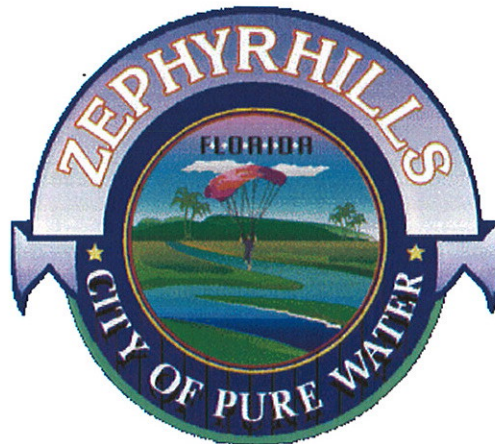




**A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE U.S. 301/ZEPHYRHILLS
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
FROM S.R. 39 TO C.R. 54
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Work Program Item Segment No.: 256422 1
Federal Aid Program No. 1455-001-U**

This project evaluates adding through lanes on U.S. 301 from S.R. 39 to C.R. 54 through Zephyrhills. A one-way pair system using 6th Street and/or 7th Street is being considered. The approximate length of the project is 2.6 miles.



Volume 1 of 4

**February 2000
Revised September 2000**

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**February 2000
Revised September 2000**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for improvement alternatives to U.S. 301 (S.R. 41) from State Road (S.R.) 39 to County Road (C.R.) 54 in Pasco County, Florida. The project is approximately 2.6 miles long. A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was undertaken 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 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in "The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources" Manual (revised November 1990).

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources within the project area and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The historical/architectural and archaeological field surveys were conducted in November and December 1999, and January and February 2000. This report documents the results of the cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) component of the PD&E Study. The CRAS documented in this report was performed for the roadway alignment alternatives. Proposed stormwater retention/mitigation areas for this project are addressed in a separate Technical Memorandum which is appended to this report (Appendix D).

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Site File (FSF) and the NRHP, indicated that 25 archaeological sites had been recorded previously within three miles of the project study area. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Pasco County and the surrounding region indicated a generally low to moderate probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites within the project area. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters. The results of historical research suggested a low to moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites. Such sites, if present, were anticipated to be small work camps or special activity areas associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (ca. 1880-1910) naval stores industry. As a result of field survey, one prehistoric archaeological site was found adjacent to 6th Street. This resource is considered to have limited research potential, and thus, does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historical background research, including a review of the FSF and the NRHP, indicated that 64 historic resources (50 years of age or older) were recorded previously in the project area (8PA674, 8PA675, 8PA912-8PA954, 8PA998, 8PA1009, 8PA1013,

8PA1014, 8PA1018, 8PA1023, 8PA1024, 8PA1044-8PA1046, 8PA1068, 8PA1078, 8PA1088, 8PA1090-8PA1092, 8PA1112-8PA1114). Of these, one is no longer extant. Field survey resulted in the location and recording of 37 additional historic properties (8PA1164-1200), for a total of 100 historic structures located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the roadway alternatives. Individually, the 37 newly recorded historic resources represent residential or commercial structures common to the region. In addition, they are neither distinguished by their architectural features, nor known to be associated with significant events or with the lives of persons significant in the past. By these criteria, none appears individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. One of the newly recorded sites (8PA1191) is located within the boundaries, but is not considered contributing to a potential NRHP historic district in Zephyrhills, as defined previously by Quatrefoil Consulting (1999). Seven previously recorded historic structures (8PA912, 8PA913, 8PA1044, 8PA1045, 8PA1068, 8PA1090, and 8PA1091) are considered contributing to the proposed district. Quatrefoil Consulting also proposed that one of the previously recorded buildings included in the proposed district, the former City Hall at 38416 5th Avenue (8PA1045), appeared to be individually eligible for the NRHP. Further research has indicated that alterations have diminished the original architectural integrity to the extent that it would not be individually eligible for the NRHP at this time but would still contribute to the proposed historic district. An updated expanded FSF form has been prepared to reflect this status.

The cultural resource assessment survey of 25 proposed pond site alternatives for the recommended build alternative (Alternative 2: 6th Street and U.S. 301) resulted in the identification and evaluation of one archaeological site and 28 historic structures within 13 of the proposed pond site alternatives. One archaeological site discovered during the PD&E study, 8PA1206, was found to extend into proposed Ponds 2-11 and 2-12. This lithic scatter type site is not considered NRHP eligible. An updated FSF form has been prepared. Four previously unrecorded historic structures are located within proposed Ponds 2-17 (8PA1284 and 8PA1285), 2-18 (8PA1283), and 2-21 (8PA1286). In addition, 24 historic structures recorded previously by Quatrefoil Consulting (1999) and by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. during the PD&E Study CRAS were identified within 11 of the proposed pond site alternatives. None of these historic resources is considered NRHP eligible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES	v
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Project Description	1-1
1.2 Area of Potential Effects (APE)	1-3
1.3 Purpose	1-3
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	2-1
2.1 Project Location and Physical Environment	2-1
2.2 Physiography and Geology	2-1
2.3 Lithic Resources	2-1
2.4 Soils and Vegetation	2-3
2.5 Local Hydrology	2-4
2.6 Paleoenvironmental Considerations	2-4
3.0 PREHISTORIC REVIEW	3-1
3.1 Paleo-Indian	3-1
3.2 Archaic	3-2
3.3 Formative	3-4
3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative	3-6
4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	4-1
5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS	5-1
5.1 Background Research and Literature Review	5-1
5.2 Field Methodology	5-5
5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation	5-6
5.4 Unexpected Discoveries	5-6
6.0 SURVEY RESULTS	6-1
6.1 Archaeological	6-1
6.2 Historic Structures	6-2
7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS	7-1
7.1 Archaeological Sites	7-1
7.2 Historic Structures	7-1

	<u>Page</u>
8.0 REFERENCES	8-1
8.1 Archaeological	8-1
8.2 Historical	8-9
 APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Florida Site File (FSF) Forms (Newly Recorded Sites)	Vol. 2
Appendix B - FSF Forms (Previously Recorded Historic Structures)	Vol. 3
Appendix C - Survey Log Sheet	Vol. 3
Appendix D - Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum for Proposed Pond Site Alternatives for the Recommended Build Alternative	Vol. 4

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Follows Page</u>
1.1	Project Location Map	1-1
1.2	Alternative 1: Existing (U.S. 301) and Proposed Two Lane One Way Typical Sections (6 th Street and 7 th Street)	1-2
1.3	Alternative 2: Proposed Three Lane One Way Typical Sections (6 th Street and U.S. 301)	1-2
1.4	Alternative 3: Proposed Three Lane One Way Typical Sections (U.S. 301 and 7 th Street)	1-2
2.1	Physical Setting of the Project Area	2-1
3.1	Florida Culture Areas	3-1
5.1	Location of Previously Recorded Historic Structures	5-4
5.2	Boundaries of Two Proposed <u>NRHP</u> Historic Districts	5-4
6.1	Location of Newly Recorded Archaeological Site and Historic Structures	6-2
 <u>Table</u>		 <u>Follows Page</u>
3.1	Cultural Chronology and Traits	3-1
5.1	Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites	5-1
5.2	Previously Recorded Historic Structures	5-4
6.1	Newly Recorded Historic Structures	6-2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

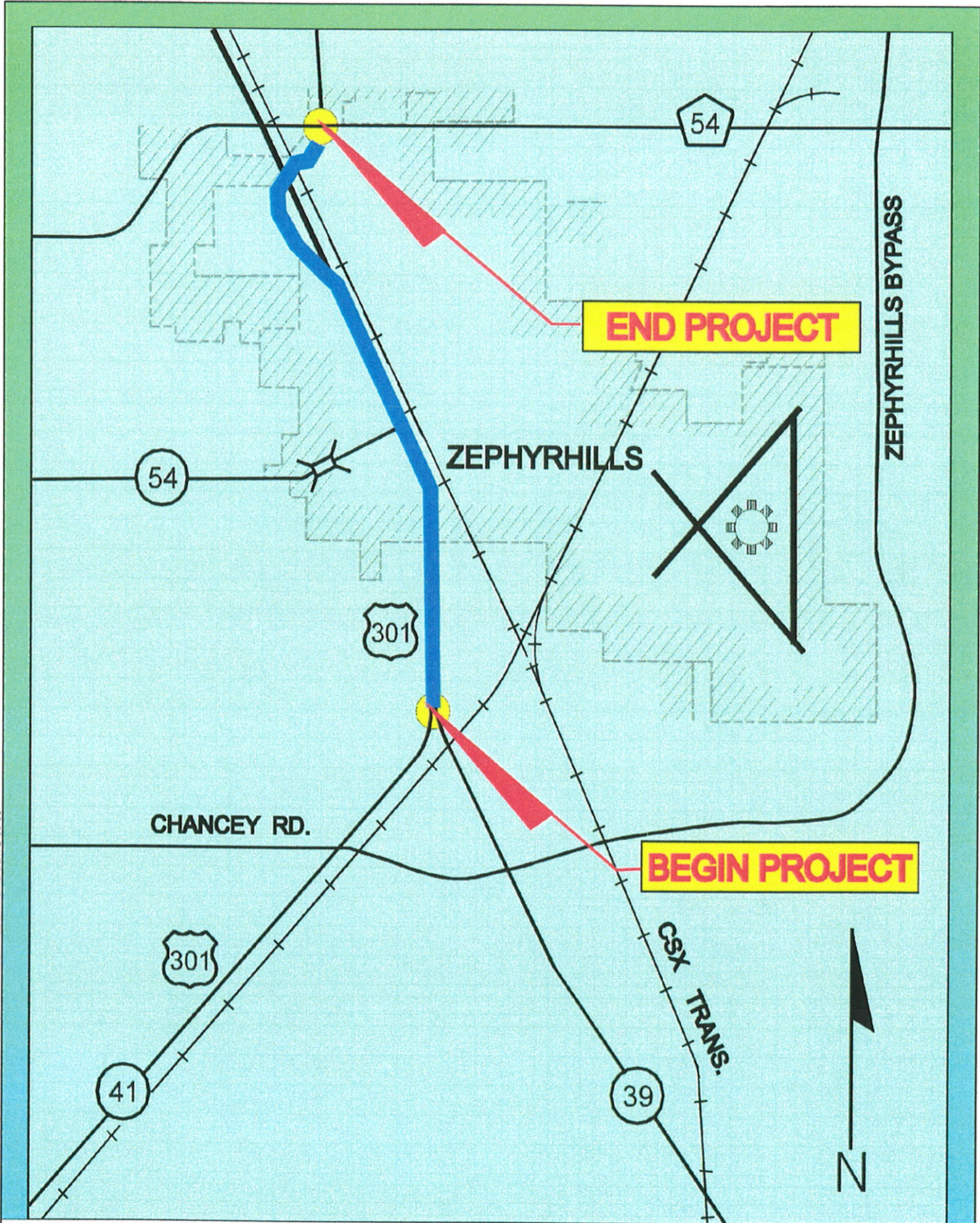
The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for improvement alternatives to U.S. 301 (S.R. 41) from State Road (S.R.) 39 to County Road (C.R.) 54 in Pasco County, Florida. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location and limits of the project. This report documents the results of the cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) component of the PD&E Study. The CRAS documented in this report was performed for the roadway alignment alternatives, described in Section 1.1. Proposed stormwater retention/mitigation areas for this project are addressed in a separate Technical Memorandum.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The U.S. 301 corridor is a north/south primary arterial facility through Zephyrhills. The project is approximately 2.6 miles long, beginning at S.R. 39 and ending at C.R. 54. The southern section of the project is located in unincorporated Pasco County, from S.R. 39 to "C" Avenue. The remainder of the project from "C" Avenue north to C.R. 54 is in the City of Zephyrhills.

The existing roadway is a two-lane rural road with four-foot paved shoulders. A one-way pair was created in 1996 by the City of Zephyrhills using 6th and 7th Streets as an alternate route to U.S. 301. The City's one-way pair system begins at "A" Avenue for northbound traffic on 7th Street and ends at "C" Avenue for southbound traffic on 6th Street. This study is considering the extension of the one-way streets, continuing 6th and/or 7th Street one-way to S.R. 39, along with other alternatives. Seven "Build" Alternatives and one "No Build" Alternative have been considered for this project as described below:

- Alternative 1 creates a one-way pair using 6th Street southbound and 7th Street northbound. In this alternative both 6th and 7th Streets would be two lane urban streets and the existing U.S. 301 would remain a two lane, two way rural roadway. The urban curb and gutter section for 6th and 7th Streets have two 12 ft travel lanes, a four foot bicycle lane and five foot sidewalk on each side. An underground pipe system would be used to convey stormwater to retention ponds. This alternative will fit within the existing 60 ft ROW.
- Alternative 2 is a one-way pair system using 6th Street southbound and U.S. 301 northbound. In this alternative, 6th Street and U.S. 301 would be three lane urban streets. The urban section for both of these streets has three 12 ft travel lanes, a four foot bicycle lane and five foot sidewalks on each side. An underground pipe system would be used to convey stormwater to retention ponds. This alternative will fit within the existing 60 ft ROW.



\COREL\PD&E\7\PUBLIC INV\IV\F\US\301 ZEPHYRHILL\DATA\CDP\LOCATIONS\CDP_5_09_00



U.S. 301 PD&E STUDY
 (S.R.39 TO C.R.54)
 PASCO COUNTY

PROJECT LOCATION MAP
 W.P.I. SEG. No. 256422 1
 F.A.P. No. 1455-001-U



FIGURE 1.1

- Alternative 3 is a one-way pair system using U.S. 301 southbound and 7th Street northbound. In this alternative, U.S. 301 and 7th Street would be three lane urban streets. The urban section for these streets is the same as for alternative 2, with three 12 ft travel lanes, a four foot bicycle lane and five foot sidewalks on each side. Underground pipes would be used to convey stormwater. This alternative will fit within the existing 60 ft ROW.
- Alternative 4 would improve U.S. 301 to a five lane urban section with curb and gutter. This section would have two 12 ft travel lanes in each direction with a two way left turn lane in the middle. A four foot bike lane and five foot sidewalks are on each side. An underground pipe system for drainage would be used for this alternative also. This alternative would require widening the existing 60 ft ROW on U.S. 301 to 94 ft ROW.
- Alternative 5 uses 6th Street as a one-way southbound urban street like Alternative 2. U.S. 301 would be widened to three lanes, two northbound and one southbound to allow traffic on U.S. 301 to continue to flow in both directions. Both urban streets have 12 ft travel lanes, four foot bike lane and five foot sidewalks on each side. This alternative, designed to fit within the existing 60 ft ROW, would not meet the level of service (LOS) requirements in the design year since they do not allow for three lanes in each direction.
- Alternative 6 uses 7th Street as a one-way northbound urban street like Alternative 3. U.S. 301 would be widened to three lanes, two southbound and one northbound. Both urban streets have 12 ft travel lanes, a four foot bike lane and five foot sidewalks on each side. This alternative, designed to fit within the existing 60 ft ROW, would not meet the LOS requirements in the design year since they do not allow for three lanes in each direction.
- Alternative 7 would widen U.S. 301 to a four lane divided urban section with curb and gutter. It has two 12 ft travel lanes, a four foot bike lane and five foot sidewalks on each side. This alternative would require widening the existing 60 ft ROW on U.S. 301 to 102 ft ROW.
- The “No-Build” Alternative consists of not constructing the project and limiting improvements to routine maintenance. This alternative would not meet the LOS requirements in the design year.

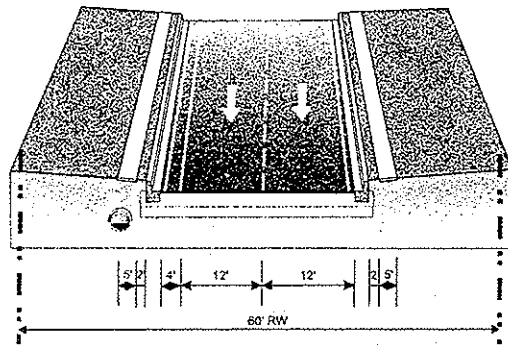
Three of the “Build” and the “No Build” Alternatives noted above have been selected for further evaluation on this project. The “Build” Alternatives include 1, 2, and 3. Alternatives 4, 5, 6, and 7 have been dropped from further study. Existing and proposed typical sections for these “Build” Alternatives are illustrated in Figures 1.2 through 1.4, respectively.

U.S. 301 ZEPHYRHILLS FROM S.R. 39 TO C.R. 54

ITEM SEG. 256422 1

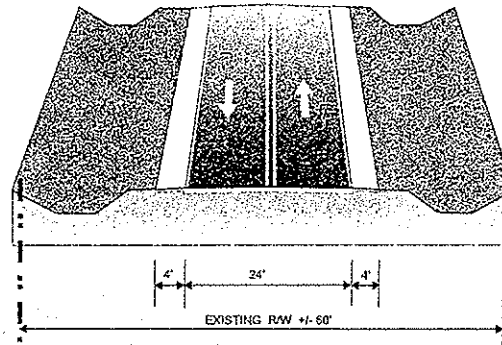
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PROPOSED TWO LANE
ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



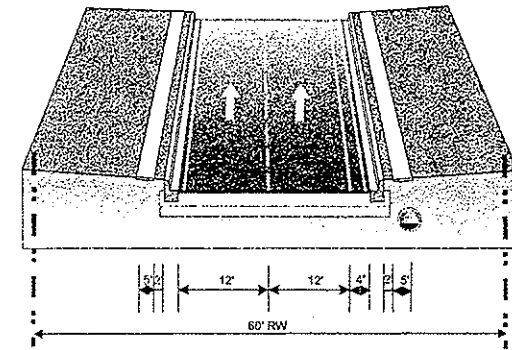
6TH STREET

EXISTING
TYPICAL SECTION



U.S. 301

PROPOSED TWO LANE
ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



7TH STREET

ALTERNATIVE 1

Figure 1.2. Alternative 1: Existing (U.S. 301) and Proposed Two Lane One Way Typical Sections (6th Street and 7th Street).

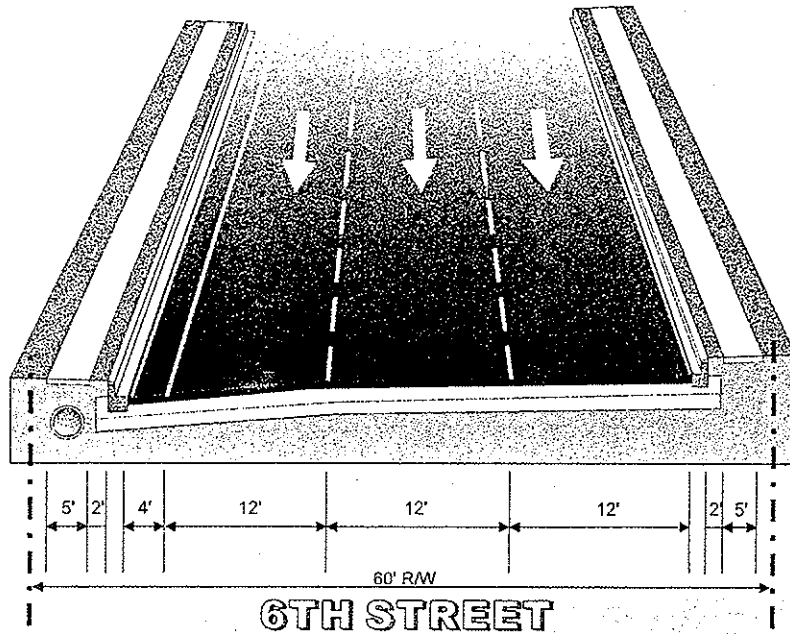
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Pasco County
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FAP No. 1455-001-U

U.S. 301 ZEPHYRHILLS FROM S.R. 39 TO C.R. 54

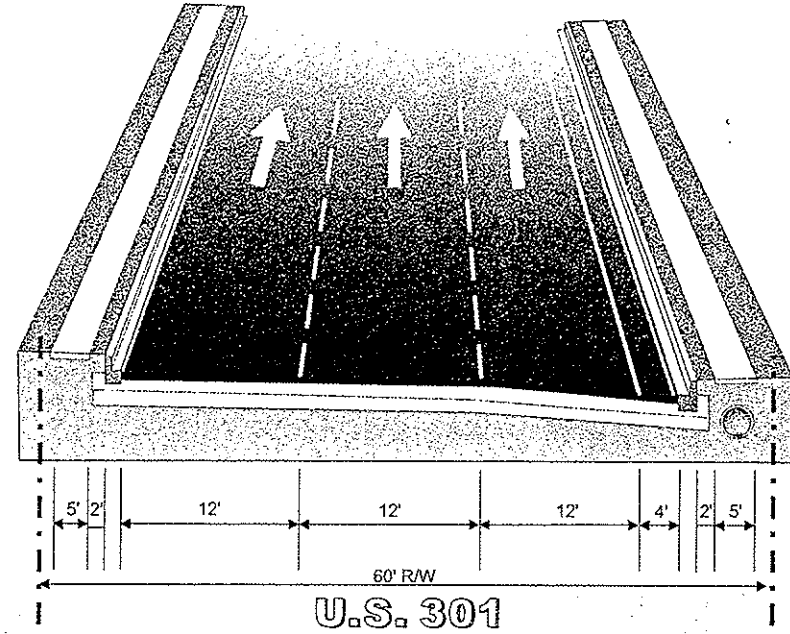
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PROPOSED THREE LANE ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



PROPOSED THREE LANE ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



ALTERNATIVE 2

Figure 1.3. Alternative 2: Proposed Three Lane One Way Typical Sections (6th Street and U.S. 301).

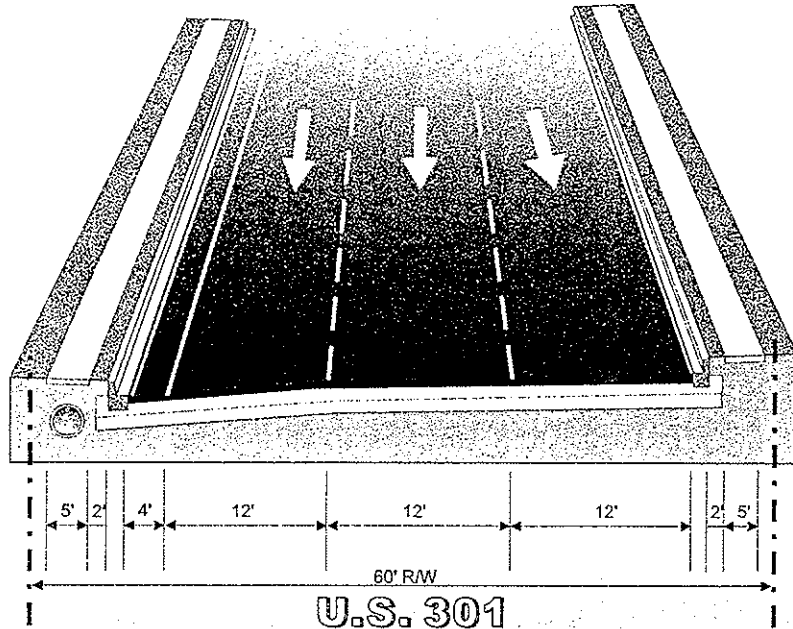
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Pasco County
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FAP No. 1455-001-U

U.S. 301 ZEPHYRHILLS FROM S.R. 39 TO C.R. 54

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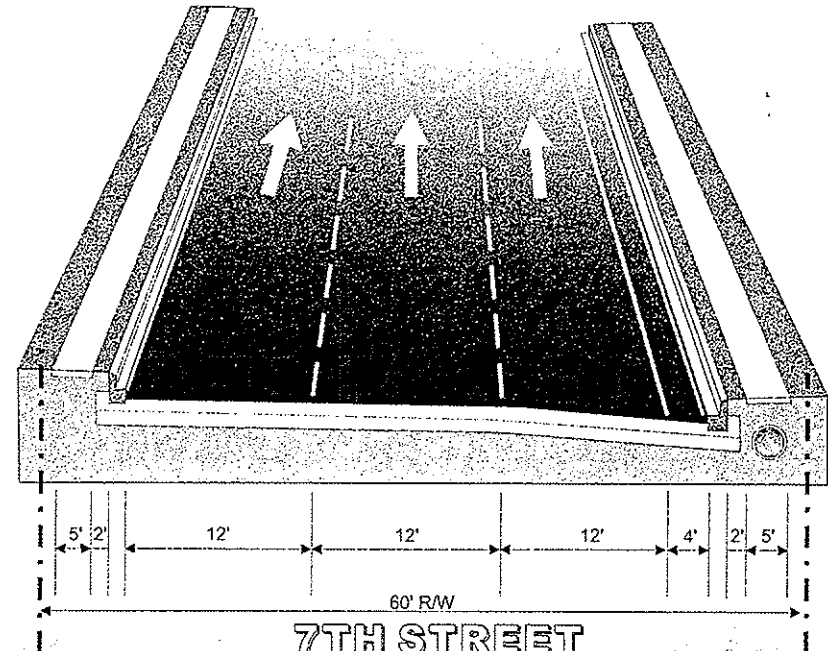
FEDERAL AID NO. 1455-001-U

PROPOSED THREE LANE ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



U.S. 301

PROPOSED THREE LANE ONE WAY
TYPICAL SECTION



7TH STREET

ALTERNATIVE 3

Figure 1.4. Alternative 3: Proposed Three Lane One Way Typical Sections (U.S. 301 and 7th Street).

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) (as indicated by shading on Figure 2.1) for the archaeological and historical/architectural survey included all alternative alignments extending from just south of the intersection of S.R. 39 and U.S. 301 at the south to one block north of C.R. 54 at the north. The east and west boundaries of the APE include all land facing both sides of 6th Street, U.S. 301, and 7th Street/Hooper Street. The APE tapers in toward U.S. 301 for both 6th and 7th Streets, ending at Palm Grove Drive.

1.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate, identify and bound any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures associated with this project, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The historical/architectural and archaeological surveys were conducted in November and December 1999, and January and February 2000. Field surveys were preceded by background research. Such work served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project's APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

This survey was initiated 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 800 (revised May 1999), as well as the provisions contained within the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual (revised January 1999), and the standards contained in "The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources" manual (revised November 1990).

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The U.S. 301 PD&E Study project is located in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, and 23 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (USGS Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987; Dade City, Fla. 1960, PR 1988) in Pasco County, Florida. The project begins just south of the intersection of U.S. 301 and S.R. 39 and continues north to C.R. 54, a distance of approximately 2.6 miles (Figure 2.1). Existing land use along U.S. 301 and adjacent streets (6th and 7th Streets), proposed as possible one-way pair alternatives, includes primarily residential and commercial development. Most of the project is located within the City of Zephyrhills.

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

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Pasco County is located within the central or mid-peninsular physiographic zone, which is characterized by ridges separated by broad valleys (Puri and Vernon 1964). The ridges in this area tend to be above the piezometric surface while the valleys are below it. This influences the form and availability of water resources. Geologically, the project study area lies within the Western Valley and Brooksville Ridge physiographic provinces (Stankey 1982:3-4). The Western Valley consists mainly of poorly drained sandy soils and outcroppings of limestone. The Brooksville Ridge (White 1970) is underlain by the sandy clays, silts, and carbonates associated with the Tertiary Hawthorne formation (Arthur 1993). The topography along the U.S. 301 ROW is nearly level to gently sloping with elevations ranging from 75 to 100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

2.3 LITHIC RESOURCES

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the prehistoric people that lived in this part of Florida. Due to the highly acidic nature of the Florida soils, preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor. Thus, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most prevalent archaeological material present at inland prehistoric sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering,

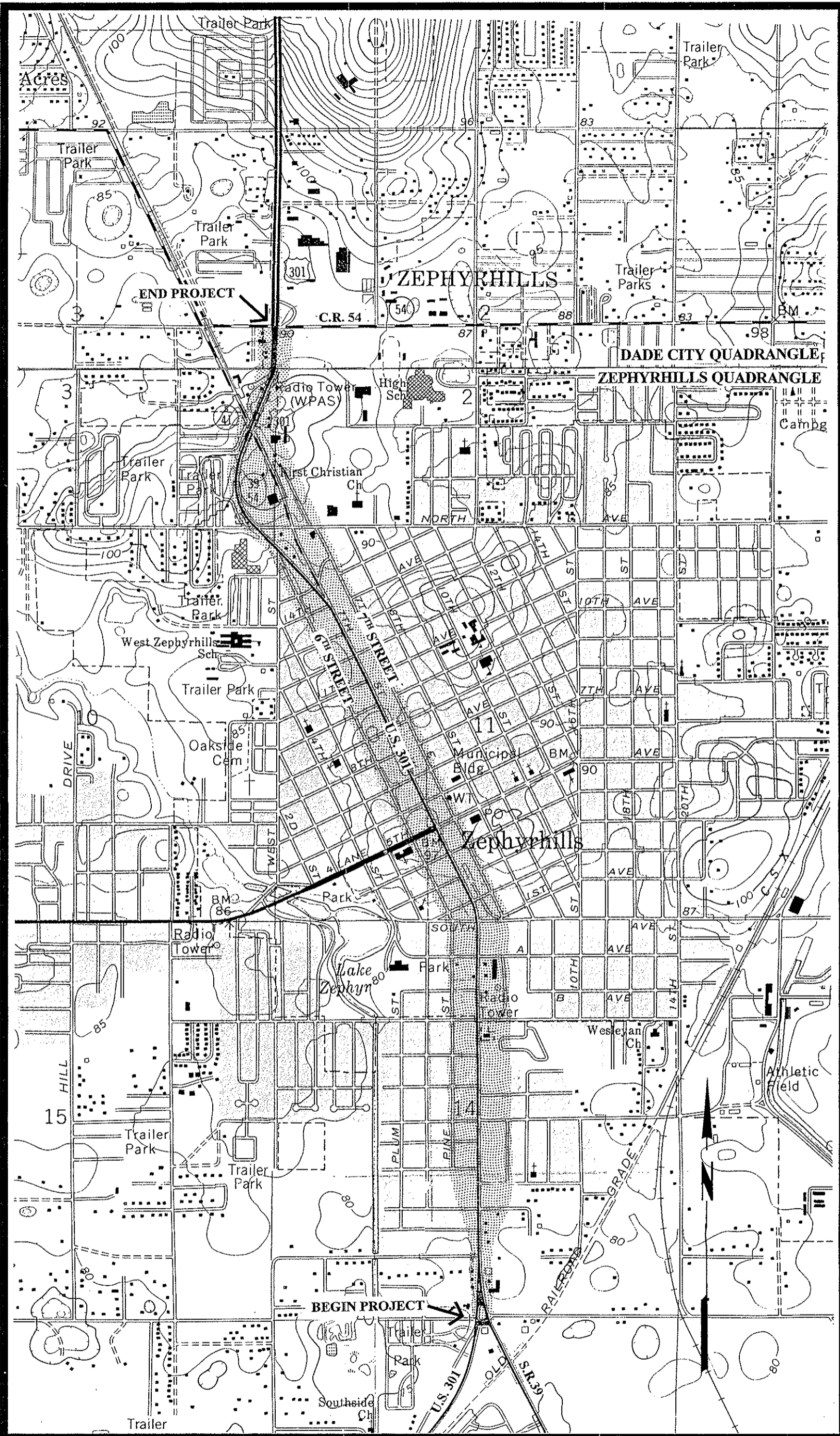


Figure 2.1. Physical Setting of the Project Area, Township 26 South, Range 21 East (USGS Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987 and Dade City, Fla. 1960, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000 (enlarged 150%).

U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the production of tools for working bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980).

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

A dominant structural feature, the Ocala Uplift, controls the outcrop patterns in this part of Florida (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). Chert is restricted to the flanks of areas of tectonic upheaval, in this case, the margins of the Ocala Uplift. Over the past several decades, researchers have attempted to isolate and identify the origins of specific types of chert based on physical properties, e.g., trace elements, chemical, mineralogical, and petrological properties (Purdy and Blanchard 1973; Purdy 1976; Upchurch et al. 1982). The most successful efforts have been produced by Upchurch and his students, whose work focused on the identification of quarry clusters. Quarry clusters are defined as geographical areas containing outcrops of chert which are uniform in fabric, composition, and fossil content and which were visited and utilized by early humans (Upchurch et al. 1982). Nineteen quarry clusters have been identified in Florida, as well as several sub-areas within quarry clusters (Upchurch et al. 1982). This identification has allowed archaeologists to recognize variation in regional cherts and place them into a spatial framework with respect to location of archaeological sites.

There are three quarry clusters within and proximate to the project area. The Upper Withlacoochee Quarry Cluster, is present in the eastern half of the county. Here, the cherts were formed when the Crystal River and Suwannee Limestones were replaced with various silicates. These cherts are grayish black, medium gray, very light gray, pale grayish yellow, pale yellowish orange, and/or grayish orange in color. When heat treated, the chert becomes a moderate reddish brown (Upchurch et al. 1982:134). Miliolids are also common in these cherts. This quarry cluster is a significant source of silicified coral.

The Hillsborough River Quarry Cluster extends along the Hillsborough River and its tributaries to Hillsborough Bay. Cherts from this cluster vary widely in color and fabric, and contain few diagnostic fossils. The presence of organics in the soil and exposure to ground water containing a large amount of pyrite has resulted in the generic Hillsborough River chert appearing translucent to opaque and dark gray/black in color, as well as red and brown (Upchurch et al. 1982). Several sub-areas within the Hillsborough cluster have been identified based on more specific criteria of reference fossils, rock fabric, and rock color (Goodyear et al. 1983; Upchurch et al. 1982). The Cow House Creek sub-area extends from the Hillsborough River to Lake Thonotosassa and along Cow House and Flint Creeks. Also known as the Flint Creek sub-area (ACI/Janus Research 1994), chert from this sub-area contains fossil casts of the reproductive oogonia of charophytes, a freshwater plant that

secretes calcium carbonate. In terms of color and rock fabric, these cherts are the same as other generic Hillsborough River cherts (Upchurch et al. 1982).

Type-4 chert, first described by Goodyear et al. (1983:58-60), outcrops at Rocky Point, Rocky Creek (Deming et al. 1984; Estabrook and Williams 1992), Ballast Point, and in isolated areas along the Hillsborough River, including an area within the Cow House/Flint Creek sub-area (Goodyear et al. 1983:60). Type-4 cherts are white to buff in color and contain Peneroplid foraminifera, common to the Tampa/St. Marks Formation. Because of the large amount of fossil molds and a much more grainy rock fabric, Type-4 chert is considered a lower grade chert than other Hillsborough River materials (ACI/Janus Research 1994:2-3).

The Brooksville Quarry Cluster is located to the north. The chert here is derived from Suwannee Formation limestones. Numerous lithic procurement sites are associated with this cluster (Upchurch et al. 1982:100). Chert quarry sites and/or exposures are often associated with collapsed sinks or other karst-related features. Brooksville Quarry Cluster cherts are variable in color, including white, very light gray, medium gray, pale orange pink, pale grayish orange, and/or grayish orange pink. This chert was formed from grainstone or packstone. Miliolid foraminifera and the presence of quartz sand within the fabric distinguish this chert type (Upchurch et al. 1982:130).

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

2.4 SOILS AND VEGETATION

Soils along the project corridor are all mostly well-drained types and fall into the Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville soil association. This soil association is characterized by moderately well-drained soils that are located on nearly level to sloping terrain (Stankey 1982:9). These soils are found on uplands vegetated in longleaf and slash pine, turkey, blackjack, and post oaks, and sweetgum, with an understory of pineland threeawn and scattered saw palmetto. The primary soil types within the project area are Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, and Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Stankey

1982: Sheet 49). Both are nearly level to gently sloping, and moderately well to well-drained. The Tavares-Urban land complex soils have been radically altered in some places; some low areas have been filled or leveled (Stankey 1982:27-28). Lawn grasses and shrubs characterize most of these areas. Turkey oak and bluejack oak are common, and scattered longleaf pine are also present. The natural vegetation of the Arredondo fine sand areas includes oaks, pines, magnolia, hickory, dogwood, and an understory of bluestem, dwarf huckleberry, smilax, yellow jasmine, paspalum, pineland threeawn, and other native grasses and weeds (Stankey 1982:40-41).

2.5 LOCAL HYDROLOGY

Pasco County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (Cherry *et al.* 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Hillsborough, Pithlachascotee and Anclote Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs are also somewhat common along the coast. Almost 200 lakes are scattered throughout the county (Stankey 1982) though many shrink in size or become completely dry during extended arid periods. During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent. The surface drainage of the area is very poorly developed. The disposal of surface water through sinkhole drains has precluded general development of well defined streams (Wetterhall 1964:7). The few streams that do occur in the interior portions of the county terminate in sinkhole drains. Freshwater near the U.S. 301 project area is largely restricted to Lake Zephyr and a few freshwater ponds.

2.6 PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The prehistoric environment of Zephyrhills and the surrounding area was different from that which is seen today. Sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Dunbar (1981:95) notes that due to the arid conditions during the period 16,500 to 12,500 B.P., "the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent." Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5,000 years ago, the mid Holocene hypsithermal, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions, induced a change towards 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 are dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time a forest

dominated by longleaf pine, along with cypress swamps and bayheads, existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 B.C., surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 feet above present levels. After this time, modern floral and climatic and environmental conditions began to be established (Watts 1975).

Faunal changes are more difficult to document due to the mixing of the species record and the lack of accessibility of sites containing faunal remains. Webb (1981) has compiled a list of 22 extinct mammal species that occupied the southeastern continent some 14,000 years ago. These include: giant land tortoise, giant ground sloth, mastodon, mammoth, camel, bison, giant beaver, wolf, jaguar, and horse. The predominant species were large grazers, some of which were herd ungulates (Carbone 1983:10). Within Florida, the presence of long nosed peccary, spectacled bear, southern llama, and giant armadillo indicate that this region possessed a rich and diverse environment (Carbone 1983).

3.0 PREHISTORIC REVIEW

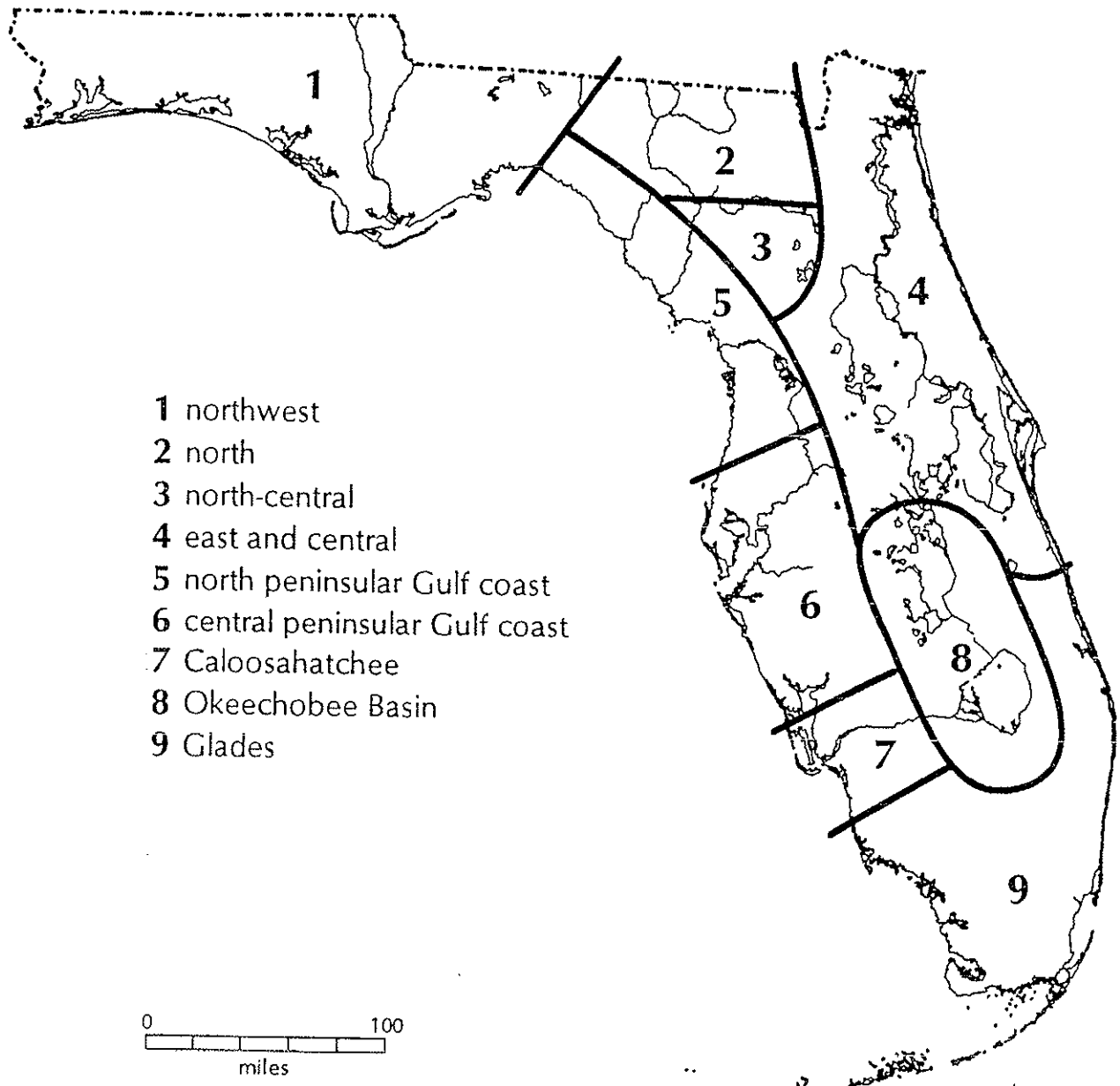
A discussion of the regional prehistory or culture history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic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

Archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The U.S. 301 PD&E Study project in Pasco County is located in the transition zone between the Central and North Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological regions as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay, while the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (Figure 3.1). Within these zones, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor. Since the U.S. 301 corridor lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected within the project area.

Aboriginal populations have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are fairly similar throughout the southeastern U.S. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery, and was evident by 500 B.C. A discussion of the major cultural stages, including a summary table (Table 3.1), follows.

3.1 PALEO-INDIAN

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler, and was typified by xerophytic species of plants, with scrub oaks, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 feet below present levels and coastal regions



Post-500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida.

Figure 3.1. Florida Culture Areas (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Milanich 1994). The project area is located in the Transition Zone between the north peninsular Gulf coast (5) and the central peninsular Gulf coast (6).

CULTURAL RESOURCES
 U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
 Pasco County
 WPI Segment No. 256422 1
 FAP No. 1455-001-U

Cultural Period Time Frame	CENTRAL PENINSULA GULF COAST	NORTH PENINSULA GULF COAST
Paleo-Indian 12,000 - 7500 B.C.	Migratory hunters and gatherers traveling between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water; Oasis model; Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.	
Early Archaic 7500-5000 B.C.	Hunters and gatherers; sites found in a variety of locales; stemmed projectile points such as Arredondo, Hamilton, and Kirk varieties, increase in population size and density, burials in wet environment cemeteries; fabric and cordage available.	
Middle Archaic 5000-3000 B.C.	Occupation in the Hillsborough River drainage and along the Gulf coast; more evidence for coastal occupation; increased sedentism; increased variety of site types; burials also occur within midden deposits; stemmed, broad bladed projectile points; Newnan point most common; increased use of thermal alteration and silicified coral for stone tool manufacture.	
Late Archaic/Orange 3000-500 B.C.	Preceramic and ceramic sites; point types include Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette; orange series ceramics are fiber tempered and molded; plain ceramics early on; by 1650 B.C. geometric designs and punctations decorate the vessels; increased occupation of the coastal lagoons.	
Deptford 500 B.C. - A.D. 200 Manasota 500 B.C. - A. D. 700	Primarily a coastal manifestation with inland extractive camps; Deptford ceramics (North Peninsula Gulf Coast) were sand tempered and decorated with simple, check, and linear check stamping; Manasota ceramics (Central Peninsula Gulf Coast) were primarily sand tempered no decoration; economically focused on the exploitation of the marine resources; permanent residences along the coast; increased complexity in burial practices.	
Weeden Island- related A.D. 200-900		Ceramics tempered with sand or limestone (Pasco wares); most coastal shell midden composed of oyster; farming may have occurred at inland sites; village ceramics were primarily plain; riverine and freshwater marsh environments were also exploited; many burial mounds were continuously used.
Late Weeden Island- related A.D. 700-900	Wakulla and St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics are found in village sites and burial mounds; subsistence patterns similar to the previous period; extensive trade networks; increased socio-political complexity; major sites located in the coastal areas.	
Safety Harbor (pre-columbian) A.D. 900-1500	Most sites are still located along the coast, but some are inland; most village pottery is undecorated (Pinellas Plain in Central Peninsula Gulf Coast and Pasco Plain in North Peninsula Gulf Coast); mound sites have decorated ceramics; hunters and fisherfolk utilizing bay-estuarine resources; platform mound and village complexes as well as dispersed settlements; Southeast Ceremonial Complex influences though no intensive agricultural pursuits.	
Safety Harbor (colonial period) A.D. 1500-1725	European artifacts appear at sites; settlement and subsistence patterns are similar to the precolumbian period until disease and warfare disrupt the aboriginal social system and decimate the populations.	

Table 3.1. Cultural Chronology and Traits.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen *et al.* 1979; Ruppe 1980). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970).

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

More recently, excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Also, research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were very important to Paleo-Indian populations. Since the climate was cooler and drier, it is likely that the presence of permanent sources of water, such as springs, combined with the availability of certain fixed resources, such as chert, were important factors in Paleo-Indian site location. The Colorado Site in Hernando County, contained a Paleo-Indian lithic workshop located proximate to several chert quarry areas (Horvath *et al.* 1998). Site 8PA667 in Pasco County also has a Paleo-Indian component (FSF).

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

3.2 ARCHAIC

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually came to a close, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna died out. Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change which led toward an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources. These changes may reflect a transition from the late Pleistocene to a more seasonal, modern climate when the pine-dominated forest began to cover the landscapes. With loss of the Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game such as deer, raccoon, and opossum, as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

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

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C., is well documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site in Brevard County (Doran and Dickel 1988) indicate that bone and wood tools were also used. The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources; for example, the Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food.

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources, and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Some of these sites include 8HI450(D) (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981) and 8HI483(B) (Gagel 1981). Several Middle Archaic period campsites were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984), and the Gorges Site located along the Anclote River (Horvath et al. 1997).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). Broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it was during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of

the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000-500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Bullen. This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants, as well as a continued reliance on hunting (Bullen et al. 1978; Bullen 1959). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions, or the beginning of cultural regionalism. In the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant type.

3.3 FORMATIVE

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800), respectively. Within the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region, the Deptford period has been well documented as a coastal culture. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. The rise in sea level since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less well-understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on coastal resources. It is believed that Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). Deptford pottery is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. There is some evidence that around A.D. 200, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations.

In the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large, shoreside sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). The Yat Kitischee Site in Pinellas County was a Manasota period coastal hamlet (Austin 1995). The major villages were located along the shores with smaller, perhaps seasonal, villages located 12 to 18 miles inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became the dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate, evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982).

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

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north, and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island-related cultures identified and described by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980). The subsistence pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine, and swamp resources. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types (Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Weeden Island varieties) and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds. The Muck Pond Site in Hillsborough County has a component which dates from this period (ACI/Janus 1994).

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

In the North Peninsula Gulf Coast region, sites from this period are often described as "Weeden Island-related" because Weeden Island ceramics are not the dominant wares. There is a higher percentage of plain ceramics as well as an increased prevalence of St. Johns series pottery. Weeden Island sites have been identified both on the coast and in proximity to the more productive agricultural soils of the inland areas of the region (Kohler and Johnson 1986). The New Haven #1 and Safford Burial Mound sites, located along the bank of the Anclote River in Pinellas County, date from this time (Austin and Estabrook 1991; Bullen et al. 1970).

3.4 MISSISSIPPIAN/ACCULTURATIVE

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (A.D. 900-1725), named for the type site in Pinellas County. Mitchem (1989) has subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: the Englewood phase (A.D. 800 to 1000), Pinellas Phase (A.D. 1000 to 1500), Tatham Phase (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview Phase (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The first two phases are precolumbian and the second two are from the Colonial period. The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1989:10).

To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mounds, characterized the Safety Harbor period. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources. Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949).

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

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished in the Tampa Bay area and vicinity (Neill 1968; Milanich 1995), and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Seminole sites tend to be located in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna (Weisman 1989); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in the North and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast regions. Among the known resources is the Quad Block Site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982), and from excavations at Newman's Garden in Citrus County (Weisman 1986). After the Second Seminole War, a band of Seminoles

under the leadership of Billy Bowlegs reportedly settled southeast of Lake Thonotosassa (Deming 1980:34).

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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. The first European to have contact with present day Pasco County was Ponce de Leon. Arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Next, Panfilo de Narvaez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay eventually crossing the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon and investigating the mouth of the river in search of the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Indian village of Calé. By the early 1700s, the native populations were largely wiped out--ravaged by conquest, disease, and the typical effects of European contact.

In 1757, Francisco Maria Celi traveled up the Hillsborough River to a point located in what is now probably Hillsborough River State Park (Arnade 1968:1-24; Fryman in Grange *et al.* 1979). During the same century, Bernard Romans conducted another exploration of the Hillsborough River area. Romans, commissioned by the British authorities to map and survey the southern district of North America, named the Hillsborough River in honor of Lord Hillsborough, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies (Romans 1961).

The area which 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 Creek nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and repopulated the vacuum created by the dissemination of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Indians became known, formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971:72).

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818, and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River including present day Pasco County, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 5,077 persons reportedly lived east of the Suwannee River; by 1830 that number had risen to 8,956 (Tebeau 1971:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, 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 occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967:46-50). The treaty never satisfied the Indians nor whites. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, 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 for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and started settling the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie Agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlain 1968:43). Within the military reservation there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called the Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan *et al.* 1992:40).

On December 28, 1835, Major Francis Langhorne Dade was leading a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King along the Fort King Road. Only five of the 111 men under Dade's command survived the Seminole attack led by Chief Jumper. The attack served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War and as a battle cry for the removal of the Seminoles. In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke when he realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. To commemorate the slain company and their leader, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837 near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (a new Fort Dade was established in 1849 south of the original location) (Horgan *et al.* 1992:25, 94-96).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles. Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole war years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings. These included Fort Broome, Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American habitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were shipped west. However, those who were adamant about remaining 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 1967:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida. At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties--most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22)." By 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families 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 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

The first permanent settlement of land in the vicinity of present-day Zephyrhills and Dade City started as a result of the Armed Occupation Act. Through the Act, James Gibbons purchased land in 1842 near Fort Dade. The first Fort Dade post office was established there in 1845. At that time, Gibbons' widow, Mary, wed William Kendrick, captain of the Fort Dade Militia. Their home, "the White House," served as the trading post around which the community of Fort Dade developed (Horgan *et al.* 1992:70, 96; Bradbury and Hallock 1962:30). Ephriam Hale also purchased land, built a home, and, in 1851, started the first steam sawmill in the area which would develop into the community of Abbott (later Zephyrhills) (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:11).

In 1843, the state legislature created Hernando County from portions of Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 and included present-day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. During this period, the first surveys of the state and the project area were completed. The land in Township 26 South, Range 21 East was surveyed by A.H. McCormick in 1848. He described the land as "2nd & 3rd rate yellow pine," palmetto, and blackjack oak with some cypress, bay and ash. A man-made trail, presumably the old Fort King Road between Fort King (Ocala) and Fort Brooke (Tampa), extended through Sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28, and 33, west of the project area. No man-made features were described or plotted on the plat map in the project area (Field Notes Vol. 164; Plat 1848).

Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site (Horgan *et al.* 1992:25). The fort saw service during the Third Seminole War (Billy

Bowlegs War), which started in December of 1855. The war originated in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, 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 banana plants 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 in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. A total of 165 Seminoles migrated west, and, on May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982:78-80).

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. 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 Confederate 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 1976:93-95). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also contributed significantly to the efforts of the Confederacy. The war lasted until 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U. S. Congress, and, on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1971: 251). The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates. During this period, John Spivey, who arrived with his brother Irvin, homesteaded the area between Pretty Pond and Lake Zephyr. He built a house which he called Oakdale and started a church and school. Other settlers to the Zephyrhills area included Andrew Jackson Green and Dr. J.M. Abbott. Green and Abbott started a sawmill, while Abbott also practiced medicine and opened a store west of Spivey's claim (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:12-13).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company which purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt. This

transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971).

Improvements in transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth in the region. South of present-day Zephyrhills, Henry Bradley Plant, a prominent railroad operator who wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida, purchased a charter in 1883 to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With this line complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with the St. Johns River which provided access to Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

Other railroads also expanded into central Florida during the 1880s. In 1885, the Florida Southern Railway Company (later the South Florida Railway Company) arrived in Pasco County. The railroad extended east of present-day Zephyrhills from Pemberton Ferry through Owensboro, Dade City, and Richland on its way to Lakeland and Bartow. In 1899, the line sold to the Plant Investment Company and was incorporated into the Atlantic Coast Line in 1902 (Hendley n.d.:7; Mann 1983:66-68, 210).

Another early railroad, the Orange Belt Railroad Company organized by Peter A. Demens, constructed a railway line from Lake Monroe to the Gulf Coast location of St. Petersburg. The railroad entered Pasco County in 1888, linking the county diagonally from Lacoochee in the northeast through San Antonio to Odessa in the southwest. The railway had many financial difficulties while under construction and in its early operation. Consequently, the Orange Belt Railroad was overtaken by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the name of Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad. In 1902, it became part of the Atlantic Coast Line system (Covington 1957:182; Horgan *et al.* 1992:126, 156-7). In 1886-1887, the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company (later the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company) laid tracks through Pasco County on its way from Fernandina to Tampa. The railway passed through Owensboro, Dade City, Herndon, and Abbott (present-day Zephyrhills) on its way to Plant City and ultimately Tampa (Mann 1983:124; Schwarz 1993).

The railroad, with its ability to rapidly transport produce and people, had an immediate impact on the entire region. New residents and the increased income due to the sale of products to distant markets prompted the creation of new communities which prospered. A scattering of small communities existed prior to the arrival of the railroads. Fort Dade, Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the end of the 1840s. Hopeville and Pleasant Plains originated during the 1850s. Sapling Woods (Elfers) and Cedar Tree (near Lake Iola) started in the 1860s, and Macon (Trilby) and Hudson's Landing (Hudson) were settled by the end of the 1870s. However, many small

communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads during the 1880s and 1890s. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-Denham, Shingleton, Stemper, Tucker, and Abbott. Others started as retirement or religious communities. In 1881, Judge Edmund Dunne founded San Antonio as the center of a Catholic colony. Soon after, St. Joseph was established in 1883, and Saint Leo was formed in 1889. Port Richey, Lacoochee, and Gulf Key were also settled during the 1880s. The Orange Belt Railway Company established Odessa around 1888. Initially called Wesley, Wesley Chapel had a post office established in September of 1897, while New Port Richey was founded in 1915 (Horgan *et al.* 1992:40, 101; Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

The entire area which is now northeastern Pasco County was initially known as Fort Dade. During the 1870s, the community known as Fort Dade developed in the area which is now part of north Dade City, and was platted in 1884. The arrival of the railroad caused conflict amongst the residents in the Fort Dade area. According to J.A. Hendley in his History of Pasco County, Florida,

When the Atlantic Coast Line entered [the area], they built the depot in the old White House field, a mile north of Fort Dade, where they surveyed a town site and expected our merchants and citizens to abandon our town and follow them to their new location, there they built their depot. This gave our little town a solar plexus blow. There was a little post office two miles south of Dade City called Hatton, kept in a store owned by M.T. Rowe. The railroad people induced Rowe to move his store and the post office to their town. This gave us another hard knock.

...All our merchants owned the store houses which they occupied and they hated to move. The railroad people were pushing the sale of lots in their town. We saw that our little town was doomed and we were both mad and chagrined.

Then about this time the Seaboard railroad made its appearance and it was suggested that F.P. McElroy and Dr. Roberts lay off an addition to Dade City where the town is now located, which was done. All of our merchants secured lots on this new location and immediately built store houses in which to conduct their businesses....The merchants and citizens of Fort Dade removed their businesses into their new quarters about the same time, and left the old town for the bats and owls to roost in, and the railroad town died a borning [sic]. Our merchants gave all their patronage to the Seaboard railroad (Hendley n.d.:10).

Within a few months, the Hatton post office transferred and was renamed Dade City. In 1889, the Fort Dade post office closed for the final time and transferred to the growing community of Dade City. Dade City gained prominence after it was chosen as the temporary seat of the newly formed Pasco County. Carved from Hernando County in 1887, the county

was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, the speaker of the Florida House of Representatives and, later, a United States Senator from Florida. Following the 1889 county-wide referendum in which Dade City was chosen as the permanent county seat, a frame courthouse was constructed (Bradbury and Hallock 1962; Horgan *et al.* 1992:41, 96; Hendley n.d.:9).

Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its creation. The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville provided the following description of Pasco County in 1890:

In spite of last March's frosts the settlers are doing well. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and other northern and northwestern states are well represented in Pasco County. Many more people are coming good, industrious people who are already Americans with all that is dear to America at heart. This section of Florida is not in the rear of the army of improvement. A few years more, and the groves of Pasco County will furnish oranges and lemons for thousands in the North. May our brightest anticipations be verified (Horgan *et al.* 1992:134).

Unfortunately, the Great Freeze of 1894-5 devastated the surrounding citrus industry and saw the demise of numerous small settlements, such as Carmel, Earnestville, Saint Thomas, and Ellerslie, because owners were deprived of their major source of income (Horgan *et al.* 1992:19, 40-41, 55-57, 64, 113).

From Reconstruction until after World War II, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy. Around 1900, the Campbell Shingle Factory was founded east of Dade City on the Withlacoochee River. Lacoochee, north of Dade City, became the home of Cummer Cypress Company in 1922 while Odessa was the home of Dowling Lumber Mill, Lyon Pine Saw Mill, and Mueller and Lutz Saw Mill. Marine life and tobacco also provided the foundation of income for some early communities. Baillie's Bluff was a center of the Florida sponge industry until the late 1880s. In 1897, W.E. Embry arrived in Dade City and started a tobacco farm initially known as W.E. Embry & Son. The company, which later changed to Sunny Brook Tobacco Company, grew approximately 100 acres of shade-grown Havana and Sumatra tobacco under nets in fields. Used to make cigars, the tobacco proved so profitable that the company was the county's largest employer from 1908 until the 1920s (Horgan *et al.* 1992:19, 40-41, 55-57, 64, 113).

Abbott (later renamed Zephyrhills) initially formed around the turpentine and lumber industries. When the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company arrived in the area in the mid-1880s, the community already had several turpentine stills and lumber mills as well as the store owned by Dr. Abbott. On February 2, 1888, a post office, named for Dr. Abbott, was established in the community. In the same year, Simon J. Temple purchased 280 acres from the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company and platted the community of Abbott. Within a year, the town boasted a population of 100. Although the name was changed to Hegman

in 1890, it reverted to Abbott in 1892 (Mann 1983:124; Elkins and Herman 1995; Schwarz 1993; Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

Most of the land in the project area was purchased between 1881 and 1896. Large portions were procured by Hamilton Disston and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (formerly the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company), while smaller parcels were acquired by individuals such as J.M. Abbott, John D. Austin, Mortimer P. Arnold, Malma Isaacs, and Thomas M. Tucker. In 1896, a depot serving the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company (which became part of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1903) was constructed in downtown Abbott, designating the community Abbott Station (Tract Book Vol. 18; Elkins and Herman 1995; Schwarz 1993).

The new depot facilitated the shipment of naval stores and lumber to distant markets. Abbott, at the time, functioned primarily as a company town to the Consolidated Naval Stores Company of Jacksonville which established a still at present-day 7th Avenue and Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). The company initially tapped the virgin pine forests of the area for turpentine production. They then turned the land over to J.M. and J.W. Greer (also spelled Grier), brothers who owned and operated a nearby lumber mill. At that time, the trees were cut for lumber. After the trees were transported, the stumps were removed, thus preparing the land for use as pasture, citrus groves, or home sites. After the decimation of the surrounding forests, Consolidated Naval Stores pulled out of Abbott by 1904 and relocated to San Antonio. As a result, most of the houses in Abbott were abandoned aside from a few individuals who remained to maintain the railroad tracks (Elkins and Herman 1995; Schwarz 1993; Quatrefoil Consulting 1999).

The turn of the century prompted an optimism and an excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county's lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. In 1903, W.J. Ellsworth organized the first telephone exchange in the area which featured 16 subscribers. After the initial efforts failed, Clarence Griffin took over the company and made Griffin's Drug Store in Dade City the central exchange. By 1910, the system serviced 135 individuals and families in ten communities: Dade City, Trilby, Blanton, Greer, St. Joseph, Saint Thomas, Jessamine, Saint Leo, San Antonio, and Pasco (Horgan et al. 1992:58).

Developers promoted Florida as a retirement paradise, not only for the wealthy, but also for the average American citizen. In 1906, the Greer brothers, who owned large amounts of land around Abbott, joined with the Stebbins Realty Company of Tampa in an effort to sell their land for the development of homes and citrus groves. In 1909, the Greers advertised their land in the National Tribune, a Washington, D.C. newspaper promoting the interests of the Union veterans of the Civil War. As a journalist employed by the National Tribune, Captain H.B. Jeffries, a Civil War veteran himself, became interested in establishing a colony of Union Civil War veterans. The newspaper supported the idea and printed articles

about it. The paper sent Jeffries and Raymond Moore, a New York capitalist, to investigate several sites proposed for the colony. The publicity generated approximately \$200,000 of donations from individuals who supported the idea (Elkins and Herman 1995; Schwarz 1993).

Moore brought the land owned by the Greer brothers to Jeffries attention, who, in 1909, purchased 35,000 acres in Abbott. He changed the name of the community, which had only 21 registered voters at the time, to Zephyrhills and formed the Zephyrhills Colony Company to advertise, sell, and lease land to Union veterans. The company promoted the town as the "Pure Water City" and "The Friendly City." The plat for Zephyrhills, which encompassed one square mile, was generally based upon the prior plat of Abbott. Initially, the company sold the five-acre tracts surrounding the town, a purchase which included a free town lot and stock in the Zephyrhills Colony Company. Other plats soon followed the original with an addition south of South Avenue filed by Raymond Moore in 1910 and another for the area east of 20th Street filed by a Mr. Yingling in 1911 (Elkins and Herman 1995; Schwarz 1993; Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:14-19).

In 1910, the post office officially renamed the community Zephyrhills. At the time, a school and an abandoned turpentine distillery were located near the train station. A store and a few houses for the railroad workers were situated across from the railroad station. Fifth Avenue and a couple of cross streets were the only thoroughfares in existence. However, the town grew from only 100 residents in 1889 to 300 by 1911. Accordingly, new residents meant new clubs and businesses. Within the first several years, the Zephyrhills Library Association, the Zephyrhills Cornet Band, the Zephyrhills Woman's Club, and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.), a civic organization for Union veterans of the Civil War, formed. Soon after, the G.A.R. constructed a hall, located on 8th Street, to serve as a meeting place for the community. The Zephyrhills Colonist, the city's first newspaper which took its name from an advertising sheet published by Jeffries, organized in 1911. The following year, the State Bank of Zephyrhills opened. The influx of tourists and prospective buyers prompted the construction of the Hotel Zephyr in 1913. The town incorporated in 1914 and received a charter from the Florida Legislature in 1916. The house built by Jeffries in 1911, located east of the project area, remains as a locally significant resource which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in November 1995 (Elkins and Herman 1995; Bradbury and Hallock 1962; Schwarz 1993; Horgan *et al.* 1992:191; Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:21).

By 1918, Zephyrhills' population totaled 1,500 individuals. The community could boast of the two hotels, a school, four churches, an electric light and power plant, telephone service, and a Board of Trade (Elkins and Herman 1995). In keeping with national trends, local residents made an effort to preserve open space and provide for recreation for citizens. A park containing a bandstand and basketball courts, appropriately known as Depot Park, was located adjacent to the railroad station in downtown Zephyrhills (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:24). Then, in 1919, Mary A. Shepard donated 2.44 acres (located in the project area at the southwest corner of Gall Blvd. and "A" Avenue) to the City for use as a playground

for children. According to the deed, the park would be called Shepard Park and “no games of chance shall be played on the grounds,...no alcoholic drinks shall be dispensed or permitted on such playgrounds and...no games of any kind shall be played on Sundays although said play-grounds will be opened then as places of rest and recreation ” (Horgan et al. 1992:199).

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. As evidence of this, Pasco County celebrated the completion of the “National Highway -- State Road 23” in November 1923. State Road 23, now State Road 39, extended through Dade City, Zephyrhills, and Crystal Springs. The November 23, 1923 Dade City Banner stated that:

Pasco County is preparing to show her appreciation of the fact that the potential wealth of that county is being opened to the world by good roads, by hosting a grand rally and barbecue in a few days. Food for fifty thousand people is to be prepared, it is said, and one of the biggest feeds in the history of Florida is expected in Dade City.

The road to Dade City is a very interesting drive. The scenery, after Zephyrhills is past, cannot be excelled in the state. And the new road is broad, level, free from dangerous curves, and one on which it is a pleasure to guide a car at a civilized rate of speed.

The new road system puts Pasco on the map in a big way. The county is rich in soil and other natural resources, and a rate of growth, regarded as phenomenal in any state but this may be confidently expected (Zephyrhills Depot Museum n.d.).

Construction not only focused on roads but on new residential and commercial buildings. In Zephyrhills alone, building permits from January to June 1926 averaged one per day (Zephyrhills Depot Museum n.d.).

Cities also undertook public improvement projects. The Dade City Water Works, completed in 1924, was an example of this effort which provided the City with the first public water system in Pasco County (Horgan et al. 1992:15-17;27). Both Dade City and Zephyrhills paved their city streets with brick during the 1920s. Zephyrhills paved Fifth Avenue in 1923, extended to other city streets in 1926, and erected lights to create a “white way” along 5th Avenue (Zephyrhills Depot Museum n.d.). In 1927, the City provided a franchise to the Peninsular Telephone Company to construct, maintain, and operate telephone toll lines (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:27). In 1926, Zephyrhills was included in the Automobile Blue Book which provided directions for “every tourable road” in the United States and Canada.” In the book, Zephyrhills was incorporated into a listing along Route 485

from Brooksville to Lake Wales. The community was also included on a 1928 road map as “Zephyr Hills” on State Road 23 (Zephyrhills Depot Museum 1992; Tampa Tribune n.d.).

The inclusion of the City in the guides and maps prompted the arrival of new visitors and residents. By 1925, the population of Pasco County totaled 51,648 individuals with approximately 1,500 residing in Zephyrhills (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:25). In response, the Tourist Club of Zephyrhills formed in 1924 to provide recreational activities for the year-round and winter residents. The improved roads also brought “tin can tourists,” who camped on the shores of Lake Zephyr. The city council approved the action based upon the premise that if the tourists had money to buy automobiles and canned goods, they might have money to buy property and settle in Zephyrhills (Horgan et al. 1992:205).

Tourists and goods alike arrived and departed by a new railroad spur to Zephyrhills during the mid-1920s. Around 1926, the Atlantic Coast Line extended a spur from Richland through Zephyrhills to Tampa. The new line, which passed southeast of town, prompted the construction of a combination passenger and freight depot. The new line increased the transportation of fruit and vegetables to distant markets. The area still relied heavily on the export of citrus crops, especially oranges, although cucumbers, corn, watermelons, and strawberries were also shipped to markets. Although cattle remained the largest livestock industry, poultry and hogs were also raised in the area (Schwarz 1993; Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:26-27).

Despite the prosperity of the decade, the 1920s also witnessed devastating disasters. In October 1921, a hurricane swept through the area. It demolished buildings and damaged farms and crops. The hurricane destroyed the delicate nets and sheds of the Sunny Brook Tobacco Company in Dade City. When the black shank disease struck the tobacco crop soon thereafter, the company closed in the early 1920s ending tobacco-growing in the area (Horgan et al. 1992:57). Financial problems spread to other industries and businesses in 1926. At that time, the real estate market in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values. By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. Simultaneously, the citrus industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly which endangered the future of the entire industry. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation.

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. Despite the difficult times, the Bank of Pasco County in Dade City survived both the collapse of the Florida boom and the stock market crash, largely due to the efforts of Laura Spencer Porter

and Frank Price. The two devised a system of repaying the bank's depositors without allowing any of them to incur a loss, thereby making the bank the only one in the county to survive both disasters (Horgan et al. 1992:22). Not only were banks severely impacted by the Depression, but hotels, restaurants, and businesses relying on tourism suffered as well. In Zephyrhills, the Hotel Zephyr closed in 1931, but reopened two years later through the efforts of Ruth Isadora Marsh, who successfully managed the hotel for the following ten years (Horgan et al. 1992:183).

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County benefitted from several Public Works Administration projects such as the construction of the City Hall and the Woman's Clubhouse in Zephyrhills. Zephyrhills also received a new diving tower and springboard at Lake Zephyr, a canal to alleviate flooding at Lake Zephyr, and a municipal pool and skating rink at Zephyr Park. In 1939, the Works Progress Administration constructed an airfield southeast of town (Horgan et al. 1992:206-07; Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:29).

One of the New Deal programs, the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of Dade City, Crystal River, and Zephyrhills in 1939. The writers described Dade City with its population of 1,811 as the,

seat of Pasco County and formerly an Indian trading post, is the commercial center of a prosperous truck-farming and citrus-fruit district....The principal thoroughfare, with its low brick and frame buildings, is divided by a parkway landscaped with palms, oaks, and flowering shrubs (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537).

The project included the following description of Zephyrhills, with its 748 residents,

Zephyrhills, formerly known as Abbott's Station, has a broad main street lined with oaks. The town site was selected by Captain H.B. Jeffries, a Union army officer, as a home for G.A.R. veterans. A number of old soldiers established residences here in 1915, at which time the name of the town was changed. A crate mill and naval-stores plant are in operation here (Federal Writers' Project 1939:537).

South of Zephyrhills, Crystal Springs, with a population of 200, was "built around springs with an average flow of 25,389 gallons a minute, emptying into the Hillsborough River. Below the spring, in the river, is a SWIMMING POOL, shaded by the forest; the water in the pool and for miles down the river is crystal clear" (Federal Writers' Project 1939:538).

Zephyrhills was located at the junction of State Road 23 with State Road 156, which, based upon the map included with the Federal Writers' Project, appears to have been the precursor to U.S. 301. Walter R. Gall, who served as a member of the State Road Board from 1933 through 1936 and became the principal owner of the Zephyrhills News during the 1940s, was instrumental in having U.S. 301 routed through Zephyrhills and Dade City. As a result, the road was named in his honor (Kendrick 1964:128, 268-69; Horgan et al. 1992:202). Zephyrhills continued to be known as the "City of Pure Water." In the 1930s, the water tested as 99.98% pure, the highest ranking of any in Florida. The City used this to attract manufacturing that required pure water for their processes as well as to draw tourists. A small building housing a free drinking fountain which offered visitors a taste of the pure water was even constructed in the Depot Park (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:29). In spite of the Depression, the Tourist Club constructed a clubhouse in Zephyrhills in 1934 to provide recreational opportunities to tourists and residents (Horgan et al. 1992:206).

By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation in the county revived, and the Pasco Packing Association (now Lykes-Pasco), which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. Although the plant could handle 600,000 boxes of fresh fruit, only 250,000 boxes were shipped in the first season in 1936-37. In 1938, the company erected processing facilities in Dade City and started experimenting with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of the association's output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps Bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the United States (Horgan et al. 1992:41, 67-70).

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The Pasco County population totaled 13,981 individuals (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:29). The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner-of-war camp from 1942 (or 1943) until 1946 in which the prisoners lived in tents, while a wood barracks building provided washrooms, a kitchen, and a mess hall. The prisoners worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer Sons Cypress Company (Horgan et al. 1992:43).

Other bases were installed throughout the county. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar (Horgan et al. 1992:170-171). In 1942, Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base, located at the site of the airfield built in 1939, for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron. The Squadron boasted 220 enlisted men and 36 officers, and the site offered a mess hall, a command office, orderly room, bachelor officers' quarters, an infirmary

and dentist office, as well as an airfield with 5,000-foot runways. The G.A.R. Hall in downtown Zephyrhills served as the United Service Organization Club for the enlisted men. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the City's municipal airport in 1946 (Horgan *et al.* 1992:203-204).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1971:431). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and vacations increasingly inexpensive and easier. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. In 1945, the Zephyrhills City Directory listed a number of commercial establishments including two hotels, six food stores, five restaurants, seven garages and gas stations, a moving picture theatre, an ice and cold storage company, and three doctors. At the time, Zephyrhills also had 12 churches and four clubs: the U.S.W.V., the Tourist Club, the Woman's Club, and the Lions Club, who published the Directory (Boylan 1945).

During the post-World War II period, several manufacturing companies opened businesses in Zephyrhills, providing local jobs and an influx of money. Two new companies, the Krusen Land and Timber Company and the Zephyrhills Crate Company, employed 300 residents. In 1960, a private enterprise started bottling the city's water and has since grown into a company, Zephyrhills Bottled Water, serving an entire region (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:33). By 1963, the population in Zephyrhills had increased to 8,000 residents. The Zephyrhills City Directory from that year boasted six doctors and a dentist, two elementary schools, one junior high school, one senior high school, a new library, a public swimming pool, a nine hole golf course with a new club house, a new bowling alley, a new municipal building, and an enlarged tourist club. The water was noted as "pure without additives." Major businesses at the time included the Hill Lumber Company, Natural Foods Company, Inc. (Zephyr Brand Foods), Marston's Turkeyland, and Zephyr Egg Company. The Barber Block Plant manufactured many of the cement blocks used in buildings throughout the area. The studios of Karl J. Mueller, "where old world artisans make stained glass windows which are well known throughout the United States," were also mentioned in the Directory. Mueller relocated to Zephyrhills in 1952 and opened a studio which he operated for nearly two decades. His works can be found in churches throughout the region (Zephyrhills Chamber of Commerce 1963; Horgan *et al.* 1992:193-96).

Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948, the Pasco Packing Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice. The following year Lykes Brothers, Inc. acquired 20 percent of the company's stock, and, in 1954, acquired the remaining stock in the company. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continues to be a

financial stronghold for the area and acquired its present name, Lykes Pasco, Inc., in 1987 (Horgan et al. 1992:69-70).

Interstate 75, completed through Pasco County in the early 1960s, provided access allowing continued growth in the eastern half of the county. With the population explosion in western Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway countywide. The nationwide trend toward chain stores and strip development was evident in Zephyrhills by the demolition of the Seaboard Coast Line depot and the historic homes along Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) during the 1960s and 1970s. These were replaced by the subsequent construction of a number of shopping centers and chain restaurants along Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) from Zephyrhills to Dade City.

By 1993, the population of Pasco County was 293,966, ranking as the 13th largest county in the state. The largest employers in 1993 were now in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Nearly 90% of the population now lived in the unincorporated areas, a nearly fourfold increase from 1970 to 1987. Pasco County was designated, along with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994:102). In recent years, appreciation of Zephyrhills' historic resources has increased in the community. This is evidenced by the preservation and conversion of the Atlantic Coast Line depot into a museum, the recent city-wide survey of historic resources in Zephyrhills, and the ongoing efforts to beautify and restore downtown Zephyrhills.

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and interviews. In addition to the FSF in the Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee, other data relevant to the historical research were obtained from the Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office, Zephyrhills Depot Museum, Zephyrhills Public Library, Main Street Zephyrhills, Inc., University of South Florida Library and Special Collections, local informants, and from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. It should be noted that the FSF information in this report was obtained in October of 1999 from the FSF. However, according to Dr. Marion Smith, administrator of the FSF, input is typically one year behind receipt of reports and site files.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

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

A review of the FSF indicated that 25 prehistoric archaeological sites are currently recorded within a three mile radius of the U.S.301 PD&E Study project (Table 5.1). These known sites, primarily lithic and artifact scatters, were recorded largely as the result of systematic professional surveys conducted within the last 20 years (Almy et al. 1992; Austin et al. 1991; Estabrook et al. 1991; Piper Archaeological Research 1990; Wharton 1979, 1984).

Among the previous archaeological surveys in the general vicinity was the 1998 investigation of the Zephyrhills Mine Tract, located about two miles southeast of the U.S. 301 project area (ACI 1998). No sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Similarly, archaeological survey of the proposed Zephyrhills Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot enhancement area at 39110 South Avenue, conducted in 1994, yielded negative results

SITE NO.	T/R/S	SITE TYPE*	CULTURAL PERIOD	REFERENCE
8PA23	26S/21E/35	LS	Archaic	FSF
8PA45	26S/21E/35	LS	Unk.	FSF
8PA55	26S/22E/19	Quarry	Unk.	Wharton 1979
8PA125A-J	26S/22E/17,19,20	AS	M Archaic; L Archaic Safety Harbor/ Weeden Island 2	Wharton 1984
8PA126A-E	26S/22E/17	AS	Safety Harbor Weeden Island	Wharton 1984
8PA127A-C	26S/22E/17,18	AS	Unk.	Wharton 1984
8PA128A-C	26S/22E/8,17	AS	Unk.	Wharton 1984
8PA129	26S/22E/18	AS	Safety Harbor	Wharton 1984
8PA130	26S/22E/7	AS	Unk.	Wharton 1984
8PA131	26S/22E/7	AS	Unk.	Wharton 1984
8PA213	26S/21E/17	AS	Transitional	FSF
8PA379	26S/21E/29	AS	Unk.	Estabrook <i>et al.</i> 1991
8PA380	26S/21E/21	LS	Unk.	Estabrook <i>et al.</i> 1991
8PA381	26S/21E/22	AS	Unk.	Estabrook <i>et al.</i> 1991
8PA382	26S/21E/23	LS	Unk.	Estabrook <i>et al.</i> 1991
8PA402	26S/21E/36	HR; AS	19 th C.; Unk.	Almy <i>et al.</i> 1992
8PA403	26S/21E/36	AS	Unk.	Almy <i>et al.</i> 1992
8PA404	26S/21E/25	AS	Unk.	Almy <i>et al.</i> 1992
8PA483	26S/21E/9	Quarry	Unk.	FSF
8PA667	26S/22E/29	AS	Paleo, E-M-L Archaic Safety Harbor/ Weeden Island 2	FSF
8HI4073	26S/21E/3	LS	Unk.	Piper Arch. Res. 1990
8HI4074	26S/21E/4	LS	Unk.	Piper Arch. Res. 1990
8HI4075	26S/21E/2,3	LS	Unk.	Piper Arch. Res. 1990
8HI4076	26S/21E/2	LS	Unk.	Piper Arch. Res. 1990
8HI4077	26S/21E/2	BM	Manasota-Weeden Island	Piper Arch. Res. 1990

Figure 5.1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.

*AS=Artifact Scatter; LS=Lithic Scatter; BM=Burial Mound;
HR=Historic Refuse.

Cultural Resources
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

(Deming 1994). In 1992, ACI conducted a cultural resources assessment survey of S.R. 39 from I-4 to U.S. 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties (Almy *et al.* 1992). Several new archaeological sites were discovered and recorded, including three (8PA402, -403, and -404) located just south of the southern terminus of the current project. All are artifact scatters; one has a historic component in the form of historic refuse. None was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Other cultural resource assessment survey projects in the vicinity include a survey of the Florida Power Corporation Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500kV transmission line corridor (Piper Archaeological Research 1990; Austin *et al.* 1991). This 1991 survey resulted in the discovery of several archaeological sites, including five located a few miles south of the project, just north of Blackwater Creek. These sites (8HI4073-4077) include four lithic scatters and a sand mound. Also in 1991, during a survey of proposed alignment corridors for State Road 54, Cypress Creek to the Zephyrhills Bypass (Estabrook *et al.* 1991), 27 archaeological sites were recorded. Of these, four (8PA379, -380, -381, and -382) are situated within three miles of the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project.

In 1987, two single artifact sites consisting of one flake each, plus one lithic scatter site were discovered during archaeological survey of U.S. 301 from S.R. 39 to C.R. 54 (Ballo 1987). However, since these sites were not recorded in the FSF, their locations are unknown.

Proximate to the study area is the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area, which was archaeologically surveyed during portions of 1981, 1982, and 1983 (Wharton 1984). A total of 55 prehistoric and historic period sites was recorded as a result of this effort. The majority of sites found are low to moderate artifact density lithic and artifact scatters, which “appear to represent former temporary encampments and lithic workshop areas; no major central camps or villages were discovered” (Wharton 1984:i).

In addition, according to the FSF, five other archaeological sites also have been recorded within three miles of the U.S. 301 project area. Information for these sites, as well as the ones discussed above, is provided in Table 5.1.

In summary, most of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the project area can be described as lithic or artifact scatters characterized by small areal extent and low artifact density. These are believed to represent limited activity sites and short term residential or hunting camps. The debris from stone tool manufacture and/or modification with or without a small quantity of ceramics comprise the site assemblages.

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project study area, as well as their likely 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. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds.

In general, comparative site locational data for Pasco County indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively better drained terrain proximate to rivers, creeks, ponds, freshwater marshes, lakes, and other wetland features. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on slightly higher land, particularly small sandy ridges of somewhat poorly drained soil adjacent to wetland features. In general, sites tend to be located adjacent to stream headwaters and on stream terraces. Most are associated with swamp-creek hammocks. It should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, a short segment of the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project proximate to Lake Zephyr, specifically along 6th Street and the western side of U.S. 301 between Avenue C at the south and 4th Avenue at the north, was considered to have a moderate site location potential. Sites, if present, were anticipated to be small lithic or artifact scatters. Given the absence of other freshwater features within and near the study area, and the high degree of residential and commercial development, the remainder of the project was deemed to have a low site location potential. In addition, historic period archaeological sites relating to the naval stores industry of the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries (*ca.* 1880-1910) were considered possible, given the findings of the archival research. The vicinity of 7th Avenue and Gall Boulevard (U.S. 301), for example, was once the site of a turpentine still. Thus, historic period archaeological sites, if present, were expected to be small work camps or special activity areas associated with turpentine production and/or timbering activities.

5.1.2 Historical/Structural Considerations

A review of the FSF revealed that no historic properties, including those listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, had been recorded previously within the project study area. There have, however, been two recent investigations, the City of Zephyrhills Historic Preservation Survey (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999) and the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update Technical Memorandum for S.R. 39 from I-4 to U.S. 301 PD&E Study (ACI 1999), which have resulted in the recording of 64 historic properties within the U.S. 301 Study project area. Of these, 8PA947 at 5312 6th Street, is no longer extant.

The City of Zephyrhills Historic Preservation Survey was completed for the City of Zephyrhills by Quatrefoil Consulting in June 1999. Of the 443 resources within the city limits recorded on FSF forms, 62 are located in the U.S. 301 project area (Table 5.2; Figure 5.1). One of these, located at 5312 6th Street (8PA947), has been demolished since its initial recording. Another, the former City Hall at 38416 5th Avenue (8PA1045), was evaluated as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additionally, Quatrefoil Consulting evaluated all of the resources based on their ability to contribute to a historic district. According to the survey report,

This means that if the property retains enough historic character including design and building materials, it is considered to be potentially contributing to a historic district. Whether or not a potential historic district exists in the area is not taken into account at this juncture because this evaluation is based solely on the property's ability to convey its historic appearance as it stands today. Consequently, a building may be denoted as contributing due to its intact appearance but stands in an area where there is limited potential for a designated historic district due to a lack of clustered historic buildings or large amounts of nonhistoric infill construction....Please note that contributing status could refer to both a National Register and locally designated district (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:4).

Based upon their survey, Quatrefoil Consulting found a potential for two NRHP historic districts (Figure 5.2). According to the survey report, "these boundaries are proposed due to the high concentration of historic buildings; however, further research should be conducted to determine the most appropriate boundaries" (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999:36). Of the extant 61 historic properties surveyed by Quatrefoil Consulting located within the U.S. 301 project area, 50 were considered to be contributing to a potential district. Further research altered the eligibility evaluations for these resources as indicated in Table 5.2 (See Section 6.2).

An updated cultural resource assessment survey of the S.R. 39 PD&E Study was performed by ACI in January and October 1999 (ACI 1999). The original work was completed in April 1992 by ACI (Almy *et al.* 1992). The updated survey included background research, ground surface reconnaissance, systematic archaeological survey, and historic resources survey. Included in the 1999 project were 15 proposed pond sites, intersection improvements at S.R. 39/Knights Griffin Road, and an updated historic resources survey along the entire corridor from just north of I-4 to U.S. 301. Two of the historic resources identified during this updated survey, 4008 Gall Blvd. (8PA674) and 3951 Gall Blvd. (8PA675), are located within the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project area (Table 5.2; Figure 5.1).

Site No.	Address	Style	Date	Eligibility
8PA674	4008 Gall Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
8PA675	3951 Gall Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8PA912	5116 7th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Contributing
8PA913	5126 7th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Contributing
8PA914	4724 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA915	5117 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible ¹
8PA916	5131 Gall Blvd.	Quonset Hut	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA917	5139 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
8PA918	5203 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA919	5211 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1935	Not Eligible ¹
8PA920	5213 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1935	Not Eligible ¹
8PA921	5215+/- Gall Blvd.	Art Moderne	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA922	5345+/- Gall Blvd.	Craftsman	ca. 1920	Not Eligible ¹
8PA923	4741 6th Street	Craftsman	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹
8PA924	4802 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹
8PA925	4803 6th Street	Craftsman	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA926	4821 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA927	4839 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA928	4918 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA929	4921 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹
8PA930	4929 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1910	Not Eligible ¹
8PA931	4930 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
8PA932	4944 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8PA933	5031 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Not Eligible ¹
8PA934	5035 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹

Table 5.2. Previously Recorded Historic Structures.

1) Initially evaluated on an individual basis as potentially contributing to a historic district by Quatrefoil Consulting. Not evaluated in relation to the surrounding area's ability to form a district in terms of cohesiveness and integrity.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

Site No.	Address	Style	Date	Eligibility
8PA935	5036 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA936	5105 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA937	5111 6th Street	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA938	5113 6th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA939	5117 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA940	5122 6th Street	International	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA941	5132 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1910	Not Eligible ¹
8PA942	5150 6th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA943	5227 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1920	Not Eligible ¹
8PA944	5247 6th Street	Georgian Revival	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹
8PA945	5253 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
8PA946	5311 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8PA947 ²	5312 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1915	Not Eligible ¹
8PA948	5330 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
8PA949	5336 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
8PA950	5340 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8PA951	5343 6th Street	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1945	Not Eligible ¹
8PA952	5601-03 6th Street	Craftsman	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA953	5631 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8PA954	1301 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible ¹
8PA998	38427 C Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1009	38541 1st Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1013	38424 2nd Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1014	38418 2nd Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1018	38338 3rd Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹

Table 5.2 (cont'd). Previously Recorded Historic Structures.

1) Initially evaluated on an individual basis as potentially contributing to a historic district by Quatrefoil Consulting. Not evaluated in relation to the surrounding area's ability to form a district in terms of cohesiveness and integrity.

2) Demolished since initial recording.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

Site No.	Address	Style	Date	Eligibility
8PA1023	38402 4th Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1024	38350 4th Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1044	38418-20 5th Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1940	Contributing
8PA1045	38416 5th Avenue	Art Deco	ca. 1940	Contributing
8PA1046	38329 5th Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1068	38409 7th Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Contributing
8PA1078	38142 9th Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1088	5854 7th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
8PA1090	5216 7th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Contributing
8PA1091	5420 7th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Contributing
8PA1092	5527 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1112	38438 C Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1113	38430 C Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹
8PA1114	38424 C Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1930	Not Eligible ¹

Table 5.2 (cont'd). Previously Recorded Historic Structures.

1) Initially evaluated on an individual basis as potentially contributing to a historic district by Quatrefoil Consulting. Not evaluated in relation to the surrounding area's ability to form a district in terms of cohesiveness and integrity.

2) Demolished since initial recording.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

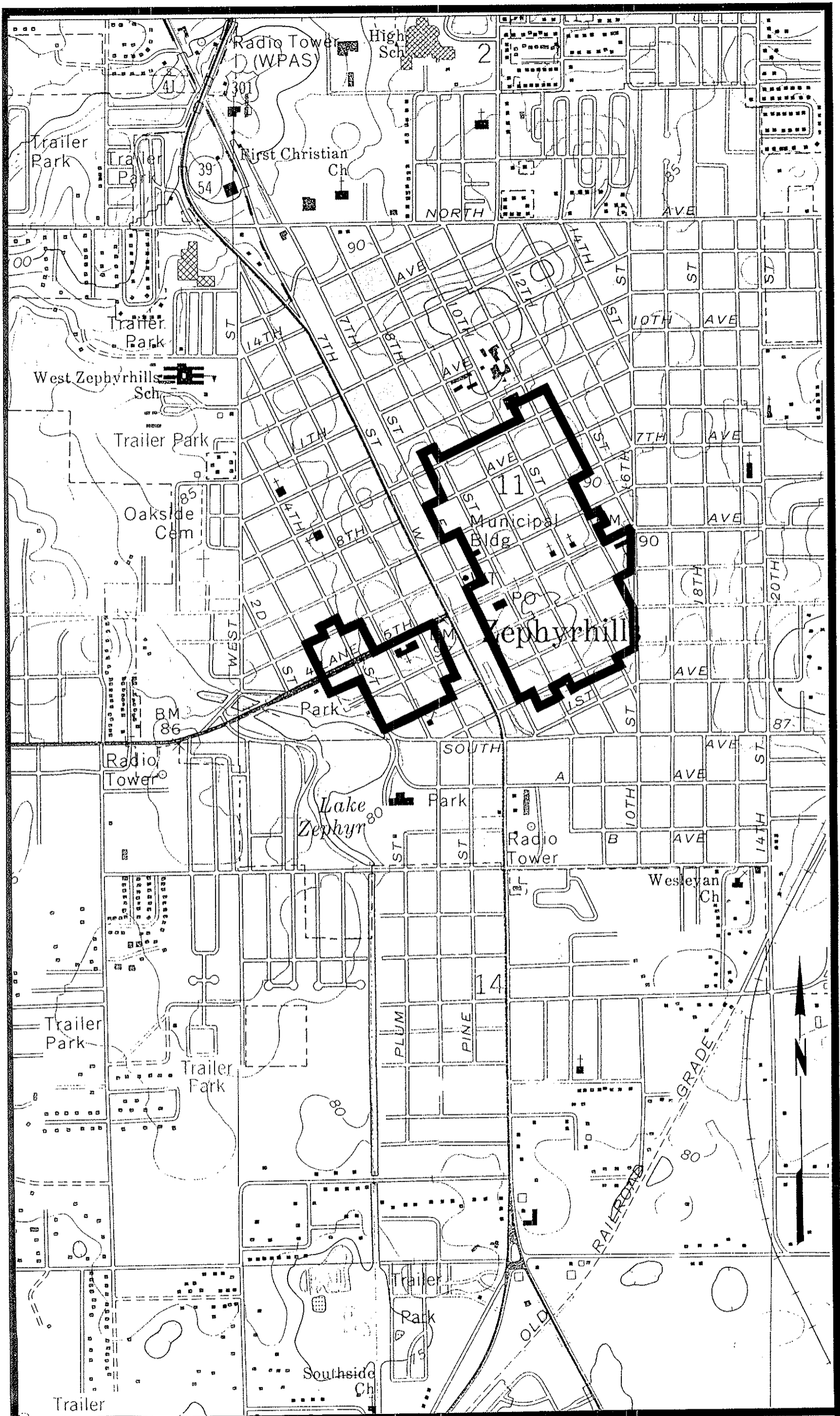


Figure 5.2. Boundaries of Two Proposed NRHP Historic Districts (USGS Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987). Scale 1:24,000 (enlarged 130%).

U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

In addition to the 64 previously recorded historic structures, a preliminary visual examination revealed that approximately 40 additional buildings appeared to be 50 years of age or older. Although none appeared individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, several were located within the boundaries of the historic districts as proposed by Quatrefoil Consulting and could, therefore, be considered contributing elements to the districts.

5.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of an initial windshield survey of the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project whereby the alignment alternatives at 6th Street, U.S. 301, and 7th Street were checked for discrete areas within the previously identified moderate probability zone where archaeological testing would be feasible. To the extent possible, field survey efforts were focused on the moderate probability section, as well as a sample of vacant land within each alignment alternative. Following ground surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing was carried out in order to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits. Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 82 feet and 164 feet intervals in the moderate probability zone. Additional shovel tests were also placed judgmentally in undeveloped locations within the low probability zone, and at close intervals (33 feet) around productive shovel tests in order to determine site boundaries.

Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 20 inches in diameter by at least 3.3 feet in depth, and all soil removed was screened through a .25 inch mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historic resources field survey consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance of the area to determine the location of all buildings and other structures (i.e., bridges and culverts) believed to have been built prior to 1951, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP consideration. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic structure was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office, the Zephyrhills Public Library, and the Zephyrhills Depot Museum were examined, and residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A reconnaissance of the project area vicinity was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic districts existed within or adjacent to the project.

5.3 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

All recovered cultural materials, consisting only of lithic debitage, were initially cleaned, then subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes were measured and examined for raw material type and absence or presence of thermal alteration. They were classified into four types: primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface. No lithic tool forms, or other artifacts, were recovered.

At the completion of the cultural resources assessment survey, all artifacts and inventory sheets were prepared for permanent storage and curation at a FDOT-designated repository. In addition, a typed catalog of all materials (artifacts and other data) will be prepared and submitted to the FDOT upon completion of this project.

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, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Although burial mounds have been recorded in the project vicinity, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Archaeological survey of the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project area included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 45 shovel tests. As a result of these efforts, one new archaeological site (8PA1206) was discovered and recorded. This small lithic scatter, a commonly occurring type for the region, is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The location of 8PA1206 is illustrated in Figure 6.1, and a completed FSF form is contained in Appendix A. A brief site description follows.

8PA1206: The Shepard Park Site is located in Township 26 South, Range 21 East, in the northwest quarter of Section 14 (USGS Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987). It is situated along the east side of 6th Street, at the extreme western edge of Shepard Park. Avenue A is about 25 feet to the north. The site occupies level land with an elevation of 80 feet AMSL. Lake Zephyr is approximately 1000 feet to the west-northwest. The local soil is Tavares-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, a moderately well-drained type. Native vegetation associated with this soil includes turkey oak and bluejack oak, with scattered longleaf pine. Today, the site area is planted in lawn grass; scattered oaks are in the general vicinity.

8PA1206 was discovered as a result of systematic subsurface testing at 82 foot intervals. Of the initial four shovel tests excavated, one (ST 14) produced a total of four waste flakes from 32 to 42 inches below surface in successive zones of mottled gray and tan (14 to 36 inches) and very pale brown (36 to 42 inches) sand. In order to delimit the approximate site boundaries, three shovel tests were excavated within and adjacent to the ROW at 33 and 82 foot intervals from ST 14. This effort resulted in the recovery of an additional four waste flakes from a single shovel test (ST 16) placed 33 feet south of ST 14. No surface cultural materials were observed, nor were any subsurface features encountered.

The total artifact assemblage recovered includes seven non-decortication waste flakes and one piece of shatter, all of coral. Half of the debitage exhibited has evidence of thermal alteration (heat treatment). No tool forms were found. On the basis of subsurface testing, this lithic scatter type site is estimated to measure approximately 50 feet north/south by no more than 50 feet east/west. Disturbance appears minor. 8PA1206 probably represents a limited activity campsite associated with the procurement of locally available resources. The waste flakes are most likely indicative of either later stages of bifacial tool production or of activities associated with the reworking of finished tools. Given the absence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, this site cannot be assigned a temporal/cultural affiliation.

While the recorded location of the Shepard Park Site is of interest to regional settlement pattern studies, given the limited artifact density and variability, the research

potential of this site is considered low. Hence, 8PA1206 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.2 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

A total of 100 historic structures are located within or proximate to the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project's APE, including 63 extant previously recorded sites (Table 5.2, Figure 5.1) and 37 newly recorded resources (Table 6.1; Figure 6.1). The newly recorded historic structures date from approximately 1920 through 1950. Twenty-seven of these properties are residential and 10 are commercial. The majority are Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular in style. Individually, these historic resources represent commonly occurring types of architecture for the locale, and available data did not indicate any historical significance. Although one newly recorded building located at 5106 7th Street (8PA1191) is situated within the proposed district boundaries, it was not considered contributing to the district. None of the 37 newly recorded historic structures is considered potentially eligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

As noted in the Research Considerations and Methods section of this report, Quatrefoil Consulting (1999) previously identified two potential historic districts within the City of Zephyrhills (Figure 5.2). As originally defined, each extends, in part, into the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project's APE. Architectural/historical survey for the U.S. 301 PD&E Study, however, indicates that the proposed district which lies west of Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) lacks both sufficient integrity and density of historic resources necessary to form a cohesive district, in accordance with NRHP eligibility criteria. In light of this, eligibility evaluations for these resources are included on Table 5.2.

However, the large number of historic resources east of Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) do appear to retain integrity and, thus, form a cohesive historic district. As a whole, this area, which includes the downtown business district and adjacent residential neighborhood, was integral to the early development of Zephyrhills. As contained within the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project's APE, the proposed historic district includes seven previously recorded historic structures (8PA912, 8PA913, 8PA1044, 8PA1045, 8PA1068, 8PA1090, and 8PA1091), all of which are considered contributing resources to the proposed historic district. One newly recorded historic structure (8PA1191), located at 5106 7th Street, is within the boundaries of the district, but, due to a loss of integrity and apparent lack of historical significance, does not appear to contribute to the proposed historic district.

One of the previously recorded buildings, the former City Hall at 38416 5th Avenue (8PA1045), was identified by Quatrefoil Consulting as appearing to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and requiring further investigation. Further research indicated that this building has suffered alterations, including the replacement of original doors and windows, which have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, although it is of historical interest

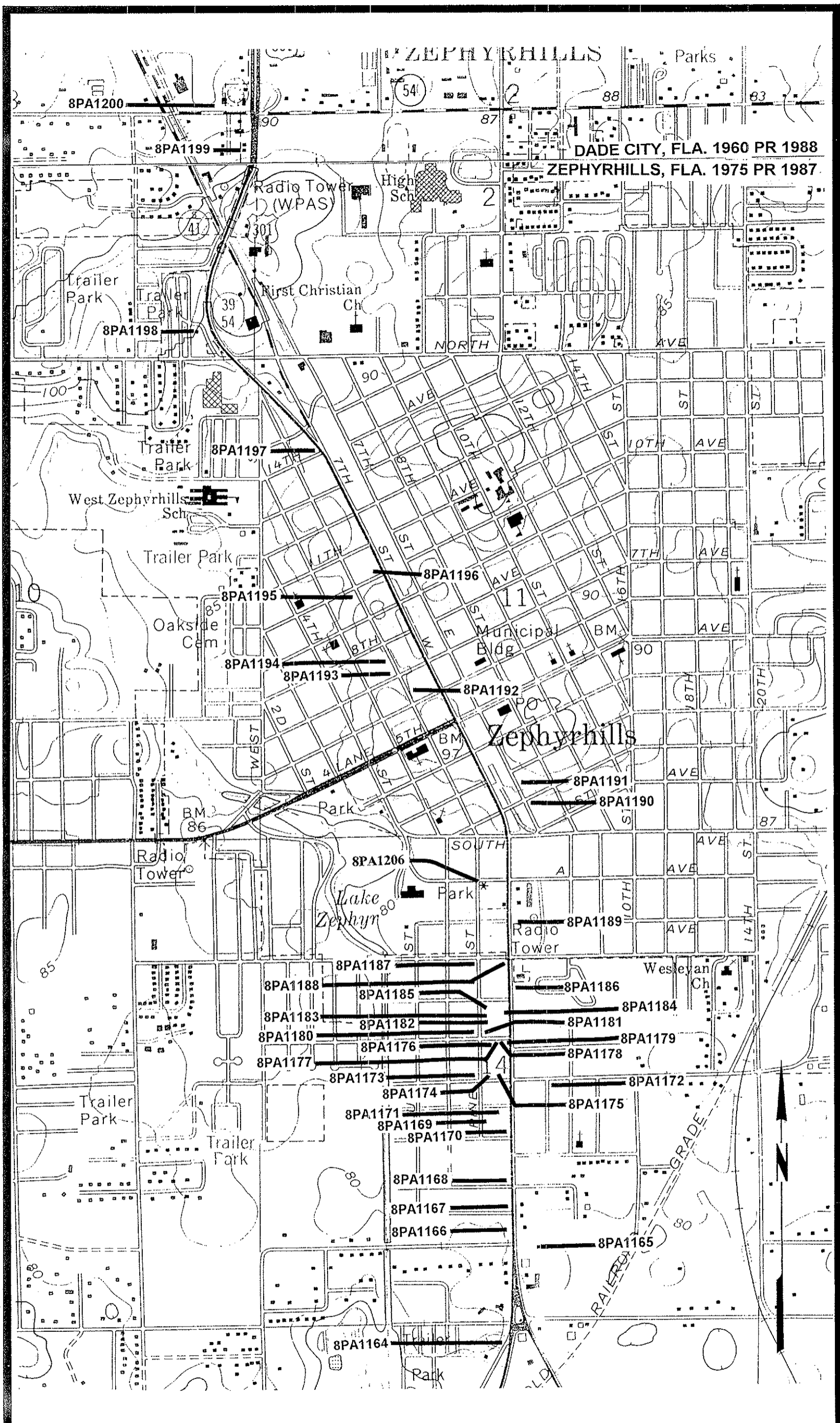


Figure 6.1. Location of Newly Recorded Archaeological Site and Historic Structures (USGS Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987 and Dade City, Fla. 1960, PR 1988). Scale 1:24,000 (enlarged 130%).

U.S.301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
 Pasco County
 WPI Segment No. 256422 1
 FAP No. 1455-001-U

Site No.	Address	Style	Date	Eligibility
8PA1164	3927 Old Crystal Springs Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1165	38524 Foss Lane	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
8PA1166	4135 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8PA1167	38445 Corey Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1168	38441 Fir Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
8PA1169	4352 6th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1170	4351 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1171	38430 Jendral Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1172	4446 Hooper Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1173	38411 Alston Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8PA1174	38425-33 Alston Avenue	Craftsman	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
8PA1175	38437 Alston Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
8PA1176	38430 Stebbins Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
8PA1177	38436 Stebbins Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
8PA1178	38438 Stebbins Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
8PA1179	38444 Stebbins Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
8PA1180	38411 Stebbins Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
8PA1181	38429 Stebbins Avenue	Bungalow	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
8PA1182	4606 6th Street	Bungalow	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
8PA1183	4612 6th Street	Bungalow	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
8PA1184	4617 Gall Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
8PA1185	4631 6th Street	Bungalow	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
8PA1186	4644 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
8PA1187	38408 C Avenue	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1188	4723 Gall Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not Eligible

Table 6.1. Newly Recorded Historic Structures.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

Site No.	Address	Style	Date	Eligibility
8PA1189	4822 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1190	5036 7th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1191	5106 7th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Noncontributing
8PA1192	5254 6th Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1193	38231 7th Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1194	5335 6th Street	Ranch	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1195	5453 6th Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
8PA1196	5537 Gall Blvd.	Bungalow	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
8PA1197	5801 Gall Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1198	#20 Pinyon Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1199	6407-11 Gall Blvd.	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8PA1200	37847 Eiland Blvd.	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1926	Not Eligible

Table 6.1 (cont'd). Newly Recorded Historic Structures.

CULTURAL RESOURCES
U.S. 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study
Pasco County
WPI Segment No. 256422 1
FAP No. 1455-001-U

as a City Hall built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), it does not appear individually eligible for the NRHP at this time based upon its integrity. However, it is included as a contributing resource to the proposed historic district and lies within the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project's APE. An updated expanded FSF form has been prepared to briefly discuss its integrity and significance and update its eligibility status.

Under contract with the City of Zephyrhills, Quatrefoil Consulting is currently preparing a NRHP nomination for the proposed historic district located east of U.S. 301. A request for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form, therefore, has not been included in this CRAS report.

Completed FSF forms for the newly recorded and updated historic structures are contained in Appendix A, and those for previously recorded sites are in Appendix B. Individual site descriptions for the newly recorded and updated resources follow:

8PA1045: This former City Hall was constructed in 1936 with funding from the WPA, one of the New Deal programs. It acted not only as the seat of government for the community but also as the fire station and jail. By the early 1950s, the community constructed larger governmental facilities and put the 1936 building up for bid. Joe McClain, the only bidder, purchased the former City Hall for \$15,000 in 1955. It has functioned as office space since that time. The rectangular one-story, Art Deco building has a continuous concrete foundation, a masonry structural system clad with stucco, and a flat roof. Windows are 1-light fixed and 2/2 metal single-hung sash. Decorative elements include the recessed entry through a semielliptical arch with voussoirs and keystone decoration, a central stepped parapet with corner battlements, and recessed decorative panels above the entrance, windows, and at the cornice. It is in good condition in a largely commercial area on the main east-west thoroughfare.

The building was extensively altered ca. 1980. The traditional fire station entrance and two windows on the west elevation were removed and replaced by infill and a modern door with a mansard metal hood. An addition with a shed roof was made on the south (rear) elevation, and the parapet wall on the west elevation was extended to mask this addition. Another modern entrance with a mansard metal hood flanked by two 1-light fixed metal windows was also added on the west elevation at the south end of the building. These alterations required the application of new stucco to the exterior. Also on the west elevation, the original 1/1 double-hung sash wood windows were replaced with 1-light fixed metal windows. On the north (front) facade, the original 1-light storefront windows with 6-light transoms were replaced with 2-light fixed metal windows. Two colonial lights were placed to flank the front entrance, and the front entrance doors were replaced with modern 4-panel paired doors. Although some decorative detail remains around the entrance and cornice, alterations in fenestration, the replacement of windows, doors, and stucco, and the addition of rooms and non-historic entrances have diminished the architectural integrity of this building. Although of historical interest due to its historic use and source of construction

funding, it does not appear individually eligible for the NRHP due to this loss of integrity. However, because it does retain some of its original design features and form and based upon its history, it would appear to be eligible as a contributing resource to the proposed historic district.

8PA1164: This former motor court at 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road, a short distance south of the intersection of S.R. 39 and U.S. 301, now functions as part of a recreational vehicle (RV) park. The main building, constructed ca. 1950, serves as both an office and a private residence. This Masonry Vernacular building has a clipped gable roof supported by concrete block walls on a concrete foundation. A front porch features vertical paneling and a vent in the gable. A masonry chimney is located on the front facade of the building. A room and small porch were added on the north elevation ca. 1975. Five Masonry Vernacular cottages, each with two rooms, form a semi-circle around the west side of the main building. The RV park has developed west of these buildings. The five cottages are all very similar in design and materials. All are constructed of concrete block with a continuous masonry foundation, and have hip roofs clad with composition shingles, and metal, shed roof awnings over the entrances. The two buildings on the north and northwest feature 6- and 8-light metal casement windows, both independently placed and paired as corner windows. The three buildings on the south and southwest have metal jalousie windows which are independently placed in the same general fenestration pattern as the two other buildings. In addition, a storage shed is located northwest of the main building. This former motor court is typical of Masonry Vernacular motor courts and residences constructed throughout Florida and Pasco County during the late 1940s and 1950s. Architecturally, the buildings lack distinction, and, historically, limited research did not indicate any significance. Thus, 8PA1164 does not appear potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

8PA1165: This one-story residence at 38524 Foss Lane was constructed ca. 1926. The Frame Vernacular style building has an irregular shape, a gable roof, drop siding, and a concrete pier foundation. Notable features include a brick chimney centrally located on the ridge of the roof, exposed rafter ends, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, and 4- and 20- light wood casement windows. The original south porch appears to have been enclosed ca. 1970 with 4-light metal awning windows. Based on available data, this residence does not have any known historical significance. Consequently, as a typical example of Frame Vernacular architecture in Pasco County, 8PA1165 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1166: The one-story irregularly-shaped Masonry Vernacular commercial building located at 4135 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) has been extensively altered with the historic building largely obscured behind recent additions. The original building was constructed ca. 1948 and has a gable roof clad with composition shingles and drop siding and a vent in the gable. The original entrance and siding are obscured. Subsequent room and storefront additions throughout the 1960s and 1970s are of concrete block and wood frame with flat, shed, and gable roofs. Windows on the additions are 2-light awning, 1-light fixed storefront, and jalousie. Available data did not indicate that this building was historically significant. In

addition, the extensive non-historic and non-sympathetic alterations and additions have destroyed the historic architectural integrity of this building. As a result, 8PA1166 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1167: This modest one-story Masonry Vernacular residence located at 38445 Corey Street was constructed ca. 1950. The rectangular building is characterized by a gable roof, stucco exterior walls and asbestos shingle siding, and a concrete slab foundation. Windows are 1/1 wood double-hung sash, 1-light wood casement, and 1/1 metal single-hung sash. The east porch was enclosed and a room was added on the south elevation ca. 1965. A combination porch and carport were added on the south elevation ca. 1985. This modified building, of no known historical significance, is a typical example of post-World War II Masonry Vernacular residential construction. Consequently, 8PA1167 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1168: This one-story rectangular commercial building, currently used as a restaurant, is located at 38441 Fir Street. The Masonry Vernacular building, constructed ca. 1926, has a gable roof, a concrete slab foundation, stucco exterior walls, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash and 1-light fixed storefront windows. A large room, possibly a kitchen addition, along with a large exterior chimney, were added on the west elevation ca. 1970, and a small storefront addition was made on the east elevation ca. 1980. Limited research did not indicate any historical significance. Additionally, this property is typical of Masonry Vernacular architecture found throughout Zephyrhills and Pasco County. Therefore, 8PA1168 does not appear to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

8PA1169: This Masonry Vernacular duplex, located at 4352 6th Street, was constructed ca. 1950. The building has a side gable roof with a front gable porch, stucco exterior walls, a continuous concrete foundation, and a chimney centrally located on the ridge. Notable features include 6- and 8-light metal casement windows, rounded corners, and gabled stoops over two side entrances on the north and south. A masonry one car garage constructed ca. 1950 is located east of the residence. Although this property retains a high degree of original architectural integrity, it is typical of residential Masonry Vernacular architecture found throughout the area after World War II. Additionally, limited research did not reveal any historical significance. Therefore, 8PA1169 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1170: This Masonry Vernacular commercial building, located at 4351 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301), was constructed ca. 1950. The rectangular building has a clipped gable roof, stucco exterior walls, a continuous concrete foundation, and 6- and 8-light metal casement windows. A porch with a clipped gable is located on the east elevation. Notable features include rounded corners, vertical wood siding in the gable ends, exposed rafter ends, and cast metal porch supports. A substantial room addition was made on the north elevation ca. 1981. A small shed was constructed west of the main building ca. 1970. Based on available data, this Masonry Vernacular commercial building does not have any known historical

significance. Consequently, as a typical example of Masonry Vernacular architecture in Pasco County, 8PA1170 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1171: This one-story Masonry Vernacular residence, located at 38430 Jendral Avenue, was constructed ca. 1950. The rectangular building features a concrete slab foundation, a gable roof, a concrete block exterior with accentuated horizontal lines, and 8-light metal casement windows. A front gable porch with asbestos shingle siding in the gable is located on the north elevation. Decorative details include rounded corners and flat brick lintels over the windows and door. A carport was attached to the east elevation and one of the original casement windows on the north facade was enclosed ca. 1995. This building, of no known historical significance, is a typical example of post-World War II Masonry Vernacular residential construction. Consequently, 8PA1171 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1172: This Frame Vernacular style residence located at 4446 Hooper Street was constructed ca. 1950. The rectangular building, which is largely obscured by vegetation, has suffered from extensive alterations and deterioration. The gable roof is supported by a wood frame structure system clad with asbestos shingle and vinyl siding set on a continuous concrete foundation. Original windows, few of which remain, are 1/1 wood double-hung sash while replacement windows are 1/1 metal single-hung sash and 2/2 metal single-hung sash. The original windows were replaced or enclosed and a room and carport addition were made on the east elevation ca. 1980. A shed was constructed south of the residence ca. 1975. Many examples of this type of residence exist throughout Pasco County. Additionally, alterations and deterioration have diminished the original architectural integrity of this building. Limited research did not reveal any historical significance. Therefore, 8PA1172 does not appear potentially NRHP eligible.

8PA1173: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence at 38411 Alston Avenue was constructed ca. 1948. The building has a gable roof with a shed roof addition on the northwest, asbestos shingle and vinyl siding, a continuous concrete block foundation, and a brick chimney located on the exterior east wall. Windows are a combination of 6/6 wood double-hung sash, 8-light wood casement, 1/1 metal single-hung sash, and metal jalousie. A metal awning has been attached to the south facade to cover the entrance and flanking windows. The original south porch was enclosed, and the original siding on the building was replaced with asbestos shingles ca. 1960. The building was altered again with the construction of a large room on the west elevation and the replacement of some of the asbestos shingles with vinyl siding ca. 1995. A deck was added on the west elevation ca. 1997. Most of the original architectural detail and character on this residence have been lost to alterations and additions. In addition, limited data have not shown this residence to be historically significant. Therefore, it does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

The following six buildings (8PA1174, 8PA1175, 8PA1176, 8PA1177, 8PA1178, and 8PA1179) are part of the Oakdale Village complex owned by John and Ruby West.

According to the Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office, Oakdale Village, which is listed as Oakdale Village Courts in the 1963 Zephyrhills City Directory, consists of 14 permanent buildings occupying Block 9 of Sunrise Park Subdivision. These 14 buildings are a combination of masonry and wood frame structures and mobile homes. A number of RVs are also on the site. Through the years, the complex appears to have incorporated several houses not originally constructed as part of the site. Because the buildings vary in construction and architectural detail, they have been recorded separately.

8PA1174: This one-and-one-half story Craftsman style residence located at 38425-38433 Alston Avenue takes the form of a bungalow which was popularized during the 1920s Florida Land Boom. In recent years, it has become a rental unit which is owned by John and Ruby West and appears to now be part of the Oakdale Village complex. This rectangular building, constructed ca. 1920, features a continuous concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and an interior brick chimney. A partial second story is located on the northern portion of the building. A centrally located porch with battered porch supports set on rusticated concrete block piers is situated on the south facade. Notable features include 4/1 Craftsman styled wood double-hung sash windows, 1/1 double-hung sash windows, and the 3-light, 3-panel front door. Vents are situated in the gables of the building, and metal awnings have been attached to shade the windows. The residence was altered ca. 1928 with a one-and-one-half story addition on the north elevation and again, ca. 1990, with an apartment addition on the east elevation. This addition is a large one-story room with a gable roof, vinyl siding, 2/2 metal single-hung sash windows, and a concrete slab foundation. A ca. 1920 wood frame shed is located north of the residence. Non-historic additions have diminished the architectural integrity of this residence. Moreover, limited research did not suggest that this residence possesses any known historical significance. Consequently, 8PA1174 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1175: This modest Frame Vernacular structure, located at 38437 Alston Avenue within the Oakdale Village complex, was constructed ca. 1946. Apparently used as a rental unit, the building has a concrete block pier foundation, a gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. A porch with a gable roof and concrete block foundation is located on the south facade, and a small rear entrance porch with a gable roof is situated on the north elevation. Based on available data, this Frame Vernacular structure does not have any known historical significance. Consequently, as a typical example of Frame Vernacular architecture in Pasco County, 8PA1175 does not appear to be potentially NRHP eligible.

8PA1176: This small Masonry Vernacular structure, built ca. 1946, is located at 38430 Stebbins Avenue within the Oakdale Village complex. This rectangular one-story rental unit has a gable roof, a concrete slab foundation, a concrete block exterior with composition shingle in the gables, and 1/1 wood, double-hung sash windows. This building is typical of Masonry Vernacular residential construction found throughout Pasco County.

In addition, limited available data suggest no historical significance. Consequently, 8PA1176 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1177: This Masonry Vernacular building, constructed ca. 1946, is located at 38436 Stebbins Avenue. It currently serves as a duplex rental unit with half of the building occupied by the laundry for the Oakdale Village complex. This one-story square building has a gable roof, a concrete block exterior with composition shingle in the gable ends, 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows, and a concrete slab foundation. Given the similarity of this building to others in Pasco County and the lack of historic significance in the available data, 8PA1177 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1178: This Masonry Vernacular building is located at 38438 Stebbins Avenue within the Oakdale Village complex. The rectangular one-story rental unit, constructed ca. 1946, features a concrete slab foundation, a gable roof, a concrete block exterior with composition shingle in the gable ends, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. A small gablet with knee braces is situated over the front entrance creating an entrance stoop on the north facade. Because of its common type and lack of significant historical associations, 8PA1178 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1179: This Frame Vernacular building, located at 38444 Stebbins Avenue within the Oakdale Village complex, was constructed ca. 1946. This rectangular one-story rental unit has a concrete pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, exposed rafter ends, a gable vent, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. A room with a shed roof and metal jalousie windows was added on the west elevation and the original siding was replaced with asbestos shingles ca. 1960. Many examples of Frame Vernacular residential construction exist throughout Pasco County. In addition, limited historic research suggested no historic significance attached to this property. As a result, 8PA1179 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1180: The Frame Vernacular residence located at 38411 Stebbins Avenue was constructed ca. 1948. The rectangular building features a concrete pier foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a gable roof. Siding is a combination of drop siding, asbestos shingles, and vinyl siding while windows are a mixture of 2/2 metal, single-hung sash, metal jalousie, and original 1/1 wood double-hung sash. A small gablet provides an entrance stoop on the south facade. A room was added on the north elevation and original siding was replaced ca. 1965; later, a room addition was made on the west elevation, and, ca. 1999, vinyl siding was applied and Colonial decorative elements such as shutters were added. A ca. 1950 garage is situated west of the residence. This Frame Vernacular form is common throughout the area and non-historic modifications have diminished its architectural integrity. Moreover, limited review uncovered no significant historical associations. 8PA1180, therefore, does not appear potentially NRHP eligible.

8PA1181: This one-story rectangular Bungalow, constructed ca. 1928, is located at 38429 Stebbins Avenue. This residence features a gable roof, wood frame structural system, concrete pier foundation, asbestos shingle and drop siding, a concrete block exterior chimney, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. Notable features include the exposed rafter ends, a gable vent, and the full porch located on the south facade. The building was altered ca. 1955 with the replacement of original siding and the reconstruction of the south porch. Metal awnings have been attached to shade the windows. A ca. 1940 wood frame shed is situated north of the residence. Because many examples of Bungalow residences with these characteristics remain throughout Pasco County, and available data revealed no significant historical associations, 8PA1181 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1182: This wood frame Bungalow at 4606 6th Street was constructed ca. 1926. The one-story rectangular residence has a concrete pier foundation, vinyl siding, a gable roof, an interior masonry chimney, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. A porch with a gable roof is situated on the west facade, and a vent is located in the front gable of the building. It was altered with replacement siding and a room and porch addition on the east elevation ca. 1985. A metal shed is situated south of the residence. Many examples of this type of residence still exist throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited data suggest no historical significance. As a result, 8PA1182 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1183: This rectangular, one-story Bungalow, constructed ca. 1926, is located at 4612 6th Street. The wood frame residence has a front gable roof, vinyl siding, a continuous concrete foundation, an interior masonry chimney, and 1/1 wood double-hung sash and metal jalousie windows. A centrally located entrance porch with a gable roof is on the east facade. The building was altered ca. 1960 with a room addition on the east and again ca. 1990 with the application of vinyl siding over the original siding. A ca. 1960 concrete block garage is situated southeast of the residence. Given the similarity of this residence to others in Pasco County and the lack of historic significance in the available data, 8PA1183 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1184: This one-story Frame Vernacular style residence located at 4617 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) was built ca. 1945. Set on a continuous rusticated concrete block foundation, the building is clad with metal siding and topped by a gable roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west wall. Two porches, one each on the east and west, have shed roofs, and the windows are 6/6 metal single-hung sash. The building was altered ca. 1960 by the application of replacement siding, and ca. 1999 with replacement windows, doors, and a reconstructed east porch. Based on available data, this Frame Vernacular residence does not have any known historical significance. Consequently, as a typical example of Frame Vernacular architecture in Pasco County, 8PA1184 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1185: The one-story rectangular Bungalow located at 4631 6th Street was constructed ca. 1928. The residence has a continuous concrete foundation, drop siding, a gable roof, and an exterior masonry chimney on the south wall. An open porch with a hip roof is located on the west elevation, while an enclosed porch with a hip roof is on the east elevation. Original windows are 2-light wood casement; 4-light metal awning windows are on the enclosed porch. Notable features include a Chicago window, exposed rafter ends, and a gable vent. The building was altered ca. 1970 by the enclosure of the east porch and the addition of a carport on the north elevation. A ca. 1970 shed is west of the residence. Based on the available data, this structure does not have any known historical significance. Consequently, as a typical example of the Bungalow form, 8PA1185 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1186: This Masonry Vernacular commercial garage is located at 4644 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). Built ca. 1949, the rectangular building has a gable roof, stucco and weatherboard siding, a concrete slab foundation, and 1-light metal storefront and 8- light metal casement windows. A room was added to the west elevation ca. 1956. The storefront was altered and a room was constructed on the north elevation ca. 1990. This modified building, of no known historical significance, is a typical example of post-World War II Masonry Vernacular commercial construction found throughout Pasco County and Florida. Thus, it does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1187: The irregularly-shaped one-story Frame Vernacular residence, located at 38408 C Avenue, was constructed ca. 1950. Clad with drop and metal siding, the structure has a continuous concrete foundation, a brick chimney on the south elevation, and 2/2 wood double-hung sash and 2- and 4-light metal awning windows. A small overhang provides an entrance stoop on the north elevation. The gable roof was extended ca. 1965 to cover a room and porch addition on the east elevation. A ca. 1970 room addition with a flat roof is located on the west elevation. A ca. 1980 metal shed is west of the residence. This building was constructed in a style and manner common to post-World War II residences in the immediate vicinity and throughout Pasco County. In addition, available data did not indicate that this building was historically significant. As a result, 8PA1187 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1188: This one-story Frame Vernacular commercial building, constructed ca. 1945, is located at 4723 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). This irregularly-shaped building has a continuous concrete block foundation, a gable roof, brick veneer and vinyl siding, and an interior brick chimney. A shed overhang provides for an entrance stoop on the east facade, and an open porch with a shed roof is on the west elevation. The building has been extensively altered since ca. 1975 with several additions on the south and west, the attachment of a carport on the north, and the replacement of siding and removal of windows and a reconfiguration to form a storefront on the east elevation. Two sheds, one ca. 1975 and one ca. 1990, are west of the structure. Non-historic and non-sympathetic alterations to this property have destroyed its architectural integrity. Additionally, limited research revealed no

historical significance. Therefore, 8PA1188 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1189: This one-story rectangular Masonry Vernacular style commercial building is located at 4822 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). Built ca. 1950, the structure has a continuous concrete foundation, concrete block, drop, and diagonal wood siding, and a gable roof with ventilators. A shed roof creates an entrance canopy on the west facade. Windows are 2/2 metal, single-hung sash and 1-light fixed storefront. The building was altered ca. 1980 with replacement siding and windows and a reconstructed entrance porch and ca. 1990 with the addition of a room on the north elevation. This building is similar to other Masonry Vernacular commercial structures found throughout Pasco County. Limited information did not reveal any historical significance. Therefore, 8PA1189 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1190: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence, located at 5036 7th Street, was constructed ca. 1950. The irregularly-shaped building has a continuous concrete block foundation, drop siding, a gable roof, and original 2/2 double-hung sash wood windows. A small porch with a gable roof is located on the south elevation. Decorative features include gable vents, shutters, and a 5-light front door. This residence was altered between 1975 and 1990 with the addition of several rooms on the north and west elevations. These additions have gable and shed roofs, 2-light metal awning windows, and stucco and simulated stone siding. Architecturally, this building is typical of Frame Vernacular architecture built throughout the area during the post-World War II era. Limited research did not reveal any historical significance and non-historic additions have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8PA1190 does not appear to meet the NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1191: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence, located at 5106 7th Street, was built ca. 1950. The irregularly-shaped building has a concrete pier foundation, drop siding, a gable roof and an interior masonry chimney. Windows are a combination of 1/1 wood double-hung sash, 2- and 3-light metal awning, and metal jalousie. The front entrance features a 3-light, 3-panel door. The building was altered ca. 1965 with the enclosure of the west porch, and again ca. 1970 with the replacement of many original windows and the addition of a room on the east elevation. This residence is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Zephyrhills. Moreover, non-historic and non-sympathetic alterations have diminished the original architectural integrity, and the limited information available did not indicate any historical significance. Thus, although 8PA1191 is located within the boundaries of the proposed historic district, it does not appear to contribute to the significance of the district or to individually meet NRHP eligibility requirements.

8PA1192: This irregularly-shaped, one-story Masonry Vernacular style building, located at 5254 6th Street, was constructed ca. 1950. It was converted from residential to commercial use. The structure has a concrete slab foundation, stucco exterior walls, a hip roof, and an interior masonry chimney. Windows are original 12-light metal casements. An

incised porch is centrally located on the west facade. A large concrete block addition, constructed ca. 1980, is attached to the southeast corner of the building. A wood frame building, constructed ca. 1960, sits northeast of the original structure and is used as part of the garage and body shop business. Given the absence of known historical significance, and its common building type, it appears that 8PA1192 is not potentially NRHP eligible.

8PA1193: This Masonry Vernacular style residence, located at 38231 7th Avenue, was constructed ca. 1950. The irregularly-shaped building features a concrete block structural system clad with stucco with some horizontal decorative scoring and canales. It has a gable roof, a continuous concrete foundation, and 8- and 12- light metal casement and metal jalousie windows. A porch with cast metal supports is located on the south facade. The structure was altered ca. 1960 with the addition of a room on the north elevation, and again ca. 1970 with the addition of a garage on the west elevation. Based on available data, this residence does not have any known historical significance. Consequently, as a typical example of Masonry Vernacular architecture in Pasco County, 8PA1193 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1194: This irregularly-shaped, one-story Ranch style residence, constructed ca. 1950, is located at 5335 6th Street. The core of the building is rectangular with a side gable roof. It has a continuous concrete block foundation, weatherboard, and 2/2 metal single-hung sash, 1/1 metal single-hung sash, and metal jalousie windows. A bay window and an open porch with a gable roof and metal porch supports set on brick piers are located on the east facade. A room and garage were added to the north elevation of the residence around 1960. An addition was made on the west elevation, the garage was enclosed, and the original windows were replaced ca. 1980. This modified building, of no known historical significance, is a typical example of the post-World War II Ranch style which was popular throughout Pasco County and Florida. Thus, it does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1195: This Frame Vernacular residence, constructed ca. 1949, is located at 5453 6th Street. The rectangular building features a pier foundation, asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, and 2/2 metal single-hung sash windows. It has two porches: one on the east with a gable roof and a small one on the northwest with a shed roof. The building was altered ca. 1985 with the replacement of original windows and ca. 1990 with room and porch additions on the west elevation. A ca. 1996 one-car metal garage is situated south of the residence. Architecturally, this building is typical of Frame Vernacular residences found throughout the area. Based upon the limited information available, it does not appear to have any historical significance. Thus, 8PA1195 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1196: This one-story Bungalow style commercial building, located at 5537 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301), was constructed as a residence ca. 1932. Original features include the hip roof with a front gable, knee braces, and 3/1 and 1/1 wood double-hung sash windows. The rectangular building has a continuous concrete block foundation, stucco exterior walls, 2/2 single-hung sash and 1-light fixed windows, and a partially enclosed incised porch on the east.

It was altered ca. 1987 by the partial enclosure of the porch, the addition of stucco on exterior walls, the replacement of some original windows, and the addition of a room on the west elevation. A metal shed was also erected west of the building during this period. Non-historic and non-sympathetic alterations to this building have diminished its architectural integrity. Additionally, available data did not indicate that it possesses any historical significance. Thus, 8PA1196 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1197: This Frame Vernacular commercial building located at 5801 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301) was constructed ca. 1950. The rectangular building has metal siding, a continuous concrete block foundation, an interior concrete block chimney, and a gable roof. Windows are 1/1 wood double-hung sash and 1-light casement flanking a 1-light fixed window. An open porch with a shed roof is situated on the east facade, and an enclosed porch with a shed roof is located on the west elevation. The building was altered ca. 1985 with replacement siding and a garage addition on the south elevation. Because many examples of Frame Vernacular buildings with these characteristics still exist throughout Pasco County and available data revealed no historical significance, 8PA1197 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1198: This one-story rectangular Masonry Vernacular building, constructed ca. 1950, is located in the Pinecrest Mobile Home Park along the west side of Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). This combination workshop/garage is situated on Pinyon Street within the park and is labeled #20, although the surrounding mobile homes do not appear to follow the same numbering system. Set on a concrete slab foundation, the building has concrete block walls with drop siding in the gables. It features exposed rafter ends and 9- and 12-light metal casement windows. This Masonry Vernacular design from the post-World War II era is common throughout the area. Furthermore, limited historic data suggested no historic significance. As a result, 8PA1198 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA1199: This one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building, constructed ca. 1950, is located at 6407-6411 Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301). The rectangular building is supported by concrete block walls clad with stucco and metal siding, and is set on a concrete slab foundation. The windows are fixed 1-light metal storefront. The building received replacement siding and a replacement storefront and canopy ca. 1975, and various room additions on the west elevation in the years since ca. 1975. Most of the original architectural detail on this building has been lost to modifications, diminishing its historic architectural integrity. Moreover, limited research did not suggest that this commercial building possesses any historical significance. Consequently, 8PA1199 does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

8PA1200: Located at 37847 Eiland Blvd., this one-story Frame Vernacular style residence was constructed ca. 1926. The rectangular building has a continuous concrete foundation, metal siding, a gable roof, and 6/6 wood double-hung sash, 6-light wood awning,

and 3-light metal awning windows. The residence was altered ca. 1960 by the application of metal siding, a new foundation, and the partial enclosure of the porch on the south facade. A room and a carport were added to the north elevation ca. 1965. Two metal sheds, both of which appear to date to ca. 1980, are northwest of the house. Architecturally, many examples of the Frame Vernacular style residence exist throughout Pasco County. Combined with the non-historic modifications and the lack of historical significance evidenced in the available data, 8PA1200 does not appear potentially NRHP eligible.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS

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

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The archaeological survey resulted in the recording of one newly discovered site, 8PA1206. This lithic scatter, located adjacent to 6th Street, is characterized by a small areal extent and limited artifact assemblage. 8PA1206, of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation, is not considered to be among the best examples of its type for the region. Additionally, the research potential of this site is considered low. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

7.2 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

A total of 100 historic structures are contained within the U.S. 301 PD&E Study project APE. Sixty-four were previously recorded (8PA674, 8PA675, 8PA912-8PA954, 8PA998, 8PA1009, 8PA1013, 8PA1014, 8PA1018, 8PA1023, 8PA1024, 8PA1044-8PA1046, 8PA1068, 8PA1078, 8PA1088, 8PA1090-8PA1092, 8PA1112-8PA1114). Of these, one (8PA947), at 5312 6th Street, has been demolished subsequent to its recording. The historical resources survey resulted in the recording of 37 additional historic structures (8PA1164-1200), of which 27 are residential and 10 are commercial. Generally speaking, they represent examples of architectural styles popular during World War I & Aftermath, Boom Times, Depression/New Deal, World War II & Aftermath, and Modern eras. Many have undergone modifications, and available data did not suggest that most possess any historical significance. As a result, the majority do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

However, it does appear that seven previously recorded historic structures (8PA912, 8PA913, 8PA1044, 8PA1045, 8PA1068, 8PA1090, 8PA1091) are considered contributing to a historic district as proposed by Quatrefoil Consulting in their City of Zephyrhills Historic Preservation Survey, completed June 1999. The district, which lies east of Gall Blvd. (U.S. 301), appears to retain sufficient integrity and historical significance with properties which were integral to the development of Zephyrhills. Under contract with the City of Zephyrhills, Quatrefoil Consulting is currently preparing a NRHP nomination for this proposed historic district. The old City Hall (8PA1045), located at 38416 5th Avenue, is within the proposed district boundaries. Initially evaluated as potentially individually eligible for the NRHP by Quatrefoil Consulting, further research has indicated a loss of integrity which would prohibit individual listing at this time. It would, however, still contribute to the proposed historic district. An updated expanded FSF form discussing the historical

significance and integrity of this structure has been prepared. The western boundary of the proposed historic district is 7th Street which is included within the U.S. 301 PD&E project study APE. The other historic district, which was west of Gall Blvd. (U.S.301) as proposed by Quatrefoil Consulting, does not appear to retain enough integrity or concentration of buildings to form a cohesive historic district.

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