).

"itimpi" meaning "close to it" or "tampa" meaning "split wood for fires" (Robinson 1928:32).

4.5 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 Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war started in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982). Most of the fighting during the Third Seminole War took place to the south, and no forts were established or reestablished in the project area.

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

4.6 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" (Akerman 1976:93-95). The Confederate Cow Cavalry provided one of the state's primary contributions to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). 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 Ulysses 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 the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, borne of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company. The company purchased four million acres of swamp and overflow land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971).

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). It is during this period that most of the land within and adjacent to the SR 54 APE was first deeded to individuals as well as to the Jacksonville Tampa & Key West Railway Company (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Original land purchases within the SR 54 study area.

*T/R/S	¼ SECTION	PURCHASER	DATE
T26S/R20E/9	NW¼ of NE¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼; S½ of NW ¼	Hardy A. Gillett	3/3/1890
T26S/R20E/9	SW ¼ of NE ¼	J. A. Cooper	8/20/1906
T26S/R20E/9	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Daniel H. Smith	3/14/1908
T26S/R20E/9	E ½ of NE ¼	Lucinda Tucker	7/13/1891
T26S/R20E/10	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Lucinda Tucker	7/13/1891
T26S/R20E/10	E ½; NW¼ of SW¼; E ½ of SW ¼	Jax. Tampa & Key West Ry. Co.	12/30/1884
T26S/R20E/13	W½ of SW¼; NE¼ of SW¼; NW¼ of SE¼; SE¼ of SE¼	Jax. Tampa & Key West Ry. Co.	12/30/1884
T26S/R20E/13	NE¼ of SE¼	Moray Kersey	7/5/1885
T26S/R20E/13	SW¼ of SE¼	James A. Smith	7/11/1885
T26S/R20E/14	N½; SE¼	Jax. Tampa & Key West Ry. Co.	12/30/1884
T26S/R20E/15	NE¼	Jax. Tampa & Key West Ry. Co.	12/30/1884
T26S/R21E/18	N½ of SW¼	James P. Smith	10/6/1881
T26S/R20E/18	S½ of SW¼	Hardy Dormany	10/17/1889

* T/R/S = Township, Range, and Section

4.7 Growth In the Region

Improvements in Florida’s transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth. With the completion of the Florida Southern

Railroad and the Orange Belt Railroad in the 1880s, Hernando County was no longer isolated. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida. He purchased a charter from Alfred M. Parslow to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had 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 connecting Tampa with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72). Tampa to Jacksonville was the proposed route of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad Company, which purchased portions of the project area in 1884 (Table 4.1). The company incorporated in 1878, and eventually was purchased by the Atlantic Coastline Railroad Company in 1902 (Hill et al. 1939:A-12).

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).

Pasco County was formed on June 2, 1887, when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. Pasco County was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a United States Senator from Florida. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its creation; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county's creation (Hendley n.d.:4-5). Fort Dade (Dade City), Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the 1840s. Hopeville and Pleasant Plains originated in the 1850s, Sapling Woods (Elfers) and Cedar Tree (near Lake Iola) in the 1860s, and Macon (Trilby) and Hudson's Landing (Hudson) by the end of the 1870s (Horgan et al. 1992:40). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-Denham, Shingleton, Stemper, Tucker, and Pasco (Horgan et al. 1992:101). The Orange Belt Railway Company established Odessa around 1888.

In 1881, Judge Edmund Dunne founded San Antonio, located along today's SR 52, as the center of a Catholic Colony. His brother, John Dunne, was the vice president of Disston's Florida Land and Improvement Company, and Edmund Dunne handled the legal arrangements for Disston's purchase. As payment for handling the transaction, he was given 100,000 acres, with which he founded San Antonio. It was originally established as a central city surrounded by farming villages. Dunne donated land to the Benedictine Order, and a mission of Benedictine brothers and priests was established to minister to the religious needs of the Catholics in the area.

The town of Abbott was platted in 1888 on land purchased by Simon J. Temple. A post office was established on February 2, 1888, and named for Dr. Abbott who ran a drug store and practiced medicine. The name was changed to Hegman in 1890, and renamed Abbott in 1892 (Dunson 1976:23-24; ComTel of Pasco, Inc. 1991). In the early

1900s, Captain H. B. Jeffries, a Civil War veteran from Pennsylvania, began searching for a suitable community in Florida where Civil War veterans could live on their small pensions and enjoy the warm winters. In 1909, he purchased 35,000 acres at Abbott, and formed the Zephyrhills Colony Company to "buy, advertise, and sell Zephyrhills lands to all veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the north" (Trottman 1978:139). Zephyrhills, located east of the project area, was incorporated in 1914.

The area now known as Wesley Chapel was first settled as "Gatorville" by Allen Godwin and Jack Gillett (Trottman 1978:390). The settlement became Lemon, Wesley, and finally, Wesley Chapel. The settlement, west of the project corridor, had a post office established in September of 1897. Wesley Chapel was named after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The community also boasted of the Double Branch Baptist Church, the Holton Cemetery founded in the 1880s, and a public school located on land donated by pioneer settler Jane Godwin, who owned a plot of land near the western terminus of the SR 54 project APE (Horgan et al. 1992:179-181). The Wesley Chapel post office was discontinued in September 1902, with service continuing from Abbott Station (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:56, 87).

4.8 Early Industrial and Commercial Development

Following Reconstruction through the 1890s, the citrus industry, lumber business, and phosphate mining fueled the economy of Pasco County. In 1890, the *Florida Times-Union* described the Pasco County area as follows:

> *In spite of last March's frosts, the settlers are doing well. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and other northern and northwestern states are well represented in Pasco County. Many more people are coming good, industrious people who are already Americans with all that is dear to America at heart. This section of Florida is not in the rear of the army of improvement. A few years more, and the groves of Pasco County will furnish oranges and lemons for thousands in the North. May our brightest anticipations be verified.*

The Great Freeze of 1894-95 had a devastating effect on the smaller communities of Pasco County. The citrus industry was virtually destroyed along with several settlements, including Carmel, Earnestville, Saint Thomas, and Ellerslie. Owners were deprived of their primary source of income, which caused them to relocate and/or diversify from citrus. However, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy and helped other communities to survive this period.

Commercial lumbering, which first developed in the 1870s and 1880s, played a major role in the economy of the region. In the coastal area, red cedars were cut for pencil manufacture. Lumber, mill, crate, and turpentine companies operated in Hernando and Pasco Counties 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. Lacoochee in Pasco County, settled in 1888, became the home of the Cummer

Cypress Company in 1922, and Odessa was the home of the Dowling Lumber Mill, Lyon Pine Saw Mill, and Mueller and Lutz Saw Mill (Stanaback 1976:183).

4.9 Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Developments

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county's lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century. Prior to 1900, there were still no roads in Pasco County, only trails created by wagons and turpentine carts. Today's Old Pasco Road appears to have been an existing trail at this time (MacManus and MacManus 1998:210). Sometime after marrying Lawrence Goodman, circa 1930s, Alice Goodman blazed a trail from her house to her sister Jewel Branch, about six miles away. This became known as the "Goodman Trail." The Goodman residence was located "two and three-quarters miles northwest of Wesley Chapel on the west side of what is now I-75 (MacManus and MacManus 1998:364).

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986:84). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation (Curl 1986:84).

At about the same time, the agriculture industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly which endangered the future of the entire citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise, and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation. The 1930s saw the closing of banks, mines, mills and citrus packing plants, followed by widespread unemployment.

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs, implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive

the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County benefited from several small Public Works Administration's (PWA) projects such as the construction of the Women's Clubhouse in Zephyrhills and the Old State Farmer's Market and City Hall in Dade City. One public works project, the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of Dade City, St. Leo, San Antonio, and Zephyrhills in 1939. Dade City, population 1,811, was described as the "seat of Pasco County and formerly an Indian trading post" and was "the commercial center of a prosperous truck-farming and citrus-fruit district" (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537). The Benedictine Abbey and the Holy Name Academy were mentioned in the descriptions of St. Leo, population 158, and San Antonio, population 411. Zephyrhills, with residents numbering 748, had a "broad main street lined with oaks" and "a crate mill and naval-stores plant [which] are in operation here" (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537).

By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association (later Lykes-Pasco), which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. In 1938, the company experimented with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of the association's output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the United States (Horgan et al. 1992:41, 67-70).

4.10 1940s to the Present

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the general region. The local economy of eastern Pasco County was characterized by cattle ranching, subsidence farming, and turpentine production through the 1940s. During this time, Anthony Tuzzolino, from Ybor City, planted a cactus field around Wesley Chapel from State Road 52 to State Road 54. It was killed about 20 years later in the freeze of 1962 (MacManus and MacManus 1998:154). Around this time, residences began to be constructed along State Road 54, within the project APE, including 4209 Ernest Drive, 30439 State Road 54, and 30607 State Road 54.

On the eve of World War II, an interesting tourist attraction was established in Pasco County. J. William Dupree developed a 25-acre "Blossom Center of Florida" in Ehren in 1941. The lodge had a gift shop and restaurant, and electric powered boats skimmed the lake that fronted the lodge. As many as 30,000 visitors flocked to see gardens which were described as a "fresh source of joy to lovers of horticulture" by the *Florida Times-Union* (Horgan et al. 1992:75-77). The gardens even took part in the inauguration of daily direct air service between Tampa and New York City by National Airlines on October 3, 1944. The gardens shipped camellia blooms, which were to be auctioned for the war effort. However, gas and tire rationing restricted tourist traffic, and

when the government issued a ban on unnecessary private travel, the gardens “closed for the duration” (Horgan et al. 1992:75-77).

Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner of war (POW) camp from 1942 until 1946. Known as Company 7, the compound could accommodate approximately 200 POWs, mostly from Erwin Rommel’s Afrika Korps. They worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer Sons Cypress Company. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar (Horgan et al. 1992:170-171). The Radar Base Site contained barracks and personnel accommodations. It was first established near the railroad depot at Pasco. The barracks consisted only of tents which were washed away by floods, causing the base to relocate east, finally settling on San Antonio (Horgan et al. 1992:171). Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. The Squadron boasted 220 enlisted men and 36 officers, and the site offered a mess hall, a command office, orderly room, bachelor officer’s quarters, an infirmary and dentist office, a United Service Organization Club, as well as an airfield with 5,000-foot runways. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city’s municipal airport (Horgan et al. 1992:203-204).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida’s population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1971:431). Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and making vacations less costly and easier. Many who had served at Florida’s military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. After World War II, "agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa" (HT/HCPB 1980:34).

Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate. The community of Land O’Lakes, west of the project area, was formed on September 1, 1950, after the consolidation of schools and post offices. Following a public contest, the community was named Land O’Lakes from a popular brand of butter. At a 1950 community meeting to discuss prospective names, local real estate broker M. H. Sears brought one of the brightly colored packages and convinced the assembly to select the name (Horgan et al. 1992:101). Land O’Lakes, Dade City, and Zephyrhills continued to grow after World War II. In Saint Leo, Saint Leo College was reestablished in 1959, while the preparatory school functions were phased out in 1964. Saint Leo College

continues to provide educational opportunities to the surrounding communities (Horgan et al. 1992:141). During this time, State Road 54 continued to grow with the introduction of several additional residences and the Hills Grocery and Coffee Shop, ca. 1955, at the intersection of State Road 54 and Morris Bridge Road.

Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948, the Pasco Packing Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice. The following year Lykes Brothers, Inc. acquired 20 percent of the company's stock, and in 1954 acquired the remaining stock in the company. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continued to be a financial stronghold for the area and acquired its present name, Lykes Pasco, Inc., in 1987 (Horgan et al. 1992:69-70).

With the population explosion, the character of Pasco County changed dramatically. Completion of Interstate 4 in 1965, and Interstate 275 and 75 in the late 1960s and 1970s, respectively, provided more convenient access throughout the county and to Tampa. The Atlantic Coast Railroad merged with the Seaboard Air Line, forming the Seaboard Coast Line in 1967. Service to San Antonio was discontinued in the early 1970s and the tracks were soon removed (Horgan et al. 1992:157). By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway. By 1993, the population of Pasco County was 293,996, ranking as the 13th largest county in Florida. Nearly 90% of the population lived in the unincorporated areas which had increased nearly four-fold between 1970 and 1987. Pasco County was designated, along with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa – St. Petersburg – Clearwater – Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994:102). The estimated population of Pasco County in 2005 was 429,065, representing a 24.5% increase from the year 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2006).

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, and maps. In addition to the FMSF at the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office, and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). No informant interviews were conducted. The FMSF information in this report was obtained, most recently, in September 2007. However, according to the FMSF, input is several 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, based on 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 area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. In keeping with standard archaeological conventions, the metric form of measurement, followed by the English equivalent, is used in this and the Results chapter of this CRAS Report.

The review of the FMSF indicated that 43 recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately one mile of the SR 54 PD&E Study corridor (Table 5.1). Of these, 20 were adjudged ineligible for NRHP listing, and the other 23 were not evaluated by the SHPO. Six of the archaeological sites (8PA1289, 8PA1379, 8PA1467, 8PA1468, 8PA1469, and 8PA2116) were previously recorded within or adjacent to the SR 54 study area (Figure 5.1). Of these six, three (8PA1467, 8PA1468, and 8PA1469) were among the total 12 archaeological sites found in 2003 within the eastern limits of the SR 54 project, from west of CR 581 to east of CR 577 (Curley Road) (Burger 2003a).

Table 5.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the SR 54 project APE.

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	TYPE	CULTURE	SHPO EVALUATION	REFERENCE
8PA27	Williams	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA56	Ritterman	Lithic scatter	Weeden Island	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA213	Zephyrhills Shores	Artifact scatter	American, 1821-present; Transitional	Not evaluated	Burger 2003a
8PA232	Gayer	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA242	Brown 1	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989; Burger 2001
8PA247	Brown 6	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA250	Brown 9	Lithic scatter; Naval stores-related artifact scatter	Prehistoric; 20th century American	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA251	Brown 10	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA252	Brown 11	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA253	Brown 12	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA254	Brown 13	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	ACI 1989; Hughes 2006
8PA265	Brown 14	Naval stores-related tram road segment	20th century American	Not evaluated	ACI 1989
8PA1288	Wyndfields Tram Road	Tram road	20th century American	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1289	Wyndfields 54	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1290	Wyndfields West	Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1291	No Wind Wyndfield	Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1292	Wyndfield Camp	Historic artifact scatter; prehistoric lithic scatter	20th century American; Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1296	Wyndfield 23 North	Lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Ineligible for NRHP	ACI 2000
8PA1315	Nutt	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA1316	Depue Quarry	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Burger 2001
8PA1325	Big Brown	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Burger 2001
8PA1372	Lost Pig	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Burger 2001
8PA1373	Three Horses	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2001; Stokes 2004a
8PA1374	Serenoa	Campsite	Middle Archaic	Not evaluated	Burger 2001
8PA1378	Brown's Dump	Homestead/artifact scatter	20th century American	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA1379	Smith Homestead	Building remains, artifact scatter	19th century American	Not evaluated	Burger 2001
8PA1427	Palm Pointe II	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Jones 2002
8PA1464	Wesley Chapel	Lithic scatter; historic artifact scatter	Prehistoric; 20th century American	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a

SITE NO.	SITE NAME	TYPE	CULTURE	SHPO EVALUATION	REFERENCE
8PA1465	Woodbine	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA1466	Ellerbee	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA1467	Wildpine	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA1468	Webb	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA1469	Lottery	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA1470	Doy No.1	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a; Stokes 2004b
8PA1471	Doy No.2	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003a
8PA2059	Pygmy	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	FMSF
8PA2060	Six Turkeys	Campsite	Early Archaic	Not evaluated	Parker 2004
8PA2068	Meadow Points	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Burger 2003b
8PA2115	Blackwell 2	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Stokes 2004b
8PA2116	Blackwell 3	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Stokes 2004b
8PA2151	Hammett	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Stokes 2005
8PA2410	Wetlands Edge	Specialized procurement site	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Hughes 2006
8PA2411	Cypress Point	Specialized procurement site	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Hughes 2006

* Shading indicates sites located within or adjacent to the SR 54 project APE.

The majority of local sites were recorded during surveys of proposed development properties, including the Brown Property (ACI 1989), the Wyndfields Development Property (ACI 2000), the Palm Pointe Golf and Country Club (Jones 2002), Parcels "J" and "K" of the "Meadow Pointe" Residential Development (Burger 2003b), the Ho Property (Driscoll 2003), the Schrader Blackwell Parcel (Stokes 2004a), the Harrison Bennett Parcel (Stokes 2004b), the Hammett Property (Stokes 2005), the Columns at Cypress Point (Hughes 2006), and the Pasco Parcels West (Stokes 2006a) and East (Stokes 2006b).

In summary, most of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the SR 54 project are lithic or artifact scatters. These are believed to represent limited-activity sites and short-term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics comprises most site assemblages. Such sites usually are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, as subsurface features and/or discrete activity areas rarely are identified. A few nineteenth and early twentieth century special-use sites have also been identified.

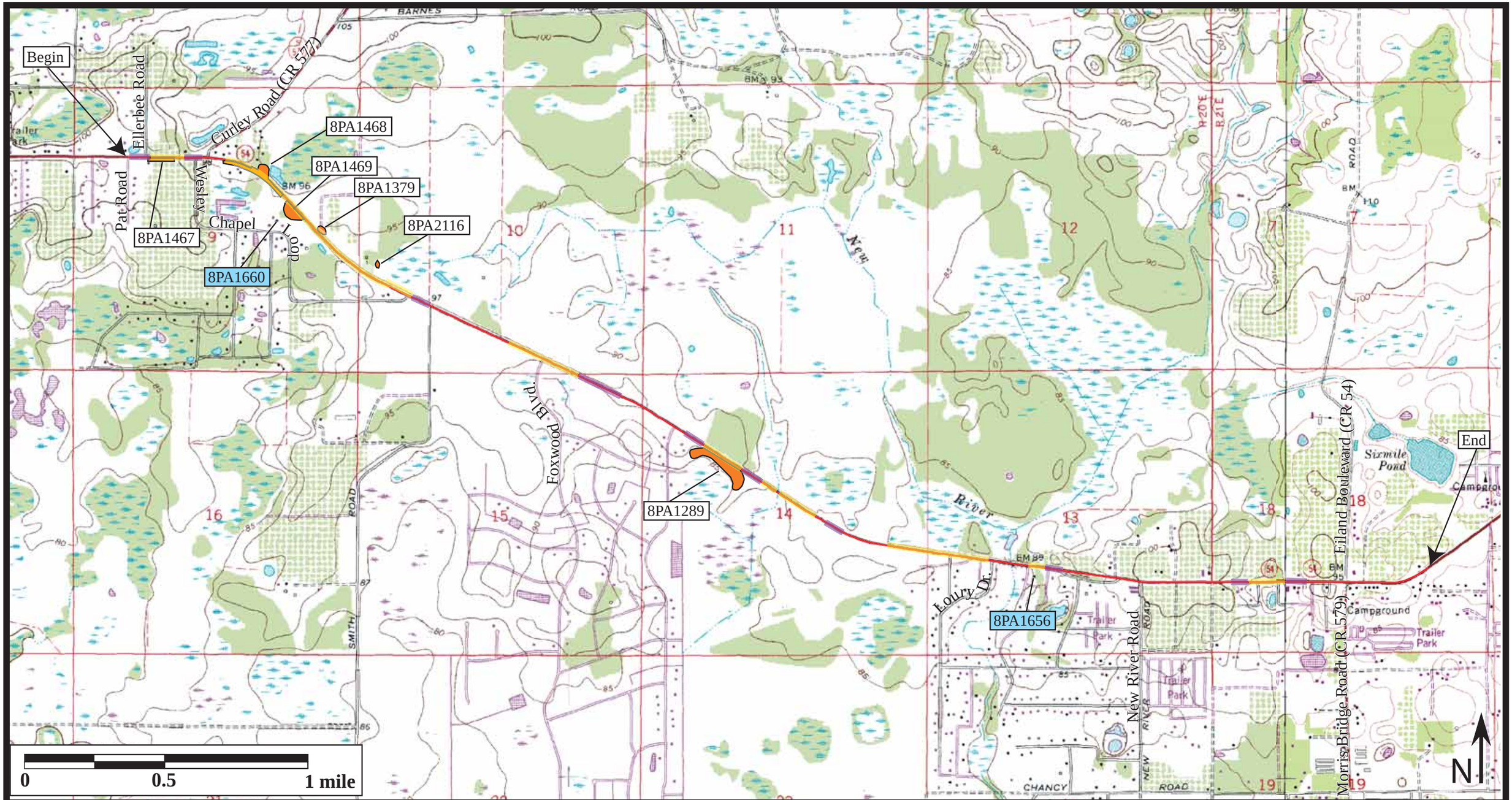


Figure 5.1. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) and previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources (noted in blue) within or proximate to the SR 54 project APE; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987). Yellow denotes high ZAP, purple moderate ZAP.

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the SR 54 APE, as well as their likely environmental settings, were generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, the pattern of site distribution in Pasco County repeatedly demonstrates that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Further, upland sites well removed from potable water are rare, and in the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on slightly higher land, such as sandy ridges adjacent to wetland features or stream headwaters. Also, some sites are found to be associated with swamp-creek hammocks. It should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions.

Given the location of previously recorded sites 8PA1289, 8PA1379, 8PA1467, 8PA1468, 8PA1469 and 8PA2116 within or adjacent to the SR 54 APE, it was expected that additional evidence of these resources might be found. Also, results of the historical research indicated the potential for the presence of nineteenth century roads. In addition, historic aerials revealed that a portion of SR 54 had been established by 1957, and thus, would require evaluation.

5.1.2 Historic Resource Considerations

Two historic structures (8PA1656 and 8PA1660) were recorded previously within one-half mile of the existing SR 54 right-of-way. Both were recorded during survey of the historic resources of central Pasco County (Janus Research 2003). 8PA1656 is a ca. 1940 Frame Vernacular style residence and 8PA1660 is a ca. 1954 Ranch style residence. Neither was evaluated by the SHPO. An examination of the USGS Wesley Chapel and Zephyrhills quadrangle maps indicated the potential for 15 historic structures within the project APE.

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial corridor analysis of the SR 54 project APE, including a site location predictive model. This was followed by a visual reconnaissance in order to “ground truth” the individual zones of high and moderate site location potential delineated in the model. Based upon current field conditions, such as soil drainage and disturbances to the natural environment, as appropriate, probability zones were extended or reduced in size, or downgraded from one category to another. For example, approximately two-thirds of one high probability zone

(just west of Loury Dr.) was downgraded to low potential due to low, wet conditions. Field survey efforts were focused on these zones, as modified.

Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the high and moderate probability zones, respectively. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.5 m (1.6 ft) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historical/architectural field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the corridor to determine whether the potential historic structures depicted on the USGS quadrangle maps were still extant, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. An in-depth study of each identified historic resource was then conducted. Photographs of each historic resource were taken, and information needed for completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Property Appraiser's records were examined to help ascertain construction dates.

5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All the cultural materials recovered as the result of field survey were initially cleaned. Lithic artifacts were divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 10x hand lens for traces of edge damage. Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis 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) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). Had they been found, aboriginal ceramics were to be classified into commonly recognized types based on observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment (cf., Willey 1949). Standard references (e.g., Adams 2002; Jones and Sullivan 1989; Noël Hume 1969) were to be used to aide in the identification of historic period artifacts.

Artifacts and associated project-related records are being stored at the ACI office in Sarasota pending transfer to the client, if requested.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and precontact cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 *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

Archaeological field survey entailed surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 227 shovel tests within the previously defined moderate and high probability zones (Figures 6.1-6.2). Subsurface testing was generally conducted at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high probability zones and at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability zones. Of the 227 tests, 32 were excavated at 50 m intervals, and 194 were excavated at 25 m intervals. An additional shovel test was judgmentally placed near a positive shovel test not associated with a previously recorded site. Typical disturbances to the project APE include development and utilities (Photo 6.1).

As a result of field survey, evidence for three previously recorded archaeological sites, 8PA1289, 8PA1468, and 8PA2116, was found within the SR 54 project APE. In addition, based upon the findings of the background research, a segment of SR 54 located within the study corridor was recorded as 8PA2472. Two archaeological occurrences (AO) also were found. No evidence of previously recorded sites 8PA1379, 8PA1467, and 8PA1469 was found, nor was any trace of the historic trails illustrated on the 19th century plat maps observed (Photo 6.2). Site descriptions follow, and completed FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

Photo 6.1. Example of development and utilities found within the archaeological APE.

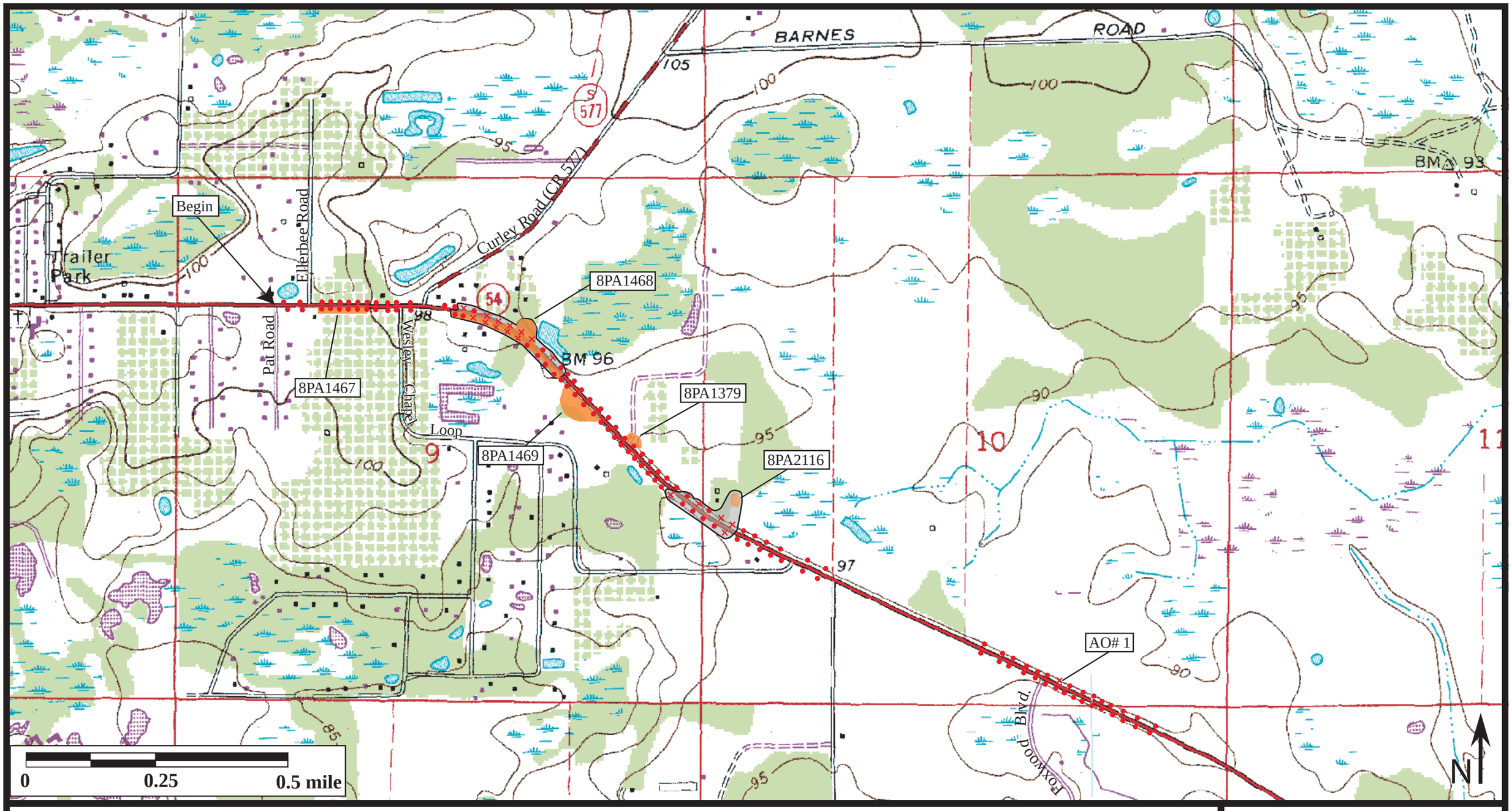


Figure 6.1. Approximate locations of shovel tests and archaeological sites within or adjacent to the SR 54 project APE; Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale. Orange represents the original site boundaries, gray indicates newly defined boundaries. Red X indicates positive shovel tests; red dots indicate negative shovel tests.

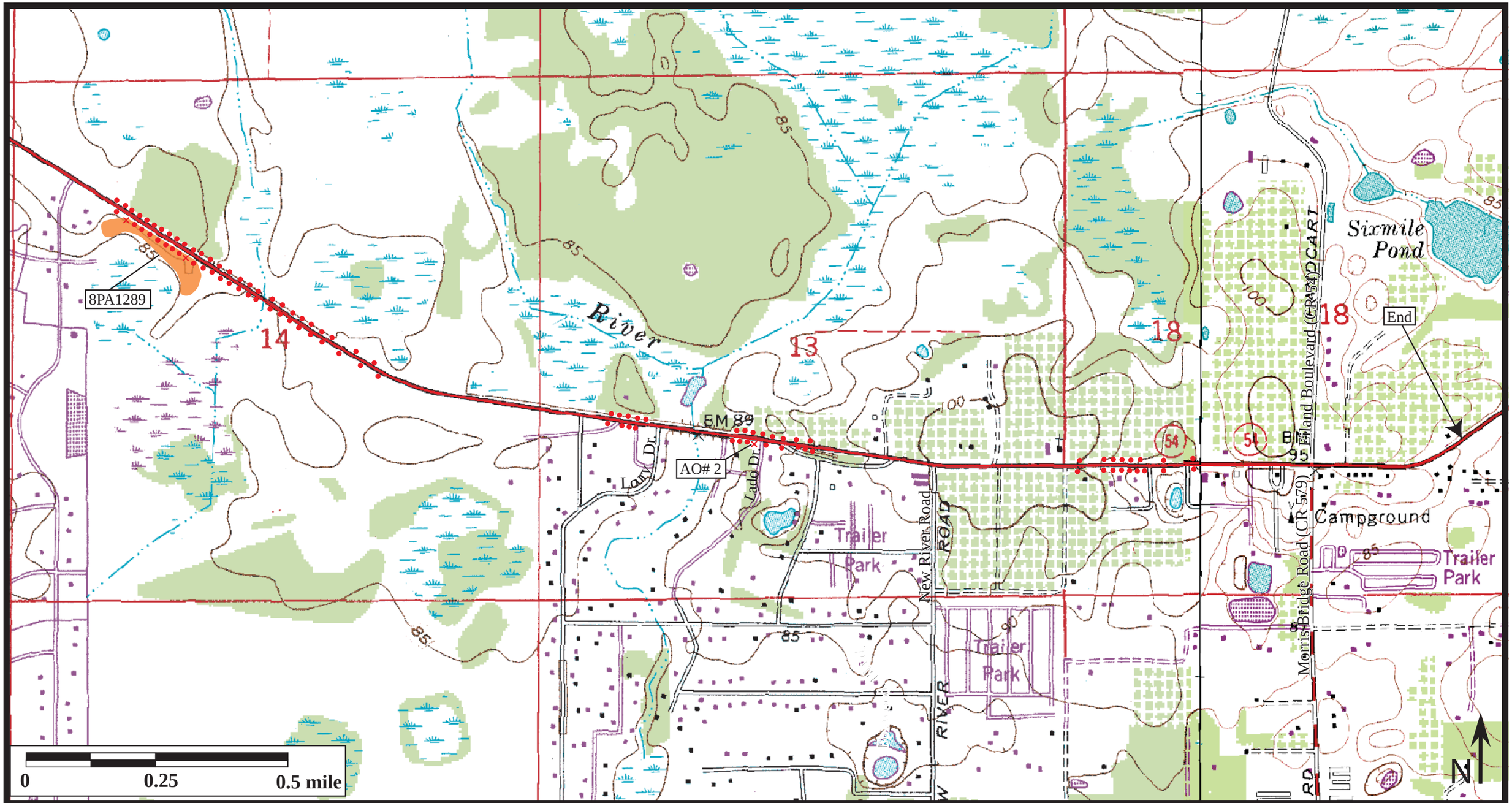


Figure 6.2. Approximate locations of shovel tests and archaeological sites within or adjacent to the SR 54 project APE; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale. Red X indicates positive shovel tests; red dots indicate negative shovel tests.

Photo 6.2. Looking southwest at general vicinity of former 19th century road location.

6.1.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

8PA1289: The Wyndfields 54 Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 14 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Figure 6.2). This lithic scatter type site was originally recorded during survey of the Wyndfields development property (ACI 2000), which produced debitage comprised of both thermally altered and non-thermally altered chert and coral. The site is situated on a ridge top with an elevation of 26-27 m (85-88.5 ft) AMSL. A wetland is located about 50 m (164 ft) southwest of the site. The local soil is Newnan fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a somewhat poorly drained type (USDA 1982). The site boundaries measured approximately 500 m 1,640 ft) northwest/southeast by 150 m (492 ft) northeast/ southwest.

Systematic subsurface testing within the current SR 54 project APE, to both the north and south of the roadway (Figure 6.2), produced evidence of 8PA1289 within its originally defined boundary (Figure 6.2; Photo 6.3). Twenty-four shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals along the northern site boundary (south of SR 54). As a result, two shovel tests produced six non-diagnostic lithic flakes between 50-80 cm (20-32 in) below surface in a matrix of gray sand. This limited assemblage is similar to that previously found within the site. As both positive shovel tests were located within the existing site boundaries, the site dimensions were not altered. Given the unexceptional nature of the artifacts and lack of features, 8PA1289, as located within the SR 54 project APE, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 6.3. Looking east at 8PA1289, south of SR 54.

8PA1379: The Smith Homestead Site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 9 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Figure 6.3). This historic artifact scatter site was originally recorded in 2001 by Burger during the survey of the Zephyrhills West Bypass Extension (Burger 2001). The site was evidenced by Herty cup fragments, milk glass and ironstone plate sherds, sheet metal, roofing, and rough cut lumber (Burger 2001). According to Burger (2001), 8PA1379 was once the homestead site of Daniel Smith, who arrived in the area ca. 1893. It was also the location of the Z. Tucker (a.k.a. Dr. Ray) claim, as illustrated on the 1879 plat (Burger 2001; State of Florida 1879b). Smith's house had been removed from its location prior to Burger's documentation of the archaeological site. Subsequently the original house site was "subjected to repeated agricultural use (farming and citrus groves), then converted to improved pasture…" (Burger 2001:A-6). Burger concluded that due to disturbance and lack of evidence of significant subsurface features, "the site is considered unlikely to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places" (Burger 2001:A-6). No further work was recommended. 8PA1379 has not been evaluated by SHPO.

During the current field survey, ACI placed five shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals on the north and south sides of SR 54 within the vicinity of 8PA1379 (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.4). As a result, all shovel tests were sterile, and no artifacts were found on the ground surface. Thus, no evidence of 8PA1379 was discovered within the project APE.

Photo 6.4. Looking north at general environment of 8PA1379.

8PA1467: The Wildpine Site is located in the northwest quarter of Section 9 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1958; Figure 6.1). The site was recorded in 2003 by Burger during archaeological survey of SR 54 from West of CR 581 to East of CR 577 (Burger 2003a). 8PA1467 was originally recorded on the south side of SR 54 on a downslope of a sandhill, and measured 25 m north/south by 100 m west/east (Burger 2003a). 8PA1467 was described as a "low density lithic debitage scatter of thermally altered and unaltered silicified coral," with disturbance (Burger 2003a:45). According to Burger, that portion of the site identified in 2003 "is not considered likely to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places" (Burger 2003a:46).

During the current field survey, ACI placed 12 shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals on the north and south sides of SR 54 within the vicinity of 8PA1467 (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.5). As a result, all shovel tests were sterile, and no artifacts were observed. Thus, no evidence of 8PA1467 was discovered within the project APE.

Photo 6.5. Looking southeast at general environment of 8PA1467.

8PA1468: The Webb Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 9 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1958; Figure 6.1). The site was recorded by Burger in 2003 during archaeological survey of SR 54 from West of CR 581 to East of CR 577 (Burger 2003a). The site area, situated adjacent to wetlands, has an elevation of 29 m (95 ft). The local soil is Newnan fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is a somewhat poorly drained type (USDA 1982). 8PA1468, located along both sides of SR 54 east of the junction with Curley Road (CR 577), measured 175 m (574 ft) north/south by 300 m (984 ft) northwest/southeast (FMSF). Depth of the cultural deposit was between 20-90 cm (8-36 in) below surface. 8PA1468 was described as a disturbed, variable density lithic debitage scatter of both thermally altered and unaltered silicified coral (Burger 2003a:45). Although bifaces had been reported in the area, none was found at the time the site was recorded (Burger 2003a). According to Burger, that portion of the site identified in 2003 "is not considered likely to yield significant data and is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places" (Burger 2003a:46). The SHPO evaluated the site as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Evidence of 8PA1468 was discovered within the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE Of the total 25 shovel tests placed at 25 m intervals within and adjacent to the previously recorded site boundaries (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.6), 12 produced a total of 95 lithic artifacts from depths of 0-100 cm (0-40 in) in successive strata of gray sand from 0-20 cm (0-8 in) below surface, light brown sand 20-80 cm (8-32 in), and brown sand 80-100 cm (32-40 in). The cultural materials recovered include two possible coral flake tools and a chert biface tip, as well as four chert non-decortication waste flakes and 88 coral waste flakes. Nearly half of the coral waste flakes were thermally altered. The majority of debitage was classified as medium and large non-decortication waste flakes. A small number of

primary decortication (n=3) and secondary decortication (n=11) coral flakes were also found. Although current testing resulted in the modification of the overall site boundaries, the former approximation of site size remains the same at 52,500 m². Based upon current findings, the artifact assemblage is typical for lithic scatters in the area and no features were found. Thus, in agreement with SHPO's assessment, the site, as located within the project APE, does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 6.6. Looking southwest at 8PA1468 from east end of site.

8PA1469: The Lottery Site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 9 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Figure 6.1). The site was recorded by Burger in 2003 during archaeological survey of SR 54 from West of CR 581 to East of CR 577 (Burger 2003a). The site was discovered on the south side of SR 54, about 400 m (1312 ft) east of the junction with Curley Road (CR 577). Site elevation is 27 m (90 ft) AMSL, and wetlands are situated immediately west of the site. The local soil type is Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes, a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil (USDA 1982). 8PA1469 measured approximately 125 m (410 ft) northwest/southeast by 75 m (246) northeast/southwest, and the depth of the cultural deposit was from 20-80 cm (8-32 in) below surface. Burger described 8PA1469 as a variable density lithic scatter of thermally altered and unaltered silicified coral, with evidence of later stage reduction of edged blanks (Burger 2003a:46). The site was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Burger 2003a:46). SHPO concurred with this assessment.

A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals on the north and south sides of SR 54 within the PD&E Study project APE, in the vicinity of 8PA1469 (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.7). As a result, all shovel tests were sterile, and no artifacts were observed. Thus, no evidence of 8PA1469 was discovered within the project APE.

Photo 6.7. Looking southeast toward 8PA1469 from 8PA1468

8PA2116: The Blackwell 3 Site, as originally defined, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 10 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Figure 6.1). This prehistoric lithic scatter was initially recorded adjacent to the northern SR 54 right-of-way during survey of the Schrader Blackwell parcel (Stokes 2004). The site was evidenced by three silicified coral flakes, recovered from 20-60 cm (8-24 in) below surface (Stokes 2004). Based on the three positive shovel tests encountered at that time, original site boundaries were estimated to measure approximately 350 m². The local soil type is the poorly drained Sparr fine sand. The site was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Stokes 2004:19); the SHPO concurred with this evaluation.

Archaeological survey within the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE indicated that the site area extends south and west into the project existing and proposed rights-of-way, to the north and south of SR 54 in the southeast quarter of Section 9 and the southwest quarter of Section 10 (Figure 6.1; Photo 6.8). The newly identified portion of the site within the SR 54 right-of-way includes an area extending approximately 25 m north/south by 175 m east/west, or 4375 m². In addition to the previously recorded size, the total site includes an area of approximately 4725 m². Of the 15 shovel tests placed within the site vicinity at 25 m (82 ft) intervals, five shovel tests yielded a total of five artifacts. The artifacts were recovered between 80-100 cm (32-40 in) below surface in successive strata of gray sand from 0-20 cm (0-8 in), underlain by light gray sand from 20-70 cm (8-28 in), and brown sand from 70-100 cm (28-40 in). The artifact assemblage includes four non-thermally altered coral waste flakes, of which three are medium-sized non-decortication flakes, and one is a large secondary decortication flake. In addition, a non-thermally altered chert tool was recovered.

Based upon these findings, 8PA2116 is a typical lithic scatter with low research potential. In keeping with the previous evaluation, the site, as located within the SR 54 project APE, does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 6.8. Looking northeast at newly expanded boundaries of 8PA2116, from west end of site.

6.1.2 Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

8PA2472: This historic segment of State Road 54 is located in Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Sections 10, 13, 14 and 15, and Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 18 (Figure 6.3). According to historic aerials, portions of the road were established by 1941. Between 1951 and 1957, the current configuration of the road was established within the recorded segment. An aerial image flown February 3, 1957 shows SR 54 continuing into Wesley Chapel Loop. Thus, the portion of the road trending northwest/southeast, north of Wesley Chapel to the current project terminus, was constructed post 1957. Historic aerials also show that there was a slight alteration in the original course of the rural road, generally in Township 26 South, Range 20 East, between Sections 13 and 14, and in Township 26 South, Range 18 East, Section 18, at the project terminus. The road course established by 1957 appears to follow the modern route. Historic structures in the area date to the 1940s and 1950s, which may further indicate the road's era of establishment. This segment of State Road 54 is unremarkable, with no known associations with significant persons or events. Furthermore, the road segment has been subjected to modern alterations and maintenance which have compromised its historic integrity (Photo 6.9). Therefore, 8PA2472 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

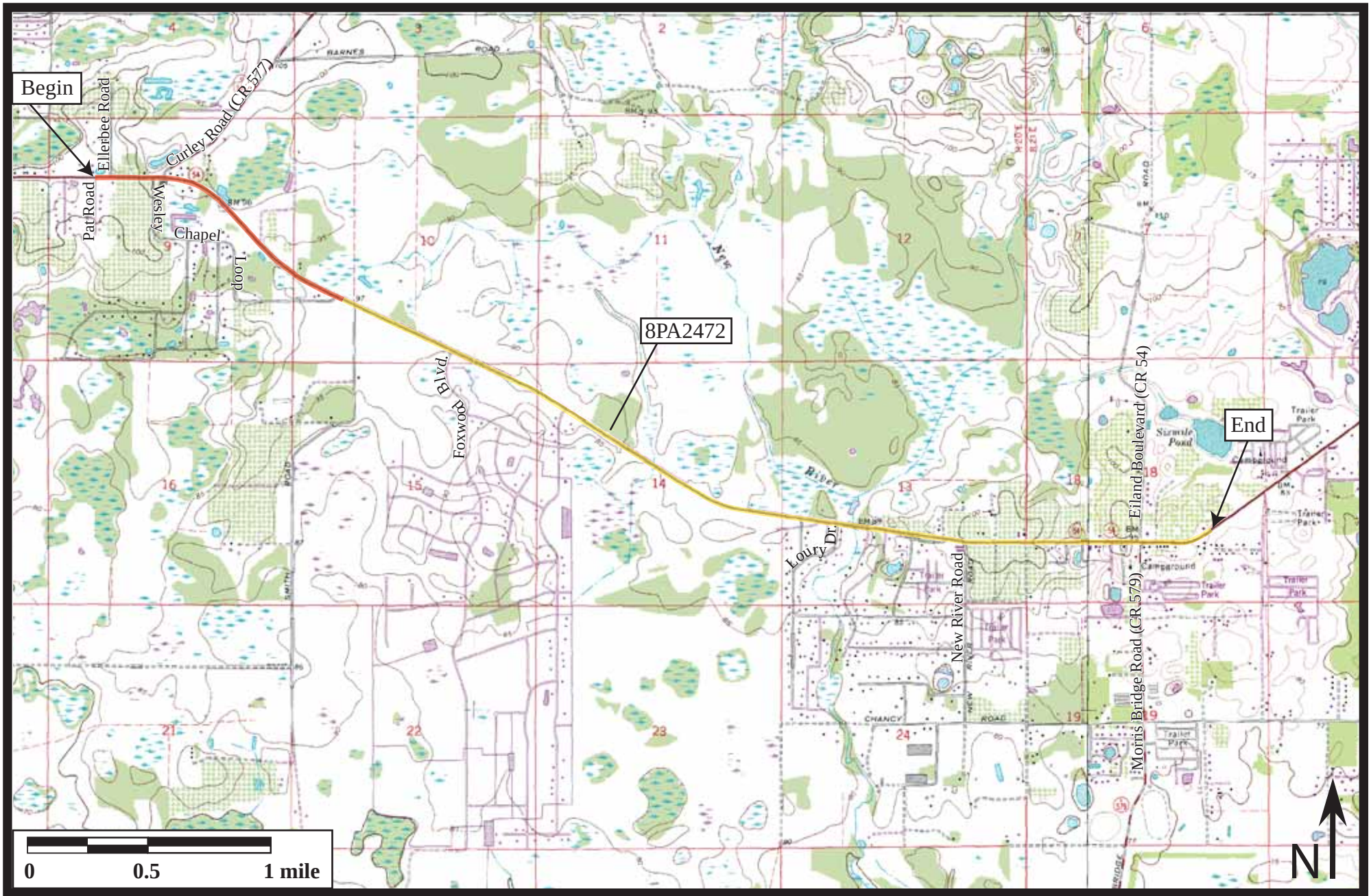


Figure 6.3. Historic segment of SR 54 (8PA2472); Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987).

Photo 6.9. Current conditions of historic segment of State Road 54 (8PA2472).

6.1.3 Archaeological Occurrences

An "Archaeological Occurrence" is defined by the FMSF as "the presence of one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface." Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites.

Archaeological Occurrence (AO) #1: AO #1 is located in the southeast quarter of Section 10 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East (Figure 6.1) in an area of proposed right-of-way. The AO consists of a single medium-sized, non-thermally altered, non-decortication, coral flake. The flake was found between 50-60 cm (20-24 in) below surface in a high probability area. Additional shovel tests were placed at 25 m (82 ft) to the east, west, and south of the positive shovel test. All produced negative results. The productive shovel test exhibited a stratigraphy of mottled gray sand from 0-60 cm (0-24 in) below surface underlain by dark brown hard pan. This isolated artifact is not significant.

Photo 6.10. Looking south at area of AO#1.

Archaeological Occurrence (AO) #2: AO #2 is located in the southwest quarter of Section 13 in Township 26 South, Range 20 East. It was discovered within an area of proposed right–of-way on the south side of SR 54 (Figure 6.2; Photo 6.11). The AO consists of a single medium-sized, non-thermally altered, non-decortication, coral flake. The flake was found in an area of high probability. Shovel tests placed at 25 m (82 ft) to the east, west, and north of the positive shovel test, plus an additional test placed approximately 12.5 m (41 ft) west, all produced negative results. The productive shovel test exhibited a stratigraphy of gray/brown sand from 0-40 cm (0-16 in) underlain by light brown sand to 100 cm (40 in). The flake was found in a zone of light brown sand approximately 70 cm (28 in) below surface. This isolated artifact is not significant.

Photo 6.11. Looking west at area of AO#2.

6.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

As a result of historical/architectural field survey, 12 historic resources (Table 6.2; Figure 6.4) were identified within the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE. These include 10 newly identified historic structures (8PA2429 through 8PA2436, 8PA2470 and 8PA2471, plus two previously recorded resources (8PA1656 and 8PA1660). These mostly residential buildings were constructed between 1940 and 1957. Six are Frame vernacular style, five are Masonry Vernacular style, and one is Ranch style. A brief description of each resource follows, and new and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix B.

Table 6.1. Historic resources located within the project APE.

FMSF NO.	ADDRESS/SITE NAME	DATE	STYLE	SHPO EVALUATION
8PA1656	4209 Ernest Drive	ca.1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8PA1660	5450 Wesley Chapel Loop	ca.1954	Ranch	Not Evaluated
8PA2429	30439 State Road 54/ Wesley Chapel Vet Clinic	ca.1940	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2430	30607 State Road 54	ca.1940	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2431	31601 State Road 54	ca.1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2432	34020 State Road 54	ca.1954	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2433	34304 State Road 54	ca.1955	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2434	34310 State Road 54	ca.1955	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2435	4152 Morris Bridge Road/ Hills Grocery and Coffee Shop	ca.1955	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2436	35408 State Road 54	ca.1950	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2470	34602 State Road 54	ca. 1945	Frame Vernacular	Not Eligible
8PA2471	34710 State Road 54	ca. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Not Eligible

8PA1656: This two-story Frame Vernacular style residence was constructed ca. 1940 at 4209 Ernest Drive. It was originally recorded by Janus Research during survey of the historical resources of Central Pasco County (Janus Research 2003). The SHPO has not evaluated the NRHP eligibility of this property. The building has a continuous concrete block foundation, which supports wood frame walls faced with weatherboard. It is topped by a hipped roof, with a cupola at the center ridge, both clad with composition shingles. A brick chimney sits within the north interior roof slope. Original windows include 1/1 and 4/4 double hung sash (DHS). The main entrance is on the east elevation and is accessed via a porch which was enclosed circa 1960 and fitted with three-light awning windows. Exterior ornamentation includes deep overhanging eaves and corner

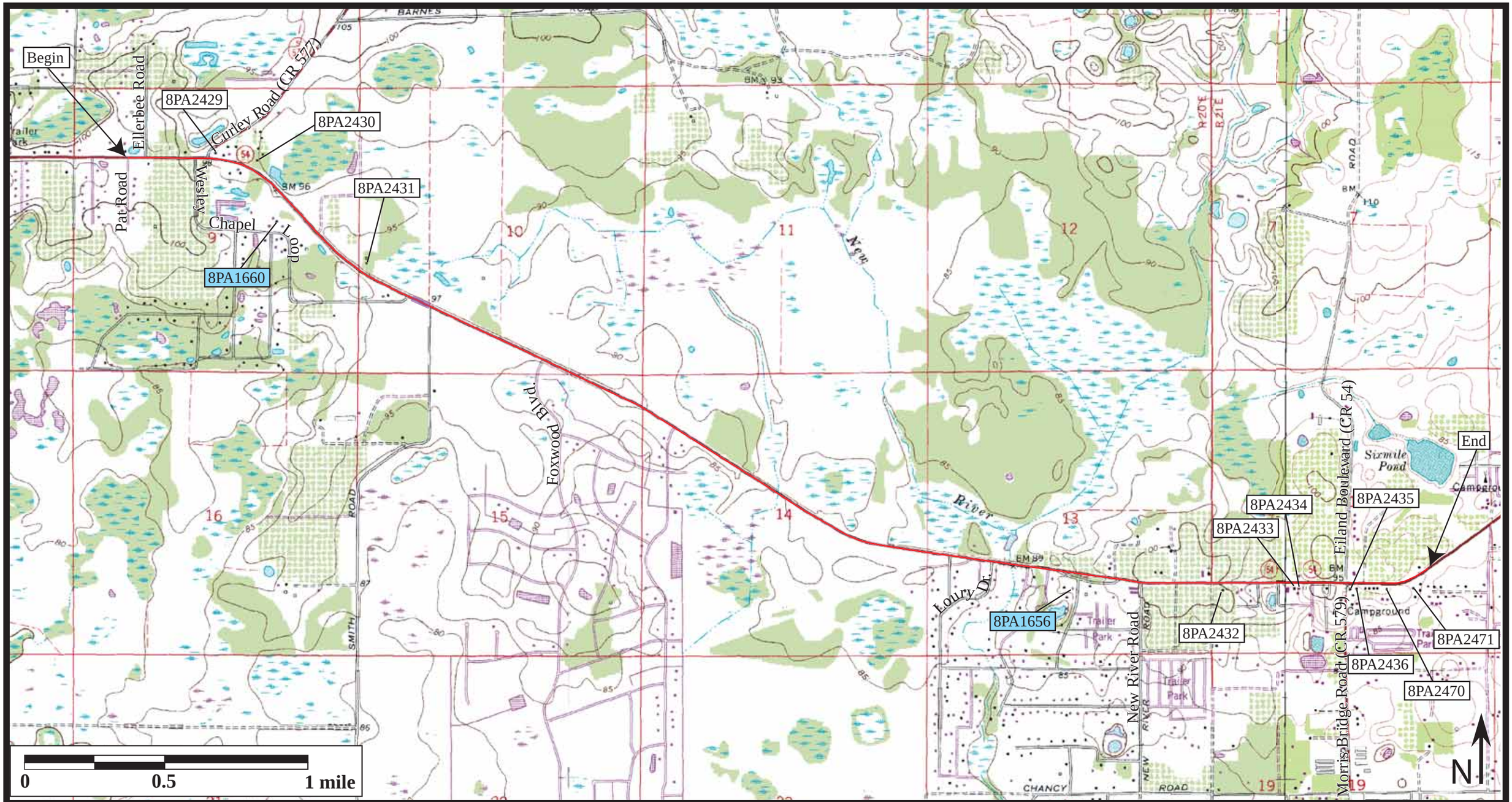


Figure 6.4. Location of previously and newly recorded historic resources within the SR 54 project APE; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987). Previously recorded structures are noted in blue.

boards. This building is fairly typical of Frame Vernacular style residences found throughout Pasco County, but it does maintain a high degree of architectural integrity, which may qualify it for local listing. However, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA1656 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1660: This Ranch style house at 5450 Wesley Chapel Loop was constructed circa 1954. It was originally recorded by Janus Research during survey of the historical resources of Central Pasco County (Janus Research 2003). The SHPO has not evaluated the NRHP eligibility of this property. The historic residence has concrete block walls, which rest on a continuous concrete block foundation, and a gable roof faced with composition shingles. A brick chimney is situated in the north interior roof slope. The main entrance is on the south elevation and is accessed via a screened porch. Original windows consist of three-light awning, and replacement 1/1 single hung sash (SHS) (date unknown). Exterior ornamentation includes louvered vents in the gables, window shutters and concrete window sills. This structure is typical of the Ranch style in the area, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA1660 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2429: The Wesley Chapel Veterinary Clinic at 30439 State Road 54 was constructed ca. 1940 in the Masonry Vernacular style. It has an irregular plan due to non-historic additions. The walls are of concrete block and rest on a concrete slab foundation. The building is topped by gable and shed roofs, which are faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance, a two-light metal door (ca. 1980), sits on the west elevation and is accessed via a ca. 1970 porch. Original windows consist of one-light fixed and two-light sliding wood frame. There are also 1/1 SHS windows in the later additions (ca. 1970 and 1980). Exterior ornamentation includes simulated fieldstone on the west and south elevations, foundation vents, projecting window sills, exposed rafters and a wood door surround. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2429 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2430: This Frame Vernacular style residence was constructed ca. 1940 at 30607 State Road 54. Its wood framed walls, clad with wood drop siding, rest on a pier foundation of concrete block. It is topped by cross gable and flat roofs faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance is on the south elevation and consists of a jalousie door (ca. 1960). A few of the original 1/1 DHS windows remain, but the majority are replacement jalousie (ca. 1960), two-light awning (ca. 1965), and 1/1 SHS (ca. 1970) windows. Exterior ornamentation consists of corner boards, wood window surrounds, exposed rafters and louvered vents in the gables. A north addition dates to ca. 1960. This structure is typical of the Frame Vernacular style in the area, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2430 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2431: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 31601 State Road 54 was constructed ca. 1950. A continuous concrete block foundation supports the wood framed walls, which are faced with asbestos shingles. The building is topped by a gable roof clad with composition shingles. A chimney lies along the north elevation, and the main entrance sits on the south elevation, accessed via a screened porch. Replacement windows consist of 2/2 SHS (ca. 1965) and 1/1 SHS (ca. 1980). Exterior ornamentation includes foundation vents, wood window surrounds, corner boards, and louvered vents in the gables. An east addition dates to ca. 1965. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2431 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2432: This Masonry Vernacular style former residence, now a commercial building, was constructed ca. 1954 at 34020 State Road 54. The concrete block walls, partially faced with brick veneer and stucco, rest on a continuous foundation, also of concrete block. It is topped by a cross gable roof clad with composition shingles. A six-panel wood door with a one-panel, one-light metal screen serves as the main entrance. It is located on the north elevation, and is accessed via an incised porch. The windows are replacements of the originals and consist of 2/2 SHS (ca. 1965) and 1/1 SHS (ca. 1985). An attached carport sits to the south, along with two sheds (ca. 1985). Exterior ornamentation consists of projecting window sills and louvered vents in the gables. This structure is typical of the Masonry Vernacular style in the area, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2432 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2433: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 34304 State Road 54 was constructed ca. 1955. It has a poured concrete slab foundation, which supports the wood framed walls, which are faced with vertical aluminum siding (ca. 1970). The building is topped by a side gable and shed roof clad with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance is located on the north elevation and consists of a metal door with a 2/2 SHS window. Original windows include two- and three-light awning, with some replacement 2/2 SHS (ca. 1970). Exterior ornamentation includes louvered vents in the gables and shutters on the north elevation's windows. An original attached carport sits to the north, and a shed was constructed on the south elevation circa 1970. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2433 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2434: This Masonry Vernacular style residence was constructed ca. 1955 at 34310 State Road 54. Its concrete block walls rest on a continuous foundation, also of concrete block. It is topped by a gable roof clad with composition shingles. A one-light metal door, located on the north elevation, serves as the main entrance. The windows are replacements of the originals and consist of 2/2 SHS (ca. 1970) and 1/1 SHS (ca. 1985). A small addition, faced with aluminum siding, was added to the north elevation ca. 1970 and another addition was placed on the south elevation ca. 1985. There is an incised porch on the north elevation, and one on the south elevation. Exterior ornamentation

consists of wood window surrounds, louvered vents in the gables, shutters on the north windows, and circular eave vents. This structure is typical of the Masonry Vernacular style in the area, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2434 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2435: The Hills Grocery and Coffee Shop, a Masonry Vernacular style store and restaurant at 4152 Morris Bridge Road, was constructed ca. 1955. The apparent original portion of the structure has a poured concrete slab foundation, while suspected additions have a continuous concrete block foundation. The walls are of concrete block, with the north and west elevations faced with brick veneer. The building is topped by a flat roof. The main entrance is located on the northwest elevation and consists of a pair of glass and metal doors. There are only two windows: an original wood framed two-light fixed window on the north elevation and a metal framed, one-light fixed window on the west (a possible addition). There are two open porches on the south elevation. Exterior ornamentation includes brick window sills of vertical headers and brick lintels of vertical stretchers. This building is a typical masonry commercial structure, which appears to have many non-historical additions. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historic associations. Therefore, 8PA2435 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2436: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 35408 State Road 54 was constructed ca. 1950. Its continuous foundation is of poured concrete. The wood framed walls are faced with asbestos shingles, and the gable and shed roof is clad with composition shingles. The main entrance is located on the west elevation and consists of an eight-panel wood door. Original windows include independent and paired jalousie, as well as a one-light fixed window flanked by jalousie windows. Replacement windows include two-light awning (ca. 1965) and 2/2 SHS (ca. 1970). An open porch sits along the south elevation. Exterior ornamentation includes louvered vents in the gables, awnings over the doors and the west elevation windows, diamond-shaped foundation vents, and shutters on the north elevation's windows. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2436 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2470: The residence at 34602 State Road 54 was built in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1945. The wood frame walls, clad in wood siding, are supported by a brick pier foundation. It is topped by a gable and hip roof covered in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located on the west elevation. Windows consist of two-light awning and four-light awning. The main entrance consists of an eight-panel wood door that is accessed via an incised porch. Exterior ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. Additions on the north and east elevations were added ca. 1970. Ancillary features include a shed to the east and two carports to the east. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations and additions compromise its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8PA2470 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA2471: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 34710 State Road 54 was constructed ca. 1957. Its continuous concrete block foundation support the concrete block walls. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles. The windows are 1/1 SHS and the main entrance consists of a wood swing door on the north elevation, located within an incised porch. Exterior ornament includes foundation vents, projecting window sills, scroll porch posts, decorative eaves, and rounded concrete block corners. Ancillary features include a shed to the south. A south addition was built ca. 1970. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2471 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3 Preliminary Ponds Analysis

A preliminary analysis of 39 alternative SMF and FPC sites indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resource which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to any of the alternative SMF and FPC areas. Newly recorded historic structure 8PA2431 is located within SMF-1C. Previously recorded and newly updated archaeological site 8PA2116, a lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-1A, 1B, and 1C, and 8PA1289, a previously recorded and newly updated lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-5A and FPC-5A. Two newly discovered archaeological occurrences (AOs) are located adjacent to SMF-3A and SMF-8B, respectively. In addition, six other alternative SMF and FPC areas are located proximate to previously recorded archaeological sites 8PA251 (SMF-7B and FPC-7B), 8PA252 (FPC-7C, SMF-8A, and FPC-8A), and 8PA254 and 8PA2410 (SMF-9B). Six alternative SMF and FPC areas (SMF-1A, SMF-1B, SMF-1C, SMF-5A, FPC-5A, and SMF-8A) were considered to have a high site location potential, 15 were considered to have a moderate site location potential, and 18 were assessed as having a low potential. The potential for as yet unrecorded historic structures was determined by examining the appropriate USGS quadrangle maps, as well as the initial windshield survey and subsequent historical/architectural survey conducted as part of the SR 54 PD&E Study project. As a result, structures which may be 50 years of age or older are located within FPC-8C. Historical/architectural and archaeological surveys are recommended for the preferred (selected) SMF and FPC areas.

The methods and results of analysis are detailed in a Technical Memorandum, contained in Appendix C.

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 evaluation follows.

7.1 Archaeological Sites

Background research, including a review of FMSF and NRHP data, indicated that six archaeological sites had been recorded previously within or adjacent to the project APE. These resources include five prehistoric lithic scatters (8PA1289, 8PA1467, 8PA1468, 8PA1469, and 8PA2116) and one historic artifact scatter (8PA1379). The five lithic scatters were evaluated by the Florida SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the sixth site, 8PA1379, was not evaluated by the SHPO. As a result of field survey, evidence of three of the six previously recorded archaeological sites, 8PA1289, 8PA1468, and 8PA2116, was discovered within the project APE. No evidence for 8PA1467, 8PA1469, and 8PA1379, was found. In addition, the portion of SR 54 extending from just west of Smith Road to east of Morris Bridge Road, constructed prior to 1957, was newly recorded as 8PA2472. Two archaeological occurrences, each evidenced by a single waste flake, were also identified. None of these previously and newly identified archaeological resources are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP given their limited research potential, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the project alignment.

7.2 Historic Structures

Background research and a review of the FMSF and NRHP indicated that two previously recorded historic resources, 8PA1656 and 8PA1660, are located within or adjacent to the project APE. Neither of the two historic residential buildings, recorded in 2003, was evaluated by the SHPO. As a result of field survey, ten additional historic resources, 8PA2429-8PA2436 and 8PA2470-8PA2471, constructed between ca. 1940 and ca. 1957, were identified and evaluated. Of the 12 total resources, six are of the Frame Vernacular style, five are Masonry Vernacular style, and one is a Ranch style. All are typical examples of their respective styles, with no known associations with significant persons or events. Thus, the total 12 previously and newly recorded historic resources are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

7.3 Conclusions

In conclusion, project development should have no involvement with any cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources, which are listed,

determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. With the exception of proposed SMF and FPC areas, no further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms – Archaeological Sites

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site #8 PA1289
Recorder Site #
Field Date 4/26/07
Form Date 4/30/07

Site Name(s) Wyndfields 54 — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☒ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 14 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☒ NW ☐ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 374102 Northing 3122580
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to From intersection of I-75 & SR 54, head east 4.5 mi; site is on south side of SR 54.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

☐ Other

STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *

☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	
☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	
☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	
☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	
☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound unspec.	☐ subsurface features	
☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	
☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	

FUNCTION *

☐ none specified
☒ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

(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) Artifacts associated with 8PA1289 found within the current APE were typical of the area. The portion of the site within the APE does not provide significant potential for future research.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA1289

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☒ screened shovel
- ☒ literature search
- ☐ posthole digger
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ auger--size: ____
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ unscreened 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) 24 TPS; 12 TPs along northern site boundary, 2 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 and 50 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 75000* Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 6 flakes 50-80 cmbs; gray sand 0-80 cmbs, dark brown sand 80 -100 cmbs/ or, dark brown hard pan 0-60 cmbs ,light brown sand 60-100 cmbs.

*positive shovel tests were found within exixting boundaries- thus, site size was not changed.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures road construction, agriculture/ SR 54 development/none

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 6 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 6 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	O	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 6 non-diagnostic flakes observed, not collected.

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) Wetland Distance (m)/bearing 50 m/SW

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation

Topography* Min Elevation 26 meters Max Elevation 27 meters

Present land use pasture

SCS soil series Newnan fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007); & survey #6419

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Nelson Rodriguez; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

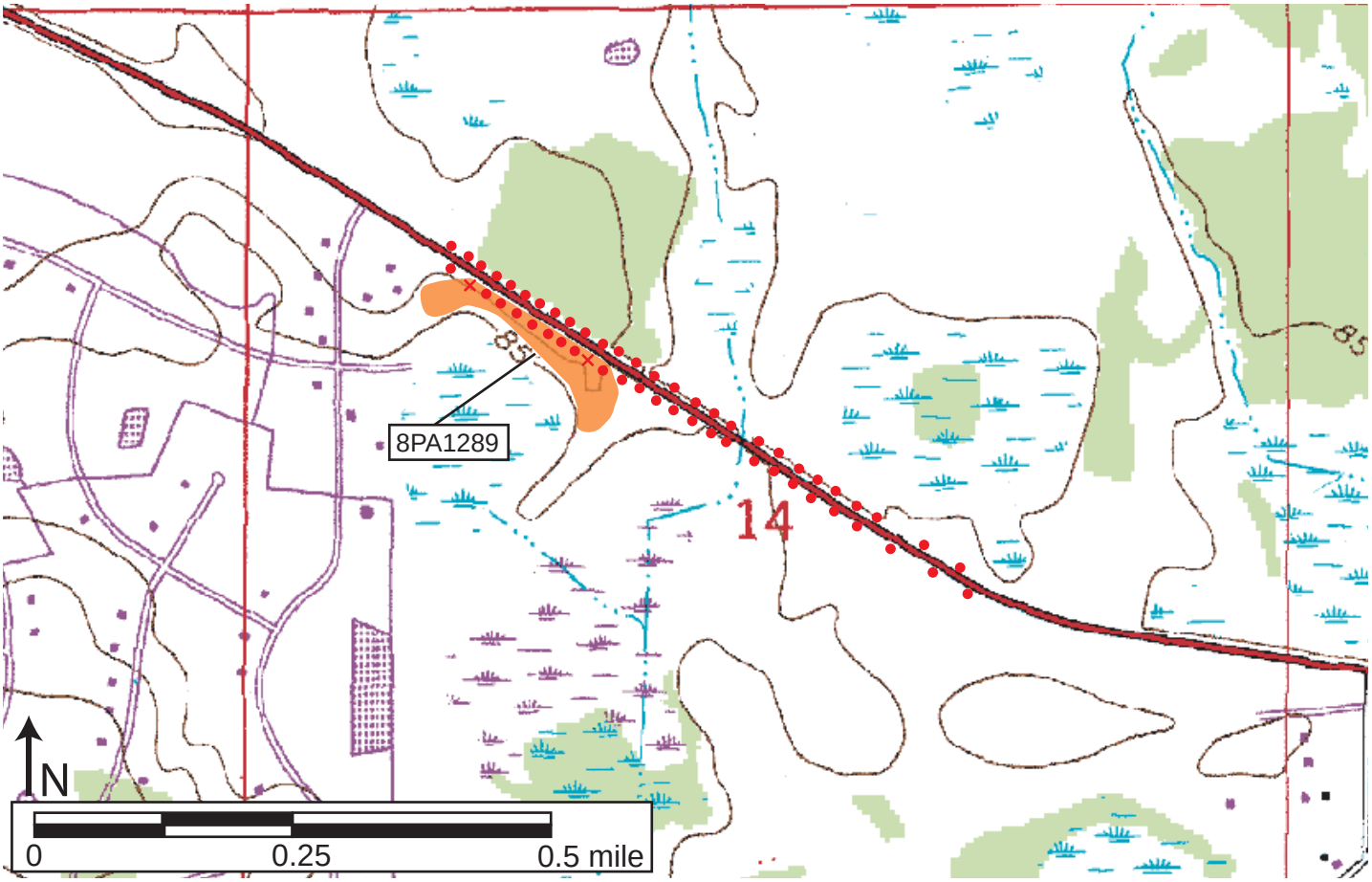
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA1289

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 14
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site #8 PA1379
Recorder Site #
Field Date 2/16/07
Form Date 3/29/07

Site Name(s) Smith Homestead — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 9 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☒ NE ☐ NW ☒ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 371852 Northing 3123910
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to Originally recorded on north side SR 54 in pasture, approximately 400 m southeast of Curley Road.
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

☐ Other

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	
☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	
☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	
☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	
☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound unspec.	☐ subsurface features	
☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	
☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	

*FUNCTION **

☐ none specified
☐ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☒ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

(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) No evidence of the site was encountered within the SR 54 right-of-way

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA1379

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☒ insp exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 5 TPs in north and south SR 54 ROW, 0 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Site not observed in ROW.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 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	____	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 No artifacts collected or observed

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) Distance (m)/bearing

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation

Topography* Min Elevation ____ meters Max Elevation ____ meters

Present land use SR 54 right-of-way

SCS soil series Soil association

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007)

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Katherine Baar; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

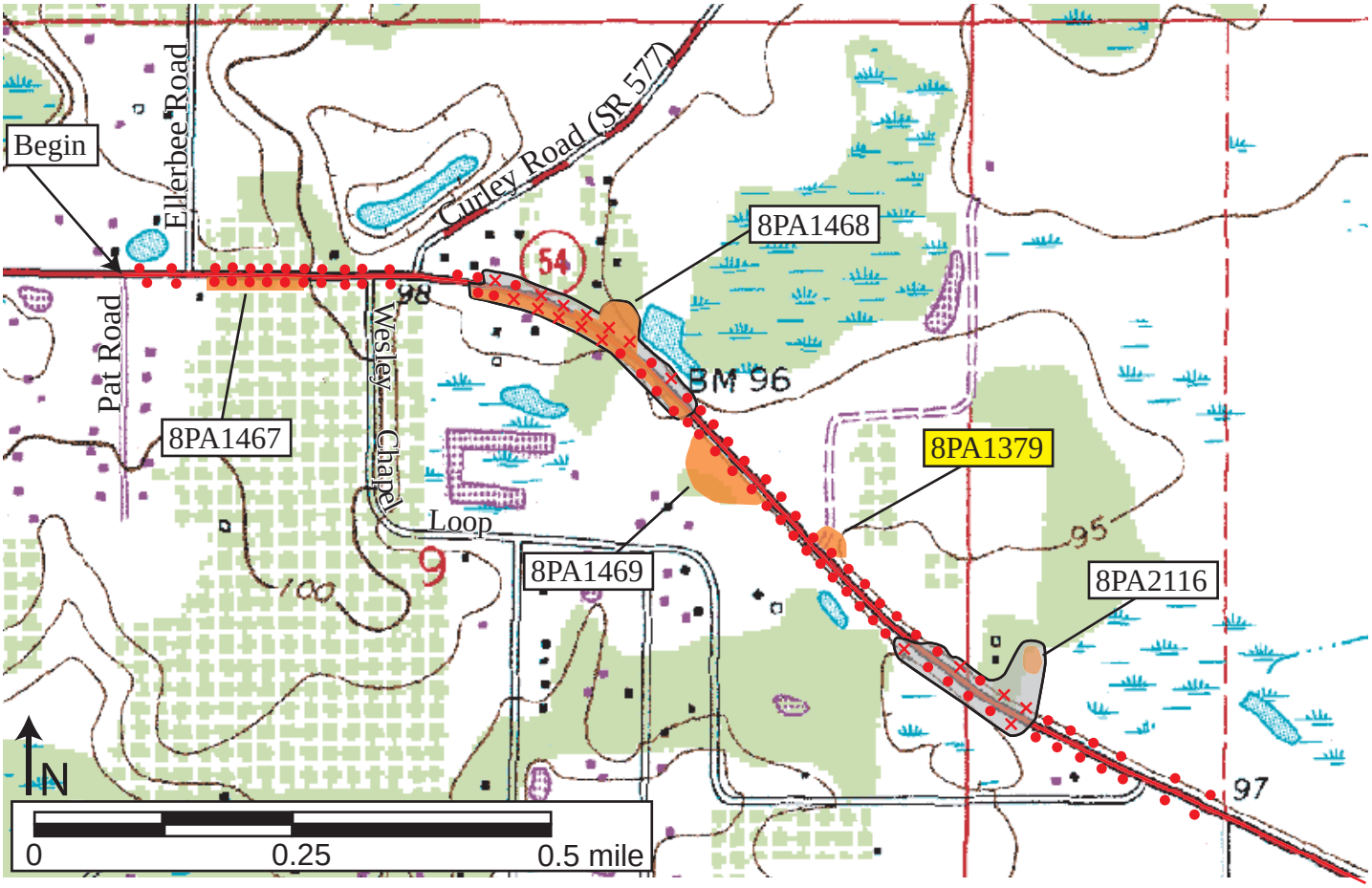
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA1379

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 9
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 PA1467
Recorder Site #
Field Date 2/16/07
Form Date 3/29/07

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Wildpine — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 9 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☒ NW ☐ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 371852 Northing 3123910
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to Originally recorded on south side SR 54 east between Ellerbee Road and Curley Road

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

☐ Other

STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES *

☐ aboriginal boat
☐ agric/farm building
☐ burial mound
☐ building remains
☐ cemetery/grave
☐ dump/refuse
☐ earthworks
☐ fort
☐ midden
☐ mill unspecified
☐ mission
☐ mound unspec.
☐ plantation
☐ platform mound
☐ road segment
☐ shell midden
☐ shell mound
☐ shipwreck
☐ subsurface features
☐ surface scatter
☐ well

FUNCTION *

☐ none specified
☐ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

☐ Alachua
☐ Archaic, Early
☐ Archaic, Middle
☐ Archaic, Late
☐ Archaic unspecifiec
☐ Belle Glade I
☐ Belle Glade II
☐ Belle Glade III
☐ Belle Glade IV
☐ Belle Glade unspec
☐ Cades Pond
☐ Deptford
☐ Englewood
☐ Fort Walton
☐ Glades Ia
☐ Glades Ib
☐ Glades I unsp.
☐ Glades IIa
☐ Glades IIb
☐ Glades IIc
☐ Glades II unsp.
☐ Glades IIIa
☐ Glades IIIb
☐ Glades IIIc
☐ Glades III unsp.
☐ Glades unspec.
☐ Hickory Pond
☐ Leon-Jefferson
☐ Malabar I
☐ Malabar II
☐ Manasota
☐ Mount Taylor
☐ Norwood
☐ Orange
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Pensacola
☐ Perico Island
☐ Safety Harbor
☐ St. Augustine
☐ St. Johns Ia
☐ St. Johns Ib
☐ St. Johns I unspec.
☐ St. Johns IIa
☐ St. Johns IIb
☐ St. Johns IIc
☐ St. Johns II unspec.
☐ St. Johns unspecif.
☐ Santa Rosa
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
☐ Seminole: Colonization
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2d
☐ Seminole: 2d War to 3d
☐ Seminole: 3d War On
☐ Seminole unspecified
☐ Swift Creek, Early
☐ Swift Creek, Late
☐ Swift Creek, unspecif.
☐ Transitional
☐ Weeden Island I
☐ Weeden Island II
☐ Weeden Island unspec.
☐ Prehistoric nonceramic
☐ Prehistoric ceramic
☐ Prehistoric unspecified
☐ Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ 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) No evidence of the site was encountered within the SR 54 right-of-way

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA1467

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☒ insp exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 12 TPs in north SR 54 ROW, 0 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Site not bserved in ROW.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 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	____	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 No artifacts collected or observed

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) wetland Distance (m)/bearing adj./NE

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation oak, pine

Topography* hill slope Min Elevation 32 meters Max Elevation 32 meters

Present land use SR 54 right-of-way

SCS soil series Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007); & survey # 9415

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Nelson Rodriguez; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

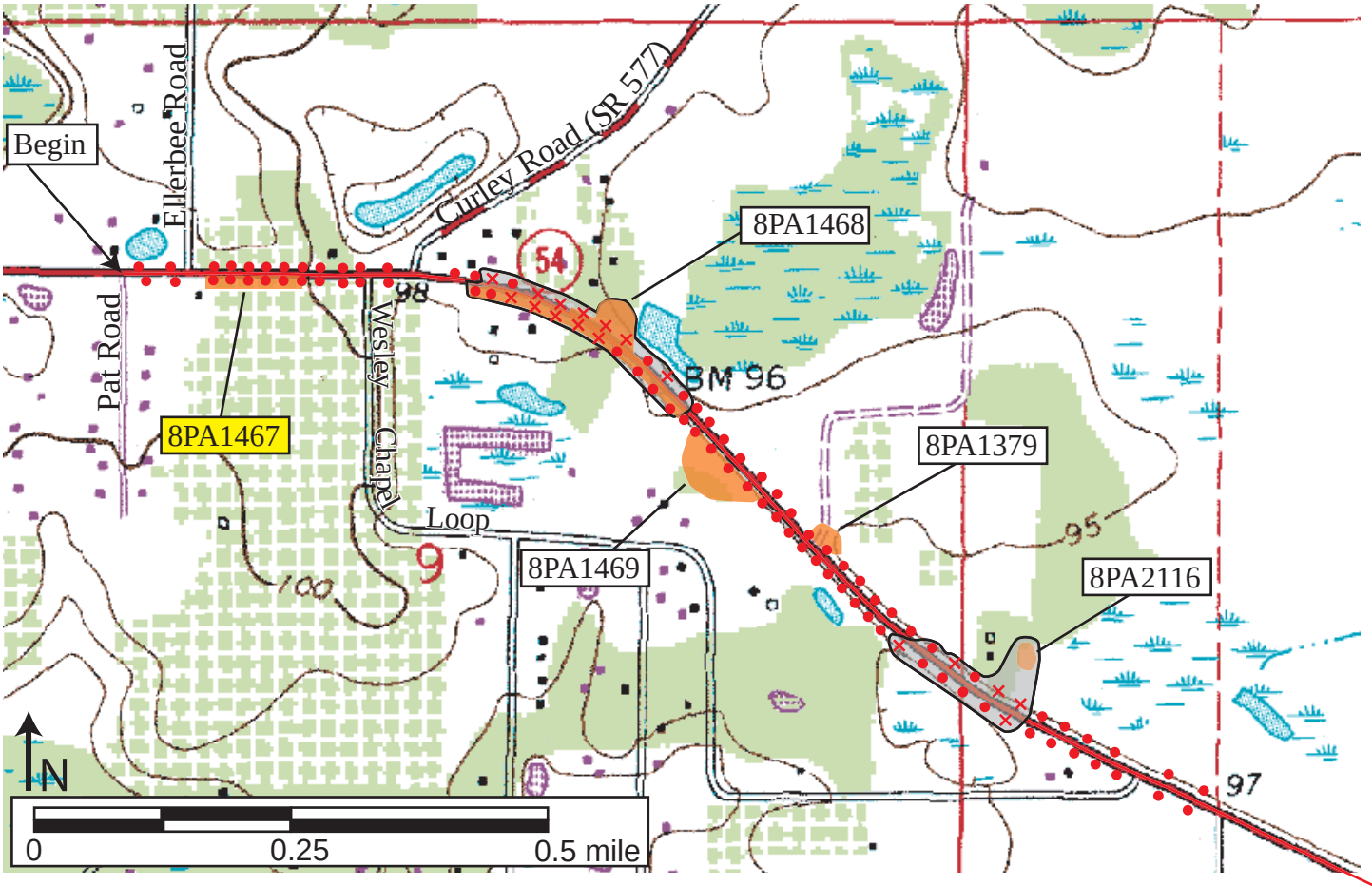
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA1467

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 9
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 PA1468
Recorder Site #
Field Date 2/15/07
Form Date 2/26/07

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) WEBB — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 9 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☒ NE ☐ NW ☐ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 371547 Northing 3124235
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to On SR 54 east, approximately 100 m east of Curley Road.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	
☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	
☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	
☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	
☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound unspec.	☐ subsurface features	
☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	
☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	

☒ Other Prehistoric lithics - non-quarry

*FUNCTION **

☐ none specified
☐ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

(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) Site appears non-significant given its limited research potential and its similarity to other sites in the general area. The artifact collection is typical of sites in the area, and no features were idenitfied.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA1468

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☒ insp exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 25 TPs, 12 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 52500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts recovered between 0-100 cm ; 0-20 cm gray sand, 20-80 cm light brown sand, 80-100 brown sand.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road development thorugh site/Development/None

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 95 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 95 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 Thermally altered and non-thermally altered coral and chert debitage, lithic tools (incl. chert point lacking base)

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

1.	thermally altered coral	N=	43	5.		N=		9.		N=	
2.	thermally altered chert	N=	1	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 0 m NE

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) Mesic uplands; Mixed upland forest

Local vegetation grass

Topography* ridge/slope Min Elevation 29 meters Max Elevation 29 meters

Present land use SR 54 right-of-way

SCS soil series Sparr and Newman fine sands Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007); survey #9415

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Nelson Rodriguez; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

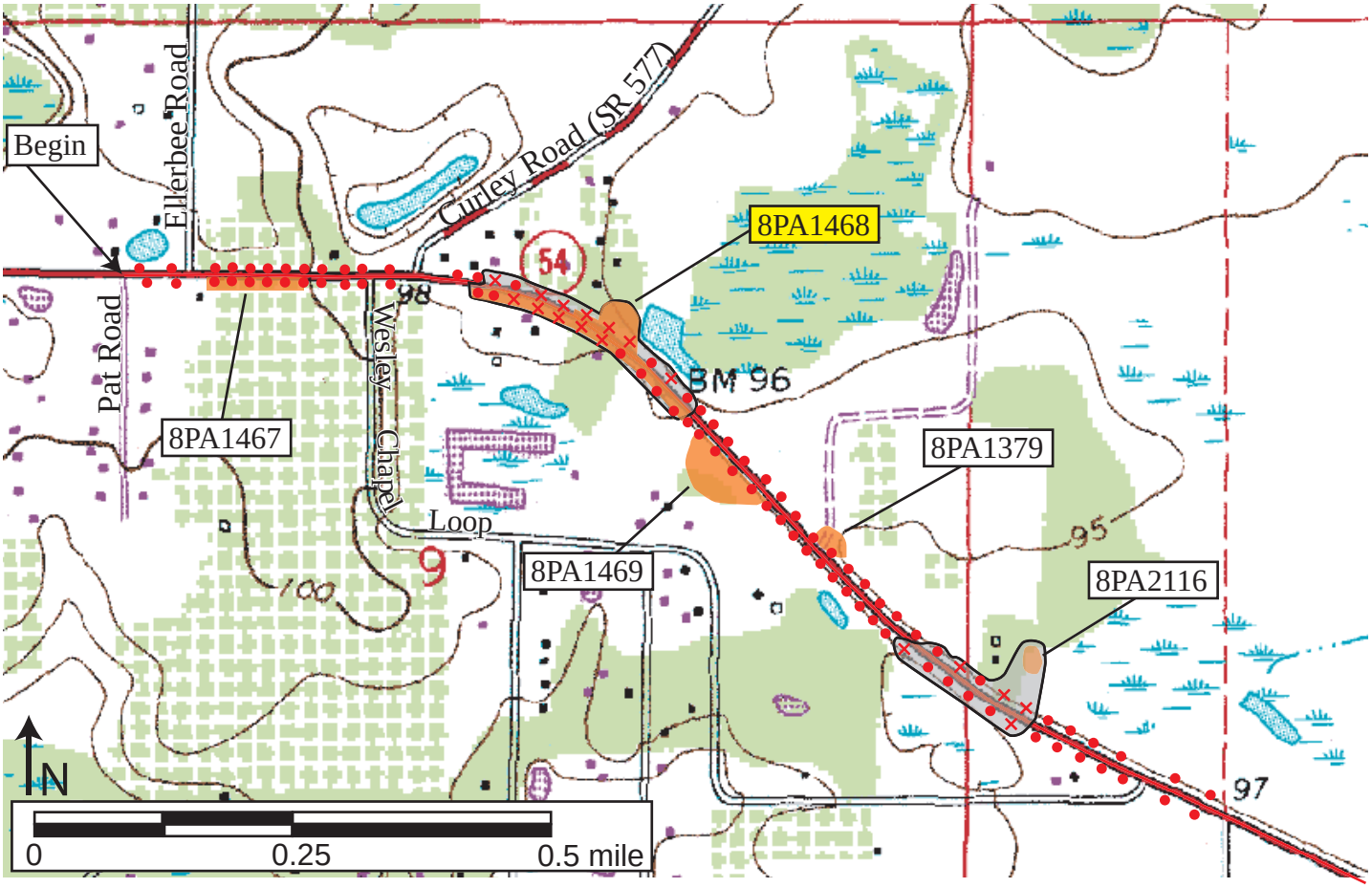
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA1468

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 9
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 PA1469
Recorder Site #
Field Date 2/16/07
Form Date 3/29/07

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Lottery — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 9 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☒ NE ☐ NW ☐ SE ☐ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 371689 Northing 3124027
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to Originally recorded on south side SR 54 east on private property approximately 0.5 mile southeast of Curley Road.
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

☐ Other

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

☐ aboriginal boat
☐ agric/farm building
☐ burial mound
☐ building remains
☐ cemetery/grave
☐ dump/refuse
☐ earthworks
☐ fort
☐ midden
☐ mill unspecified
☐ mission
☐ mound unspec.
☐ plantation
☐ platform mound
☐ road segment
☐ shell midden
☐ shell mound
☐ shipwreck
☐ subsurface features
☐ surface scatter
☐ well

*FUNCTION **

☐ none specified
☐ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

☐ 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) No evidence of the site was encountered within the SR 54 right-of-way

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA1469

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☒ screened shovel
- ☒ literature search
- ☐ posthole digger
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ auger--size: ____
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ unscreened 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) 4 TPs in north SR 54 ROW, 0 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Site not bserved in ROW.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 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	____	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 No artifacts collected or observed

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) wetlands Distance (m)/bearing adj./W

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation

Topography* ridge crest and slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 28 meters

Present land use SR 54 right-of-way

SCS soil series Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description.
Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007); & survey #9415

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Nelson Rodriguez; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

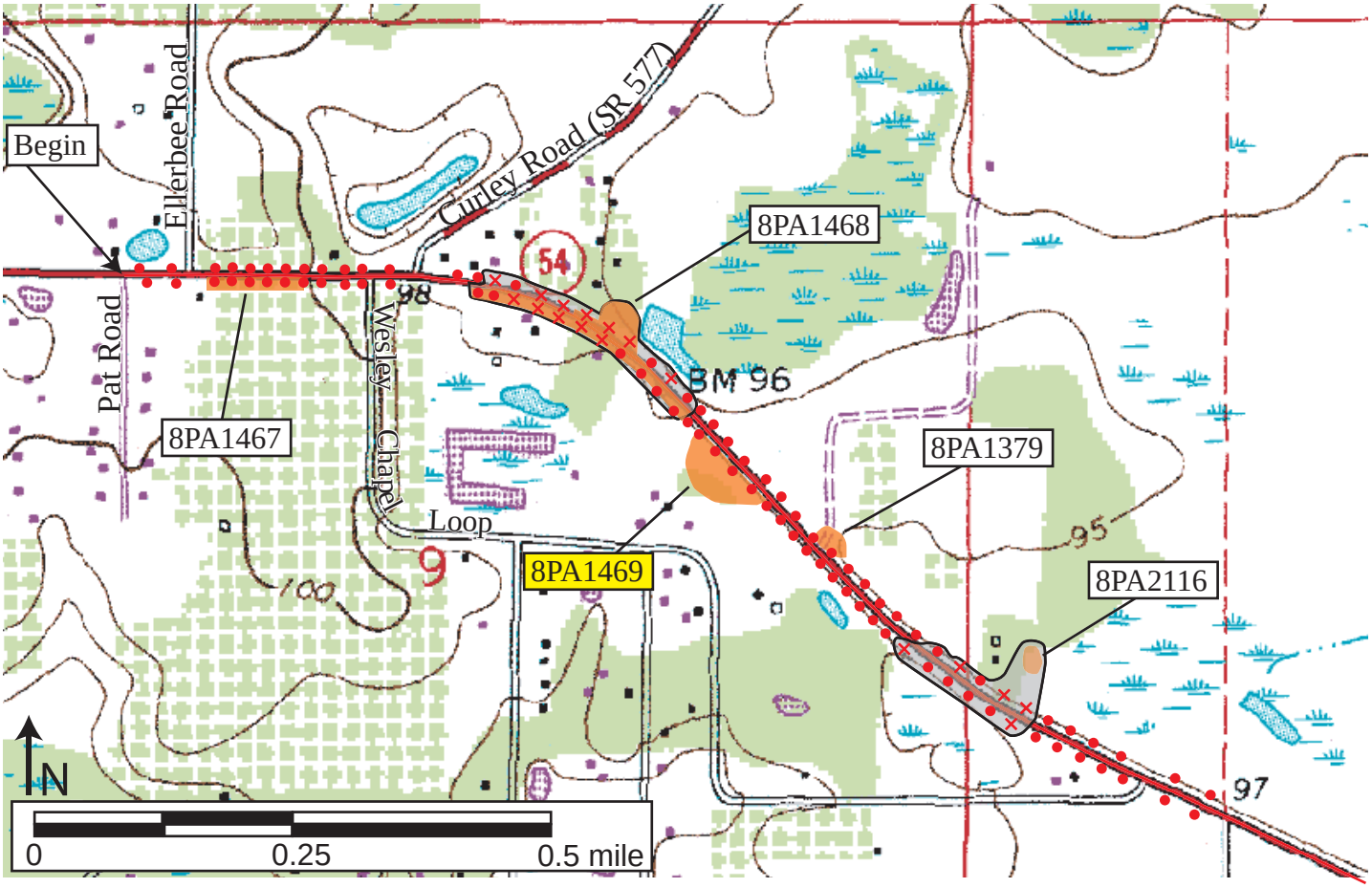
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA1469

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 9
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 3/97

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

Site #8 PA2116
Recorder Site #
Field Date 2/16/07
Form Date 2/26/07

☐ Original
☒ Update
(give site #)

Site Name(s) Blackwell 3 — Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS of the SR 54 PD&E from Curley Road to Morris Bridge Road, Pasco Cou — FMSF Survey #
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individ. ☐ private-unspecifd. ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native Amer. ☐ unknwn
USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Wesley Chapel, Fla., 1973, PR 1987 — County Pasco
Township 26S Range 20E Section 9&10 ☐ Check if Irregular Section; Qtr. Section (check all that apply): ☐ NE ☐ NW ☒ SE ☒ SW
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # (s)
City/Town (if within 3 mi.) Wesley Chapel — In Current City Limits: ☐ y ☐ n ☒ unknown
UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 372116 Northing 3123671
Address/ Vicinity of/ Route to On SR 54 east, approximately 5/8 mile southeast of Curley Road, both north and south of SR 54.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) n/a

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

SETTING *

☒ Land- *terrestrial*
☐ Cave/Sink- *subterranean*
- ☐ terrestrial
- ☐ aquatic
- ☐ intermittently flooded

☐ Wetland- *palustrine*
- ☐ usually flooded
- ☐ sometimes flooded
- ☐ usually dry

☐ Lake/Pond- *lacustrine*
☐ River/Stream/Creek- *riverine*
☐ Tidal- *estuarine*
☐ Saltwater- *marine*
- ☐ marine unspecified
- ☐ "high energy" marine
- ☐ "low energy" marine

*STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES**

☐ aboriginal boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	
☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	
☐ burial mound	☐ mill unspecified	☐ shell mound	
☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	
☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound unspec.	☐ subsurface features	
☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	
☐ earthworks	☐ platform mound	☐ well	

☒ Other Prehistoric lithics - non-quarry

*FUNCTION **

☐ none specified
☐ campsite
☐ extractive site
☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ town (historic)
☐ quarry

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

Aboriginal*

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

Nonaboriginal*

☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish unspecified
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☐ American 20th Century
☐ American unspecified
☐ African-American

(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) Site appears non-significant given its limited research potential and its similarity to other sites in the general area. The artifact collection is typical of sites in the area, and no features were idenitfied.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action None

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8 PA2116

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

FIELD METHODS

SITE DETECTION*

☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size:
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☒ insp exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 15 TPs, 5 positive; 50x50x100cm; 25 m intervals 1/4" mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m2) 4375* Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts recovered from 80-100 cm ; 0-20 cm gray sand, 20-70 cm pale gray sand; 70-100 brown sand; or 0-100 mottled gray sand.

*additional site size only. Total site size: 350 sq m (previous)+4375 sq m (new)=4725 sq m.

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 interpretatior

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

Disturbances/threats/protective measures Road development/Development/None

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 5 C (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 C (C) or (E) Subsurface # 5 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 Non-thermally altered coral debitage (n=4), and 1 non-thermally altered chert tool

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) Wetland Distance (m)/bearing 10 m SW

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank)

Local vegetation grass

Topography* ridge/slope Min Elevation 27 meters Max Elevation 29 meters

Present land use SR 54 right-of-way

SCS soil series Pomona fine sand Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant(s): Name/Address/Phone/Email none

Describe field & analysis notes, artifacts, photos. For each, give type* (e.g., notes), curating organization *, accession #s, and short description. Field notes, aerials curated at ACI, Sarasota (P06078)

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use continuation sheet, give FMSF# if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 54 PD&E, Curley to Morris Bridge Road (ACI 2007)

Recorder(s): Name/Addr./Phone/Email Nelson Rodriguez; ACI, P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277;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).

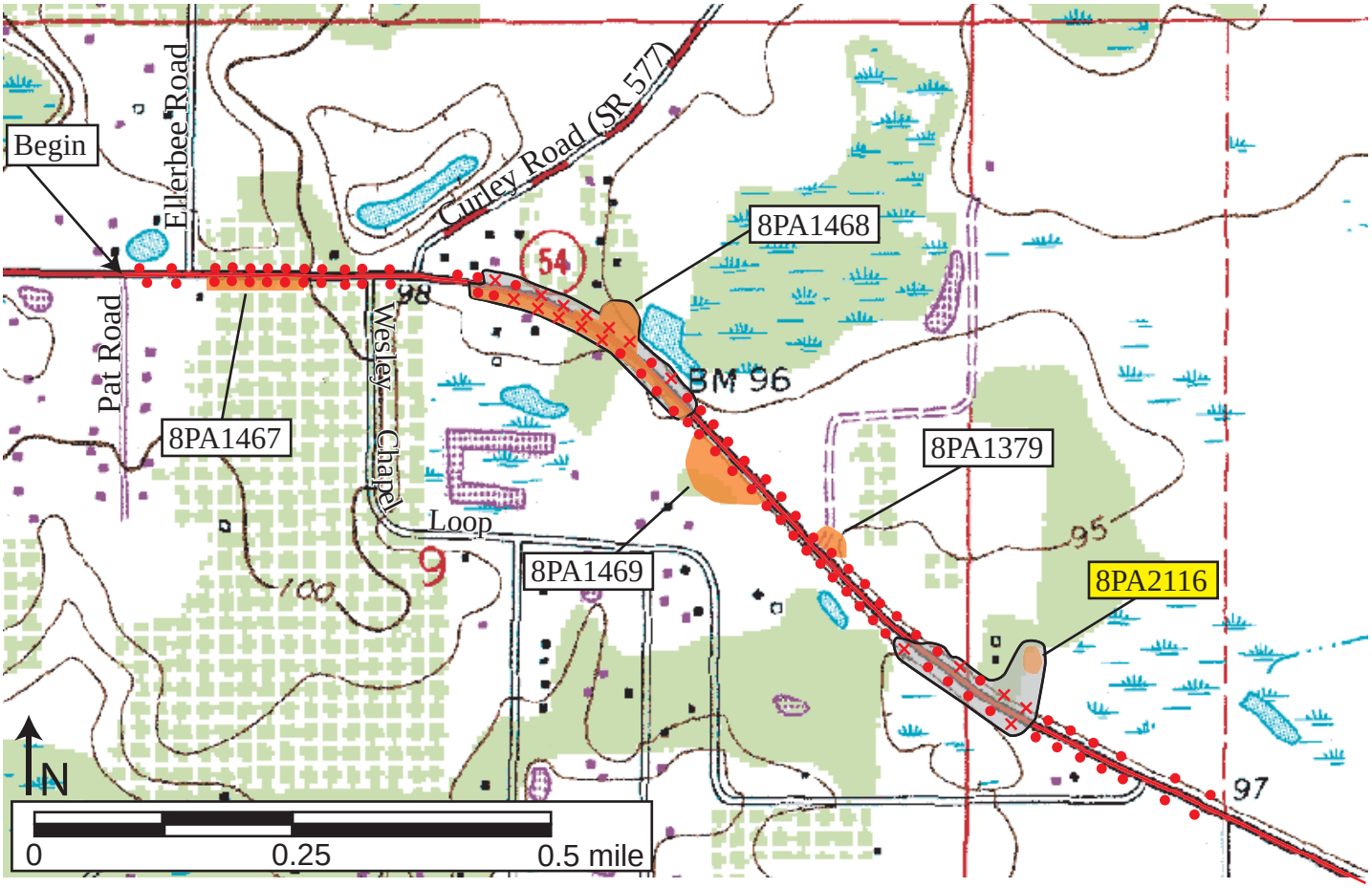
SITE PLAN & USGS REQUIRED At 1"=300' (1:3600) or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale north arrow, datum, test/collection unites, landmarks, mappers, date.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA2116

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Sections 9 and 10
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



☐ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PA2472
Recorder# _____
Field Date 4 /26 /07
Form Date 4 /30 /07

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name State Road 54 **M**ultiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR 54, Curley Road (CR 577) to Morris Bridge Rd. (CR 579/CR 54) **F**MSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☑ road ☐ other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☑state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Wesley Chapel, Zephyrhills In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Pasco
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **T**ownship 26S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 10 ¼ section: ☐NW ☑SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
2) **T**ownship 26S **R**ange 20E **S**ection 13-15 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
3) **T**ownship 26S **R**ange 21E **S**ection 18 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☑SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
4) **T**ownship _____ **R**ange _____ **S**ection _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE ☐Irregular-name: _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date)
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987; Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) SR 54 Segment starting at point between Wesley Chapel loop and Smith Adams Road (T26S, R20E, Section 10) to east of Morris Bridge Road (T26S, R21E, Section 18).

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 PA2472

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly_____(year) Approximately_____(year) Earlier than 1957 (year) Later than_____(year)
Architect/Designer(last name first): _____ **B**uilder(last name first): _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing_____# of non-contributing_____
Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925)*
Some portions established by 1941, modern route est. by 1957
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed)_____

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☑ other methods (specify) Historic aerials
Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☑no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☑no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) _____
The road segment is typical to those constructed in the area. Portions of the original route were altered between 1951 and 1957. Since then, modern alterations and maintenance have compromised the road's historic integrity.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information._____
Field notes, photos, maps on file at ACI, Sarasota unless the client requests otherwise.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Katherine Baar
Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) _____
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Required Attachments

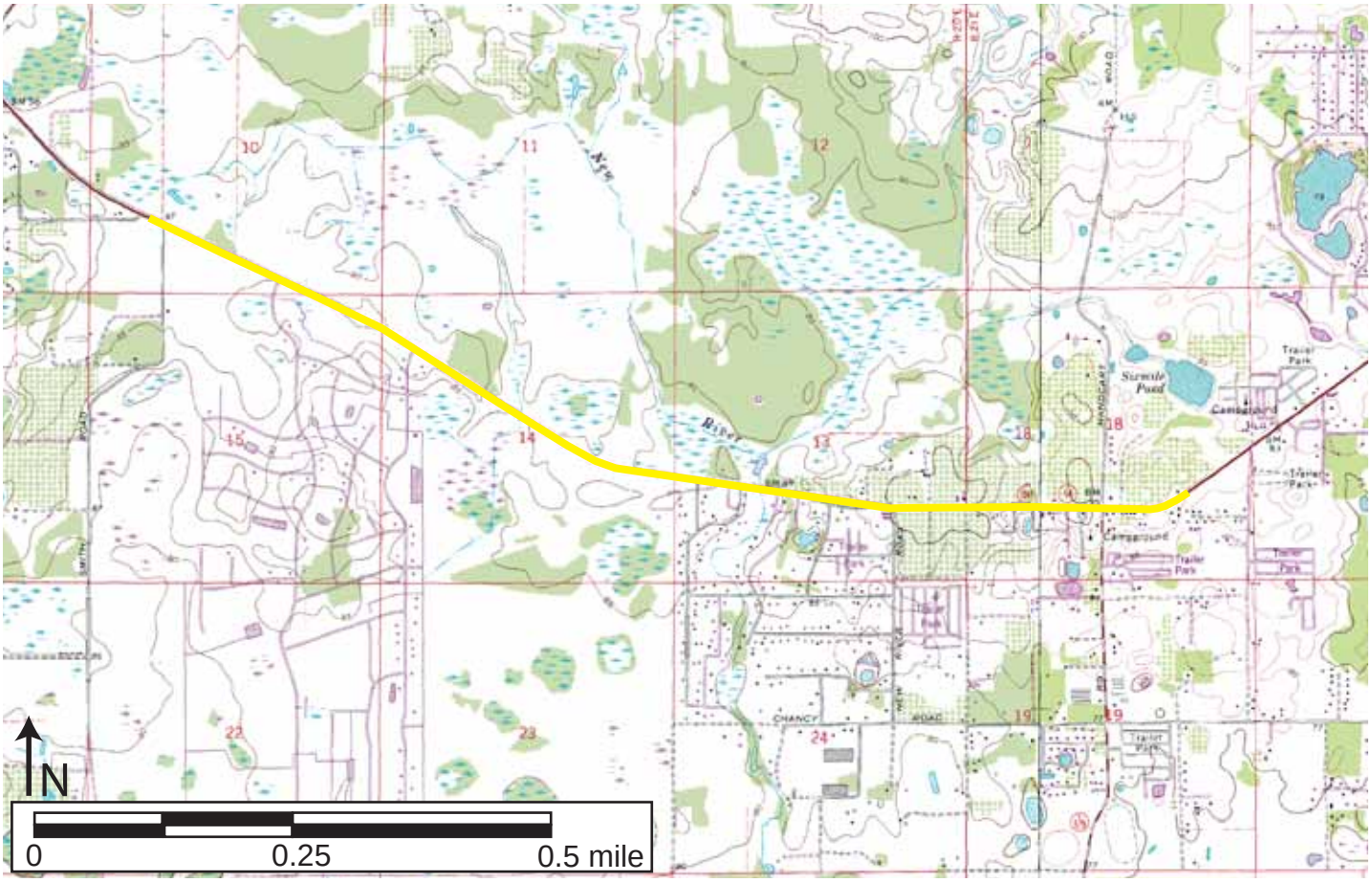
❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INLCUDED RESOURCES** (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

USGS MAP

Site #8 PA2472

Township 26 South, Range 20 East, Section 14
Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987



APPENDIX B: Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms – Historic Resources

APPENDIX C: Probability Analysis Technical Memorandum

PROBABILITY ANALYSIS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (SMF) AND FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION (FPC) AREAS

SR 54 FROM CR 577 (CURLEY ROAD)
TO CR 579/CR 54 (MORRIS BRIDGE ROAD),
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 416561-1-22-01

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:

American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC
210 Crystal Grove Blvd.
Lutz, Florida 33548

September 2007

PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (SMF) AND FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION (FPC) AREAS

SR 54 FROM CR 577 (CURLEY ROAD) TO CR 579/CR 54 (MORRIS BRIDGE ROAD), PASCO 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 stormwater management facilities (SMF) and floodplain compensation (FPC) areas along SR 54 between CR 577 (Curley Road) and CR 579/CR 54 in Pasco County. Thirty-nine alternative SMF and FPC sites have been identified for preliminary evaluation (aerial maps depicting site locations are attached). 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 study methodology included an examination of project aerials, a review of Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records (accessed in September 2007), NRHP listings, relevant cultural resource assessment survey reports, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey for Pasco County (1982), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Wesley Chapel and Zephyrhills quadrangle maps. In addition, the results of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the SR 54 PD&E Study, to which this technical memorandum is appended, were used to determine if there are known archaeological sites and recorded or potential historic structures (50 years of age or older) associated with each of the alternative SMF and FPC areas.

In summary, as a result of this preliminary study, it was determined that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic resource which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within or adjacent to any of the alternative SMF and FPC areas. Newly recorded historic structure 8PA2431 is located within SMF-1C. Previously recorded (Stokes 2004) and newly updated archaeological site 8PA2116, a lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-1A, 1B, and 1C, and 8PA1289, a previously recorded (ACI 2000) and newly updated lithic scatter, is located adjacent to SMF-5A and FPC-5A. Two newly discovered archaeological occurrences (AOs) are located adjacent to SMF-3A and SMF-8B, respectively. In addition, six other alternative SMF and FPC areas are located proximate to previously recorded archaeological sites 8PA251 (SMF-7B and FPC-7B), 8PA252 (FPC-7C, SMF-

8A, and FPC-8A), and 8PA254 and 8PA2410 (SMF-9B). The locations of these resources are depicted in Figure 1.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A check of the FMSF indicated that while no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within any of the 39 alternative SMF and FPC areas, two sites are adjacent. 8PA2116, the Blackwell 3 Site, is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded during survey of the Shrader Blackwell parcel (Stokes 2004). This resource, situated adjacent to SMFs 1A, 1B, and 1C, was evaluated by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Archaeological survey within the SR 54 PD&E Study project APE extended the southern and western site limits. The second site, 8PA1289, is a lithic scatter originally recorded during survey of the Wyndfields development property (ACI 2000), and relocated within its original boundaries during the CRAS for the SR 54 PD&E Study. This site, not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, is located adjacent to SMF-5A and FPC-5A.

Four other previously recorded sites are located proximate to alternative SMF and FPC areas. These include the Brown 10 Site (8PA251), near SMF-7B and FPC-7B, the Brown 11 Site (8PA252), near FPC-7C, SMF-8A, and FPC-8A, and the Brown 13 Site (8PA254), near SMF-9B. All three lithic scatter type sites were originally recorded by ACI in 1989 during survey of the Brown Property. None was evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the SHPO. In addition, 8PA2410, the Wetlands Edge Site, recorded during survey of the Columns at Cypress Point (Hughes 2006), is a "specialized procurement site" located near SMF-9B. It also was not evaluated by the SHPO.

One newly identified historic structure (8PA2431) is located within SMF-1C. This ca. 1950 Frame Vernacular Style residence, located at 31601 SR 54, is a typical example for the area, with no known significant historical associations. Therefore, it does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

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, as well as a review of the USGS Wesley Chapel and Zephyrhills quadrangle maps, the USDA soil survey for Pasco County (USDA 1982), and the results of the CRAS for the PD&E Study, to which this memo is appended, each of the alternative SMF and FPC areas was evaluated for its archaeological site potential. All areas were assigned to one of three site potential categories: high, moderate, and low.

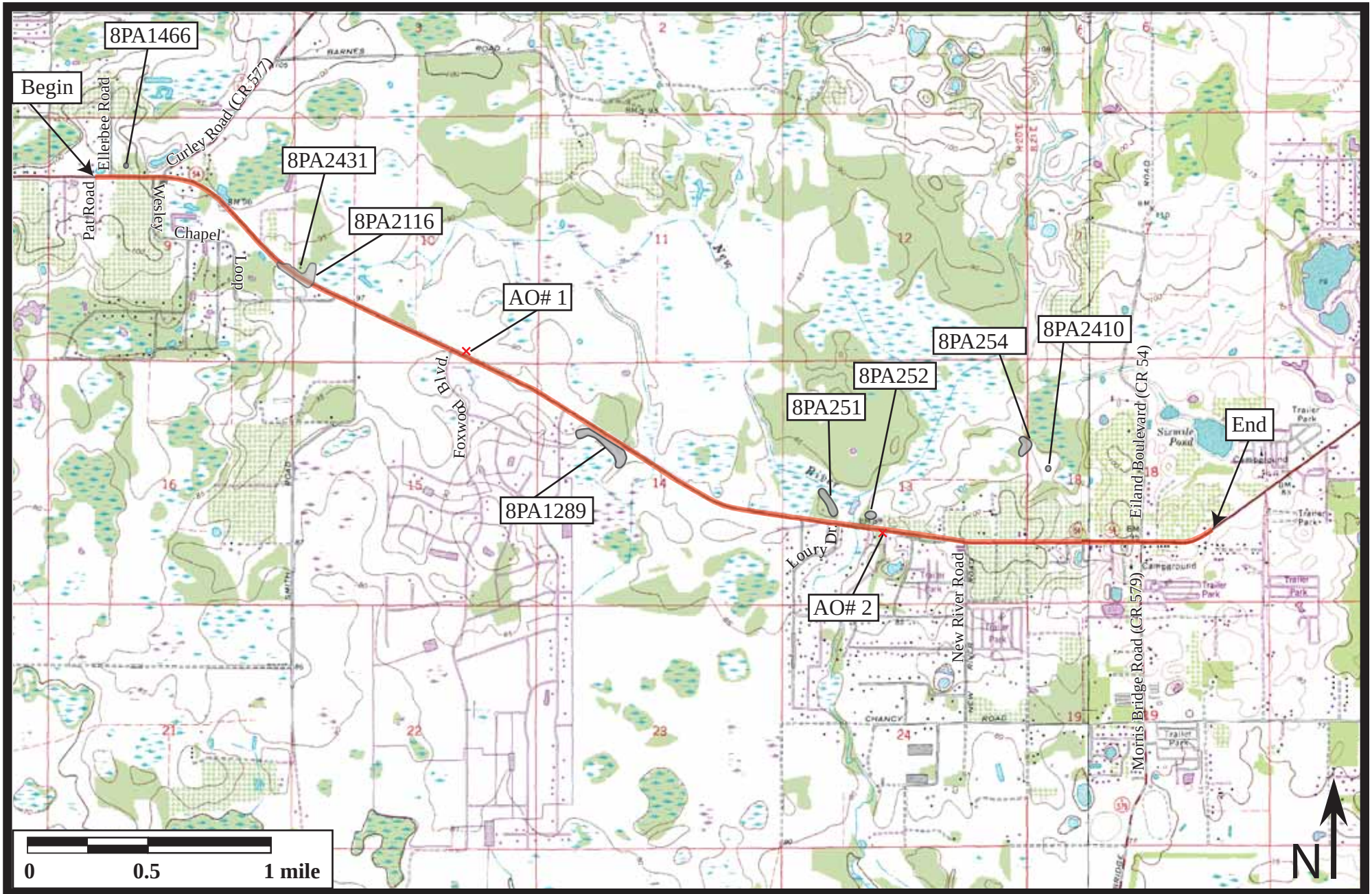


Figure 1. Location of previously and newly recorded archaeological sites and historic resource associated with proposed SMF and FPC areas; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987).

Table 1. Recorded and potential archaeological sites and historic structures located within and adjacent to the alternative SMF and FPC sites along SR 54.

SMF/FPC	Size (ac)	Recorded Archaeo. Sites	Archaeo. Site Potential	Historic Structures	Comments
SMF-1A	6.0	8PA2116	High	none	3 shovel tests (STs) in adjacent ROW; 0 positive. Only the SW part of the SMF is high potential; rest is low.
SMF-1B	2.5	8PA2116	High	none	4 STs in adjacent ROW; 1 positive.
SMF-1C	2.5	8PA2116	High	8PA2431	2 STs in adjacent ROW; 1 positive.
SMF-2A	5.2	none	Low	none	2 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-2B	5.2	none	Low	none	
SMF-2C	5.1	none	Low	none	
SMF-3A	3.9	AO #1	Moderate	none	4 STs in adjacent ROW; 1 positive.
SMF-3B	4.5	none	Low	none	3 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-3C	4.9	none	Low	none	9 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-4A	2.0	none	Moderate	none	
SMF-4B	2.1	none	Moderate	none	
SMF-4C	2.0	none	Moderate	none	3 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-5A	2.7	8PA1289	High	none	3 STs in adjacent ROW; 1 positive.
FPC-5A	0.5	8PA1289	High	none	
SMF-5B	2.7	none	Low	none	
FPC-5B	0.5	none	Low	none	6 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-5C	2.7	none	Low	none	
FPC-5C	0.5	none	Low	none	
SMF-6A	2.0	none	Low	none	
SMF-6B	2.0	none	Low	none	
SMF-6C	2.0	none	Low	none	
SMF-7A	5.8	none	Low	none	
FPC-7A	2.4	none	Low	none	
SMF-7B	5.1	Near 8PA251	Moderate	none	3 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
FPC-7B	1.5	Near 8PA251	Moderate	none	2 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-7C	5.1	none	Low	none	4 STs in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
FPC-7C	1.5	Near 8PA252	Moderate	none	
SMF-8A	4.2	Near 8PA252	Moderate	none	
FPC-8A	0.8	Near 8PA252	Moderate	none	1 ST in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-8B	4.7	AO #2	High	none	4 STs in adjacent ROW; 1 positive.
FPC-8B	1.0	none	Moderate	none	
SMF-8C	6.8	none	Moderate	none	
FPC-8C	1.0	none	Moderate	Potential	
SMF-9A	6.2	none	Moderate	none	
SMF-9B	5.7	Near 8PA254 and 8PA2410	Moderate	none	1 ST in adjacent ROW; 0 positive.
SMF-9C	5.7	none	Moderate	none	
SMF-10A	1.9	none	Low	none	
SMF-10B	1.9	none	Low	none	
SMF-10C	3.8	none	Low	none	

As summarized in Table 1, six alternative SMFs and FPCs (SMF-1A, SMF-1B, SMF-1C, SMF-5A, FPC-5A, and SMF-8A) were considered to have a high site location potential, 15 were considered to have a moderate site location potential, and 18 were assessed as having a low potential. Those proposed areas classified as having a high potential are generally located adjacent or proximate to a recorded site. SMF and FPC areas designated moderate probability areas are generally characterized by relatively elevated and better drained soils within approximately 300 m (984 ft) of a freshwater source. Areas with low site potential are mostly characterized by level and poorly to very poorly drained land. Sites, if present, are expected to be prehistoric period lithic or artifact scatters, as well as possible historic period refuse deposits.

Historic Structures: Background research indicated that one recorded historic structure is located within SMF-1C. This ca. 1950 Frame Vernacular style residence was evaluated by ACI as not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The potential for as yet unrecorded historic structures was determined by examining the appropriate USGS quadrangle maps, as well as the initial windshield survey and subsequent historical/architectural survey conducted as part of the SR 54 PD&E Study project. As a result, structures which may be 50 years of age or older are located within FPC-8C.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

After preferred SMF and FPC sites are selected by the FDOT, all should be subjected to a historical/architectural field survey, and those areas considered to have a high or moderate archaeological site location potential, as identified in Table 1, should be subjected to a systematic archaeological survey. Archaeological field survey should include ground surface reconnaissance and systematic subsurface testing at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high probability SMF and FPC areas and at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability areas. A sample of the SMF and FPC areas with low site location potential should be tested at 100 m (328 ft) intervals, or judgmentally. The purpose of this investigation will be to locate, identify, and evaluate any precontact or historic period archaeological sites present. FMSF forms for newly identified sites and updates to previously recorded sites should be prepared and the findings presented in a CRAS Technical Memorandum.

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

1989 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Brown Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee and ACI, Sarasota.

2000 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Wyndfields Development Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee and ACI, Sarasota.

Hughes, Skye W.
2006 An Archaeological and Historic Survey of the Columns at Cypress Point Project Area in Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Stokes, Anne V.
2004 Cultural Resource Survey of the Shrader Blackwell Parcel, Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee and Southeastern Archaeological Research, Jonesville.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1982 *Soil Survey of Pasco County, Florida*. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1973 Wesley Chapel, Fla., Photorevised (PR) 1987
1973 Zephyrhills, Fla., PR 1987

ATTACHMENT: Conceptual Drainage Maps (provided by American Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC)

REVISIONS					
DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

American
Consulting Engineers of Florida, LLC
210 Crystal Grove Blvd
Lutz, FL 33548
Phone: (813) 496-7400 Fax: (813) 496-7401
Certificate of Authorization No. 9302
Jeffrey S. Novotny, P.E. No. 51083

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
SR 54	PASCO	416561-1-22-01

SR 54 PD&E STUDY

CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE MAPS

CURLEY RD. TO MORRIS BRIDGE RD.

SHEET NO. 1

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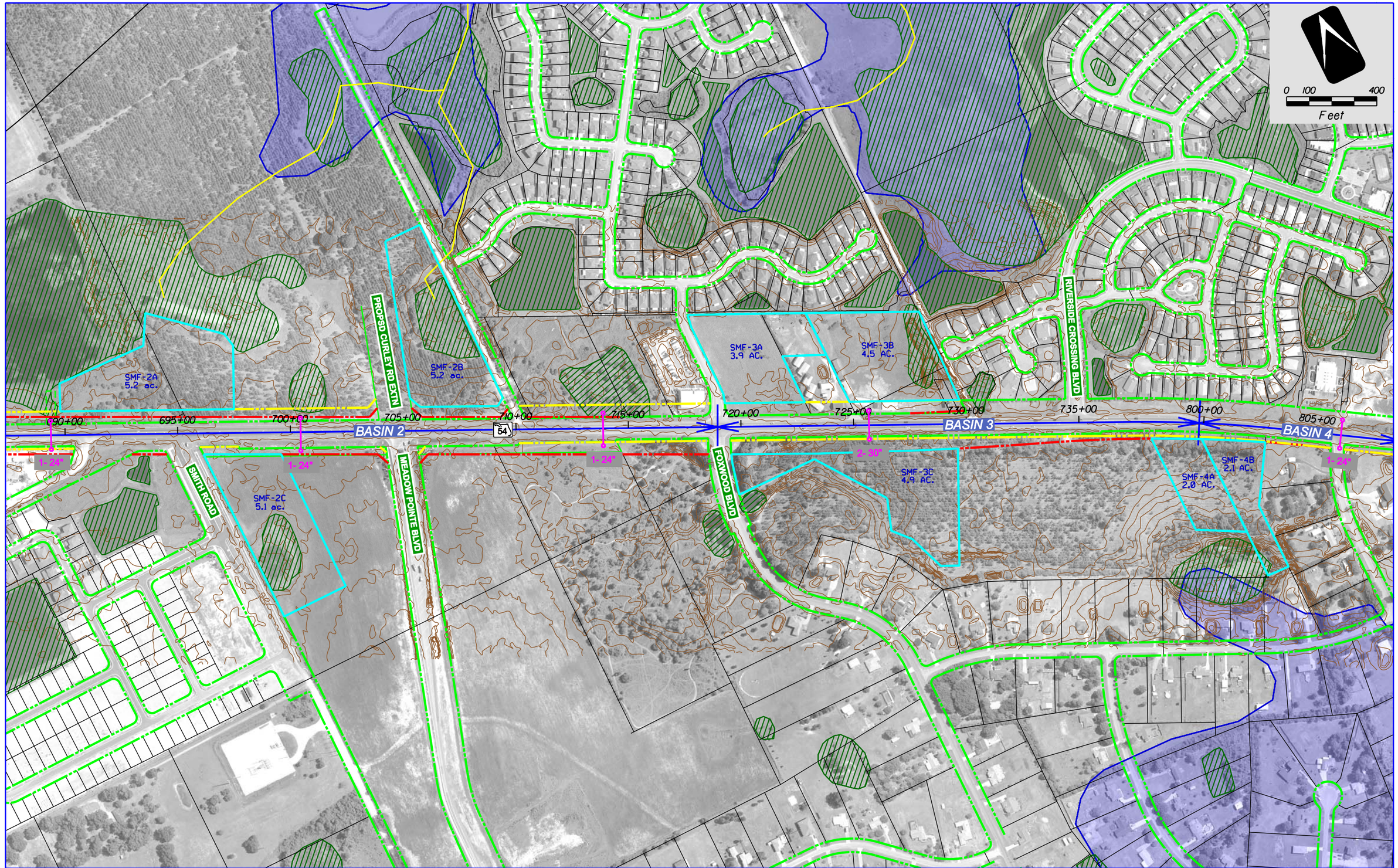

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STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
SR 54	PASCO	416561-1-22-01

SR 54 PD&E STUDY

CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE MAPS

CURLEY RD. TO MORRIS BRIDGE RD.

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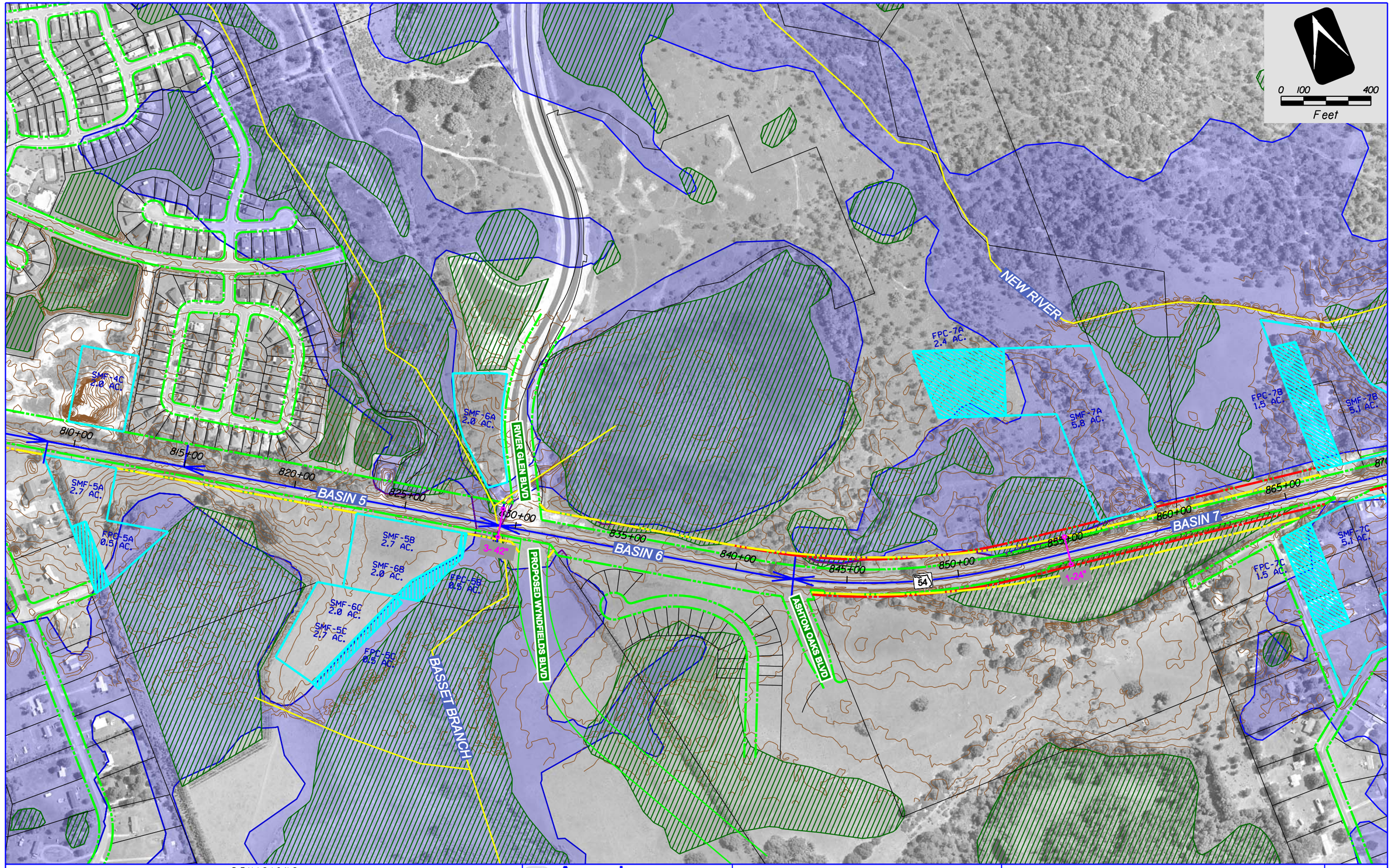

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
SR 54	PASCO	416561-1-22-01

SR 54 PD&E STUDY

CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE MAP

CURLEY RD. TO MORRIS BRIDGE RD.

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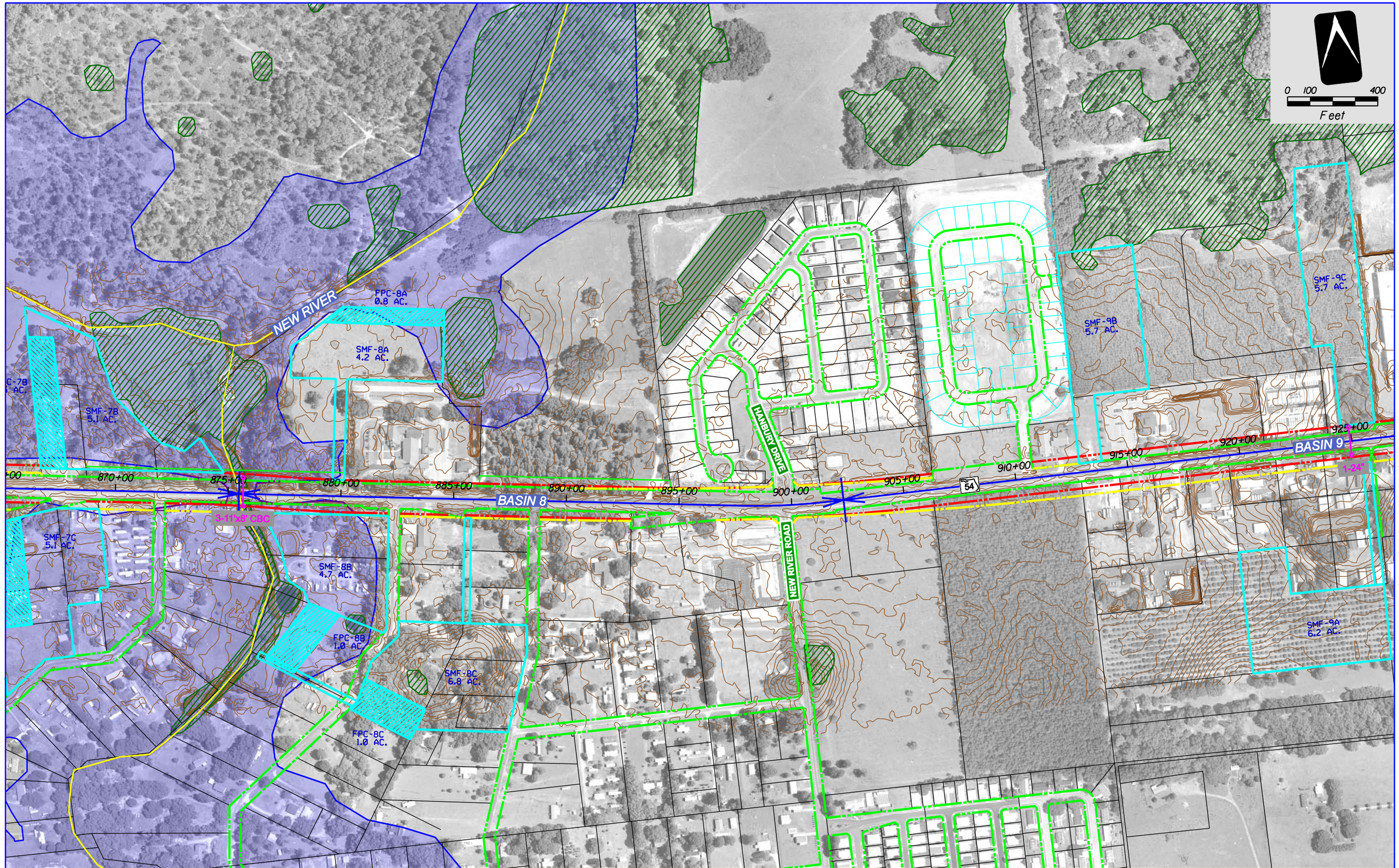

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ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
SR 54	PASCO	416561-1-22-01

SR 54 PD&E STUDY

CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE MAP

CURLEY RD. TO MORRIS BRIDGE RD.

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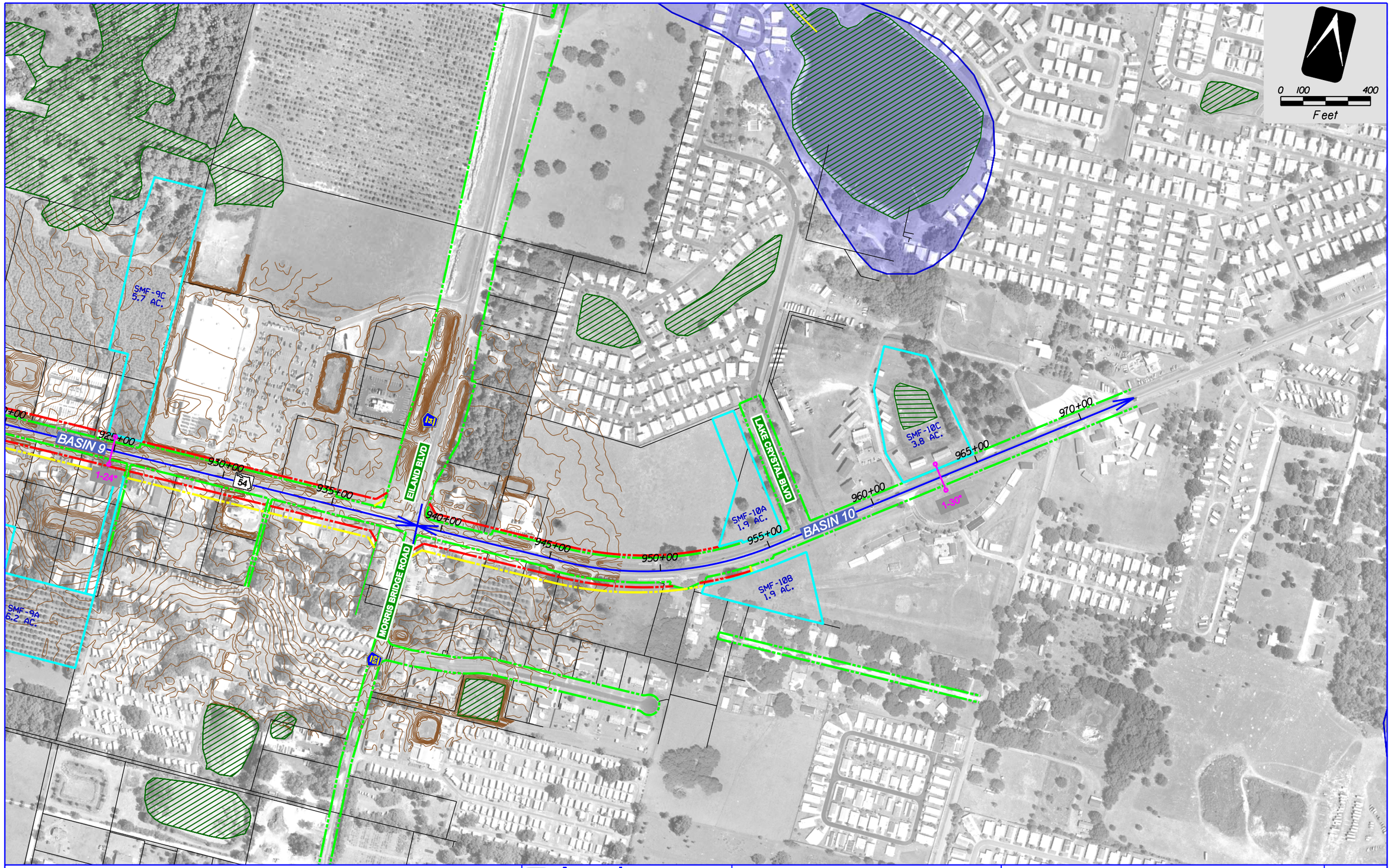

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STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROAD NO.	COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID
SR 54	PASCO	416561-1-22-01

SR 54 PD&E STUDY

CONCEPTUAL DRAINAGE MAP

CURLEY RD. TO MORRIS BRIDGE RD.

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APPENDIX D: Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only)___/___/___

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) SR 54 PD&E, CR 577 to CR 579/CR 54

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study State Road (SR) 54 from CR 577 (Curley Road) to CR 579/CR 54 (Morris Bridge Road), Pasco County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page– individual or corporate; last names first) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (year) 2007 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 74

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Rodriguez, Nelson

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

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) SR 54

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven
Address/Phone 11201 North McKinley Drive, Tampa, Florida

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Baar, Katherine **Date *Log Sheet* Completed** 10 /5 /07

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☑ No ❑ Yes: **Previous survey #(s) (FMSF only)** _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Pasco

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Wesley Chapel, Fla./1987; Zephyrhills, Fla./1987

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 02 / __ / 07 End 07 / __ / 07 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 54.5 acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1
If Corridor (fill in one for each): **Width** _____ meters 100 feet **Length** _____ kilometers 4.5 miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Preliminary Methods (✓Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

☐ other (describe)_____

Archaeological Methods (✓Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐ surface collection, controlled	☐ other screen shovel test (size: ____)	☐ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
☐ surface collection, **un**controlled	☐ water screen (finest size: ____)	☐ soil resistivity
☑ 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 (✓Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐ building permits	☐ demolition permits	☐ neighbor interview	☐ subdivision maps
☐ commercial permits	☑ exposed ground inspected	☐ occupant interview	☑ tax records
☐ interior documentation	☑ local property records	☐ occupation permits	☐ unknown

☐ other (describe):_____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research; ground surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing: 227 shovel tests at 25 m and 50 m intervals, and judgemental; screened soil, recorded stratigraphy and artifacts; shovel test locations marked on aerial and refilled; structural survey; photos taken; report 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 8 Newly Recorded Sites 11

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) PA1289, PA1467-1469, PA1379, PA1656, PA1660, PA2116

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) PA2429-2436, PA2470-2472

Site Form Used: ☑ Site File Paper Form ☐ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

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

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE

BAR Related

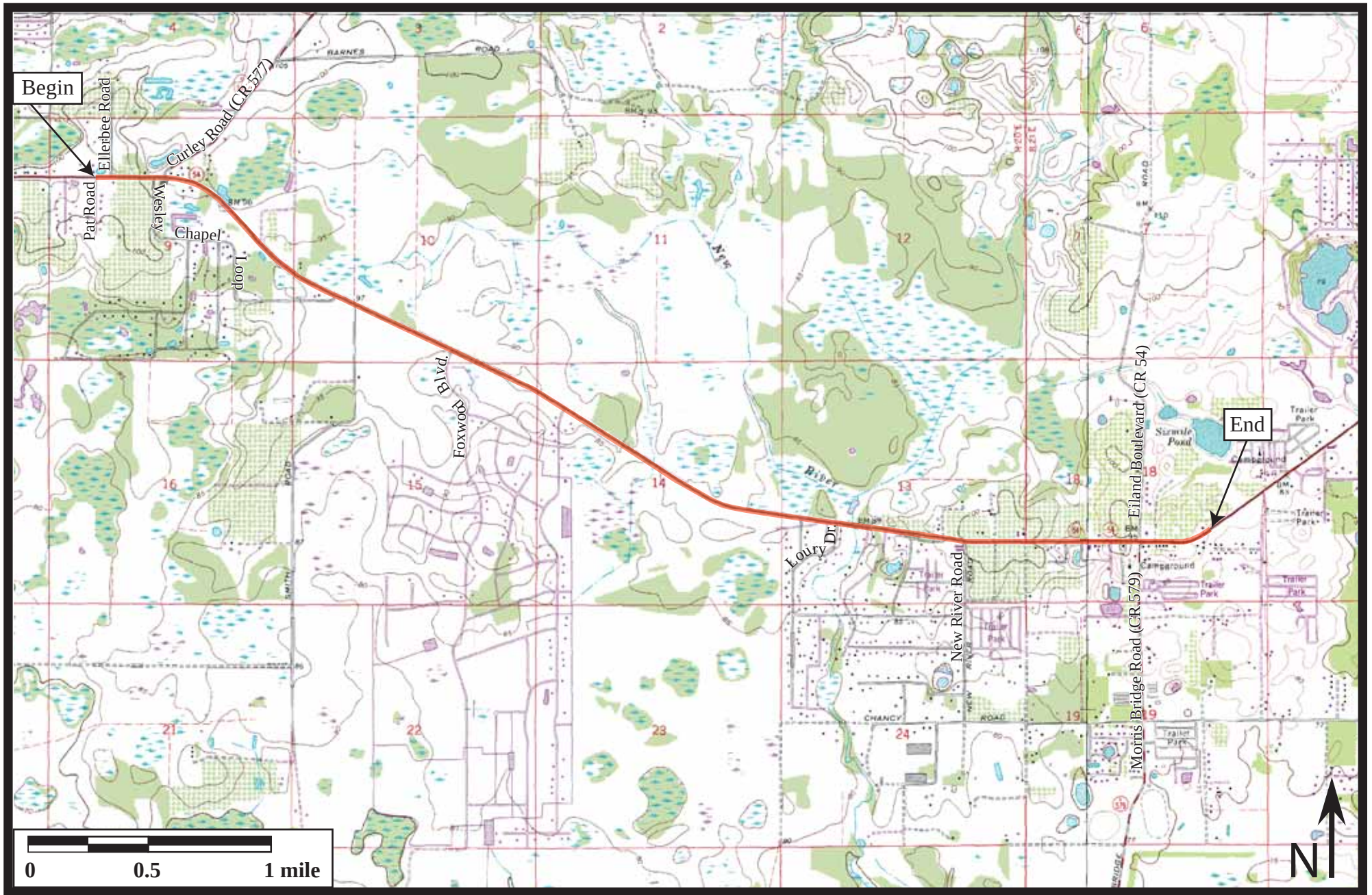
☐ 872 ☐ 1A32 #_____

☐ CARL ☐ UW

BHP Related

☐ State Historic Preservation Grant

☐ Compliance Review: CRAT #_____



SR 54 Project Area; Township 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East (USGS Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973, PR 1987 and Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987).