

Project Development & Environment Study

SR 60 PD&E Study
From Valrico Road to the Polk County Line

Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report

WPI Segment No.: 430055-1
Hillsborough County

Prepared for the

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven



April 2015

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FDOT Project Manager

Volume 1 of 2

FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY (CRAS) REPORT

**State Road (SR) 60
From Valrico Road to the Polk County Line
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
Hillsborough County, Florida**

**FDOT District 7
FPN: 430055-1-22-01**

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SECTION 1 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements for State Road 60 (SR 60) from Valrico Road to the Polk County Line in Hillsborough County. The total project length is approximately 12.3 miles. Study objectives include the following: determine proposed typical sections and develop preliminary conceptual design plans for proposed improvements, while minimizing impacts to the environment; consider agency and public comments; and ensure project compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. Improvement alternatives will be identified which will improve safety and meet future transportation demand.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP, conducted a cultural resources assessment survey (CRAS) as a part of the SR 60 PD&E Study. The archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as the existing right of way; the historical APE includes the existing right of way as well as immediately adjacent properties within 250 feet. A Cultural Resource Research Design and Methodology was prepared prior to completing the CRAS (ACI 2012). The purpose of this preliminary document, submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in September 2012, was to gain approval for the proposed APE and CRAS methodology. The FHWA and SHPO approved the research design in December 2012 (**Appendix A**).

Preparation of this CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* and the Department’s *Cultural Resource Management Handbook* (1999 revision) and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards*

and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and NRHP indicated that 10 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the study corridor; none is located within the project APE. The background research suggested a moderate potential for prehistoric (precontact) archaeological sites on the better drained and/or elevated soils proximate to a water source. Archaeological sites of the historic period were considered possible near the Turkey Creek, Bealsville, and Hopewell communities. No archaeological sites were discovered as the result of field survey.

Background research revealed that 11 previously recorded historic resources are located within the project APE. Historical/architectural field survey of the SR 60 PD&E Study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 103 historic resources. This includes one structure, the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880); one historic road segment (8HI11991); two culverts (8HI11974 and 8HI11975); two railroad segments (8HI11335 and 8HI11888); eight building complex resource groups (8HI11880-8HI11887), and 89 buildings (8HI3878, 8HI3879, 8HI3882, 8HI6552, 8HI10286, and 8HI11889 through 8HI11973). Of the 103 historic resources located within the project APE, seven were previously recorded in the FMSF and 96 were newly identified. Four previously recorded historic resources have been demolished.

The Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880) is considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. There is insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of both the Seaboard Railway (8HI11335) and the CSX Railroad (8HI11888) which cross SR 60 because only a small segment of each railroad line is located within the APE, and determining the eligibility of the lines through Hillsborough County was beyond the scope of this project. None of the historic buildings and building complex resource groups is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their commonality of style and lack of significant historical

associations. In addition, the historic road culverts (8HI11974 and 8HI11975) lack engineering distinction and have no known significant historical associations. The APE includes portions of the Valrico, Hopewell, Turkey Creek and Bealsville communities, but there is no potential for historic districts there or anywhere else within the APE. Also, there are no Florida Century Pioneer Family Farms or historic farmsteads within the project APE.

In conclusion, given the results of background research and archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880) is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and the two railroad crossings (8HI11335 and 8HI11888) have insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility within the project APE. All other recorded resources are not considered NRHP-eligible. A determination of effects for the Valrico Fire Tower and both railroad crossings will be addressed later for the FDOT recommended alternative. This will be documented in a Section 106 Consultation Case Study and coordinated with FHWA and SHPO. Proposed pond and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites were not identified in the PD&E Study; they will be evaluated during design.

SECTION 2 – INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to consider the proposed widening of a portion of State Road 60 (SR 60). Located in Hillsborough County, the limits of this study are from Valrico Road at the west end extending eastward to the Polk County Line, a distance of approximately 12.3 miles (**Figure 2-1**). Within the project limits, the existing roadway is a principal arterial, and the improvement will expand the current 4-lane facility to 6-lanes. SR 60 is a major east-west arterial roadway and is part of the Florida Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). The project is within Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Township 29 South, Range 21 East; Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Township 29 South, Range 22 East of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS).

This project was evaluated through the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process, designated as ETDM project #4131. An ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report was published on June 8, 2012, containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) on the project's effects on various natural, physical and social resources. Based on the ETAT comments included in the Summary Report and undertaking the public involvement process to date, it has been determined that the proposed improvements to SR 60 would not create any significant impacts to the environment. Also, when the project went through the ETDM Programming Screen process, the FDOT planned to seek approval of the PD&E study's environmental document by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). In the meantime, the FDOT determined that it would instead process the study's environmental document as a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). The project is currently fully funded for design in the FDOT's 2024-2040 SIS Cost Feasible Plan and all subsequent phases, right-of-way and construction, are being considered to be added in future updates.

2.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed project is to accommodate increases in traffic due to the estimated employment increase for Hillsborough County as a whole and a population increase for unincorporated Hillsborough County. SR 60 is a major east-west arterial roadway and is part of the Florida Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). The SIS is comprised of facilities of statewide and interregional significance that move people and goods and provide for smooth and efficient transfers between modes and major facilities.



Figure 2-1. Location of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor. (Figure provided by RK&K)

CRAS
 SR 60 PD&E Study from
 Valrico Road to the Polk County Line
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SR 60 provides connectivity with many of Florida's major highways, some of which include: US 19, US 41, Interstate 75 (I-75), US 98, US 17, US 27, US 441, Florida's Turnpike, Interstate 95 (I-95) and US 1. SR 60 on the western end terminates as a roundabout with Coronado Drive (CR 699) on Clearwater Beach in Pinellas County and the eastern terminus for SR 60 is SR A1A in Indian River County; therefore, it provides a coast-to-coast route across the state. SR 60 is a vital link in the regional transportation network that connects the Tampa Bay region to the remainder of the state.

The need for two additional lanes on SR 60 in this area is based on current roadway level of service (LOS) combined with future growth projections. The Hillsborough County Level of Service (LOS) Report (March 2011) shows the current LOS of SR 60 between Valrico Road and Dover Road as F. This segment is currently 12% over capacity. The 2011 LOS is C between Dover Road and Turkey Creek Road and also between SR 39 and County Line Road, and the LOS is currently B between the Turkey Creek Road SR 39.

Socioeconomic growth projections from the Hillsborough County Metropolitan Planning Organization's 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan Socioeconomic Projections estimate an employment increase of 55% and a population increase of 47% for Hillsborough County between 2006 and 2035. Based on the growth projected to occur within the corridor, SR 60 is projected by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Model (TBRPM) – Cost Feasible Network to have future traffic volumes of approximately 48,800 vehicles east of Valrico Road and 42,500 vehicles west of County Line Road by 2035, which would yield a LOS F for the corridor with the current roadway configuration. These volumes would not meet the acceptable FDOT LOS standards of LOS D for SR 60 between Valrico Road and Horton Road and LOS C for SR 60 between Horton Road and County Line Road.

2.3 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) is to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project's APE

and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical components of the survey were conducted in July, August, and December 2012 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites.

For the purpose of this analysis, the archaeological APE is defined as the existing typically 182 feet (ft) wide right of way (ROW); the historical APE includes the existing ROW as well as immediately adjacent properties within 250 ft. A Cultural Resource Research Design and Methodology was prepared prior to completing the CRAS (ACI 2012), and approved by the FHWA and SHPO (**Appendix A**). The research design included the identification of known archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It also discussed the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE, and illustrated the preliminary zones of archaeological potential.

This project was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* and the Department’s *Cultural Resource Management Handbook* (1999 revision) and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

2.4 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Within the project limits, SR 60 currently has a 4-lane divided urban typical section from Valrico Road to Dover Road and from Sydney Washer Road to Horton Road. It also has a 4-lane rural typical section from Dover Road to Sydney Washer Road and from Horton Road to the Polk County Line. The existing roadway generally has four 12-foot travel lanes, 4-foot paved outside shoulders, and a 40-foot grassed median. The posted speed varies from 50 mph to 65 mph. The existing right of way is typically 182 feet.

Expected improvements include widening to six lanes as well as intersection improvements and construction of stormwater management facilities and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. A “No-Build” Alternative will also be considered. The proposed project is not funded in FDOT’s current adopted 5-year work program. Proposed pond and FPC sites were not identified in the PD&E Study; they will be evaluated during design.

SECTION 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 LOCATION AND SETTING

The SR 60 PD&E Study corridor is located in Sections 19-30 of Township 29 South, Range 21 East; and Sections 19-22 and 25-30 of Township 29 South, Range 22 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1956, 1957a, 1957b) (**Figure 3-1**). The western end of the corridor is suburban with a mix of commercial and residential properties (**Photo 3-1**). The rest of the corridor is predominately rural with a mix of rural residential and commercial properties as well as groves, fields, wooded tracts (**Photo 3-2**), and landscape alterations resulting from prior phosphate mining activities. There are larger concentrations of homes in the Valrico, Turkey Creek, Hopewell, and Bealsville communities. Utilities, ditches, and culverts front the corridor, and sidewalks are present in some areas.



Photo 3-1. General view of SR 60, looking east from Valrico Road.

3.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project corridor is located within the Central or Mid-peninsula physiographic zone (White 1970), as well as within the Polk Uplands, which were formed by the uplifting of Miocene limestones and subsequently shaped by Pleistocene seas that occupied lowland. Medium fine sands and silts and clayey sands overlie limestone from the Hawthorn

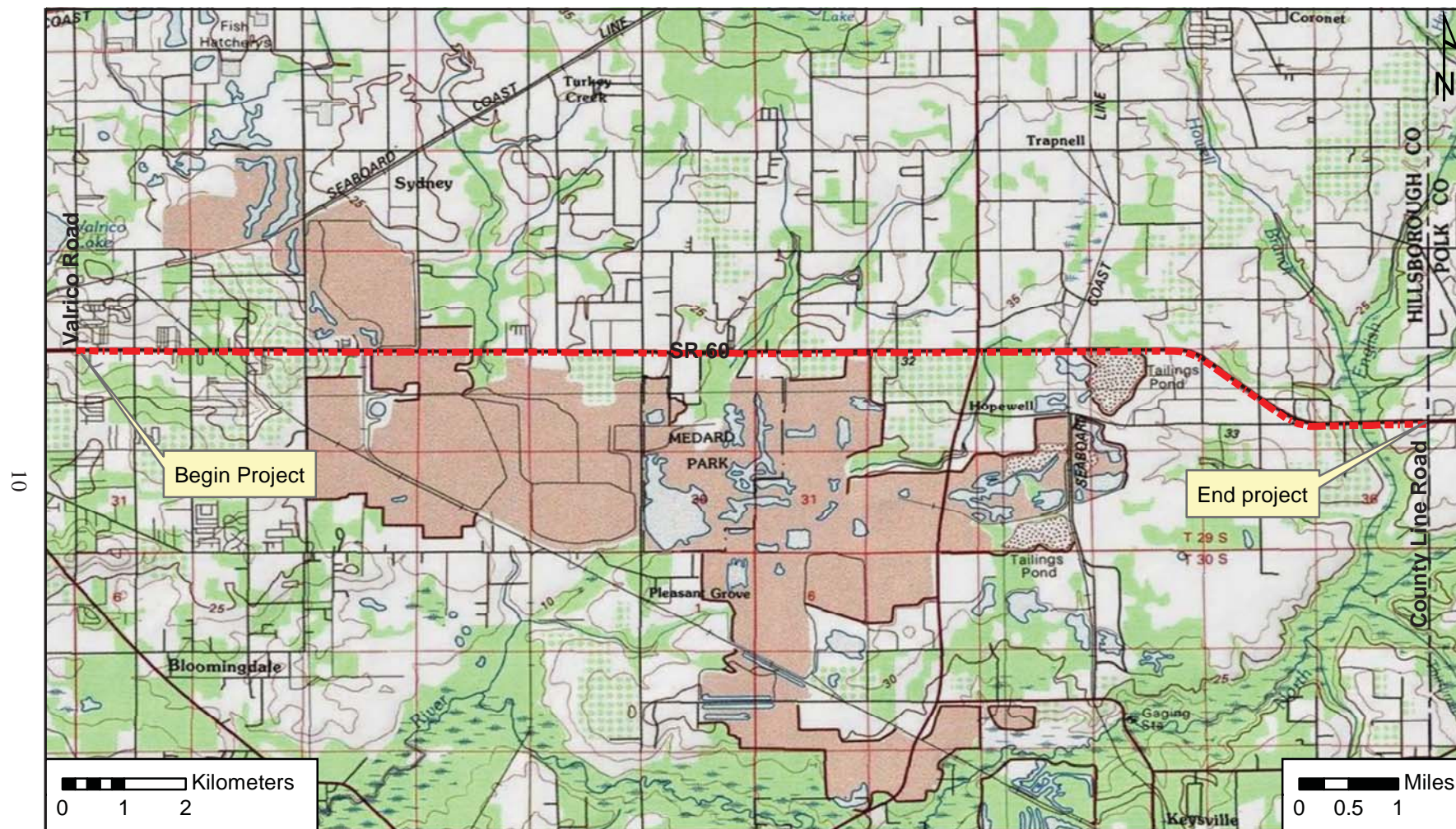


Figure 3-1. Environmental setting of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (National Geographic Society 2011 - USA Topo Maps)

CRAS
 SR 60 PD&E Study from
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Group, Peace River Formation, Bone Valley Member and the Arcadia Formation, Tampa Member (along English Creek) (Campbell and Arthur 1993; Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The corridor ranges in elevation from 50 to 120 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).



Photo 3-2. SR 60 near Bealsville.

3.3 SOILS AND VEGETATION

The study corridor crosses through a number of different soil associations; from west to east they are Candler-Lake, Arents-Haplaquents-Quartzipsamments, Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw, Zolfo-Seffner-Tavares, and Winder Chobee-St. Johns (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1989). The latter, located along English Creek, consists of nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils of the wetlands. The natural vegetation consists of water oak, cypress, elm, ash, hickory, red maple, and sweetgum. The Zolfo-Seffner-Tavares soils are nearly level to moderately sloping and include moderately well to somewhat poorly drained, sandy soils in broad low lying areas on the uplands or on low ridges in the flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of bluejack oak, turkey oak, live oak, and longleaf pine. The Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw association occurs within the flatwoods and consists of nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils. Myakka sand supports longleaf and slash pine while the very poorly drained

Basinger and Holopaw soils support cypress, sweetgum, red maple, and black tupelo. The Candler-Lake association, which occurs in the uplands and on ridges, has excessively drained soils that are nearly level to strongly sloping. The natural vegetation consists of turkey oak, bluejack oak, post oak, live oak, and scattered longleaf and slash pine. **Table 3-1** provides a list of the specific soil types along the SR 60 PD&E study corridor and their associated environmental setting (USDA 1989, 2010).

3.4 PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Table 3-1. Soil types, drainage, and environmental setting along the study corridor.

| Soil Type and Slope | Drainage | Setting |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Archbold fine sand | Moderately Well | Low ridges on the flatwoods |
| Arents, nearly level | Somewhat Poor | Excavated, reworked & reshaped |
| Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 % | Excessive | Uplands |
| Candler-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 % | Excessive | Uplands |
| Felda fine sand, occasionally flooded | Poor | Low terraces of major streams |
| Fort Meade loamy fine sand, 0 to 5 % | Well | Uplands |
| Haplaquents, clayey | Very Poor | Phosphate mining residue |
| Lake fine sand, 0 to 5 % | Excessive | Uplands |
| Myakka fine sand | Poor | Broad plains on the flatwoods |
| Ona fine sand | Poor | Broad plains on the flatwoods |
| Orlando fine sand, 0 to 5 % | Well | Uplands |
| Quartzipsaments, nearly level | Moderately Well | Sand from phosphate mining |
| Seffner fine sand | Somewhat Poor | Depression rims and low flatwoods ridges |
| Smyrna fine sand | Poor | Flatwoods |
| St. Johns fine sand | Poor | Low-lying plains on the flatwoods |
| Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 0 to 5 % | Moderately Well | Uplands near ponds, lakes, & streams |
| Winder fine sand, frequently flooded | Poor | Low-lying sloughs on the flatwoods |
| Zolfo fine sand | Somewhat Poor | Broad low ridges in the flatwoods |

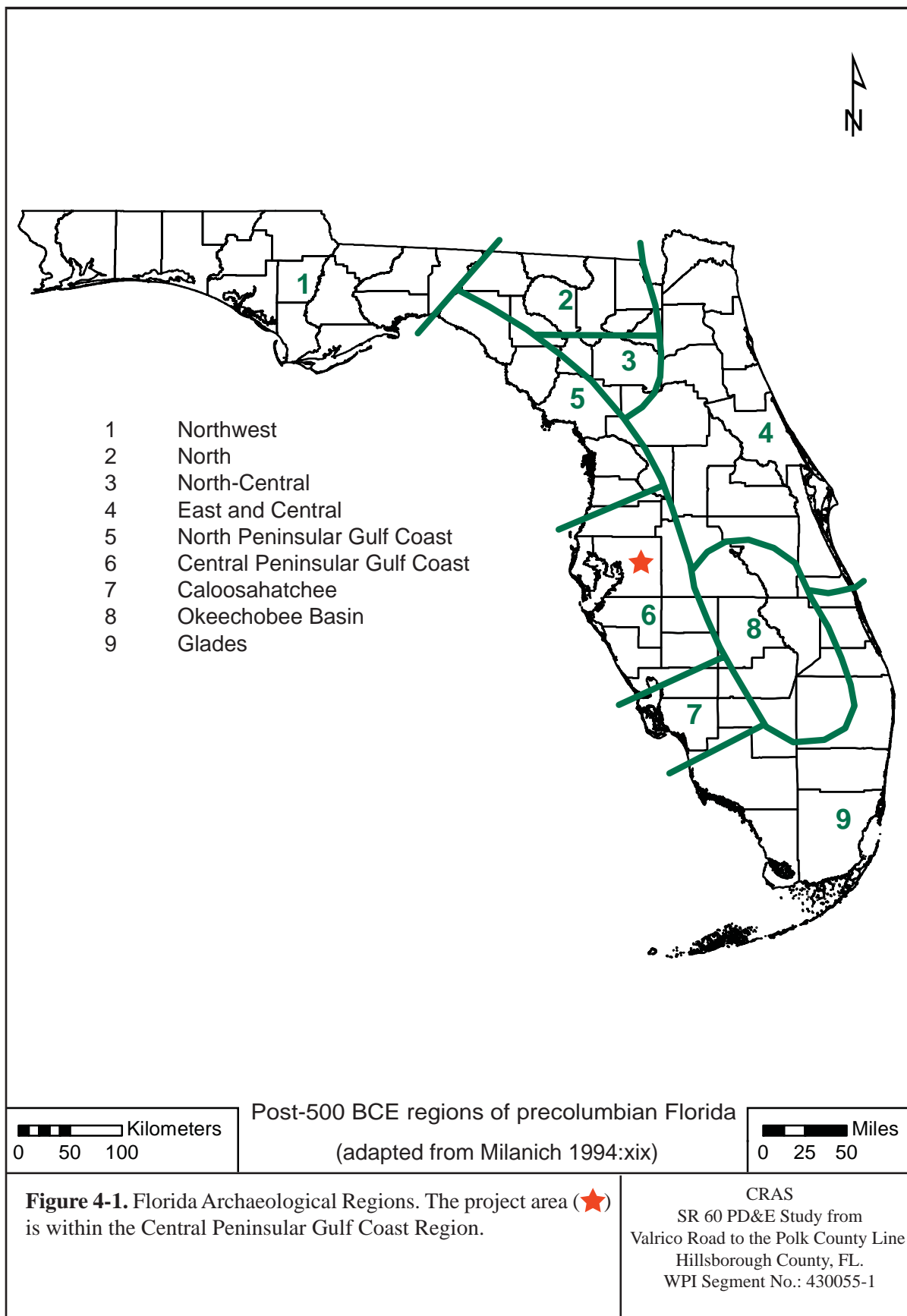
Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5,000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River some 8500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 years ago the river probably began flowing due to spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer (Dunbar 1981:99).

Around 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 m (5 ft) above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

SECTION 4 – CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which to examine the local archaeological and historical record. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities, but were once part of a dynamic cultural system. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. The culture history of an area (i.e., the archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological and historical cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural traits. The SR 60 PD&E Study corridor is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (**Figure 4-1**). Within this zone, the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns.

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



4.1 PALEO-INDIAN

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40).

When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic stone tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined by the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are more common in north Florida. However, recent work may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida

notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleo-Indian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

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

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

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm

Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleo-Indian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

4.2 ARCHAIC

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

Due to a lack of controlled excavations and the poor preservation of organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at several sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both

coastal and interior resources. Since water sources were more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

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

The Middle Archaic archaeological record is better understood than the Early Archaic. The material culture inventory included several stemmed, broad blade projectile point types including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Site types included large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which were most likely used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites aboriginal population mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Base camps are identified by their larger artifact assemblages and wider variety of tool forms.

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad-bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies

and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. Around 4000 years ago, evidence of fired clay pottery appears in Florida. The first ceramics types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. Initially, it was thought that the ceramics lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE, when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. However, recent research has called this ceramic chronology into question; AMS dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River Valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

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

The Transitional stage of the Late Archaic refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. During this period, there was a diffusion of cultural traits because of the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965), which resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions, evidencing the beginning of cultural regionalism.

4.3 FORMATIVE

The Formative stage is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE [Common Era]). Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). The subsistence economy focused on the coastal exploitation of maritime resources, supplemented by the hunting and gathering of inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brooke Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shores with smaller sites being located up to 19-29 km (12-18 mi) inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to a source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may actually be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as a well-developed shell and bone tool technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with burials being placed within sand burial mounds located near the villages and middens. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds.

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500

BCE to 400 CE) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarce along the coast especially in the more southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Influences from the Weeden Island “heartland,” located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich

1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

4.4 MISSISSIPPIAN

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood (900-1000 CE) and Pinellas (1000-1500 CE) and two colonial period phases: Tatham (1500-1567 CE) and Bayview (1567-1725 CE) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

Although inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor culture was primarily a coastal phenomenon (Mitchem 1989, 2012). Large coastal towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). Away from the coastal plain, a more dispersed pattern of smaller settlements was evident and the burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989).

Influences from the north led to the incorporation of some Mississippian traits by the late Manasota peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Most Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Manasota deposits and there is evidence of significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. However, in some areas,

Manasota continued later than previously thought, while in other areas Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics at many sites may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage. The utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Sarasota Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as jar and bottle forms, and the guilloche or loop design, are indicative of this period. However, unlike most Mississippi-period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as an aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012).

Trade between the Safety Harbor people and other Southeastern Mississippian cultures took place. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest. In turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on Spanish accounts, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit minus the maize agriculture of other Mississippi-period groups in the Southeast. This lack of agriculture was likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment and the lack of suitable soils for the production of maize. Mitchem notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, this was not compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely (Mitchem 2012:185).

4.5 COLONIALISM

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. In the Tampa Bay area they are referred to as the Tocobaga, extending from roughly Tarpon Springs southward to the Sarasota area (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of a number of small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the

Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Hann 2003).

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida; Narvaéz is thought to have made shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg and de Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all of the soldiers and when a Spanish supply ship arrived, the Tocobaga left and the Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee Native American populations moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the decimation of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focused on the cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. The material culture of the Seminoles remained similar to the Creeks, the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common. Their settlement pattern included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands.

Their early history can be divided into two basic periods: colonization (1716-1767) when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred and enterprise (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under the British and Spanish rule prior to the American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed at various times loose

confederacies for mutual protection against the American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The Seminoles crossed back and forth into Georgia and Alabama conducting raids and welcoming escaped slaves. This resulted in General Andrew Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida in 1818, which became known as the First Seminole War.

4.6 TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD

Florida became a United States territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. Settlement was slow and scattered at that time. 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, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, produced another conflict.

Also in 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all of the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military, as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department found it necessary to

establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Hillsborough County, established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida; reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. The county was named for the “river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed” (Robinson 1928:22). Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. The Tampa Bay post office was closed at this time and reestablished as “Tampa” on September 13, 1834 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). As settlement in the area increased, so did hostilities with Native Americans. The growing threat of Seminole invasion to the civilians near the fort propelled them to sign a petition asking for military protection. Only 25 men signed the petition showing the meager settlement in the area (Brown 1999:46).

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway, triggered by an attack on Major Francis Langhorne Dade as he led a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King (now Ocala). As part of the effort to subdue Indian hostilities in Florida, military patrols moved into the wilderness in search of any Seminole concentrations. As the Second Seminole War escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities became more common. To combat this, the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida attempting to seal off the southern portion of the Florida peninsula from the estimated 300 Seminoles remaining in the Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades (Covington 1958; Tebeau and Carson 1965).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. It also served as a haven for settlers who left their farms

to seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper and Piper 1982). Several other forts, including Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons were established during the Seminole War years (Bruton and Bailey 1984). Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings.

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for their occupation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers moved 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 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 1961a:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements being established along the Alafia River and in South Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, becoming the first of several merchandising firms. The Tampa area had first been a military center and now was developing into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida (Robinson 1928).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. The land surrounding Fort Brooke continued to belong to the U.S. government until 1846; therefore, there were few permanent structures 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 (Robinson 1928:26). By the early 1850s, the first public buildings in Tampa, the courthouse and the Masonic Lodge, were complete; also, the *Tampa Herald*, Tampa's first newspaper, began distribution in 1853 (Robinson 1928:34-35).

To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands. A.M. Randolph described the lands along the corridor as generally second and third rate pine (some wavy and some flat) interspersed with ponds, and an area of blackjack and scrub between Sections 20 and 29 of Township 29 South, Range 21 East (State of Florida 1843b:300-348, 1843a:418-465). No nineteenth century forts, trails, or homesteads were depicted within or adjacent to the project APE (State of Florida 1845a, 1845b).

Although the majority of Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of the Second Seminole War, a number of Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). A band of four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy before looting and burning the store. This incident created the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the Federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b).

In December 1855, the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of the state legislature and the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started. The war began when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy

Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida.

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship Grey Cloud set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; 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 declared over (Covington 1982).

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida’s leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa were major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida.

The 200-acre Turner Plantation, noted in the 1859 census, was located in the vicinity of the present-day community of Hopewell. The plantation was established by William Iredell Turner, who served in the Second and Third Seminole Wars, and who moved his successful cattle business from Gainesville to Hillsborough County. Turner owned 19 slaves (Plant City Photo Archives 2008). Around 1870, Turner sold his plantation to Dr. Richard M. Wells, who subsequently sold the land to John Robert McDonald. Also prior to the Civil War, large cotton plantations were situated near Long Pond, today known as Valrico, which comprises the western end of project APE (The Tampa Bay History Center [TBHC] 2003).

4.7 CIVIL WAR AND AFTERMATH

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the 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 Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government or joined the Confederate cow cavalry. The cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supports and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the larger rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. Thus, little development occurred in the area. The war lasted until 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depression, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The Act allowed freedmen and loyal

United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement throughout the Reconstruction era.

Within the project APE, Howell's Creek was formed on December 24, 1865, at the present-day intersection of SR 60 and Horton Road by a dozen former slave families freed from nearby communities. Howell's Creek, also known as Alafia, included a log cabin school. The focal point of the community was the Antioch Baptist Church, established in 1868. With assistance from former plantation owner Sarah Howell, residents homesteaded property ranging in size from 40 to 160 acres. Nearby, the family of John Robert McDonald moved from Alabama to the former Turner Plantation, which had been divided into smaller homesteads after the Civil War (HT/HCPB 1980:25). McDonald and his sons began planting citrus in what was then known as Callsville. A Baptist church was built in 1870, and the community of Callsville supported a post office from 1883 until 1884, when the Plant City post office was established. Resident farmers in the Callsville community included members of the Archer, English, Matchett, McDonald, Sistrunk, Watkins, Wells, and Wood families (Bruton and Bailey 1984:68-69). In 1886, Callsville was renamed Hopewell, after McDonald's native town in Alabama (Hillsborough County Planning and Growth Management [HCPGM] 2004). Also within the project area, a one-room log cabin school was built in Turkey Creek in 1873. Two years later, a Baptist church began to hold services at an arbor they built in the area and two more schools were constructed. A post office followed in 1892 (Maio et al. 1998).

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the South contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. Post-war cattle shipments to Cuba varied considerably with changes in Cuban demand and the institution of a duty. The net result of Reconstruction-period cattle shipping was the movement of ranges and cattlemen farther south, closer to Charlotte

Harbor and the Caloosahatchee River (Brown 1991:199). An influx of poor farmers, coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches, made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:68). During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland areas.

The State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all “swamp and overflow land.” Florida received approximately ten million acres. To manage that land and the five million acres the state had received on entering the Union, the state legislature created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in 1851. In 1855, the legislature set up the trust fund in which state lands were to be held. The fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for someone to buy enough state land to pay off the Fund’s debt to permit sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled.

By 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, had entered into agreement with the State to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston’s land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company. He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract established with the State. This contract provided one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation south of Orlando and east of the Peace River. The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction. Disston

and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). He sold half of this contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston's assets had been tied up in the drainage contract.

The first significant influence on the growth of the area was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. This was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. This development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity (Pettengill 1952).

Between 1880 and 1890, Hillsborough County grew almost seven-fold. Lands along the project corridor were purchased by a number of individuals and corporations between 1854 and 1905 (mostly during the 1880s): Ezekiel Yeates (1884), Ezekiel Weeks (1885), Clementine Averille (1885), Albert T. Williams (1889), the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (1893 and 1895), Charles W. Young (1905), Elizabeth Bledsoe (1890), the Plant Investment Company (1884), Walter S. Alford (1894), Joseph R. Wood (1883), Edwin G. Bugg (1881), John Mercer (1854), Benjamin Simmons (1885), Lydia Daughtry (1854), Joseph Summerall (1852), James Aycock (1890), Alfred Beal (1893), Neptune Henry (1891), John Dexter (1894), Roger Smith (1885), Stephen M. Sparkman (1881), Robert R. Bridgers (1883), William Hutchinson (1885), Louise Howell (1884), S. J. Wails (1884), the Florida Land and Improvement Company (1883), Rosa Stephens (1881), Lena B. Mathis (1884), John B. Bledsoe (1890), Thomas Brown (1890), Hamilton Disston (1881), M. C. Long (1876), Thomas C. Colson (1877), and John Hamilton (1859) (State of Florida n.d.-b:97-99, n.d.-a:149-152).

With the railroad as a catalyst, there was a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement. During the 1880s, the timber and naval stores industries fostered growth across the region. Along the rivers, the timber was first tapped for its rosin, and then later harvested for lumber. In the late 1880's, phosphate was discovered

on the Alafia, and in 1894, the Peruvian Mining Company was formed. In addition to the processing plant, the phosphate boom led to the construction of a hotel and some houses on the north bank of the river before the shallow deposit was depleted and mining proved too expensive (HT/HCPB 1980; Maio et al. 1998). Through the early part of the century, more settlements sprung up along the Peace River, and across Florida in areas through which the Peace River flowed. The industry radiated out across the deposit regions of the Alafia, Little Manatee, Manatee and Peace Rivers (HT/HCPB 1980). Plant City was incorporated on January 10, 1885, and became the center of the area's strawberry growing (FCCDR 2004).

The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was built in 1890 through Long Pond. Developer William G. Tousey named the burgeoning community Valrico and promoted it as an agricultural village. A post office was established in 1890. In 1893, the population reached 100 people, and a Baptist church was built, followed by a school in 1896. Tousey abandoned his development plans after freezes in 1894 and 1895 decimated his citrus trees.

Also in the 1890s, the Warnell Lumber and Veneer Company built a narrow gauge logging railway, which ran from their mill at Plant City, through Hopewell, to Keyville (HCPGM 1998). From the late 1890s through the early 1940s, the production of naval stores including the harvesting of lumber for construction, and rosin for products such as glass, varnish, gunpowder, waxes, turpentine, and paints, was a major industry. Warnell's railroad line was acquired by the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, who extended the tracks to Welcome. In 1905, it was extended further south to Bartow by the Seaboard Airline Railroad. This line functioned only briefly; it was discontinued in 1916 as the timber resources in the area were depleted. The tracks were removed in 1930 (HT/HCPB 1980:29).

4.8 TWENTIETH CENTURY

Although the national financial panic of 1893 prompted a decline in capital and investment in the area, most people in the project area relied on cattle and citrus

cultivation for their livelihood. The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement over growth and development. Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents. 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.

Within the project APE, Valrico's population dipped to a low of approximately 50 people in 1911. Shortly thereafter, the Hamner, Miller, Hunter, Van Sant, Humbird, and Phipps families planted citrus groves along SR 60. In 1913, the Valrico Land Company platted a neighborhood on the shore of Lake Valrico, which is about three-fourths of a mile from the western project terminus. Roads were built to link Valrico to Tampa, and by 1915, the village included a general store, civic center, bank, and a new train depot. Citrus was also grown in Hopewell, and phosphate mines were located near the community in the 1920s. During this decade, the Coronet Phosphate Company acquired reserves in this area. In Turkey Creek, a new school was built at its present location, which is about 2,000 feet north of the project APE. By 1925, Turkey Creek had about 200 residents and two general stores. Like other schools in the region, the school schedule revolved around the strawberry growing season (HCPGM 1998).

Signs of growth were halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). 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 and the investors could not sell lots (Curl 1986). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The 1928 hurricane created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry. Further compounding the desperate economic situation was the all-time record flood crest of the Alafia River on June 9, 1933.

In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Hillsborough County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects (Lowry 1974). However, it was not until World War II that the local economy recovered. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into the state.

Within the project APE, Bealsville residents raised \$1,000 in 1932 to buy land, which they then donated to the county to build a new school. It was named after William Glover, who helped build the original school (TBHC 2003). By then, most of the residents mined phosphate, and farming within Bealsville declined. In Valrico, only two packinghouses and a general store remained open during the Great Depression. By the end of the Depression, those enterprises had shut down as well (Maio et al. 1998).

As World War II ended, Hillsborough County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950 (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB] 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. 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.

Once a leading industry in the region, beginning in 1950, phosphate mining activity shifted to Polk County. The Smith-Douglas Company acquired Coronet Phosphate Company in 1952, and six years later, decided to phase out the company-owned town of Coronet. Employees were given the opportunity to buy and move the houses they occupied, and as a result, these houses were relocated throughout eastern Hillsborough and western Polk counties (Bruton and Bailey 1984:183).

Despite its lack of businesses, Valrico continued to grow both during and after World War II because of its proximity to Tampa. In the mid-1950s, SR 60 was paved and connected to Adamo Drive (Maio et al. 1998). Interstate 4, which runs from Tampa through Orlando and on to the east coast was begun in 1959 and completed in the late 1960s. Construction of I-75 in Florida began in the 1960s. These two interstates generated growth and development that has continued into the 21st century. Interstate 75, completed through eastern Hillsborough County in the early 1980s, provided access allowing continued growth.

With the population explosion in Hillsborough County, the character of the area has changed. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well under way throughout the region. By 2010, the population of Hillsborough County totaled 1,229,226, making the county the fourth most populous in the state (Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research 2011). The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Hillsborough County was designated, along with Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area. Most of the population is centered on Tampa Bay and the Gulf Coast; although the interior lands are increasingly becoming developed.

A review of the aerial photographs available from the Publication of Archival, Library & Museum Materials (PALMM) from the late 1930s through the 1960s indicates that the area was primarily agricultural in nature (PALMM 1938a, 1938b, 1938c, 1939a, 1939b, 1948a, 1948b, 1948c, 1949, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c, 1957d, 1957e, 1957f, 1957g, 1968a,

1968b, 1968c, 1968d, 1968e, 1968f, 1968g). SR 60 (in 1936 known as SR 79) connected Brandon with Mulberry. The route at that time went east/west to SR 39 (then known as SR 315), heading south on SR 315 for about a half mile to Hopewell, and then heading eastward again towards Mulberry through Hopewell Station. Sometime between 1938 and 1948, the northwest/southeast trending section of SR 60 was constructed. In the 1940s, extensive mining operations began along the south side of SR 60 while most of the area remained agricultural (citrus, strawberries, cattle). Houses and other structures were present along the route, as seen by the 1936 highway map of the area and the aerial photos (Florida State Road Department 1936) (**Figure 4-2**).

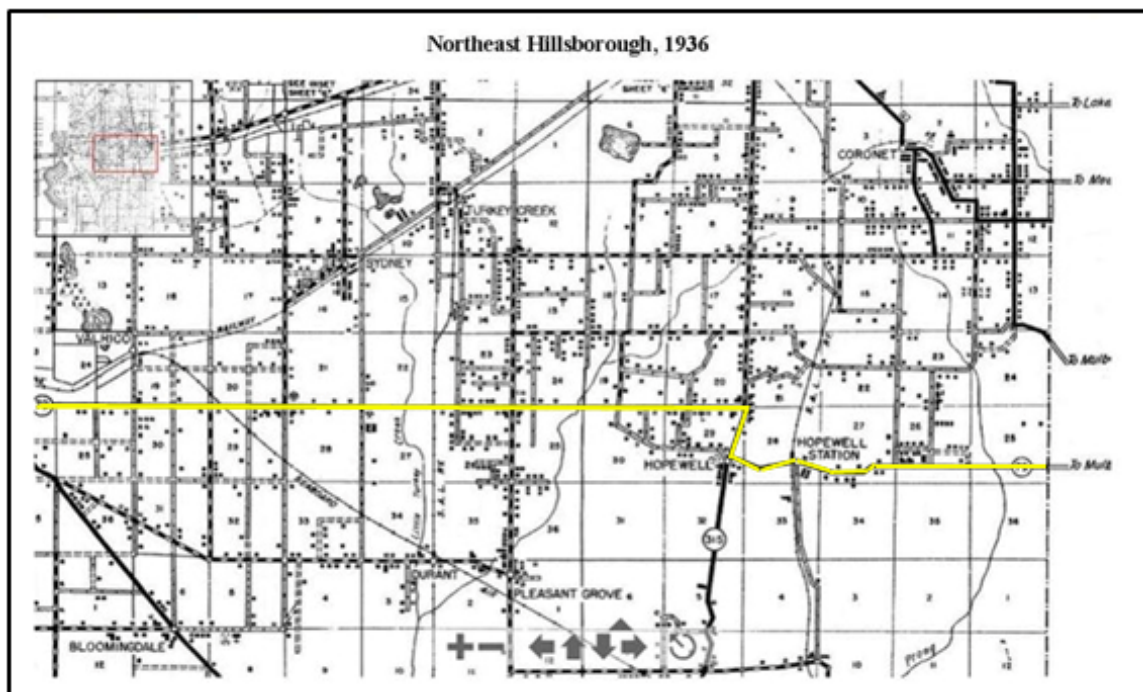


Figure 4-2. 1936 Hillsborough County Highway Map showing route of SR 60, then SR 79.

SECTION 5 – RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

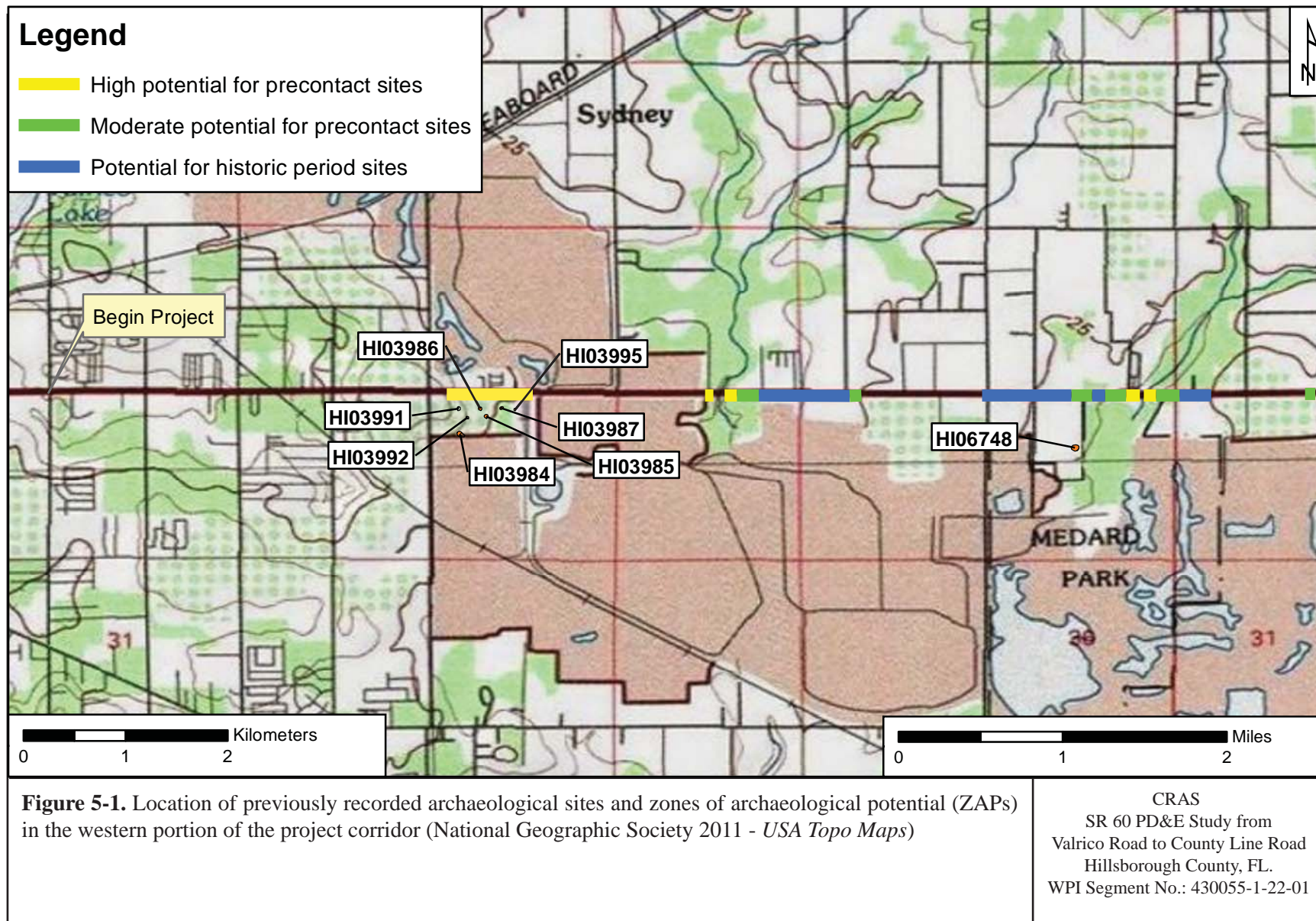
5.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

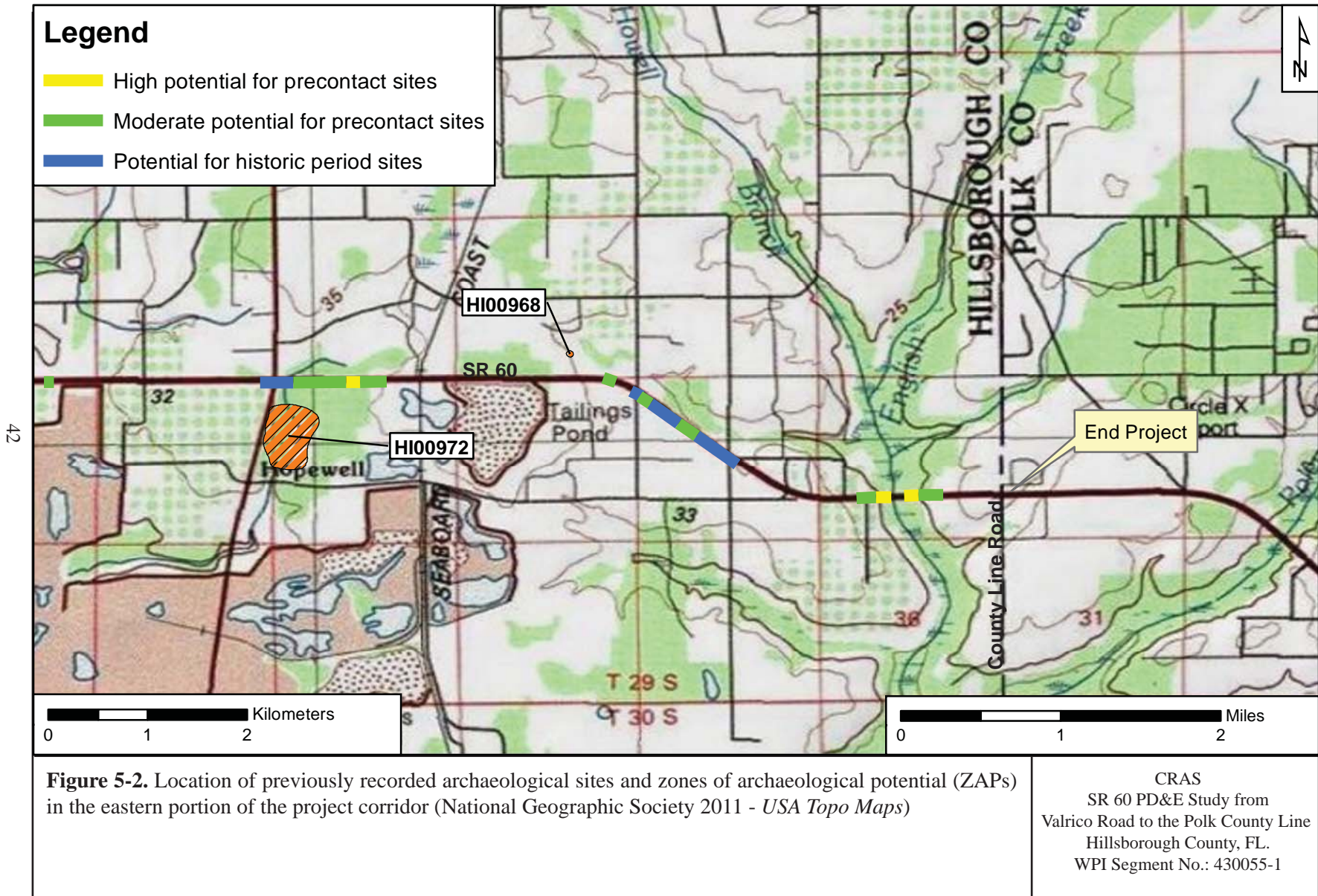
A review was conducted of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (October 2012 GIS update), 19th century federal surveyors' plat maps and field notes, tract book records, published books and articles, cultural resource survey reports, historic maps and aerials, and the ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report published on June 8, 2012 (FDOT Project #4131; FDOT 2012). The ETDM report indicated a Moderate Degree of Effect for Historical and Archaeological Resources. The data resulting from the background research, including an archaeological site location predictive model, were summarized in a Cultural Resource Research Design and Survey Methodology. This document was prepared and submitted to the FHWA and SHPO in September 2012 to gain approval for the proposed project's APE and CRAS methodology prior to completing the CRAS. The FHWA and SHPO approved the research design in December 2012 (**Appendix A**). Proposed pond and FPC sites were not identified in the PD&E Study; they will be evaluated during design.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Primarily, an attempt is made 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 a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

Ten previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the study corridor (**Figures 5-1 and 5-2; Table 5-1**). The 10 sites were recorded during three





projects: the Hopewell Land Corporation property in 1980 (Fryman et al. 1980), the proposed Tampa South Crosstown Expressway Extension in 1991 (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1991), and the Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) Company Phase IV Expansion in 1999 (Allen et al. 1999). Among the 10 sites, seven are classified as lithic and/or artifact scatters and three are single artifact sites; none produced temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Five of the 10 previously recorded sites, denoted by green shading in **Table 5-1**, are located adjacent to or near the SR 60 right of way. Of these, four sites (8HI3986, -3987, -3991, and -3995) were recorded during the Tampa South Crosstown Expressway Extension project survey; this project included the westernmost three miles of the current SR 60 project. SHPO determined the four sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF). The last site, 8HI972, was recorded during the Hopewell Land Corporation property survey (Fryman et al. 1980). The SHPO has not evaluated the site, but the researchers thought it appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its research potential.

In addition to the three previously noted cultural resources surveys, several others have been conducted within one-half mile of the SR 60 project corridor. These include several surveys related to natural gas transmission lines (Athens et al. 1992; Austin 2000; Barse et al. 2009; Chance and Smith 1991; Coughlin et al. 2009; Coughlin et al. 2010; Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates 2008; Stokes 2000), a proposed cellular tower site (Driscoll and Knowles 2004), wastewater treatment facilities (Miller 1979), road improvements (White 2007), and residential development (Hughes 2007).

Table 5-1. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one-half mile of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor.

| SITE # | SITE NAME | SITE TYPE | CULTURE |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 8HI968 | C-1 | Lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI972 | C-6,7,8,9 | Artifact scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery; 19/20 th century |
| 8HI3984 | Bledsoe | Campsite; lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3985 | Bledsoe/ Bridges | Campsite; lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3986 | Bridges Farm | Campsite; lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3987 | Doberman | Campsite; lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3991 | NN | Isolated flake | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3992 | NN | Isolated flake | Aboriginal lacking pottery |
| 8HI3995 | Willis | Isolated sherd | Aboriginal with pottery |
| 8HI6748 | Swamp View Estates | Lithic scatter | Aboriginal lacking pottery |

Green shading denotes sites located adjacent or near the SR 60 project corridor.

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004), informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project APE, as well as their probable environmental settings, was 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. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, aboriginal sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. 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. These sites are tethered to water and lithic resources much more so than is evident during the later periods.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, combined with data from the predictive model for Hillsborough County (Janus Research 2004) and soils information (USDA 1952, 1989, 2005), it was anticipated that portions of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor would have a high to moderate potential for archaeological site occurrence. In general, relatively elevated areas, on well-drained soils, and within approximately 100 m (330 ft) of a freshwater source, including Turkey and English Creeks, were considered to have the highest probability for precontact period site occurrence. Elevated areas of relatively better-drained soils between approximately 100 to 300 m (330 to 990 ft) from fresh water were considered to have a moderate probability. Additionally, areas associated with the historic communities of Turkey Creek, Bealsville, and Hopewell, as well as other historic features identified on 20th century aerials and highway map (Florida State Road Department 1936; PALMM 1938a, 1938b, 1938c, 1939a, 1939b, 1948a, 1948b, 1948c, 1949, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c, 1957d, 1957e, 1957f, 1957g, 1968a, 1968b, 1968c, 1968d, 1968e, 1968f, 1968g), were considered to have the potential for historic period archaeological sites. Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments were expected (cf., State of Florida 1843a:300-348, 1843b: 418-465; 1845a, 1845b). The zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) are illustrated in **Figures 5-1 and 5-2**. All previously mined and reclaimed land was excluded from archaeological field survey.

5.1.2 Historical Considerations

Fifteen historic resources (**Table 5-2; Figure 5-3**) have been previously recorded within one-half mile of the SR 60 study corridor. These were recorded as part of project-specific cultural resource assessment surveys (HDR Engineering 1991; White 2007), as well as a county-wide historic resources survey (Maio et al. 1998). Background research and windshield survey revealed that four of these historic resources (denoted by red shading in **Table 5-2**) are no longer extant (8HI207, 8HI3877, 8HI3881, and 8HI3889). Seven existing previously recorded resources are located within the SR 60 PD&E Study project APE, as denoted by green shading in **Table 5-2**. These include three Frame Vernacular style buildings (8HI3878, 8HI3879, and 8HI3882), a fire tower (8HI3880), a

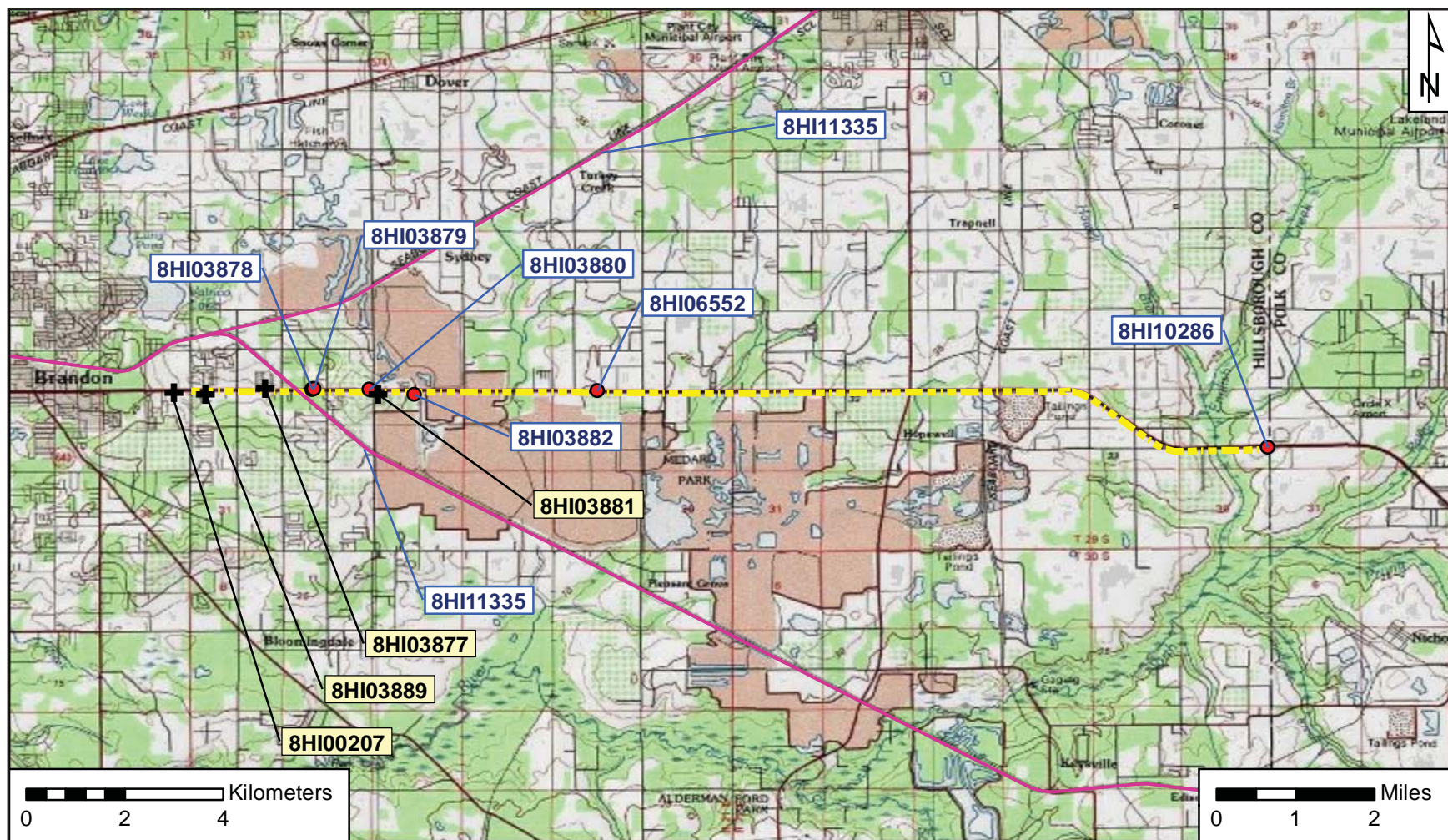


Figure 5-3. Location of previously recorded historic resources within the SR 60 project APE (National Geographic Society 2011 - *USA Topo Maps*). Yellow text boxes indicate that the resource has been demolished.

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Craftsman style building (8HI6552), a Masonry Vernacular style building (8HI10286), and a linear resource (8HI11335).

Table 5-2. Previously recorded historic resources located within one mile of the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor.

| FMSF | SITE NAME/ADDRESS | YEAR BUILT | USE/STYLE | NRHP |
|----------|---|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 8HI207 | Valrico Villa/East SR 60 | ca. 1915 | Residence/Unspecified | Potentially eligible |
| 8HI1018 | James Hester Hull House/606 W. Charlie Wiggins Road | ca. 1890 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Not evaluated |
| 8HI3877 | 2714 E SR 60 | ca. 1935 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3878 | 102 Sharewood Drive | ca. 1956 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3879 | 3176 E SR 60 | ca. 1950 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3880 | Valrico Work Center Fire Tower/102 N Dover Road | ca. 1937 | Fire tower/Not applicable | Ineligible |
| 8HI3881 | Hilltop House/E SR 60 Route 1 Box 61 | ca. 1910 | Barn/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3882 | Bledsoe Residence/4039 E SR 60 | ca. 1928 | Vacant/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3889 | 2207 E SR 60 | ca. 1920 | Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI6419 | 5601 Horton Road | ca. 1924 | Residence/Bungalow | Not evaluated |
| 8HI6551 | Turkey Creek High School/5005 Turkey Creek Road | ca. 1927 | School/Masonry Vernacular | Listed |
| 8HI6552 | 5703 Farkas Road | ca. 1926 | Residence/Craftsman | Not evaluated |
| 8HI6553 | 305 Dover Road | ca. 1920 | Bungalow | Not evaluated |
| 8HI10286 | Twilight Zone Lounge/4010 E SR 60 | ca. 1946 | Bar/Masonry Vernacular | Not evaluated |
| 8HI11335 | Seaboard Railway—Welcome to Edison | ca. 1910 | Linear Resource/Not applicable | Eligible |

Red shading denotes historic resources no longer extant; Green shading denotes historic resources located within the project APE. Build dates and NRHP evaluations are based on FMSF data obtained during background research.

Examination of the USGS Brandon, Dover, and Nichols quadrangle maps and a visual reconnaissance of the SR 60 study corridor indicated that approximately 100 potential historic resources are located within approximately 250 feet of the SR 60 right-of-way. Most are Frame Vernacular and Masonry Vernacular style residences that appear to date from the 1920s through the early 1960s. In addition to historic buildings, a railroad grade formerly owned by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad intersects the SR 60 corridor area approximately one mile to the east of SR 39. Also, according to the ETDM Report for Project #4131, the Turkey Creek Bridge (FDOT No. 100058) and the Little Alafia River Bridge (FDOT No. 100059), both culverts constructed in 1946, are located within the APE.

5.3 FIELD METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the approved research design, archaeological field methods consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance survey, followed by systematic and judgmental subsurface shovel testing. Using the archaeological predictive model formulated for the corridor, archaeological testing was conducted at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals within the high and moderate ZAPs, respectively. A sample of the low probability areas were tested judgmentally. Recent development and attendant land altering activities resulted in the downgrading of some ZAPs during field survey. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 0.50 m (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless impeded by dense fill deposits. All soil removed was screened through 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 map, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, they were refilled.

Historical/architectural field methodology consisted of a survey of the historical APE to determine the location of any buildings and/or other resources believed to have been built before 1965, and to ascertain if any such resources are eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP consideration either individually or as part of a historic district. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic property was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and condition. Pertinent records housed at the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office and libraries were used to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. Each recorded resource was assessed as per the NRHP eligibility criteria, both individually and as part of a potential historic district, if applicable.

5.4 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then

the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the SR 60 PD&E Study project APE.

5.5 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

No cultural resources were recovered, and therefore, no laboratory analysis was necessary. All project-related records, including field notes, maps, and photographs will be maintained by ACI in Sarasota, until arrangements are made for curation by the FDOT.

SECTION 6 – SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological field investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. A total of 190 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE. Of these, 55 were placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within the zones of high probability, 100 were placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the moderate probability zones, and 35 were judgmentally placed in the low probability areas (**Figures 6-1 through 6-5**). None of the shovel tests produced cultural materials, and no artifacts were noted on the surface. No new archaeological sites were discovered, and no evidence for any previously recorded site was found.

The general stratigraphy within the main areas tested was somewhat variable. Representative profiles are noted below:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Vicinity of Turkey Creek | 0-100 cm (0-40 in) gray gravelly sand |
| Vicinity of English Creek | 0-100 cm (0-40 in) grayish brown sand |
| Turkey Creek historic area | 0-100 cm (0-40 in) grayish brown sand |
| Hopewell historic area | 0-20 cm (0-8 in) gray sand, 20-100 cm (8-40 in) brown sand |
| Bealsville historic area | 0-60 cm (0-24 in) grayish brown sand, 60-100 cm (24-40 in) brown sand |
| Right of way in general | 0-100 cm (0-40 in) grayish brown gravelly sand |

Representative views of some of the high and moderate probability zones are presented in **Photos 6-1 through 6-5**.

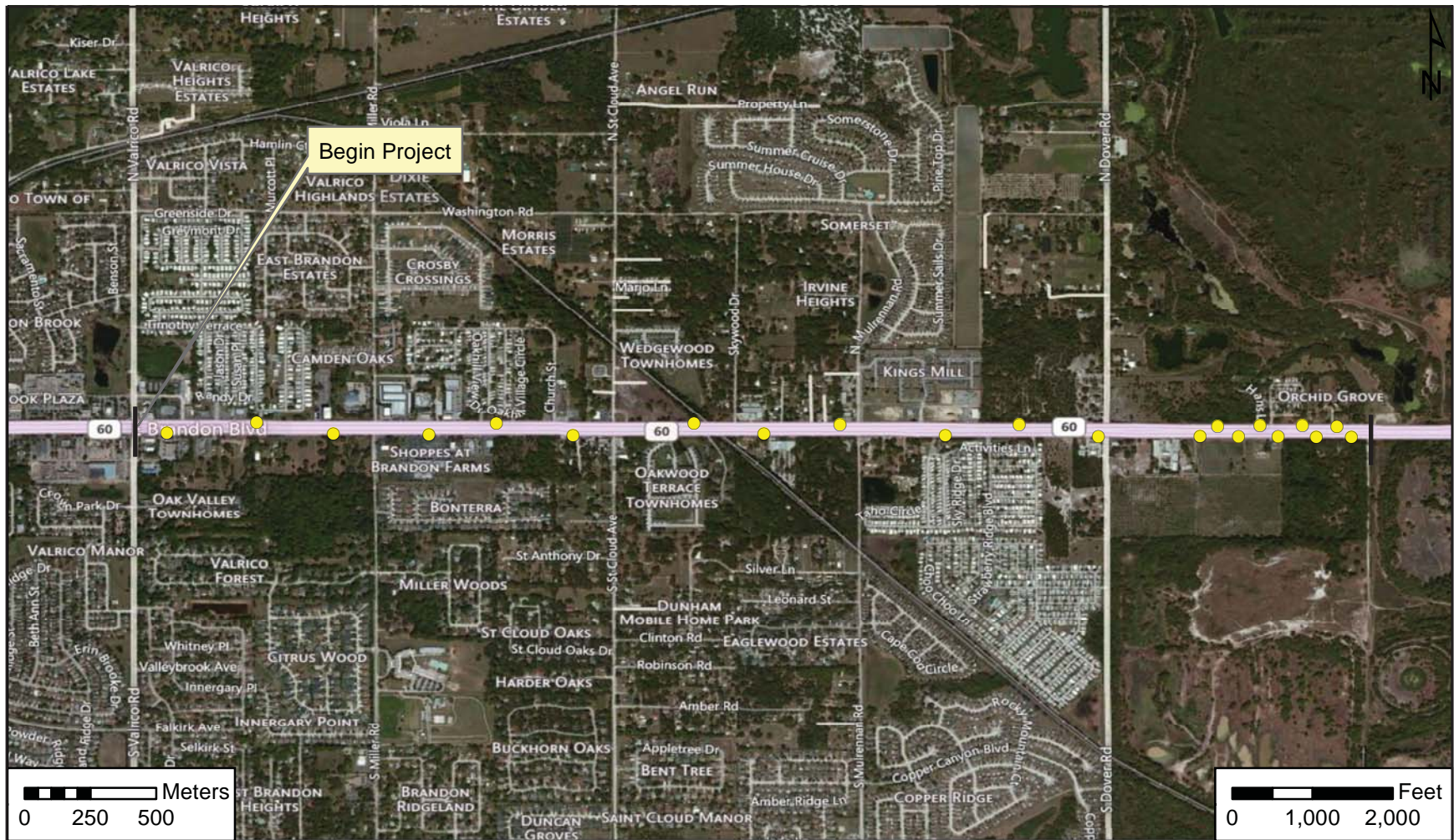


Figure 6-1. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Valrico Road to Orchid Grove) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-2. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Orchid Grove to Calhoun Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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 SR 60 PD&E Study from
 Valrico Road to the Polk County Line
 Hillsborough County, FL.
 WPI Segment No.: 430055-1



Figure 6-3. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Calhoun Road to James L. Redman Parkway) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

CRAS
SR 60 PD&E Study from
Valrico Road to the Polk County Line
Hillsborough County, FL.
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Figure 6-4. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (James L. Redman Parkway to Horton Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-5. Approximate location of the shovel tests along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Horton Road to County Line Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Photo 6-1. Moderate probability zone near Turkey Creek, looking east.



Photo 6-2. Moderate probability zone in the vicinity of 8HI6748, looking east.



Photo 6-3. General view of the Hopewell historic area, looking east.



Photo 6-4. General view of the Bealsville historic area, looking east.



Photo 6-5. High probability zone near English Creek, looking east.

6.2 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

As a result of field survey, 103 historic resources were identified within the SR 60 project APE (**Table 6-1; Figures 6-6 through 6-18**). This includes one structure, the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880; **Photo 5-1**); one historic road segment (8HI11991; **Photo 6-7**); two culverts (8HI11974 and 8HI11975; **Photo 6-8**); two railroad segments (8HI11335 and 8HI11888; **Photo 6-9**); eight building complex resource groups (8HI11880-8HI11887), and 89 buildings (8HI3878, 8HI3879, 8HI3882, 8HI6552, 8HI10286, and 8HI11889 through 8HI11973). In general, the historic resources are associated with the rural and commercial development of Hillsborough County from the 1920s through the early 1960s. Most of the residential buildings are of the Frame Vernacular style (**Photos 6-10, 6-11, and 6-12**) and Masonry Vernacular style (**Photos 6-13, 6-14, and 6-15**). Most of the commercial buildings and churches are of the Masonry Vernacular style. There are also examples of mobile homes (**Photo 6-16**), the Ranch style (**Photo 6-17**), and Craftsman style (**Photo 6-18**).

Of the 103 historic resources within the APE, seven were previously recorded in the FMSF and 96 were newly identified as a result of this survey. In addition to the newly identified historic resources (8HI11880 through 8HI11975 and 8HI11991), FMSF forms were updated for six previously recorded historic resources (8HI3878 through 8HI3880, 8HI3882, 8HI6552, and 8HI11335). The FMSF form for the Twilight Zone Lounge (8HI10286) was not updated, because the building exhibited no changes since it was recorded in 2007. Four previously recorded historic resources are no longer extant (8HI207, 8HI3877, 8HI3881, and 8HI3889). The status of 8HI207 was updated during a previous survey; a demolished building letter is included in **Appendix B** to update the status of 8HI3877, 8HI3881, and 8HI3889.

Only the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880) is considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing. It is considered potentially eligible under Criterion A in the areas of conservation and community planning and development and under Criterion C in the area of engineering. There is insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of both the Seaboard Railway (8HI11335) and the CSX Railroad (8HI11888), because only a small segment of each railroad line is located within the APE. None of the historic buildings are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their commonality of style and lack of significant historical associations. Similarly, each building complex resource group is comprised of from two to five residential and/or commercial buildings and are undistinguished examples of their respective types and styles; therefore, they do not meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the culverts (8HI11974 and 8HI11975) lack engineering distinction and have no known significant historical associations. The APE includes portions of the Valrico, Hopewell, Turkey Creek and Bealsville communities, but there is no potential for historic districts there or anywhere else within the APE. Also, there are no Florida Century Pioneer Family Farms or historic farmsteads within the APE. Descriptions of each historic resource follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are contained in **Appendix D**.

Table 6-1. Previously and newly recorded historic resources within the SR 60 project APE (west to east).

| FMSF | Name/Address | Style | Use | Date | Eligibility |
|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 8HI11991 | SR 60 | Not applicable | Road | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11889 | 2303 E SR 60 | Ranch | Residence | ca. 1954 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11890 | 2307 E SR 60 | Ranch | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11971 | 110 Church St. | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1957 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11881 | 2801 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11891 | 2801A E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11892 | 2801B E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1949 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11882 | 2811 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11893 | 2811A E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Motel | ca. 1946 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11894 | 2811B E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Motel | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11970 | 2810 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1947 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11335* | Seaboard Railway— Welcome to Edison (CSX Railroad) | Not applicable | Railroad | ca. 1892 | Insufficient information |
| 8HI11887 | 102 Sharewood Drive Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11969 | 102B Sharewood Drive | Mobile home | Residence | ca. 1956 | Ineligible |
| 8HI3878* | 102A Sharewood Drive | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11886 | 3176 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI3879* | 3176A E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1950 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11968 | 3176B E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1954 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11885 | 3202 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11966 | 3202A E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11967 | 3202B E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11895 | 3307 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1959 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11896 | 3347 E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11897 | 3402 Activities Lane | Masonry Vernacular | Office | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI3880* | Valrico Fire Tower/ 102A N Dover Road | Not applicable | Tower | ca. 1937 | Potentially eligible |
| 8HI11965 | 102B N Dover Road | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11898 | 3907 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11899 | 3931 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11964 | 4002 E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1964 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11963 | 4016 E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1954 | Ineligible |
| 8HI3882* | Bledsoe Residence/ 4037 E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1928 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11975 | Little Alafia River Culvert/ FDOT No. 100059 | Not applicable | Culvert | 1946/ 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11962 | 5102 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1961 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11961 | 5148 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |

| FMSF | Name/Address | Style | Use | Date | Eligibility |
|-------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 8HI11960 | 5210 E SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1949 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11880 | 5401 Schmitz Lane Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | Various | Ineligible |
| 8HI11900 | 5401A Schmitz Lane | Craftsman | Residence | ca. 1928 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11901 | 5401B Schmitz Lane | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1924 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11902 | 5401C Schmitz Lane | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1924 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11903 | 5401D Schmitz Lane | Mobile Home | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11904 | 5401E Schmitz Lane | Mobile Home | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI6552* | 5703 Farkas Road | Craftsman | Residence | ca. 1933 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11959 | 5732 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11883 | 6023 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11905 | 6023A E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11906 | 6023B E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11907 | 6049 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11908 | 4601 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11958 | 5302 Turkey Creek Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1918 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11957 | 4604 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11956 | 4602 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1952 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11909 | 5433 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11955 | 4508 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11954 | 4506 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11953 | 4504 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11952 | 4502 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11951 | 5366 Calhoun Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1925 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11950 | 4400 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1940 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11910 | 4407 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11911 | 4403 W SR 60 | Mobile home | Residence | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11949 | 4402 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1947 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11948 | 4420 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11912 | 4209 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11974 | Turkey Creek Culvert/FDOT No. 100058 | Not applicable | Culvert | 1946/ 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11947 | 2904 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1954 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11946 | 2806 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1945 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11913 | 2601 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1921 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11945 | 5205 Mud Lake Drive | Masonry Vernacular | Church | ca. 1959 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11944 | 1702 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1935 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11914 | 1501 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence/ commercial | ca. 1945 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11915 | 1317 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1927 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11916 | 5303A Cassels Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1925 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11917 | 5303B Cassels Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1927 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11943 | 1208 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Storage | ca. 1950 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11942 | 910 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1925 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11941 | 704 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1952 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11918 | 415 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1928 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11940 | 602 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1925 | Ineligible |

| FMSF | Name/Address | Style | Use | Date | Eligibility |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 8HI11972 | 406 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1945 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11919 | 601 W SR 60 | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1925 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11920 | 303 W SR 60 | Ranch | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11921 | 301 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11939 | 286 W SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1957 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11938 | 402 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1952 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11888 | CSX Railroad | Not applicable | Railroad | ca. 1898 | Insufficient information |
| 8HI11922 | 1705 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1949 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11937 | 1710 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1945 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11936 | 1840 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Church | ca. 1961 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11935 | 2180 E SR 60 | Ranch | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11924 | 5806B Horton Road | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1950 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11923 | 5806A Horton Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1920 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11934 | 2414 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Church | ca. 1960 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11925 | 2501 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1964 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11926 | 2503 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1963 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11927 | 2505 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1964 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11928 | 2612 Old Hopewell Road | Frame Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1958 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11933 | 2806 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1955 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11932 | 2810 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11884 | 3802 E SR 60 Resource Group | Not applicable | Building complex resource group | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11930 | 3802A E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11931 | 3802B E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11973 | 3802C E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1951 | Ineligible |
| 8HI11929 | 4011 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Residence | ca. 1962 | Ineligible |
| 8HI10286* | Twilight Zone Lounge/4010 E SR 60 | Masonry Vernacular | Commercial | ca. 1946 | Ineligible |

*Indicates previously recorded historic resource



Figure 6-6. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Valrico Road to St. Cloud Avenue) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-7. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (St. Cloud Avenue to Dover Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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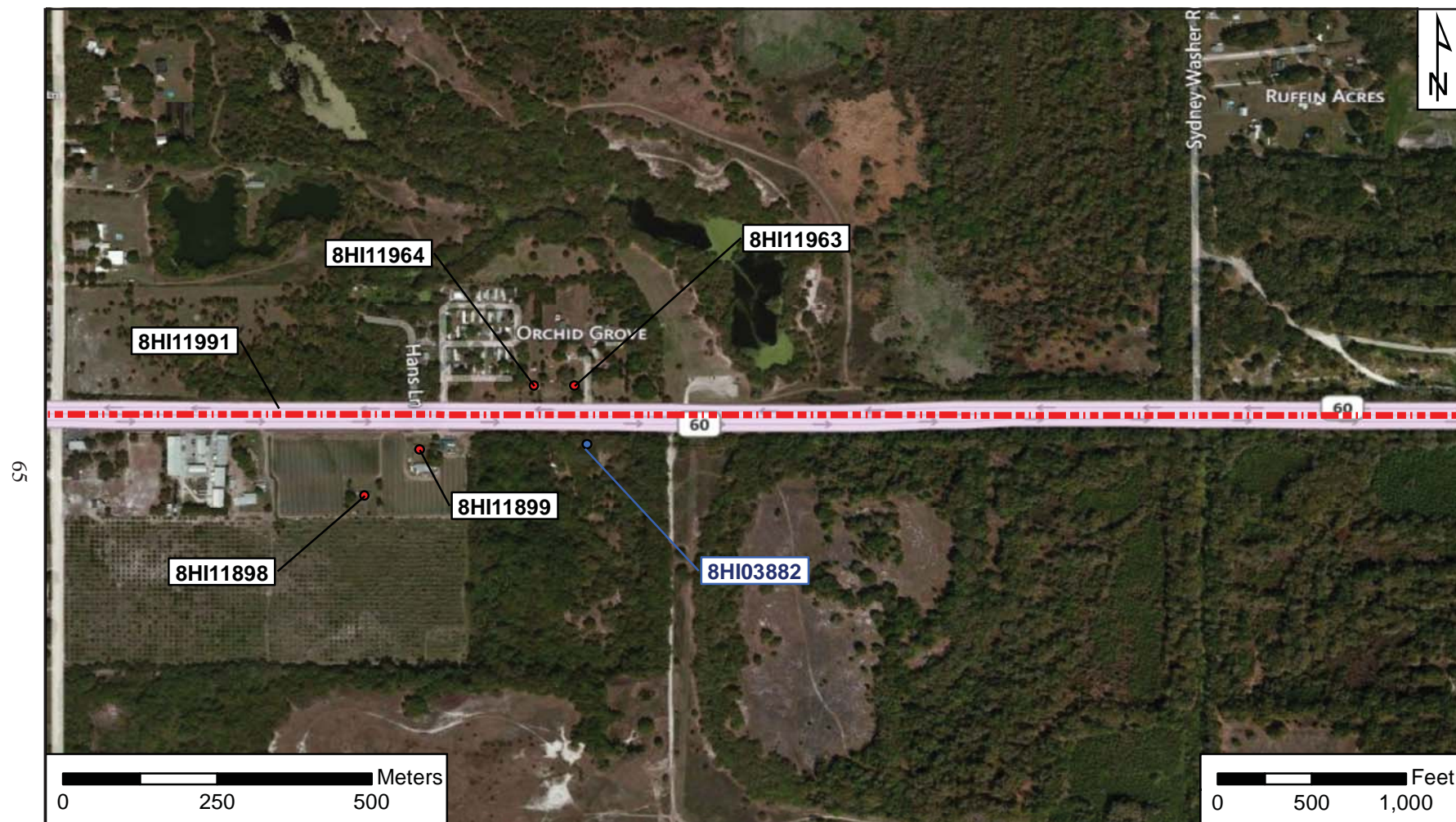


Figure 6-8. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Dover Road to Sydney Washer Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-9. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Turkey Creek to west of Farkas Road) (Microsoft 2010 - *Bing Maps Hybrid*).

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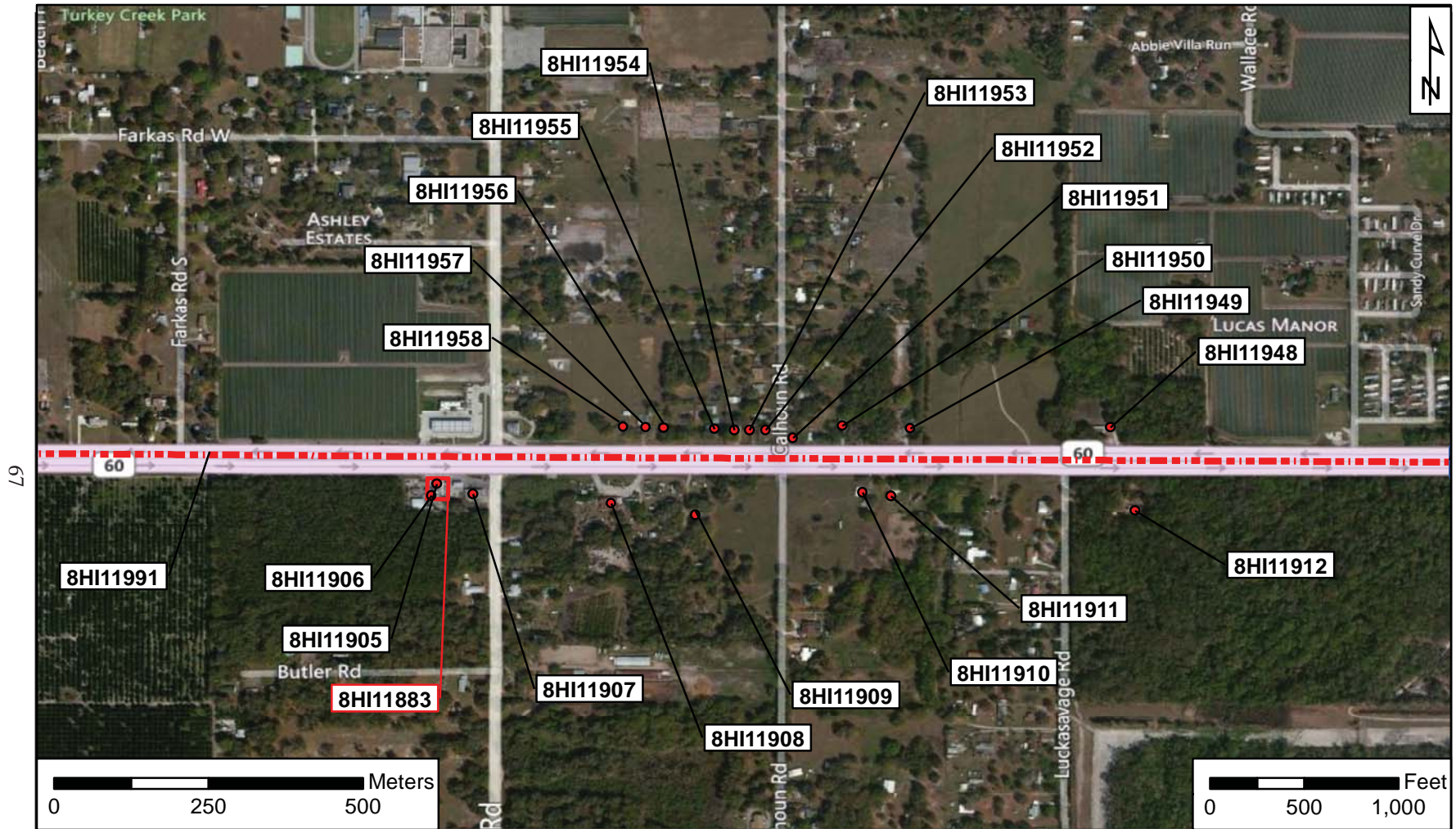


Figure 6-10. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Farkas Road to Wallace Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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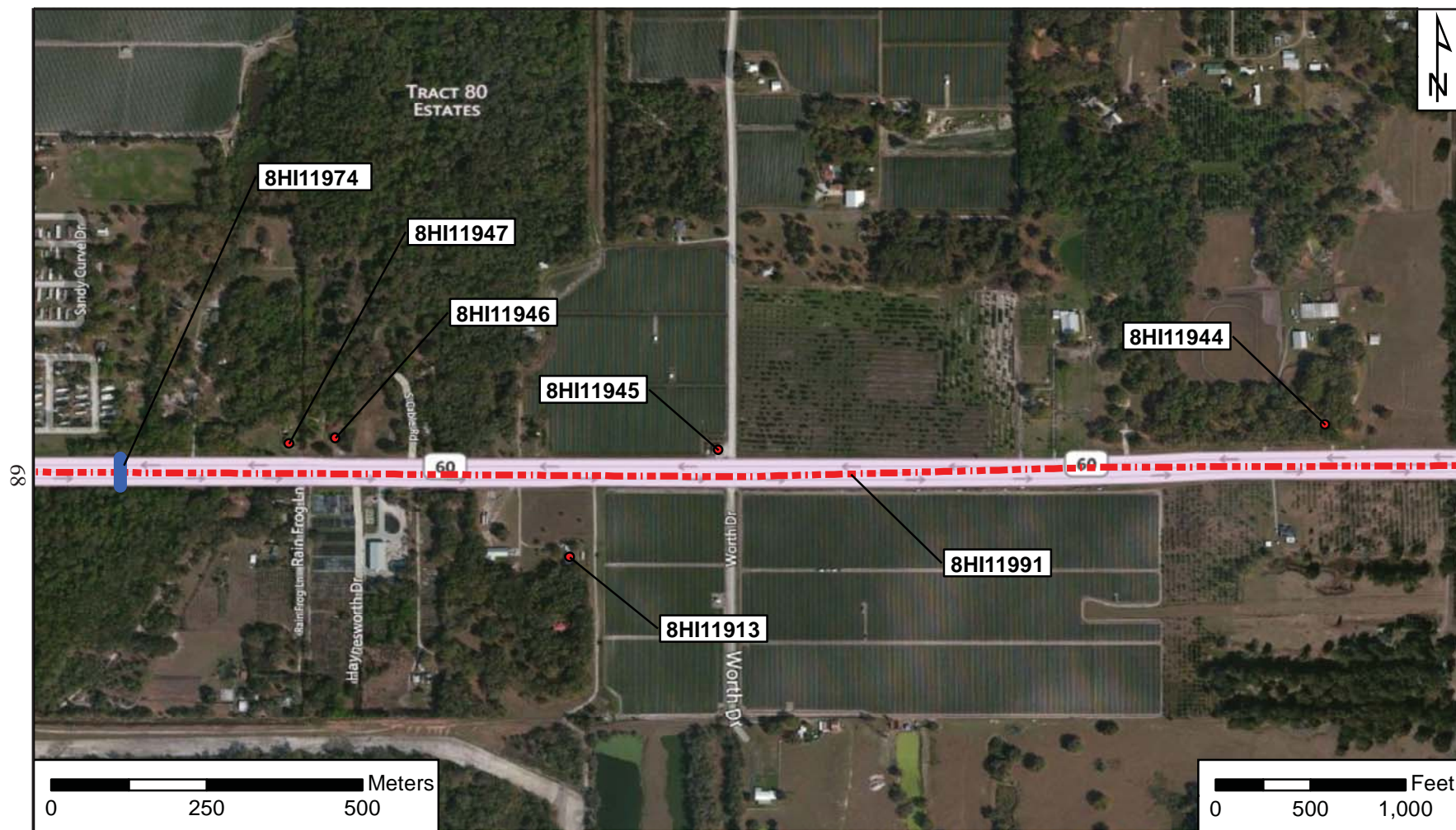


Figure 6-11. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (East of Wallace Road to west of Bugg Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-12. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (West of Bugg Road to James L. Redman Parkway) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-13. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (East of James L. Redman Parkway to east of CSX railroad) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-14. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (West of Smith Ryals Road to Horton Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-15. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (Horton Road to English Creek) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Figure 6-16. Location of the previously recorded (blue box) and newly recorded (black box) historic resources and newly recorded historic resource groups (red box) along the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor (English Creek to County Line Road) (Microsoft 2010 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

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Photo 6-6. The south elevation of the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880).



Photo 6-7. Rural segment of SR 60 (8HI11991) facing east.



Photo 6-8. The south elevation of the Turkey Creek Culvert (FDOT No. 100058; 8HI11974).



Photo 6-9. The CSX Railroad (8HI11888) where it traverses SR 60 (8HI11991).



Photo 6-10. The west and south elevation of the Frame Vernacular style residence at 4602 W SR 60 (8HI11956).



Photo 6-11. The north and west elevations of the Frame Vernacular style residence at 601 W SR 60 (8HI11919).



Photo 6-12. The west and south elevations of the Frame Vernacular style commercial building at 5210 E SR 60 (8HI11960).



Photo 6-13. The west and north elevations of the Masonry Vernacular style residence at 1705 E SR 60 (8HI11922).



Photo 6-14. The north and east elevations of the Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 6049 E SR 60 (8HI11907).



Photo 6-15. The west and south elevations of the Masonry Vernacular style church at 2414 E SR 60 (8HI11934).



Photo 6-16. The north and west elevations of the mobile home at 102B Sharewood Drive (8HI11969).



Photo 6-17. The north elevation of the Ranch style residence at 303 W SR 60 (8HI11920).



Photo 6-18. The south elevation of the Craftsman style residence at 5703 Farkas Road (8HI6552).

8HI11991: SR 60 from Valrico Road to County Line Road is a 12.28 mile long arterial road in east-central Hillsborough County. It is a four-lane divided highway, with two lanes in each direction separated by a grass median. SR 60 has adjacent suburban type land uses between Valrico Road and Dover Road. It has predominately adjacent rural type land uses between Dover Road and County Line Road. The rural land uses include groves, fields, and forested land intermixed with farmsteads, residences, churches, and commercial buildings. The densest development from Dover Road to County Line Road is within the communities of Turkey Creek, Bealsville, and Hopewell. There are intermittent sidewalks on one or both sides of SR 60 between Valrico Road and Dover Road. Sidewalks are on the south side of SR 60 from Turkey Creek Road to County Line Road. Utility lines, swales, and culverts are present throughout the entire corridor. Two CSX Railroad tracks cross SR 60 (8HI11335 and 8HI11888).

SR 60 is first evident on a 1927 county map (Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927). It is labeled as SR 79 on a 1936 Florida State Road Department map (**Figure 6-17**). At the time, the route followed its current course east from Valrico Road until it reached SR 39 (then known as SR 315). The route then went south on SR 315 for

about one-half mile to what is today known as Old Hopewell Road. SR 79 then extended eastward again through Hopewell Station to County Line Road. Sometime from 1938 to 1948, the northwest/southeast trending section of SR 60 near Hopewell was constructed, eliminating the need to travel south on SR 39. In the 1940s, extensive phosphate mining operations began along the south side of SR 60 while most of the stretch remained citrus groves, strawberry fields, and cattle pastures (PALMM 1948). By 1948, SR 60 was a two-lane paved road, and in 1962 it was widened to its current four lanes (PALMM 1948 and 1968; NBI 2012) (**Figures 6-18 and 6-19**). Development along the segment from Valrico Road to Dover Road began in the 1980s (TBHC 2003).

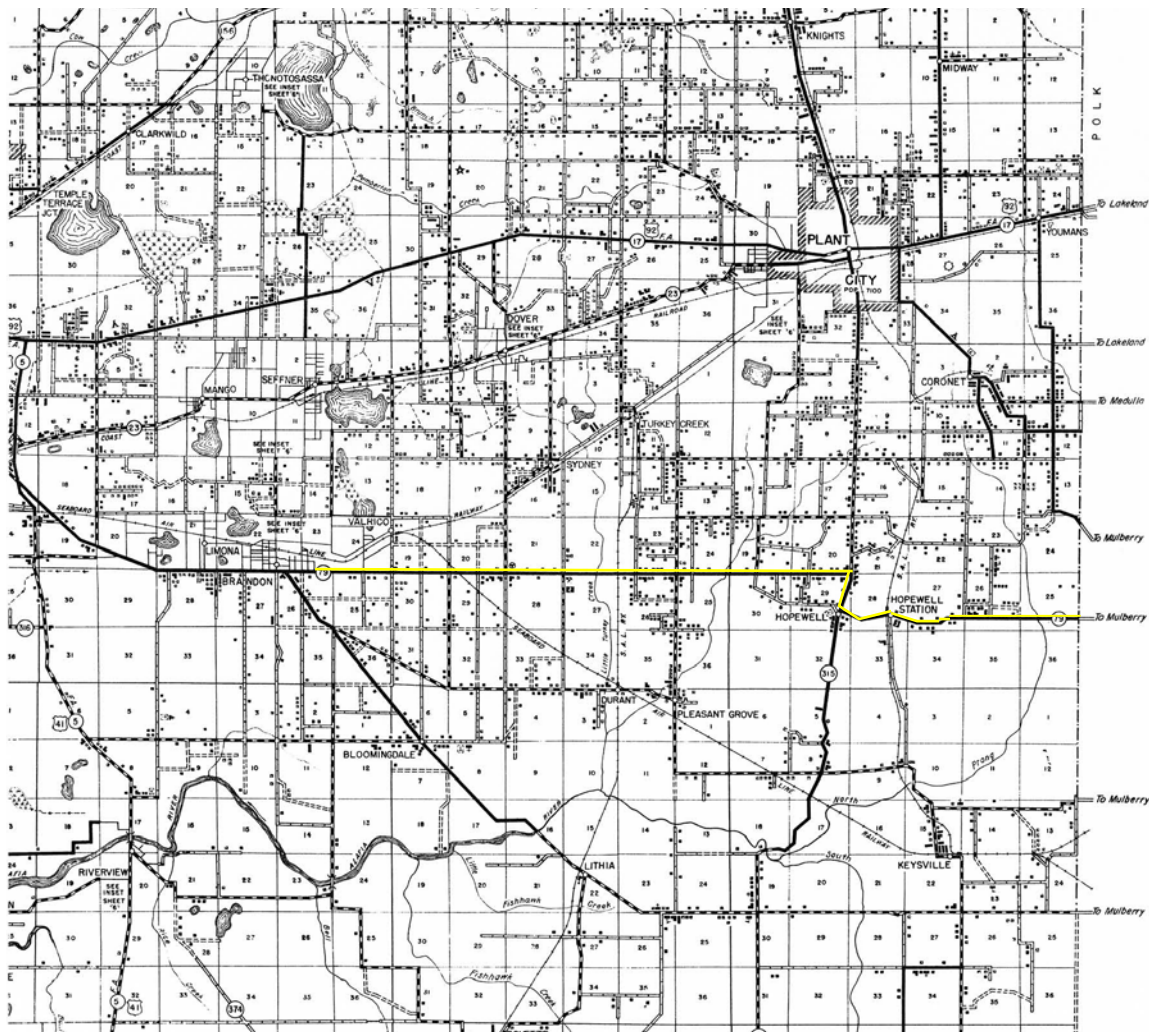


Figure 6-17. 1936 Hillsborough County Highway Map.
The yellow line denotes the route of SR 79 (prior to becoming SR 60).



Figure 6-18. 1948 PALMM aerial of the Hopewell portion of SR 60.



Figure 6-19. 1968 PALMM aerial of the Hopewell portion of SR 60.

SR 60 is of a common design and construction for the state and is not associated with significant historical events or people. Moreover, the historic setting of SR 60 between Valrico Road and Dover Road has been affected by recent development. Therefore, within the APE, SR 60 does not appear to be eligible for NRHP listing, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11889: The Ranch style residence at 2303 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1954 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2005 replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes wood 8/8, 1/1, and 6/6 double-hung sash (DHS); 8-light fixed; and 1/1 sliding windows. The main entrance is within an entry porch. Ornamentation includes brick veneer at the front entrance and concrete window sills. A concrete block chimney is located to the north. This building is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11889 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11890: The Ranch style residence at 2307 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block and brick walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with composition roll. Fenestration includes metal two- and four-light awning and one-light fixed windows. The main entrance is under a roof extension. Ornamentation includes brick veneer and concrete window sills. The residence has two brick chimneys. A carport was added to the west at an unknown date. This building is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11890 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11971: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 110 Church St. was constructed ca. 1957 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered with wood panels. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered

with composition shingles, some of which were replaced ca. 2000. Fenestration includes 1/1 and 6/6 metal single-hung sash (SHS) and a ca. 2000 replacement 1/1 DHS vinyl windows. The main entrance is located within the screened-in porch and includes a wood-paneled front door. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11971 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11881: The resource group at 2801 E SR 60 is a building complex comprised of one commercial building (8HI11891) and one residential building (8HI11892) (Turner 2012). Descriptions for 8HI11891 and 8HI11892 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11881 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11891: The Frame Vernacular style commercial building at 2801A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). It is part of resource group 8HI11881 with 8HI11892. The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are clad in wood. The one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof, which is covered in built-up materials, and a parapet roof that is covered with corrugated metal panels. Fenestration includes one-light fixed wood windows, and the main entrance features nine-light, wood-paneled paired doors. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11891 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11892: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 2801B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1949 (Turner 2012). It is part of resource group 8HI11881 with 8HI11891. The pier

foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has gable and flat roofs clad in ca. 1980 composition shingles and built-up materials. Fenestration includes metal one-light fixed and 1/1 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is located within a covered entry with cutout. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. A one-story wood panel addition with a built-up, flat roof was built at the east and south ca. 1960. Three nonhistoric metal outbuildings are located to the south. This building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11892 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11882: The resource group at 2811 E SR 60 is a building complex comprised of two motel buildings (8HI11893 and 8HI11894) (Turner 2012). Descriptions for 8HI11893 and 8HI11894 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11882 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11893: The Masonry Vernacular style motel at 2811A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1946 (Turner 2012). A concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are clad in stucco and masonry veneer. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable on hip roof covered with ca. 1970 composition roll. Fenestration includes 1/1 SHS metal windows. A porch covers the multiple entrances and extends the length of the west and south facades. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11893 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11894: The Masonry Vernacular style motel at 2811B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are clad in stucco and masonry veneer. The one-story, irregularly shaped building

has a cross gable roof covered with ca. 1970 composition roll. Fenestration includes four-light awning metal windows. Ornamentation includes iron porch supports. A prominent masonry veneer-clad chimney is located at the south end. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11894 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11970: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 2810 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1947 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a cross gable roof covered with ca. 1980 replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes 2/2 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is through a wood paneled door within the gable-roofed open entry porch, which is supported by two brick columns. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and vents in the gable peaks. At unknown dates, additions were built to the north. The property includes a large, non-historic produce stand to the east. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11970 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11335: The CSX Railroad, previously recorded as Seaboard Railway—Welcome to Edison, traverses the project APE in a northwest-southeast direction approximately 1,000 feet east of St. Cloud Avenue in Valrico. The single, standard-gauge track is constructed on stone ballast. Two crossing gates with lights, signage, and operable gates are located at both eastbound and westbound SR 60. The railroad was built ca. 1892 by the Florida Central & Peninsular Railway to reach phosphate mining areas south of Plant City in Bone Valley. The Seaboard Air Line Railway assumed control of the track in 1900 (Turner 2008). In 1967, the railroad merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to form the Seaboard Coast Line (HCPGM 1998). By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the “Chessie System” railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system. Segments of the railroad system within Hillsborough

County, but outside of the APE, were previously recorded as part of the Meadow Pond Acres CRAS (ACI 2008), Florida Gas Transmission Company CRAS (Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates 2008), and the Bone Valley Siding Project (Southeastern Archaeological Research 2011).

The railroad is historically significant to the development of the area. In 2010, an approximately 500-foot segment of 8HI11335 was recorded as part of the Bone Valley Siding Project, and SHPO determined it to be NRHP eligible. That segment is about four miles south of the SR 60 APE. Only a short segment of the railroad is within the SR 60 APE, so there is insufficient information to determine its NRHP eligibility. Determining the eligibility of the line through Hillsborough County was beyond the scope of this CRAS. Moreover, the SR 60 widening project will have no adverse effect on the railroad's historic integrity.

8HI11887: The resource group at 102 Sharewood Drive is a building complex that includes a mobile home (8HI11969) and a previously recorded residence (8HI3878). Descriptions for 8HI11969 and 8HI3878 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of a mobile home and Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11887 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11969: The mobile home at 102B Sharewood Drive was constructed ca. 1956 and is part of the resource group 8HI11887 (Turner 2012). The metal shell is supported by a concrete block pier foundation. The rectangular building has fenestration that includes a band of one-light fixed metal windows at the north end. Ornamentation includes ca. 1960 metal hoods. This residence is a typical example of a mobile home found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11969 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI3878: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 102A Sharewood Drive was constructed ca. 1951 and is part of the resource group 8HI11887 (Turner 2012). 8HI3878 was recorded in 1990 during the survey of the Tampa Crosstown Expressway Extension, and evaluated by SHPO in 1991 as ineligible for NRHP listing (HDR Engineering 1991). It originated as a barn. The concrete slab foundations supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered by vinyl siding with wood in the gable peaks. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 1970 composition shingles. Fenestration includes paired three- and four-light metal awning windows. Two large wood sliding barn doors at the south facade have been sealed, and a wood door with a rectangular light has been built within one of the doors. A second door has been added to the south façade ca. 1995. Ornamentation includes metal hoods. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13878 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11886: The resource group at 3176 E SR 60 includes one commercial building (8HI3879) and one residential building (8HI11968). Descriptions for 8HI3879 and 8HI11968 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11886 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI3879: The Frame Vernacular style commercial building at 3176A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1950 (Turner 2012). SHPO determined 8HI3879 ineligible for NRHP listing in 1991 (FMSF). 8HI3879 was recorded in 1990 during the survey of the Tampa Crosstown Expressway Extension, and evaluated by SHPO in 1991 as ineligible for NRHP listing (HDR Engineering 1991). The building is only partially visible from the right of way. The wood-frame walls are covered by clapboard siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has gable and shed roofs covered with 3-V crimp metal. Fenestration includes paired 8/8 wood casement windows. Ornamentation includes

exposed rafter tails. A shed roof carport is located to the west. Additions were built to the northeast and east at unknown dates. 8HI3879 was first surveyed in 1991 as part of the Tampa South Crosstown Expressway Extension (HDR Engineering 1991). The recorder said it was not eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually or as part of a district, and SHPO agreed. This commercial building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI3879 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11968: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 3176B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1954 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered by asbestos shingles with wood in the gable peaks. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 1970 composition shingles. Fenestration includes paired jalousie and 1/1 SHS metal windows. The main entrance is through a wood-paneled door with a fanlight within the screened porch. At unknown dates, the porch was added and screened-in and an addition was built to the northeast. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters and vents in the gable. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11968 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11885: The resource group at 3202 E SR 60 includes two residential buildings (8HI11966 and 8HI11967). Descriptions for 8HI11966 and 8HI11967 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11885 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11966: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 3202A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls,

which are covered by stucco. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1990 one-light fixed metal and 6/6 vinyl DHS windows. The main entrance is through a ca. 1990 wood paneled door with two lights. Ornamentation includes wood window and door surrounds. A paved patio is located to the south and is lined by a low, concrete block wall. The property includes a small, nonhistoric outbuilding to the northeast, constructed of wood. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11966 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11967: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 3202B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The continuous concrete foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered by wood. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1980 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 1/1 SHS vinyl windows. The main entrance is through a ca. 1990 wood paneled door with fanlights. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable peaks. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11967 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11895: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 3307 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1959 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in sheet metal and concrete block walls covered in stucco. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a cross-gabled roof section covered in sheet metal and a flat roof covered in built-up materials. Fenestration includes 9/1 SHS metal windows and nine-light, double wood doors. Additions were built to the north, south and west ca. 1970. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11895 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11896: The Frame Vernacular style commercial at 3347 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1920 (Turner 2012). The wood frame walls are clad in wood and metal panels. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with what appears to be 3-V crimp metal. Fenestration includes 1/1 metal SHS windows. Additions were added in all four directions at unknown dates. The structure is about 200 ft south of SR 60 and obstructed by trees and behind two chain-link fences. It appears to be in fair condition. This commercial building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11896 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11897: The Masonry Vernacular style office at 3402 Activities Lane was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are clad in ca. 2000 vinyl siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 replacement 6/6 DHS vinyl windows and one-light glass and one-light wood doors. Ornamentation includes glass blocks. The main entrance includes a metal-framed glass door with sidelights within a steeply pitched A-frame. This office is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11897 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI3880: The Valrico Fire Tower is located at 102A N Dover Road and was constructed ca. 1937 (Turner 2012). The poured concrete pier foundation supports the 90 foot-tall tower (National Geodetic Survey 2012). The tower consists of a four-legged, tapered steel skeleton with a one-room, steel skeleton cabin at the top. The cabin has a hip roof covered with sheet metal. Fenestration includes awning metal and nine-light fixed metal windows. Access to the cabin is gained through a door in the floor. It is reached by metal grated stairs divided into seven landings. A deck is attached to the cabin to the west and supports an approximately 15-ft-tall antennae and a 30-ft-tall radio antennae. A chain-

link fence with barbed wire immediately surrounds the tower base. Parking is located to the east, north, and west of the tower; a bus stop is located to the west.

The Valrico Fire Tower was built by the Aermotor Company of Chicago and assembled on site. It was used by Florida Division of Forestry personnel to spot wildfires. More than 200 towers were erected throughout the state from the 1930s through the 1950s (FMSF). Each tower was placed within view of another. Development and modern technology eliminated the need for the towers, and the last fire spotter positions were eliminated during budget cutbacks in 2001 (White 2006). Most remaining towers are no longer maintained (FMSF). About 50 have been sold at auction, dismantled, and moved from Florida Division of Forestry property. In 2010, an estimated 110 towers were still extant (Comas 2010).

The Valrico Fire Tower is an increasing rare example of a Florida fire lookout tower sited in its historic location. Development has encroached into the Valrico Fire Tower's view shed, but forested and agricultural land still predominates to the northeast and southeast. It also has retained a high degree of its integrity. It was last recorded in 1998, when it was considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. This came after a survey in 1991 that also found it ineligible; SHPO concurred. These previous surveys noted additional buildings on the property, including a contemporaneous office building, and two residences and two shop buildings constructed later. Since these earlier surveys, the state no longer regularly staffs fire towers, and many have been removed. Subsequently, SHPO has considered towers similar to the Valrico Fire Tower eligible for listing in the NRHP. Nearby examples of NRHP eligible towers in Hillsborough County include the Hamner Fire Tower (8HI6541) in Tampa and the Brown Fire Tower (8HI6561) near Wimauma (FMSF). Thus, the Valrico Fire Tower is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of conservation and community planning and development and under Criterion C in the area of engineering.

8HI11965: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 102B N Dover Road was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). This building occupies the same tax parcel as the fire

tower, as well as two ca. 1966 single family residences, a ca. 1966 warehouse, and a government building constructed in 1996 (Turner 2012). These other buildings are located outside the project APE. The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which have a concrete water table topped by bricks. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1985 2/2 metal SHS windows, in threes, paired, and independent. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters and concrete window sills. An incised carport is located at the south end, and a chimney is in the middle of the roof. A porch was added to the southwest at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1965 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI1898: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 3907 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a hip roof covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 replacement 6/6 and 1/1 vinyl DHS and 1/1 metal SHS windows. The main entrance is located under a wide roof overhang, and an incised carport is located to the northwest. An addition was added to the south at an unknown date. Ornamentation includes masonry veneer faux shutters. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1898 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI1899: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 3931 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, L-shaped building has a hip roof covered with ca. 1980 replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes three-light metal awning windows. The main entrance is located within the wide roof overhang, and a garage is to the northwest. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters and concrete window sills. This residence is a

typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11899 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11964: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4002 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1964 (Turner 2012). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in vinyl siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has cross-gable and flat roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles and built-up materials, respectively. Fenestration includes 2/2 metal SHS, one-light metal fixed, and 1/1 metal SHS windows. Ornamentation includes metal hoods over some windows and vents. Additions were built to the east and north ca. 1970. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11964 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11963: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4016 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1954 (Turner 2012). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in drop siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has gable, hip, and flat roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes 1/1 wood DHS windows, and the main entrance is located within the open front porch, which is covered by a hip roof. Ornamentation includes metal hoods over some windows. An addition was built in the northeast corner at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11963 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI3882: The Frame Vernacular style vacant residence at 4037 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1928 (Turner 2012). SHPO determined 8HI3882 ineligible for NRHP listing in 1991 (FMSF). The pier foundation supports the wood frame walls, which are clad in asbestos shingles. The 1.5-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with 3-V crimp

sheet metal. Fenestration includes 1/1 DHS wood. Ornamentation includes exposed rafter tails and brackets. A recessed, three-bay porch was enclosed ca. 1950 with bands of metal casement windows. According to the 1990 FMSF form, the building was owned by Sim Bledsoe and Willie Ed Bledsoe and likely moved south during the SR 60 expansion. Farm outbuildings were visible during the 1990 survey, but the property now is overgrown and it is unknown if they still exist. 8HI3882 is in a deteriorated condition. This vacant residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI3882 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11975: The Little Alafia River Culvert (FDOT No. 100059) carries SR 60 over the Little Alafia River. The bridge was built ca. 1946 and is owned by FDOT. The concrete triple box culvert measures 32 ft long and 97 ft wide and has concrete abutments. Ca. 2010 metal railings line both sides of the deck. It was altered ca. 1962 when SR 60 was widened (NBI 2012). This concrete box culvert is of a common design and construction for the state, and limited research reveals it is not associated with any significant historical events or people. Therefore, it does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI11962: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5102 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1961 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles and a carport covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes ca. 2005 paired 8/8 and 6/6 vinyl DHS windows and a ca. 2005 wood door with oval light. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters, textile blocks, and concrete window sills. A second carport was added to the west at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11962 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11961: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 5148 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, the upper portions of which are clad in vinyl siding. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof with parapet covered with ca. 2000 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes bands of one-light fixed metal windows and metal-framed glass doors. The main entrances are located under the wide roof overhang, and an incised porch is located in the southwest corner. Ornamentation includes textile block at the west elevation. The property includes two non-historic buildings, one of which mirrors the design of 8HI11961. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11961 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11960: The Frame Vernacular style commercial building at 5210 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1949 (Turner 2012). It originated as a residence. The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered with wood panels. The one-story, T-shaped building has a cross-gable roof covered with ca. 2000 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes paired ca. 2000 1/1 vinyl DHS windows and 6/9 metal casement windows. A wood ramp leads to the main entrance, a wood-paneled door located on the south elevation. Ornamentation includes window surrounds and cornerboards. A shed roof storage space was built to the east at an unknown date. The property includes a historic outbuilding to the north and a non-historic concrete block building to the east. This commercial building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11960 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11880: The resource group at 5401 Schmitz Lane includes three residential buildings dating to the 1920s (8HI11900, -11901, and -11902) and two ca. 1962 mobile homes (8HI11903 and 8HI11904). There also are 15 noncontributing mobile homes in the resource group. Descriptions for 8HI11900 through 8HI11904 are below. This resource

group includes typical examples of mobile homes and the Craftsman and Frame Vernacular styles found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1880 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI11900: The Craftsman style residence at 5401A Schmitz Lane was constructed ca. 1928 and is part of the resource group 8HI11880 (Turner 2012). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The 1.5-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1970 replacement 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable peaks. A flat-roof carport is attached to the north, and a shed roof porch is to the west. Additions were built at unknown dates at the north, south and west; a porch was added at an unknown date and later enclosed. This residence is a typical example of the Craftsman style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11900 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11901: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5401B Schmitz Lane was constructed ca. 1924 and is part of the resource group 8HI11880 (Turner 2012). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood siding. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with a ca. 2000 replacement standing seam metal roof. Fenestration includes ca. 1955 replacement 2/2 and 1/1 SHS metal and two-light metal awning windows and a ca. 1980 wood-paneled front door. The front porch was enclosed ca. 1960, and the front porch windows now are boarded up. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11901 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11902: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5401C Schmitz Lane was constructed ca. 1924 and is part of the resource group 8HI11880 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood panels and vinyl siding. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1955 replacement 2/2 metal SHS and four-light awning windows. The front porch was enclosed and screened-in ca. 1970. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11902 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11903: The mobile home at 5401D Schmitz Lane was constructed ca. 1962 and is part of the resource group 8HI11880 (Turner 2012). The metal shell is supported by a pier foundation. The rectangular structure's fenestration includes 1/1 SHS metal windows, independent, paired, and in threes. The main entrance featured a wood door. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters. This residence is a typical example of a mobile home found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11903 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11904: The mobile home at 5401E Schmitz Lane was constructed ca. 1962 and is part of the resource group 8HI11880 (Turner 2012). The metal shell is supported by a pier foundation. The rectangular structure has fenestration that includes 1/1 metal SHS windows and a wood door. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters. This residence is a typical example of a mobile home found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11904 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI6552: The Craftsman style residence at 5703 Farkas Road was constructed ca. 1933 (Turner 2012). The brick pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in weatherboard. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has cross-gable and

shed roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes 4/1 wood DHS and fixed glass with diamond pattern windows, and a 15-light wood front door located within the front porch. The open front porch is located along the south and west elevations and includes brick piers and tapered columns with concrete pedestals. At an unknown date, the columns likely replaced wood columns. Ornamentation includes latticework along the piers, wood braces, wood window surrounds, and wide roof overhangs. The property includes two nonhistoric outbuildings and citrus trees. It was initially included in a 1998 survey of Hillsborough County. The recorders said it was not eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually or as part of a district (Maio et al. 1998). It was not evaluated by SHPO. There are similar examples of the Craftsman style nearby outside the APE at 5108 Mud Lake Road and 5204 Mud Lake Road that are older and in the same condition as 8HI6552. Further, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI6552 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11959: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5732 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the brick walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1980 composition roll. Fenestration includes paired 8/8-light SHS metal windows. The main entrance includes a wood paneled door and is located within the incised, open entry porch. The property includes two farm-related outbuildings, one of which appears to be historic. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11959 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11883: The resource group at 6023 E SR 60 includes two ca. 1963 commercial buildings (8HI11905 and 8HI11906). Descriptions for 8HI11905 and 8HI11906 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical

associations. Therefore, 8HI11883 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11905: The Masonry Vernacular style auto dealership building at 6023A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof covered with built-up materials. Fenestration includes single-light, fixed; four-light fixed; and 1/1 awning metal windows and a wood-paneled door with one light. A large roof overhang with a parapet extends to the north and is supported by metal columns. Ornamentation includes braces. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11905 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11906: The Masonry Vernacular style auto repair shop at 6023B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a shed roof covered with sheet metal. Fenestration includes two garage doors. A ca. 2000 metal carport extends to the east and is supported by metal columns. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11906 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11907: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 6049 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered with stucco. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a flat roof covered with built-up materials, and a sheet metal parapet to the north and west. Fenestration includes bands of four-light fixed metal windows and paired metal-framed glass doors. Ornamentation includes wide roof overhangs. Windows along the east façade were enclosed at an unknown date. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research

revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11907 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11908: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 4601 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a flat roof with parapet covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes two-light fixed metal windows and five garage doors. The office is located to the east. Small additions were added to the east and west ca. 2000. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11908 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11958: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5302 Turkey Creek Road was constructed ca. 1918, but none of its original historic fabric is present (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in asbestos shingles. The one-story, T-shaped building has gable and flat roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1955 2/2 metal SHS windows, and the main entrance is located within the incised, screened-in front porch and extends the length of the south facade. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable peaks. Additions were built to the west and north at unknown dates, and the porch was screened-in ca. 1960. The property includes a nonhistoric barn outbuilding to the north. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. This building lacks architectural significance, and alterations have compromised its integrity. Therefore, 8HI11958 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11957: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4604 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in ca. 1995 vinyl siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has cross-

gable and hip roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes 2/2 metal SHS windows, and the main entrance is located within the centrally located screened-in front porch. Ornamentation includes cornerboards. Additions were built to the north, and the front porch was enclosed at unknown dates. The property includes a pool to the north of the residence, and upward of six, nonhistoric outbuildings. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11957 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11956: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4602 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1952 (Turner 2012). The masonry pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in drop siding. The one-story, irregularly-shaped building has a cross-gable roof covered with ca. 2011 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2011 vinyl 1/1 DHS windows, and the main entrance is located within the open entry porch and covered by a gable roof. The main entrance is within the open entry porch and includes a wood paneled door with fanlight. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds and cornerboards. An addition was built to the north at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11956 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11909: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 5433 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with composition shingles. Fenestration includes one-light metal fixed and two-light metal awning windows and a metal jalousie door. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable ends. At unknown dates, an addition was built to the south and a wraparound porch to the west and north. The building is in fair condition. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no

significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11909 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11955: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4508 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the brick walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 1980 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes three- and four-light metal awning windows and a wood-paneled door with two lights. The main entrance is located within the open entry porch, covered with a roof extension. Vegetation partially shrouds the front façade. Two large, historic outbuildings are located on the property. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11955 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11954: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4506 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood siding. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 replacement composition shingles. The main entrance is a wood door with diamond light. Ornamentation includes a vent in a gable peak, wood window surrounds, and cornerboards. A ca. 1990 modular home has been placed in front of 8HI11954 and obstructs the view from SR 60. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11954 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11953: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4504 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in asbestos shingles and wood siding. The one-story, rectangular building has hip and gable roofs covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles and built-up materials. Fenestration includes three- and two-light metal awning and ca. 1980 1/1 metal SHS windows. There is also a wood-paneled door with fanlight. Ca. 1980, an addition was

built to the east. The property includes at least two small outbuildings. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11953 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11952: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4502 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered in stucco. The one-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 1980 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 1/1 vinyl DHS windows, independent and paired, and a wood-paneled door with two lights. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. A carport was added to the north side at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11952 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11951: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5366 Calhoun Road was constructed ca. 1925 (Turner 2012). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in clapboard siding. The one-story, rectangular building has hip and gable roofs covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1990 4/4 metal SHS windows. Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. At unknown dates, an addition was built at the rear and the front porch and window spaces were enclosed. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11951 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11950: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4400 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1940 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in clapboard siding. The one-story, rectangular building has hip and gable roofs

covered with standing seam sheet metal and ca. 2011 composition shingles. Fenestration includes 4/4 wood DHS windows. The wood front door has three lights. It is located within the open front porch, which is covered by a hip roof and lined by a wood railing with wood posts. Ornamentation includes window surrounds and vents. An addition was built at the back at an unknown date. The residence was recently renovated and no historic fabric is evident. This building lacks architectural significance, and alterations have compromised its integrity. Also, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11950 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11910: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4407 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, T-shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 standing seam sheet metal. Fenestration includes 2/2 SHS metal windows. An addition was added at the south end at an unknown date. Furthermore, an enclosed porch was added at an unknown date. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and vents and wood siding in the gable peaks. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11910 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11911: The mobile home at 4403 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the metal skeleton. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes 2/2 SHS metal windows. The entrance is located within an incised, screened porch. Concrete block additions were built to the north and south ca. 1965. The property includes two outbuildings: a two-vehicle garage and a storage shed. This residence is a typical example of a mobile home found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11911 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11949: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4402 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1947 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered in stucco. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1970 composition shingles and a flat roof covered with built-up materials, respectively. Fenestration includes four-light metal awning windows. Ornamentation includes window surrounds. At unknown dates, additions were built to the west and north, including the carport. The property includes two, non-historic barns. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11949 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11948: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4420 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in clapboard siding. The one-story, rectangular building has hip and gable roofs covered with ca. 1975 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes ca. 2005 1/1 vinyl DHS windows. The main entrance is located within the open front porch, which is covered with a hip roof and lined by a wood railing. A second porch is located at the rear. Ornamentation includes window surrounds. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11948 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11912: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4209 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes four- and two- light metal awning windows. Ornamentation includes decorative brick at the corners, concrete window sills, and fixed shutters. A carport addition is attached at the west end. The property includes a large storage building to the west of the house. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no

significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11912 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11974: The Turkey Creek Culvert (FDOT No. 100058) carries SR 60 over Turkey Creek. It was built ca. 1946 and is owned by FDOT. The concrete triple box culvert measures 32 ft long and 97 ft wide and has concrete abutments. Ca. 2010 metal railings line both sides of the deck. It was altered ca. 1962 when SR 60 was widened (NBI 2012). This concrete box culvert is of a common design and construction for the state, and limited research reveals it is not associated with any significant historical events or people. Therefore, it does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI11947: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 2904 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1954 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in ca. 1985 vinyl siding. The one-story, L-shaped building has hip roofs covered with ca. 2005 composition shingles. Fenestration includes one-light metal fixed and ca. 2010, 4/4 DHS vinyl windows. Also, there is a wood front door with a fanlight within the incised entry stoop. Ornamentation includes window surrounds. The property includes four, small outbuildings north of the residence. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11947 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11946: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 2806 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1945 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered in stucco. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and hip roofs covered with ca. 1980 composition shingles. Fenestration includes paired, 1/1 wood DHS windows, and a wood front door with jalousies that is located within the incised front porch. Ornamentation includes brick window sills and vents in the gable peaks. A brick chimney is centrally located. The property includes a 400-square-foot, ca. 1951 carport; an 816-square-foot, ca. 1951 outbuilding; and 2,400-square-foot, ca. 1952 outbuilding (Turner 2012). This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found

throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11946 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11913: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 2601 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1921 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered with ca. 1970 and ca. 1990 replacement vinyl siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has cross gable and shed roofs clad with ca. 1980 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes ca. 1990 replacement 1/1 vinyl SHS windows. A ca. 1990 addition was built at the south end, and a carport was built ca. 1950 at the north end. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable ends and decorative, fixed shutters with diamond-shaped cutouts. Outbuildings are located to the east, north, and west. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11913 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11945: The Masonry Vernacular style church at 5205 Mud Lake Drive was constructed ca. 1959 (Turner 2012). It likely originated as a store. The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered in stucco. The one-story, square building has cross gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 1970 composition roll. Fenestration includes one-light metal fixed windows with security bars and glass blocks. The main entrance is composed of paired, 15-light wood doors on the north façade. Ornamentation includes concrete quoining, window surrounds, and keystone. At an unknown date, an addition was built to the northwest. A small storage building of the same design as the church is located to the west. This religious building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11945 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11944: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 1702 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1935 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in clapboard siding. The 1.5-story, rectangular building has gable, cross gable, and shed roofs covered with ca. 1970 3-V crimp sheet metal and ca. 1960 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1960 replacement two-light metal awning windows, both in bands and independently situated. Ornamentation includes braces, exposed eaves, and vents in the gable peaks. At unknown dates, additions were added to the north and south, and the front porch was enclosed. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11944 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11914: The Masonry Vernacular style residence and commercial building at 1501 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1945 (Turner 2012). The concrete block walls are clad in stucco with wood siding in the gable peaks. The two-story, irregularly shaped building has a cross gable roof covered with ca., 1980 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes wood 10-light casement, eight-light bay, 1/1 DHS, and 2/2 SHS windows. The entrance is located under a one-story, covered entry porch with a pyramid roof. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable peaks, wood brackets, exposed rafter tails, and security bars over windows. A brick chimney is located to the southwest. The property serves as both a residence and since 1987, a landscaping business. This building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11914 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11915: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 1317 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1927 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The two-story, irregularly shaped building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1990 replacement 1/1 DHS wood windows. The main entrance is located within a one-story, wraparound porch.

Ornamentation includes wood window surrounds. A brick chimney is located along the west exterior wall. An addition was built to the west at an unknown date. The property includes a two-vehicle outbuilding to the southeast of the house. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11915 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11916: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5303A Cassels Road was constructed ca. 1925 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The one-story, L-shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1970 composition shingles. Fenestration includes replacement 1/1 DHS vinyl windows. The main entrance is located within a screened-in porch, which was added to the north end at an unknown date. Ornamentation includes vents in the gables peaks, brackets, ca. 1960 metal awnings, and exposed rafter tails. The property includes an outbuilding to the west of the residence. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11916 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11917: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5303B Cassels Road was constructed ca. 1927 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1980 3-V crimp sheet metal. Ca. 1990, two bays were added to the south end and three, four-light metal awning windows were placed inside each. Fenestration also includes 2/1 wood DHS windows. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable peaks and cornerboards. A brick chimney is located along the west wall. An open porch was built to the west ca. 1990. The property includes a two-vehicle outbuilding to the southeast of the house. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical

associations. Therefore, 8HI11917 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11943: The Frame Vernacular style storage building at 1208 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1950. The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood planks. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1970 composition shingles. Fenestration includes a wood plank door, which is located within the incised, open front porch. It is located behind a large residence. This storage building is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11943 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11942: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 910 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1925 (Turner 2012). The brick pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood siding and board and batten. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 2011 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes four-light metal awning and ca. 2011 1/1 vinyl DHS windows. The wood paneled front door includes a fanlight and is located within the recently restored incised front porch. At unknown dates, additions were built to the north and east. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11942 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11941: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 704 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1952 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and hip roofs covered with ca. 1980 composition shingles. Fenestration includes four-light metal awning and ca. 2010 1/1 vinyl SHS windows. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills. A large, screened-in front porch and carport were added ca. 1970. The property includes a workshop in the same style as the residence to the west and at least three other outbuildings to the north.

This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11941 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11918: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 415 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1928 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood frame walls, which are clad in wood siding. The 1.5-story, rectangular building has a cross-gable roof covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes 8/8 and 6/6 SHS metal windows. The main entrance includes a six-light wood door located within an incised entry porch at the residence's north end. A brick chimney is located on the south exterior wall. Ornamentation includes wood spindle walkway supports, braces, brackets, and window and door surrounds. A large addition was added to the south end at an unknown date, and a ca. 2000 covered walkway extends from the west end of the front porch. There are at least four agricultural-related outbuildings on the property. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11918 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI11940: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 602 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1925 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in vinyl siding. The one-story, L-shaped building has gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 1980 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 1960 2/2 metal SHS windows. Ornamentation includes vents in the gable ends, metal hoods over some windows, and wood trim in the gable ends. The front porch was enclosed ca. 1960. A two-vehicle carport was built at an unknown date. Small outbuildings are located to the north and northeast. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11940 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11972: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 406 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1945. The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in asbestos shingles. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has gable and hip roofs covered with ca. 1975 composition shingles. Fenestration includes 3/1 wood DHS and four-light metal awning windows and a 12-light wood door. Ornamentation includes exposed rafter tails and brackets. At unknown dates, additions were built to the north, and a carport and a storage room were added to the east. The front porch was enclosed ca. 1955. The ruins of a barn are also located on the property, 100 ft to the northeast of the residence. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11972 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11919: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 601 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1925 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood-frame walls, which are covered in wood siding. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with composition shingles. Fenestration includes 8/8 and 6/6 metal SHS windows (ca. 1970). The main entrance is located within the incised one-story, open porch, which has a hip roof. Ornamentation includes brackets, exposed rafter tails, and vents in the gable peaks. An addition and a carport were built to the south ca. 1990. A large agricultural-related outbuilding is on the property to the southwest. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11919 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI11920: The Ranch style residence at 303 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the brick and concrete block walls with wood shingles in the gable peaks. The one-story, rectangular building has a cross-gabled on hip roof covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes metal one-light fixed, three-light awning, and paired two-light awning windows and a wood-paneled door, which is under a roof extension. A two vehicle garage is located at the northeast.

Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and fixed shutters. A brick chimney is located to the south. To the southwest of the house, a Frame Vernacular barn has been converted into a home. The one-story, rectangular outbuilding has a central, gable-roofed bay with shed roof wings to either side. This residence is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11920 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11921: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 301 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). It is currently vacant. The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are clad in stucco. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and shed roofs covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes 2/2 metal SHS and ca. 2000 replacement paired metal one-light, fixed windows and a metal-framed door with a glass light. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and stone window and door surrounds. A small addition was built at the east ca. 1965. A large storage building is situated to the south. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11921 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11939: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 286 W SR 60 was constructed ca. 1957 (Turner 2012). It is behind vegetation and fences and only partially visible from SR 60. The continuous concrete foundation supports the brick walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with barrel tiles. The main entrance is located within the incised entry porch, located on the north elevation. Ornamentation includes decorative iron posts. The building appears to have been expanded to the north at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11939 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11938: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 402 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1952 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the brick walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has hip, gable, and flat roofs covered with ca. 2010 composition shingles. Fenestration includes four-light metal awning windows. The main entrance is located on a stoop covered by a gable roof. A screened in porch is centrally located at the east end. Ornamentation includes textile block at the carport. An addition was constructed to the north at an unknown date. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11938 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11888: A segment of the CSX Railroad crosses the project APE in a north-south direction approximately 0.75 miles east of SR 39 near Hopewell. The single standard gauge track constructed on stone ballast originated in 1898 as a logging railroad built by the Warnell Lumber and Veneer Company. Two crossing gates with lights, signage, and operable gates are located at both eastbound and westbound SR 60. The Plant City, Arcadia & Gulf Railroad purchased the route, and it was acquired and expanded in 1905 by the Seaboard Air Line Railway (Turner 2003). In 1967, the railroad merged with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to form the Seaboard Coast Line (HCPGM 1998). By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the “Chessie System” railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system.

As contained within the APE, this short segment of 8HI11888 is not representative of the system as a whole, and there is insufficient information to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This railroad corridor has not been previously evaluated within Hillsborough County. Evaluation of the entire line within Hillsborough County was outside the scope of this CRAS. Moreover, SR 60 project plans will have no adverse effect on the railroad’s historic integrity.

8HI11922: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 1705 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1949 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The

one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles. Fenestration includes metal 1/1 SHS and 4/4 casement windows. A brick chimney is centrally located. Ornamentation includes vents and concrete window sills. Additions were built to the east, south, and west ca. 1960. They include a flat-roofed carport. A nonhistoric metal outbuilding is located to the southwest. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11922 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11937: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 1710 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1945 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has cross gable and shed roofs covered with ca. 2000 replacement standing seam sheet metal. Fenestration includes a 1/1 SHS metal windows, both independent and paired. The main entrance is located within a gable-roofed open entry porch. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters and vents. At unknown dates, the residence was expanded multiples times to the north and south. A large, modern Quonset hut is located on the property to the north. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11937 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11936: St. Mary's Missionary Baptist Church, the Masonry Vernacular style church at 1840 E SR 60, was constructed ca. 1961 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the brick walls with wood siding in the gable peaks. The 1.5-story, irregularly shaped building has gable and flat roofs covered with ca. 2000 composition shingles. Fenestration includes one-light metal fixed, 10-light metal awning, and metal transom windows. The main entrance includes paired metal framed glass doors with sidelights. Decorative ironwork protects the doors and sidelights. Just above the doors and sidelights is a flat-roofed concrete canopy. Over that is a large gable roof overhang supported by two, 1.5-story rectangular brick supports. Fixed windows are located within the main

entrance gable peak. Large additions were built on two occasions. The first is a rectangular space that was added to the east, and the second is another rectangular space that was added to the south. This religious building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1936 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI1935: The Ranch style residential building at 2180 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the wood-frame and concrete block walls, which are covered with wood siding and brick. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and hip roofs covered with ca. 1985 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2010 replacement 1/1 sliding and 1/1 SHS vinyl windows; the front door is wood paneled with a fanlight. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills. A chimney is centrally located. The garage was enclosed ca. 1970. This residence is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1935 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI1924: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 5806B Horton Road was constructed ca. 1950 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls with wood in the gable peaks. The one-story, rectangular building has a gable roof covered with ca 1990 composition shingles. Fenestration includes one-light fixed metal windows. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills. Additional storage space was added to the southwest at an unknown date. A small addition was built to the southwest at an unknown date. This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI1924 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI1923: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 5806A Horton Road was constructed ca. 1920 (Turner 2012). The pier foundation supports the wood frame walls,

which are covered in wood panels. The one-story, L-shaped building has cross-gabled roofs covered with composition roll. Fenestration includes ca. 1950 replacement metal 1/1 SHS windows. A roof extension covers the open front porch on the west façade. An addition was built to the east at an unknown date. Some of the windows are boarded up. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11923 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11934: The Masonry Vernacular style church building at 2414 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1960 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, which have wood trim in the gable peak. The one-story, rectangular building has gable and flat roofs covered with composition roll. Fenestration includes a one-light fixed metal window. Ornamentation includes pilasters, textile block, and vents. An addition was built to the east ca. 1965. An unknown date, windows were enclosed within the addition. This religious building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11934 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11925: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 2501 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1964 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, L-shaped building has hip and gable roofs covered with composition roll and built-up materials. Fenestration includes metal 2/2 SHS and ca. 1980 replacement 1/1 vinyl windows. The main entrance is located under a roof extension and includes two arches and contains paired wood-paneled doors with fanlights and sidelights. There is a porch with two arches on the north elevation. An addition was built to the south at an unknown date. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and fixed shutters. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11925

does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11926: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 2503 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1963 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block and brick walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a gable roof covered with composition roll. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 replacement 1/1 vinyl windows. It has a porch to the southwest and a carport at the west end. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11926 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11927: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 2505 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1964 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block and brick walls. The one-story, L-shaped building has a cross-gabled roof covered with composition roll. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 replacement 6/6 and 10/10 vinyl SHS windows. A concrete block chimney is centrally located. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills, fixed shutters, and wood trim in the gable peak. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11927 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11928: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 2612 Old Hopewell Road was constructed ca. 1958 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports wood-frame walls, which are clad in vinyl siding. The one-story, L-shaped building has a gable roof covered with ca. 2010 replacement 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes ca. 2000 replacement 1/1 vinyl SHS windows. The front porch was enclosed at an unknown date, and a carport is located to the southwest. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant

historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11928 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11933: The Masonry Vernacular style residential building at 2806 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1955 (Turner 2012). The continuous concrete foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has hip and flat roofs covered with ca. 1990 composition shingles. Fenestration includes ca. 2010 replacement 1/1 SHS vinyl windows and a wood-paneled door, which is within the hip roofed front porch. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters, concrete window sills, metal awnings, and iron porch supports. The main entrance is under covered porch. Additions were built to the north and south at unknown dates. This residential building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11933 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11932: The Masonry Vernacular style residential building at 2810 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block and brick walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a cross gable roof covered with ca. 1995 composition roll. Fenestration includes ca. 2010 replacement 1/1 DHS vinyl windows and a wood-paneled door with an arched light and sidelights. Ornamentation includes fixed shutters and concrete window sills. The main entrance is under a roof overhang and includes columns. An incised carport is located at the southeast, and a flat-roofed addition was built to the north at an unknown date. This residential building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11932 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11884: The resource group at 3802 E SR 60 Drive includes three residential buildings constructed ca. 1951 (8HI11930, 8HI11931, and 8HI11973). One nonhistoric mobile home is not part of the resource group. Descriptions for 8HI11930, 8HI11931,

and 8HI11973 are below. This resource group includes typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11884 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11930: The Masonry Vernacular style four-unit apartment building at 3802A E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, irregularly shaped building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2000 replacement 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes eight- and 16-light fixed metal windows. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and faux brick shutters at doors and windows. The entrances are within the incised front porch, supported by concrete block columns. A one-story addition similar in design to the original section was added to the north at an unknown date. This residential building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11930 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11931: The Masonry Vernacular style duplex residential building at 3802B E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2000 replacement 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes metal eight-light fixed and 2/2 SHS windows. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and faux brick shutters at the doors and windows. The entrances are within the incised front porch, supported by concrete block columns. This residential building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11931 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11973: The Masonry Vernacular style duplex residential building at 3802C E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1951 (Turner 2012). The slab foundation supports the concrete block

walls. The one-story, rectangular building has a hip roof covered with ca. 2000 replacement 5-V crimp sheet metal. Fenestration includes metal eight-light fixed and 2/2 SHS windows. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and faux brick shutters at the doors and windows. The entrances are within the incised front porch, supported by concrete block columns. This residential building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11973 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI11929: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 4011 E SR 60 was constructed ca. 1962 (Turner 2012). The continuous foundation supports the brick walls. The one-story, rectangular building has hip roofs covered with ca. 2000 replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes 2/2 metal SHS windows, both paired and in threes. Ornamentation includes security bars over the windows and iron porch supports. This residence is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11929 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

8HI10286: The Twilight Zone Lounge, a Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 4010 E SR 60, was constructed ca. 1946 (Turner 2012). The concrete slab foundation supports the concrete block walls, some of which are faced with brick. The one-story, rectangular building has gable, flat, and gable-on-shed roofs covered with tar and gravel. Fenestration includes one-light metal fixed, ca. 2005 replacement four-light metal fixed, and two-light awning windows. The main entrance has ca. 2005 replacement metal framed glass doors and a two-story pylon. Additions were built at unknown dates to the north, east, and west, and windows have been enclosed. This building was previously recorded in 2007 as part of the survey of County Line Road; SHPO determined it ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF). This commercial building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Florida, and limited research revealed

no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI10286 still does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, neither individually nor as part of a district.

6.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All cultural resources identified as a result of this CRAS were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Background research and field survey indicated an absence of archaeological sites.

Historical/architectural survey of the SR 60 PD&E Study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 103 historic resources, including one structure, the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880), one historic road (8HI11991), two culverts (8HI11975 and 8HI11974), two railroad segments (8HI11335 and 8HI11888), eight building complex resource groups (8HI11880-8HI11887), and 89 buildings (8HI3878, 8HI3879, 8HI3882, 8HI6552, 8HI10286, 8HI11889-8HI11973). Of the 103 historic resources within the APE, seven were previously recorded in the FMSF and 96 were newly identified as a result of this survey. Four previously recorded historic resources have been demolished.

The Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880) is considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Community Planning and Development and under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. There is insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of both the Seaboard Railway (8HI11335) and the CSX Railroad (8HI11888) which cross SR 60 because only a small segment of each railroad line is located within the APE, and determining the eligibility of the lines through Hillsborough County was beyond the scope of this project. None of the historic buildings and building complex resource groups is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their commonality of style and lack of significant historical associations. In addition, the historic road culverts (8HI11974 and 8HI11975) lack engineering distinction and have no known significant historical associations. The APE includes portions of the Valrico, Hopewell, Turkey Creek and Bealsville communities,

but there is no potential for historic districts there or anywhere else within the APE. Also, there are no Florida Century Pioneer Family Farms or historic farmsteads within the project APE.

In conclusion, given the results of background research and archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, the Valrico Fire Tower (8HI3880) is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and the two railroad crossings (8HI11335 and 8HI11888) have insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility within the project APE. All other recorded resources are not considered NRHP-eligible. A determination of effects for the Valrico Fire Tower and both railroad crossings will be addressed later for the FDOT recommended alternative. This will be documented in a Section 106 Consultation Case Study and coordinated with FHWA and SHPO. Proposed pond and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites were not identified in the PD&E Study; they will be evaluated during design.

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APPENDIX A: Research Design and Survey Methodology Approval

**CULTURAL RESOURCE
RESEARCH DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
STATE ROAD (SR) 60
FROM VALRICO ROAD TO THE POLK COUNTY LINE,
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Work Program Item (WPI) Segment No.: 430055-1
Federal Aid Project No.: n/a**

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
Tampa, Florida**

Prepared by:

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Sarasota, Florida**

In association with:

**Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
Lakeland, Florida**

September 2012

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Research Design and Survey Methodology for the SR 60 PD&E Study project was prepared by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) on behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District Seven, and in association with Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP (RK&K). It is the initial phase of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) that will be conducted in order to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR Part 800 (revised January 2001), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*. All work will be carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (1999 revision), and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). In addition, the survey will meet the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (revised August 21, 2002).

The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any precontact and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources (structures, buildings, bridges, railroads, etc.) located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). At this preliminary stage, the APE for archaeological sites was defined as the land contained within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. For historic resources, given the rural nature of part of the project area and the potential for historic farms, the APE was defined as the land within approximately 500 feet to the north and south of the existing edge of right-of-way. As the project progresses, the APE may be modified, as needed. Proposed pond sites were not included in this CRAS, in accordance with the scope of services.

The objective of this Research Design and Survey Methodology is to gain approval for the proposed CRAS methodology from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). It identifies previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project APE and vicinity, discusses the potential for previously unrecorded cultural resources, illustrates the preliminary zones of archaeological potential for the project corridor, and presents the methods proposed for field survey and data analysis.

1.2 Project Location

The SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor extends from Valrico Road to the Polk County Line in Hillsborough County, a distance of approximately 12.3 miles (**Figure 1**). This corridor study segment is located in Sections 19 - 30 of Township 29 South, Range 21 East, and Sections 19 - 22, and 25 - 30 of Township 29 South, Range 22 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1956, 1957a, 1957b).

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Methods

The initial stage of work entailed a review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature and data, including an examination of the ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report (FDOT Project #4131- SR 60 from Valrico Road to County Line Road; FDOT 2012), the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP. The purpose of the background research is to identify any NRHP-listed or eligible properties, as well as other known cultural resources within and proximate to the project APE. Included in the literature and data review is an examination of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey data for Hillsborough County, USGS quadrangle maps, relevant CRAS reports, 19th century federal surveyors' plat maps and field notes, tract book records, Hillsborough County property appraiser's office records, and other documents pertaining to archaeological sites and historic resources in the vicinity.

An archaeological site location predictive model was formulated based on the results of the data review, including the known patterns of aboriginal settlement in the region, and an analysis of environmental characteristics such as local soils, topography, and water resources. Based on these data, portions of the study corridor considered to have a high or moderate potential for the occurrence of archaeological sites were delineated. In general, relatively elevated areas, on well drained soils, and within approximately 100 meters (m) (330 feet [ft]) of a freshwater source were considered to have the highest probability for site occurrence. Elevated areas of better drained soils within about 100 to 300 m (330-990 ft) of fresh water were considered to have a moderate probability.

Following completion of the background research and predictive model formulation, windshield surveys of the corridor were conducted by an ACI archaeologist and architectural historian. The archaeological windshield survey focused on the high and moderate zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs), as well as the locations of all previously recorded sites. Based upon the field observations, the validity of the predictive model was assessed, and modifications were made, as appropriate. The existing conditions for each previously recorded site were also noted. This model will be used during the archaeological field survey to guide the intensity of the fieldwork effort.

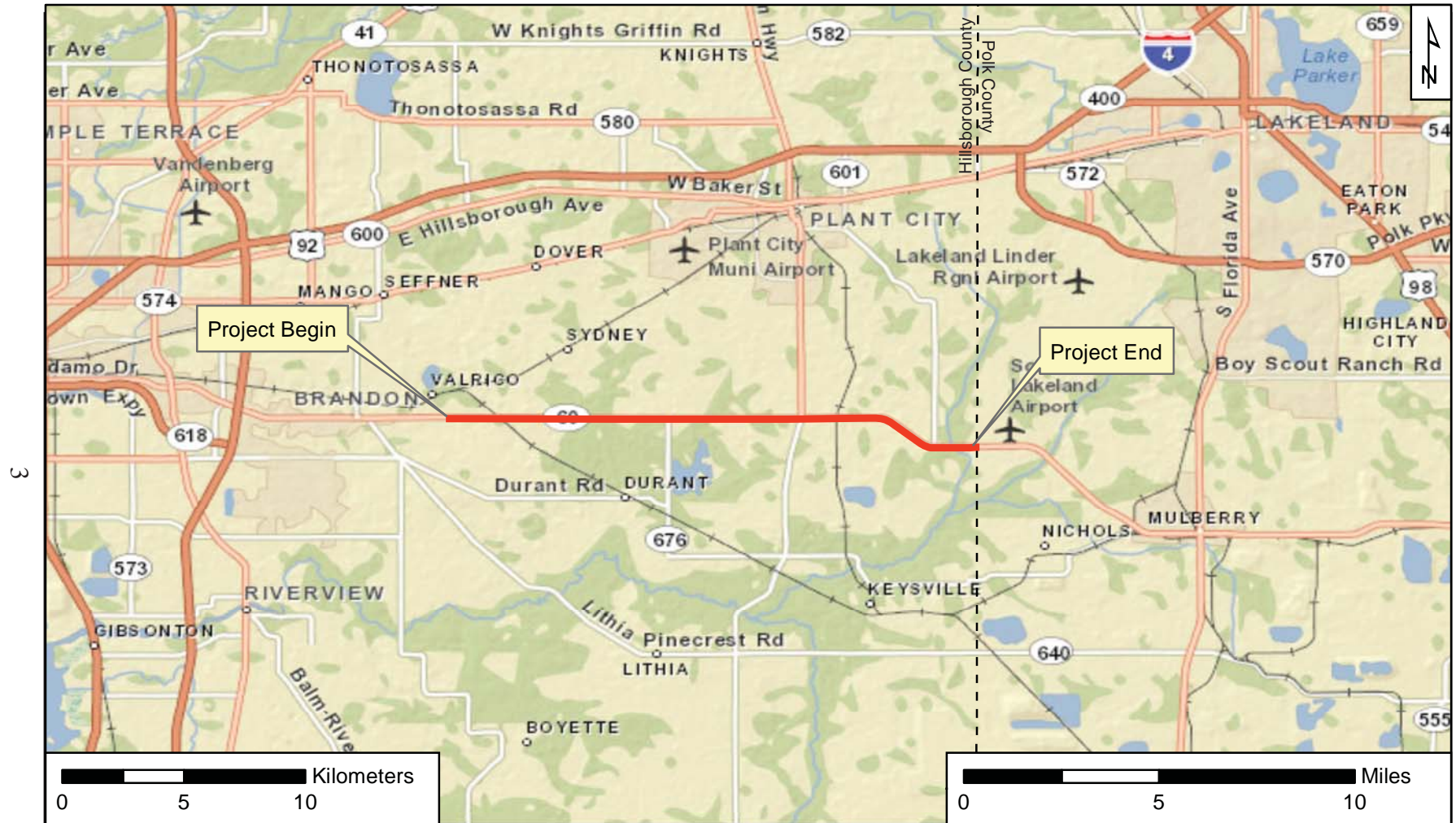


Figure 1. Location of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor. (ERSI 2011 - *World Street Maps*)

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For the initial historical/architectural field reconnaissance, the study corridor was driven and any property with features indicative of pre-1965 construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was noted and plotted on the project maps. Potentially NRHP-eligible resources were noted. Information was also gathered on the existing conditions for each previously recorded historic resource located within 500 feet to each side of the existing SR 60 right-of-way.

The resulting data will be used to develop the archaeological, historical, and environmental overviews for the CRAS report. The archaeological overview will identify the areas of recorded sites and archaeological potential for the survey corridor, and will provide the necessary context by which newly recorded precontact and historic period archaeological sites will be evaluated. The historic overview will assist in determining the types of historic resources (50 years of age or older) that may be anticipated in the project APE, and will also assist in the evaluation of each recorded historic resource in terms of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

The results of the background research, including the archaeological predictive model, are contained in Section 2.2, which follows.

2.2 Results of Background Research

The ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report, published on June 8, 2012, indicated a Moderate Degree of Effect for Historical and Archaeological Resources. In accordance with the SHPO comments, provided in May 2012, eight previously recorded standing historic structures and four archaeological sites are located within 500 feet of the SR 60 project corridor. Two historic bridges (culverts) located within the project, No. 100058 over Turkey Creek and No. 100059 over the Little Alafia River, each built in 1946, were considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO, but recommended for recording. The previously recorded Seaboard Railroad (8HI11335), located within 100 feet of SR 60, was noted as likely eligible. The potential for historic farms including Century Pioneer Family Farms also was noted by the SHPO (FDOT 2012).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites: A search of the July 2012 digital database of the FMSF indicated that 10 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor (**Figures 2 and 3; Table 1**). The 10 sites were recorded during three projects: the Hopewell Land Corporation property in 1980 (Fryman et al. 1980), the proposed Tampa South Crosstown Expressway Extension in 1991 (Schwarz and Wharton 1991), and the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion in 1999 (Allen et al. 1999). Among the 10 sites, seven are classified as lithic and/or artifact scatters and three are single artifact sites. Six of the artifact scatters are characterized by small areal extent and low artifact density, and are believed to represent limited activity sites and short-term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification comprises the site assemblages. One artifact scatter, 8HI972, is relatively larger in size with a more varied assemblage of artifacts, including historic artifacts, suggesting a longer period of occupation. It was

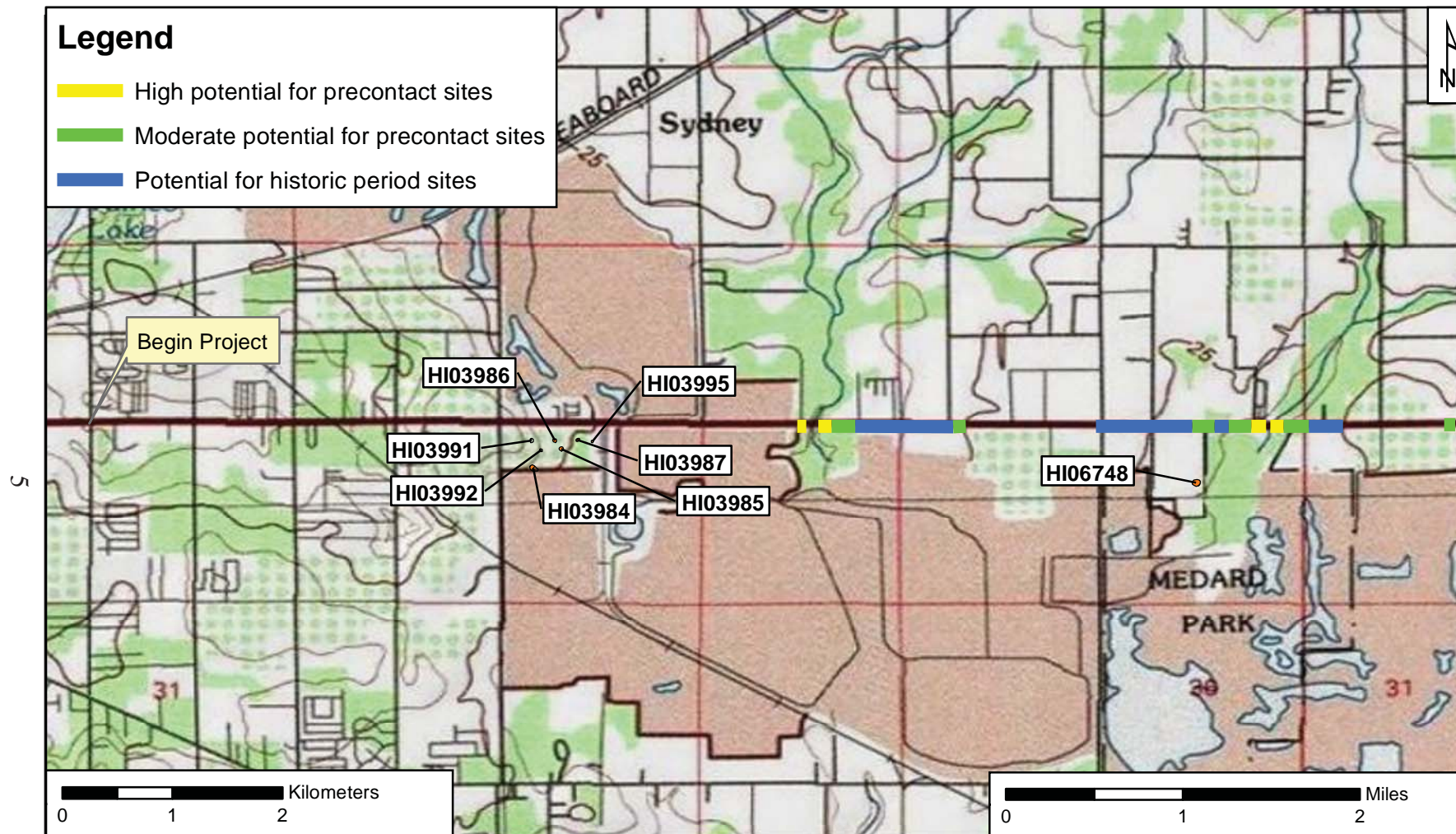


Figure 2. Location of previously recorded archaeological sites and zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) in the western portion of the project corridor (National Geographic Society 2011 - *USA Topo Maps*)

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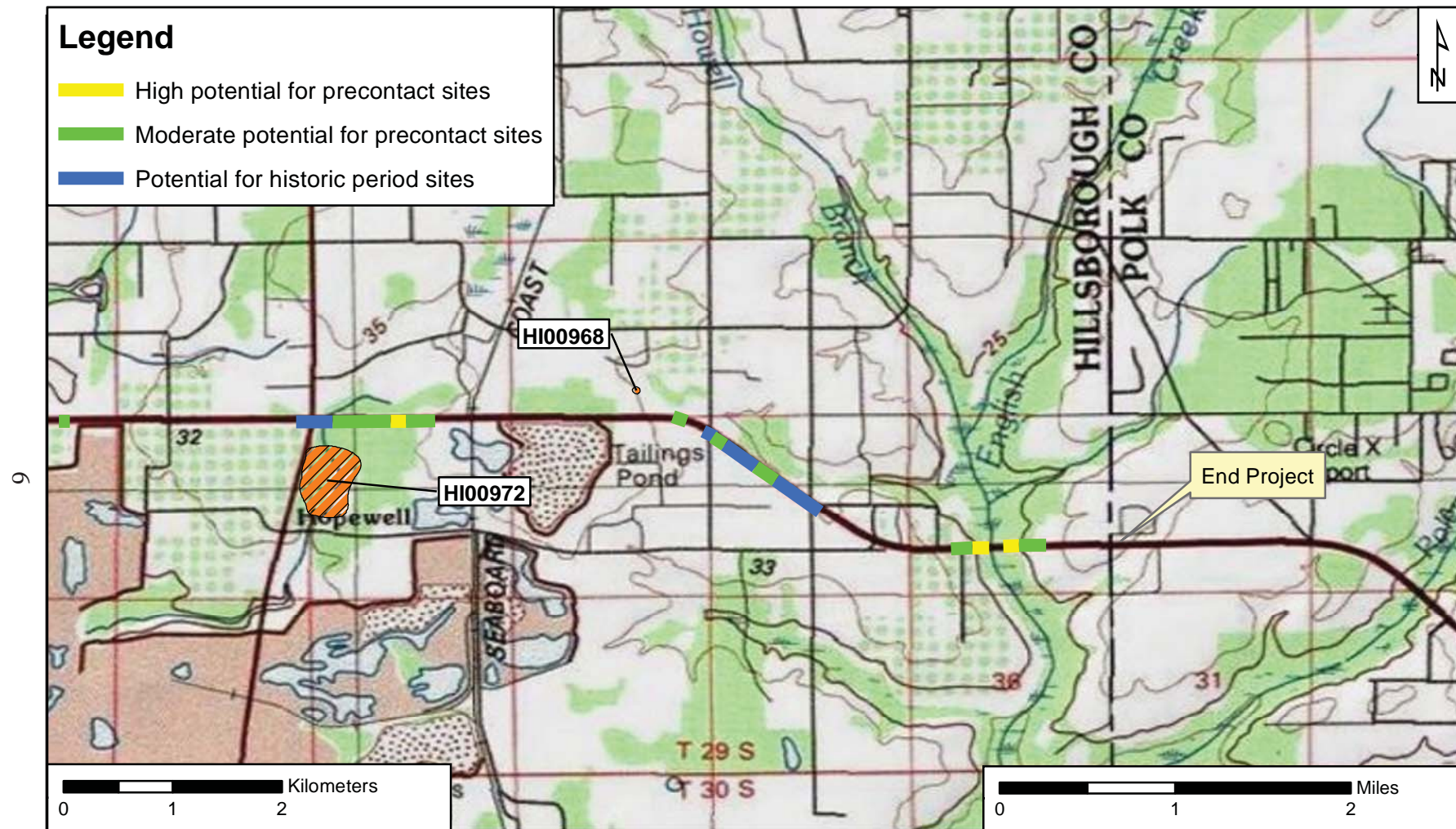


Figure 3. Location of previously recorded archaeological sites and zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) in the eastern portion of the project corridor (National Geographic Society 2011 - *USA Topo Maps*)

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Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one-half mile of the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor.

| SITE # | SITE NAME | SITE TYPE | CULTURE | SHPO |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 8HI968 | C-1 | Lithic scatter | Prehistoric, historic | Not evaluated |
| 8HI972 | C-6, 7, 8, 9 | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric | Not evaluated |
| 8HI3984 | Bledsoe | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3985 | Bledsoe/Bridges | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3986 | Bridges Farm | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3987 | Doberman | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3991 | NN | Single artifact | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3992 | NN | Single artifact | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI3995 | Willis | Single artifact | Prehistoric | Ineligible |
| 8HI6748 | Swamp View Estates | Lithic scatter | Prehistoric | Insufficient information |

Green shading denotes sites located adjacent or near the project corridor.

considered potentially NRHP-eligible by the recorders. In terms of temporal/cultural affiliation, none of the sites can be confidently dated due to the lack of temporally diagnostic materials. All sites are classified as prehistoric (FMSF).

Five of the 10 previously recorded sites, denoted by green shading in **Table 1**, are located adjacent to the SR 60 right-of-way. Of these, four sites (8HI3986, -3987, -3991, and 3995) were recorded during a survey of the proposed Tampa South Crosstown Expressway Extension (Schwarz and Wharton 1991); this previous project included the westernmost three miles of the current SR 60 PD&E Study corridor. SHPO determined the four sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF).

The **C-6, 7, 8, 9 Site (8HI972)**, located near the project corridor (**Figure 3**), was recorded in 1980 during a survey of the Hopewell Land Corporation tract. While no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered, two coral projectile point distal fragments, a chert drill, and a variety of chert and coral tool manufacture debris were found. The site is approximately 50 acres in size and, based on the 1980 shovel tests, is believed to have a depth of 30 cm (12 in). Four distinct activity areas adjacent to a stream and two seep springs were noted. Although site disturbance due to agricultural activity was observed, the recorders believed 8HI972 was potentially eligible for NRHP listing. It has not been evaluated by the SHPO (FMSF; Fryman et al. 1980).

Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys: In addition to the three previously noted cultural resource surveys (Fryman et al. 1980; Schwarz and Wharton 1991; Allen et al. 1999), several others have been conducted within one-half mile of the SR 60 project corridor. These include seven surveys related to gas transmission lines (Athens et al. 1992; Austin 2000; Barse et al. 2009; Chance and Smith 1991; Coughlin et al. 2010; Janus 2008; Stokes 2000), the County Line Road survey (White 2007), a proposed cellular tower site survey (Driscoll and Knowles 2004), and the Huntley Subdivision development tract survey (Hughes 2007). New sites were recorded as a result of many of

the surveys, although only one site (8HI6748) is located within one-half mile of the SR 60 project corridor.

Archaeological Site Potential: Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004), informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project APE, as well as their probable environmental settings, was 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. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, aboriginal sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. 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. These sites are “tethered” to water and lithic resources much more so than is evident during the later periods.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, combined with data from the predictive model for Hillsborough County (Janus Research 2004) and soils information (USDA 1952, 1989, 2005), it was anticipated that portions of the SR 60 PD&E Study corridor would have a high to moderate potential for archaeological site occurrence. In general, relatively elevated areas, on well drained soils, and within approximately 100 meters (m) (330 ft) of a freshwater source, including Turkey and Indian Creeks, were considered to have the highest probability for precontact period site occurrence. Elevated areas of relatively better drained soils between approximately 100 to 300 m (330 to 990 ft) from fresh water were considered to have a moderate probability. Additionally, areas associated with the historic communities of Turkey Creek, Bealsville, and Hopewell, as well as other historic features identified on 20th century aerials (Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials [PALMM] 1948a-d, 1957a-c, 1968), were considered to have the potential for historic period archaeological sites. Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments were expected (cf., State of Florida 1843a:300, 311, 322, 333, 347, 348, 1843b: 418, 249, 439, 450, 464, 465 ; 1845a, 1845b). The zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) are illustrated in **Figures 2 and 3**.

Recorded Historic Resources and Resource Potential: Fourteen historic resources (**Table 2; Figure 4**) have been recorded previously within one mile of the SR 60 study corridor. Background research and windshield survey revealed that four of these historic resources are no longer extant. The 10 existing resources include four Frame Vernacular style buildings, two Bungalow style buildings, two Masonry Vernacular style buildings,

one linear resource (railroad segment), and one fire tower. These were recorded as part of cultural resource assessment surveys (Schwarz and Wharton 1991; SEARCH 2002; White 2007), as well as during the Hillsborough County Historic Resources Survey (Maio and Mohlman 1998). Of the 10 extant historic resources, two (8HI1019 and 8HI6551) are listed in the NRHP and one (8HI11335) was determined eligible by the SHPO. Four of the extant resources were determined ineligible by the SHPO, including the Valrico Work Center Fire Tower (8HI388) (**Table 2**). However, since the time this resource was evaluated by the SHPO in 1991, similar structures have been determined eligible. In April 2006, fire towers were the focus of a statewide assessment by the SHPO, and recognized as a threatened and potentially significant resource type. Therefore, the eligibility of 8HI388 will require reevaluation. Three other resources (8HI6419, 8HI6552, and 8HI10286) have not been evaluated by the SHPO, but do not appear to be potentially NRHP eligible, either individually or as part of a district. The seven historic resources denoted by green shading in **Table 2** are located within the SR 60 PD&E Study project APE.

Table 2. Previously recorded historic resources within one mile of the SR 60 corridor.

| SITE # | SITE NAME/ADDRESS | YEAR BUILT | USE/STYLE | NRHP |
|----------|---|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 8HI207 | Valrico Villa/East SR 60 | Ca. 1915 | Residence/Unspecified | Potentially eligible |
| 8HI1019 | Glover School/5110 Horton Road | ca. 1933 | School/Frame Vernacular | Listed |
| 8HI3877 | 2714 E SR 60 | Ca. 1935 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3878 | 102 Sharewood Drive | Ca. 1956 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3879 | 3176 E SR 60 | Ca. 1950 | Residence/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3880 | 102 N Dover Road | Ca. 1937 | Fire tower/Not applicable | Ineligible |
| 8HI3881 | Hilltop House/E SR 60 Route 1 Box 61 | Ca. 1910 | Barn/Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3882 | Bledsoe Residence/4039 E SR 60 | Ca. 1900 | Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI3889 | 2207 E SR 60 | Ca. 1920 | Frame Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8HI6419 | 5601 Horton Road | Ca. 1924 | Residence/Bungalow | Not evaluated |
| 8HI6551 | Turkey Creek High School/5005 Turkey Creek Road | ca. 1927 | School/Masonry Vernacular | Listed |
| 8HI6552 | 5703 Farkas Road | Ca. 1926 | Residence/Bungalow | Not evaluated |
| 8HI10286 | Twilight Zone Lounge/4010 E SR 60 | Ca. 1946 | Bar/Masonry Vernacular | Not evaluated |
| 8HI11335 | Seaboard Railway—Welcome to Edison | ca. 1910 | Linear Resource/Not applicable | Eligible |

Red shading denotes historic resources no longer extant; Green shading denotes historic resources located within the project APE.

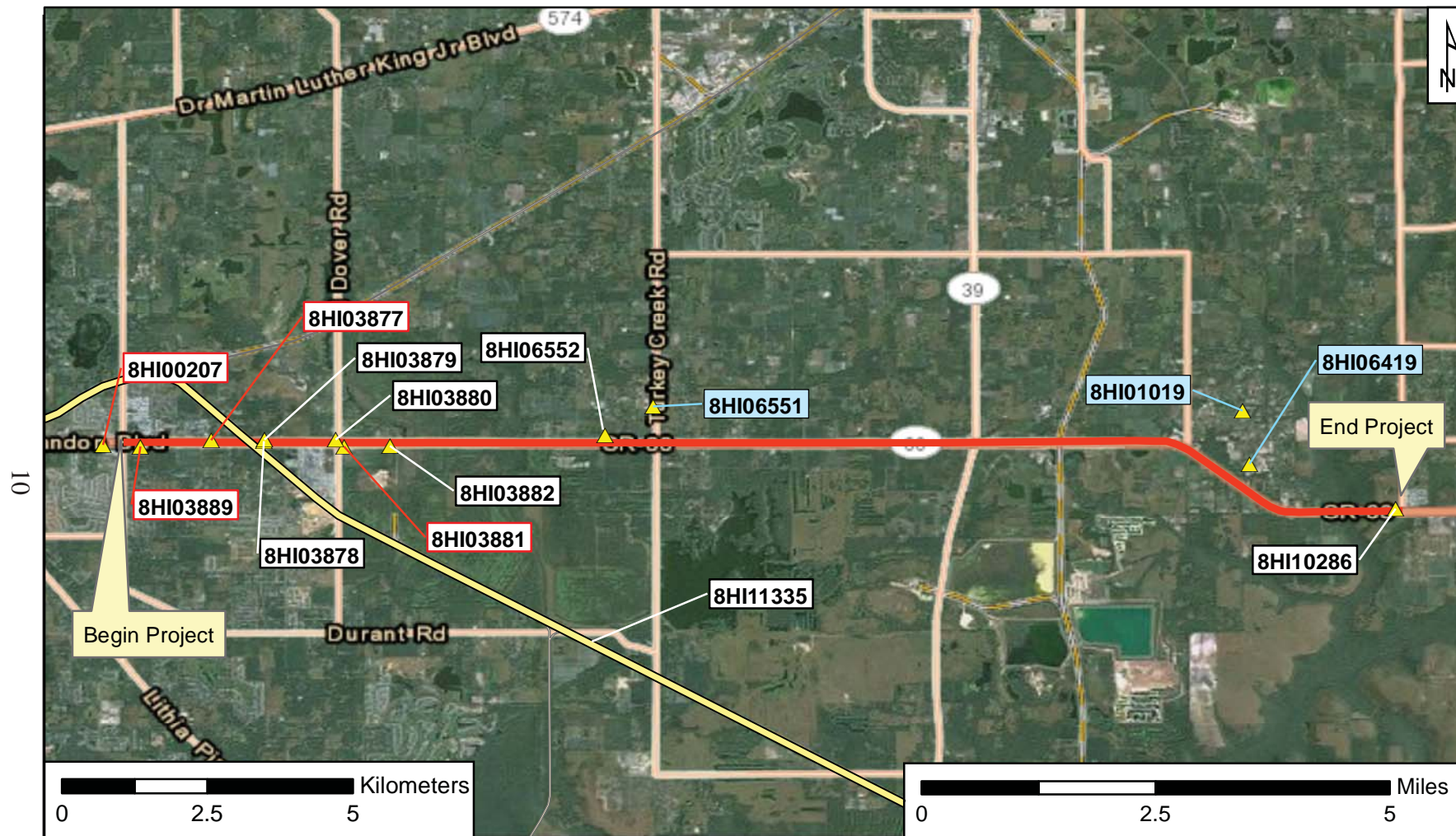


Figure 4. Location of previously recorded historic resources within one mile of the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor. Red boxes represent no longer extant resources; Blue boxes represent resources not within the APE. (ERSI 2011 - Imagery)

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Hillsborough County, FL.
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Examination of the USGS Brandon, Dover, and Nichols quadrangle maps and a visual reconnaissance of the SR 60 study corridor indicated that approximately 110 potential historic resources are located within approximately 500 feet of the SR 60 right-of-way. Most are Frame Vernacular and Masonry Vernacular style residences that appear to date from the 1920s through the early 1960s. While the historic buildings are scattered along the roadway, research may indicate that one or more may have significant historic associations with persons or events important to the history of the communities of Bealsville, Turkey Creek, and/or Hopewell. Bealsville, located near the intersection of SR 60 and Horton Road, was first settled by former slaves at the close of the Civil War. To the west of Bealsville, the lands around Hopewell are associated with the early phosphate mining industry in Hillsborough County. In addition to historic buildings, a railroad grade formerly owned by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad intersects the SR 60 corridor area approximately one mile to the east of SR 39.

Summary: The findings of the background research and field reconnaissance indicate that five previously recorded archaeological sites are located adjacent to the SR 60 PD&E Study project corridor. Four of these sites, 8HI3986, -3987, -3991, and -3995, have been determined ineligible for NRHP listing by the SHPO. The C-6, 7, 8, 9 Site (8HI972) has not been evaluated for eligibility by the SHPO, and therefore, will require investigation during the SR 60 archaeological survey. The purpose of this work will be to better define site boundaries within the project APE, and to evaluate site significance in terms of the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Based on the site location predictive model developed for the SR 60 corridor, select areas are considered to have a high to moderate potential for precontact period archaeological site occurrence. These are associated with the locations of previously recorded sites, as well as near fresh water sources, including Turkey and Indian Creeks. In addition, areas considered to have the potential for historic period sites were identified. These are associated with the historic communities of Turkey Creek, Bealsville, and Hopewell. All the identified high and moderate ZAPs, and a sample of the low ZAPs, will be surveyed.

The SR 60 study project APE contains an estimated 115 historic buildings and building complexes; two ca. 1946 bridges; two railroad segments, including 8HI11335, previously considered potentially NRHP-eligible by the SHPO; and 8HI3880, a ca. 1937 fire tower previously evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for the NRHP. All will require evaluation or reevaluation.

3.0 FIELD SURVEYS

3.1 Archaeological Survey

Using the archaeological predictive model formulated for the corridor, archaeological testing will occur at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals within the high and moderate ZAPs, respectively. A sample of the low probability areas will be tested at 328 ft (100 m) intervals, as well as judgmentally. Recent development and attendant land altering activities may result in the downgrading of some ZAPs during field survey. In addition to

the search for new sites, the locations of previously recorded sites not yet evaluated will be subjected to ground surface inspection and systematic subsurface testing. Closer interval subsurface testing will be conducted in all areas where sites or isolated cultural materials are discovered, in order to estimate site boundaries, as contained within the project APE. All soil removed from the shovel tests will be screened through 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests will be plotted on the project aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits will be refilled.

If evidence of human burials or unmarked graves is found, the Department will be notified and the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 *F.S.* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) will be followed.

3.2 Historical/Architectural Survey

Historical/architectural field methodology will consist of a survey of the historical APE to determine the location of any buildings and/or other resources believed to have been built before 1965, and to ascertain if any such resources are eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP consideration either individually or as part of a historic district. This will be followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs will be taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms will be gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic property will be reviewed to assess style, historic context, and condition. Pertinent records housed at the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office and libraries will be used to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. Residents or other knowledgeable people also may be interviewed to obtain relevant information. Each recorded resource will be assessed as per the NRHP eligibility criteria, both individually and as part of a potential historic district, if applicable.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION

4.1 Artifact Analysis

ACI will process and analyze all recovered cultural materials. Laboratory processing will include cleaning, stabilization (if required), packaging, and storage. Laboratory analysis will consist of the morphological and functional (if possible) classification of artifacts, and, if diagnostic, the establishment of their cultural/temporal affiliations. Proper and detailed documentation of artifact provenience, number, type, and description will be maintained. Artifacts and associated records will be prepared for eventual transfer to the FDOT pending a decision on their final disposition.

The analysis phase of work will also include the preparation of all FMSF forms for archaeological sites and historic resources, complete with photographs, location maps,

and sketch maps, as appropriate. In the case of potentially eligible historic resources, ACI will prepare expanded FMSF forms; no NRHP requests for determination of eligibility (DOE) will be prepared, as per the Scope of Work.

4.2 Report Preparation

ACI will prepare a draft CRAS Report presenting the methods, findings, evaluations, and recommendations of the background research and field surveys. A FMSF form will be prepared for all newly identified archaeological sites and historic resources, and updated forms will be completed for some previously recorded sites located within the project APE. The draft document will be submitted to the Department for review and comment. It will conform to the standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 of the *PD&E Manual* and the FDOT's *Cultural Resource Handbook*, specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, as well as to the guidelines embodied in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). Following the review of the document and receipt of comments, the final report will be prepared and submitted to the Department, along with original FMSF forms and a Survey Log Sheet, as required for review by the FHWA and Florida SHPO.

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APPENDIX B: Demolished Buildings Letter



Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management

January 22, 2013

Mr. Vincent Birdsong
Florida Master Site File
Division of Historic Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field reconnaissance survey conducted in July 2012, has discovered that the following properties are no longer extant since they were last recorded:

| | |
|---------|---|
| 8HI3877 | 2714 E SR 60 |
| 8HI3881 | Hilltop House/E SR 60 Route 1 Box 61 |
| 8HI3889 | 2207 E SR 60 |

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Chris Berger'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Chris' and last name 'Berger' clearly distinguishable.

Chris Berger, MHP
Architectural Historian

APPENDIX C: Survey Log

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 60 PD&E from Valrico Road to County Line Road

Report Title (exactly as on title page) State Road (SR) 60 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study From Valrico Road to Polk County Line Road, Hillsborough County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2013 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 92

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Deming, Joan

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. SR 60 3. Turkey Creek 5. Hopewell 7. _____
2. Valrico 4. Bealsville 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)

Name Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP

Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 14055 Riversedge Drive, Suite 130 Tampa, FL 33637

Recorder of Log Sheet Berger, Chris

Date Log Sheet Completed 1-22-2013

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name BRANDON Year _____ 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name DOVER Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name NICHOLS Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-1-2012 End 12-1-2012 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 121 meters 400 feet Length: 19.76 kilometers 12.28 miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☒ archaeological ☒ architectural ☒ historical/archival ☐ underwater
☐ damage assessment ☐ monitoring report ☐ other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures _____

Preliminary Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

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

Archaeological Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.
☐ surface collection, controlled ☐ shovel test-other screen size ☐ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
☒ surface collection, uncontrolled ☐ water screen ☐ soil resistivity
☒ shovel test-1/4" screen ☐ posthole tests ☐ magnetometer
☐ shovel test-1/8" screen ☐ auger tests ☐ side scan sonar
☐ shovel test 1/16" screen ☐ coring ☐ pedestrian survey
☐ shovel test-unscreened ☐ test excavation (at least 1x2 m) ☐ unknown
☐ other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.
☐ building permits ☐ demolition permits ☐ neighbor interview ☐ subdivision maps
☐ commercial permits ☒ exposed ground inspected ☐ occupant interview ☒ tax records
☐ interior documentation ☒ local property records ☐ occupation permits ☐ unknown
☐ other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 7 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 96

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) 8HI3878-8HI3880, 8HI3882, 8HI6552, and 8HI11335

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) 8HI11880-8HI11975 and 8HI11991

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Form ☒ Site File Electronic Recording Form

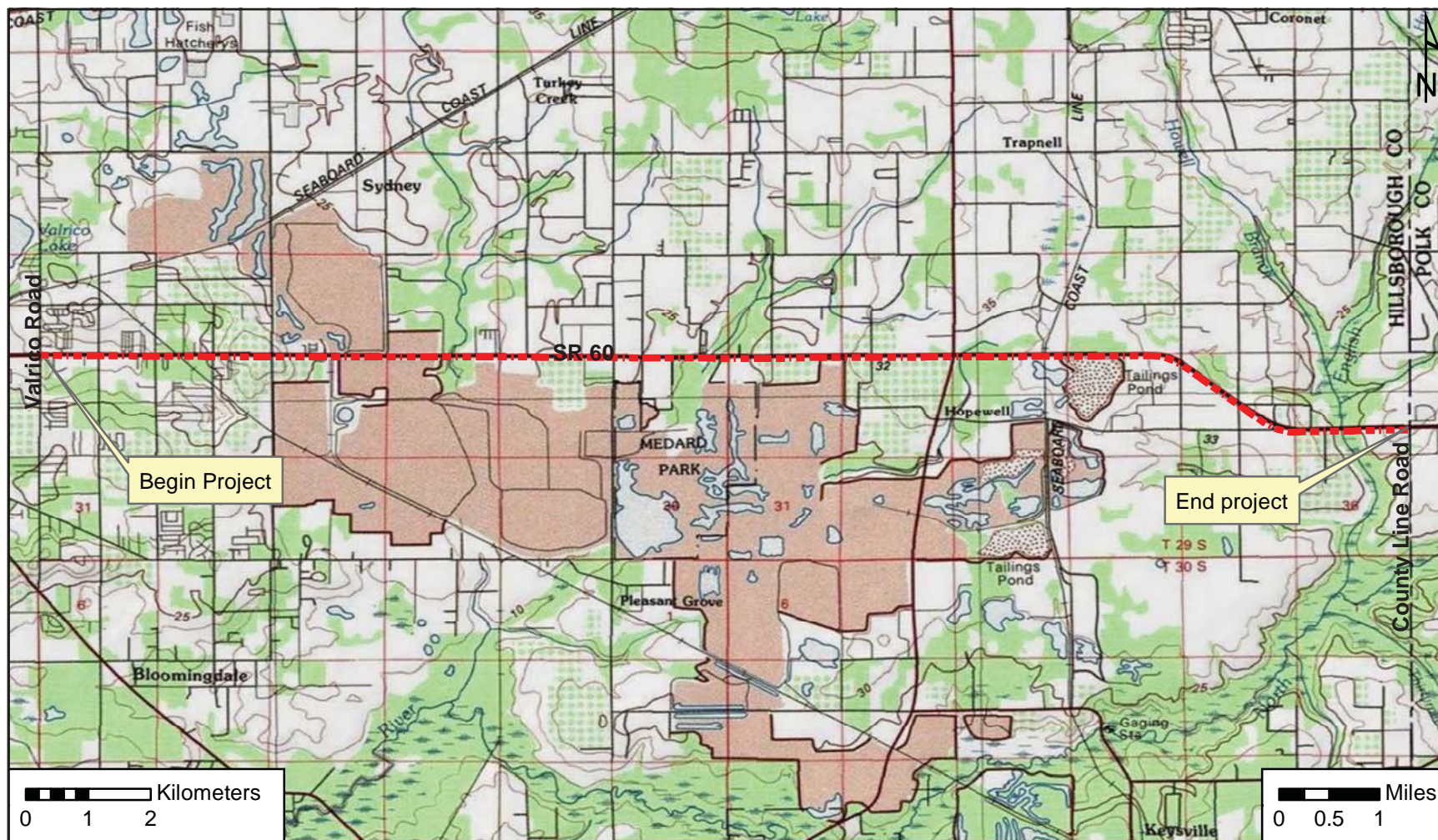
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐ 872 ☐ CARL ☐ UW ☐ 1A32 # _____ ☐ Academic ☐ Contract ☐ Avocational
☐ Grant Project # _____ ☐ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
Type of Document: ☐ Archaeological Survey ☐ Historical/Architectural Survey ☐ Marine Survey ☐ Cell Tower CRAS ☐ Monitoring Report
☐ Overview ☐ Excavation Report ☐ Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐ Structure Detailed Report ☐ Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐ MPS ☐ MRA ☐ TG ☐ Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____



SR 60 PD&E Study corridor

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of Township 29 South, Range 21 East; and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 of Township 29 South, Range 22 East; USGS Brandon, Dover, and Nichols; Hillsborough County (National Geographic Society 2011 - *USA Topo Maps*)

CRAS

SR 60 PD&E Study from
Valrico Road to the Polk County Line
Hillsborough County, FL.
WPI Segment No.: 430055-1