

# US 301 (Gall Blvd.) Project Development & Environment Study

from SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 (Buchman Hwy.)

Pasco County, Florida

Work Program Item Segment Number: 416564-1

## Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey



August 2015

**DRAFT**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY  
US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) FROM SR 56 (PROPOSED)  
TO SR 39 (PAUL BUCHMAN HIGHWAY)  
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Work Program Item Segment Number: 416564-1**

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**August 2015**

# ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

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The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to consider widening a portion of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). This is a state-funded project, and the PD&E Study includes a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the study corridor. Located in Pasco County, the limits of this study are the proposed future connection of SR 56 on the south (approximately Mile Post 1.600) to just south of the proposed future realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) on the north (Mile Post 3.554), a distance of approximately two miles. For the cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS), the end project limit was extended a short distance to the north to the original project end limits. Proposed improvements include widening US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to four lanes, as well as improvements at the intersections with the proposed SR 56, Chancey Road and the proposed realignment of SR 39.

This CRAS Report is a supporting document for the PD&E Study. This report documents the results of the archaeological and historical/architectural survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). The archaeological APE for the project was defined as the land within the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW); for the historical/architectural survey, the project APE included the properties adjacent to the existing and proposed ROW to take into account potential indirect effects such as visual and access. The archaeological field survey was conducted in February 2015; the historical/ architectural survey was performed in December 2013 and February 2015. A CRAS of the northernmost portion of the project was conducted previously as part of the US 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study, from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 2000), followed by a CRAS update in 2010 (ACI 2010). The current CRAS incorporates the findings of these and other previous studies.

The CRAS was undertaken in accordance with Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)* and follows the procedures in Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment Manual* (1999). It was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resource’s (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (2003). The resulting report meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

Archaeological background research indicated that 19 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor. Of these, three sites, 8PA00382, 8PA01140, and 8PA02053 are located proximate to, but outside, the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) ROW. Given the known patterns of aboriginal settlement in the vicinity, combined with the results of previous surveys, five areas along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E Study corridor are considered to have a moderate potential for prehistoric period archaeological site occurrence. Given the results of the historic research, no historic period archaeological sites, including nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments were expected. As a result of field survey, no new archaeological resources were discovered and no evidence of any previously recorded sites was found.

Historical background research indicated that nine previously recorded historic resources were located in the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE: (8PA00674, 8PA00675, 8PA01164,

8PA02675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724). They include one resource group (8PA01164), one road segment (8PA02675), and seven buildings (8PA00674, 8PA00675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724). 8PA01164, Clyde's Cottages, was determined eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing in 2010, and a Section 106 Case Study Report was prepared in 2012. The evaluation of effects to Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164) resulted in a finding of No Adverse Effect. The segment of US 301 (8PA02675) within the project APE was not evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the seven other previously recorded historic resources were determined ineligible.

In addition to the previously recorded historic resources, five historic resources were newly recorded within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE (8PA02838 through 8PA02842). These include one resource group (8PA02838) comprised of two buildings (8PA02839 and 8PA02840) and two other buildings (8PA02841 and 8PA02842). None is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

With the exception of 8PA01164, the results of background research and field survey indicate that no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E Study project APE. In the Programming Screen Summary Report for Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) #3107 (FDOT 2014), it was noted that the FHWA determined "the project will probably not impact the identified Section 106 resource," 8PA01164.

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# ***ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS***

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AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ACI	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
amsl	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
B.C.E.	Before Common Era
CCC	Chairs Coordinating Committee
C.E.	Common Era
CRAS	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
DHS	Double-Hung Sash
DRI	Development of Regional Impact
ETDM	Efficient Transportation Decision Making
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FDHR	Florida Division of Historical Resources
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
FWP	Federal Writers Project
HT/HCPB	Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board
LOS	Level of Service
mph	Miles Per Hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PALMM	Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials
PCPT	Pasco County Public Transportation
PD&E	Project Development and Environment
ROW	Right-Of-Way
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SHS	Single-Hung Sash
ST	Shovel Test
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
USCB	US Census Bureau
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	US Geological Survey
VPD	Vehicles Per Day

# *Section 1.0*

## *PROJECT DESCRIPTION*

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The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to consider the proposed widening of a portion of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). The PD&E Study includes a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the study corridor. Located in Pasco County, the limits of this study are the proposed future connection of State Road (SR) 56 on the south (approximately Mile Post (MP) 1.600) to just south of the proposed future realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) intersection on the north (MP 3.554), a distance of approximately two miles. The project location map is included as **Figure 1.1**.

### *1.1 Existing Conditions*

The existing US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor within the study area is currently a two-lane undivided north/south facility. Within the study area, US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is functionally classified as:

- **Rural Principal Arterial - Other** from MP 1.600 (project southern termini) to MP 2.452 (just north of Shamrock Place), for a distance of 0.852 mile, and
- **Urban Principal Arterial - Other** from MP 2.452 (just north of Shamrock Place) to MP 3.554 (project northern termini), for a distance of 1.102 mile.

The existing posted speed limit is 55 miles per hour (mph) south and 45 mph north of Chancey Road, respectively. The existing right-of-way (ROW) width is approximately 100 feet. **Figure 1-2** depicts the existing roadway typical section.

### *1.2 Proposed Improvements*

The proposed improvements would consist of two typical sections, both of which are suburban typicals. The first typical section (**Figure 1.3**) would have:

- Four, 12-foot lanes;
- A 54-foot median;
- Two, 7-foot paved shoulders that could also be used by bicycles;
- Type E curbs and gutters; as well as,
- 5-foot sidewalks.

This typical section begins at the future SR 56 intersection and ends at Chancey Road. In addition, this typical section is expandable to six lanes by adding two lanes to the inside reducing the overall medium width to 24 feet.

The second typical section (**Figure 1.4**) consists of four, 11-foot lanes; a variable width median; two, 7-foot paved shoulders that could be used for bicycles and bordered by Type E curb and gutter; as well as, two, 5-foot sidewalks. This typical section would serve as a transition between US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and the ultimate 4-lane section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) that begins just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) intersection at US 301 (Gall Boulevard). Both typical sections would hold the existing west ROW line and expand the project corridor to the east.

Proposed improvements include: widening US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to four lanes, as well as intersection improvements at the following Intersections.

- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and Chancey Road
- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and the Proposed SR 56

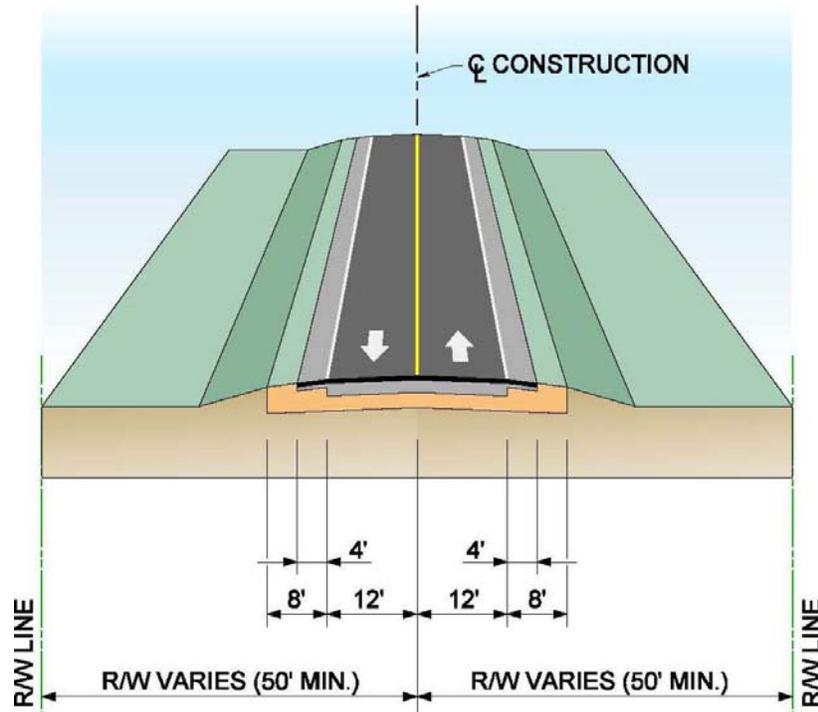
Improvements would also include stormwater management facilities and floodplain compensation sites.

**FIGURE 1.1  
PROJECT LOCATION MAP**



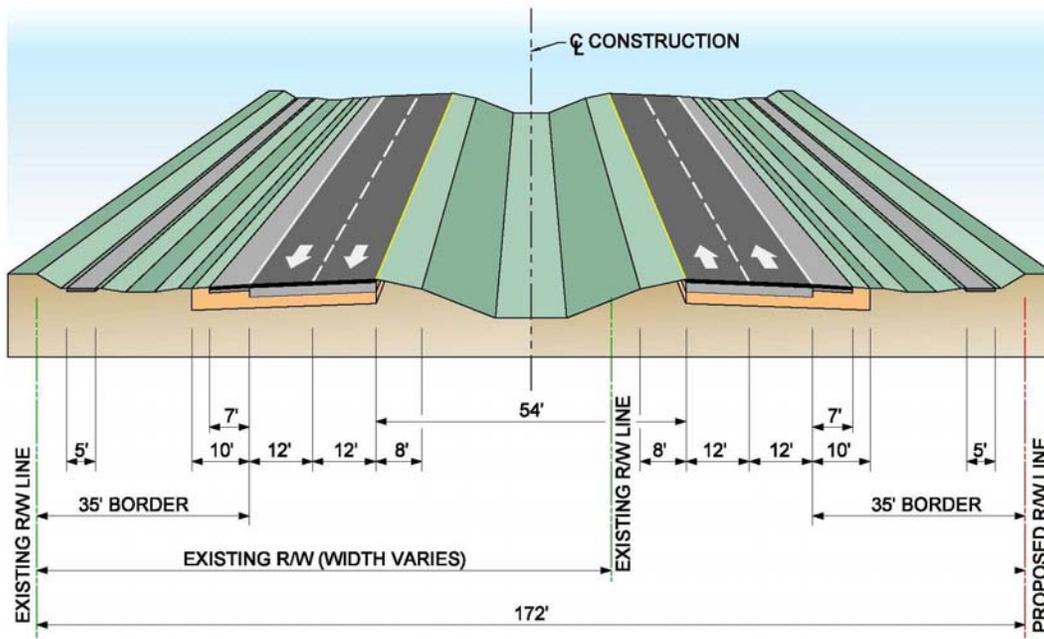
Source: URS, 2015.

**FIGURE 1.2  
EXISTING TYPICAL SECTION**



Source: URS, 2015.

**FIGURE 1.3  
PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION (PROPOSED SR 56 TO CHANCEY ROAD)**



Source: URS, 2015.



# ***Section 2.0***

## ***PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED***

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### ***2.1 Regional Connectivity***

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is a major north-south arterial located in East Pasco County. It is a regional truck route and provides excellent north-south access to distribution centers. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is an important connection to the regional and statewide transportation network that links the Tampa Bay region to the remainder of the state and the nation. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) was identified as a regional roadway by the West Central Florida Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) Chairs Coordinating Committee (CCC) and included in the Regional Roadway Network. As shown in **Section 2.5**, the 2040 design year expected Average Annual Daily traffic (AADT) is 39,500 vehicles per day (vpd). The measured percentage of daily truck traffic is 15.10 percent. Therefore, the projected truck traffic on US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is approximately 6,000 trucks per day in 2040.

### ***2.2 Plan Consistency***

The widening of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from SR 56 (Proposed) to the proposed realignment of SR 39 (Buchman Highway) is identified as a ‘Cost-Affordable Capital Improvement’ (construction 2031 – 2040) in the *Pasco County MPO Mobility 2040*. The project has also been identified on the latest *Pasco County Transportation Capital Improvement Projects (2014-2028)* map. It should additionally be noted that \$2.5 million is programmed for the design phase in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 within the FDOT Five Year Work Program. Further, the project is reflected on *Map 7-22: Future Number of Lanes (2035)* in the Transportation Element of the adopted Pasco County Comprehensive Plan.

### ***2.3 Emergency Evacuation***

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is designated as a parallel evacuation route to I-75 for the length of Pasco County.

### ***2.4 Future Population and Employment Growth in Corridor***

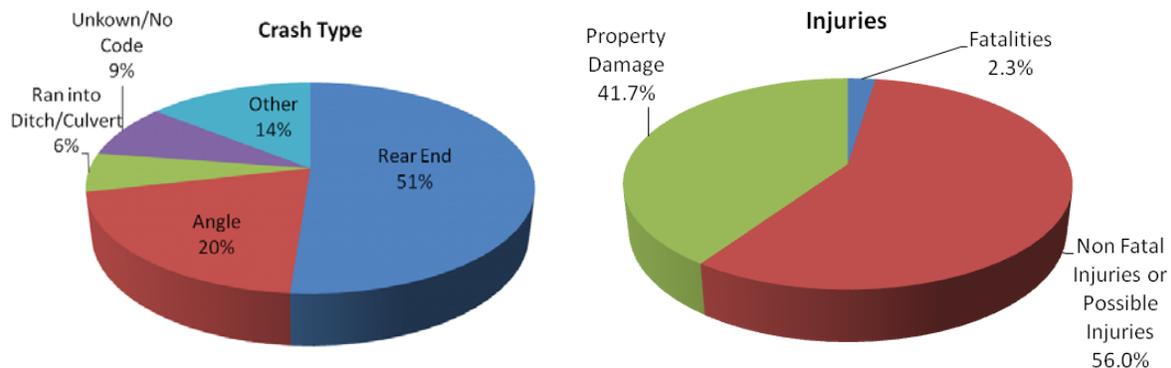
In the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Model for Managed Lanes (TBRPM-ML) “Starter Projects” Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) located within one quarter-mile of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor were used to document the socioeconomic data. The study area’s population is projected to grow from 4,973 in year 2006 to 13,638 in year 2035 (an increase of 8,665). Employment is also expected to increase during the same period from 1,337 to 5,392 (an increase of 4,055).

## 2.5 Future Traffic

In 2013, US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from Chancey Road to SR 39 (Buchman Highway) carried 12,500 vpd. By the design year 2040, segments within this section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) are expected to reach a volume of 39,500 vpd. The roadway segment was analyzed using the FDOT's HIGHPLAN software which incorporates methodologies contained within the 2010 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) 2010. Based on this analysis, the existing level of service (LOS) is C. Without the proposed improvement, the operating conditions will continue to deteriorate to a failing LOS of F. With the proposed improvement to widen this roadway to four lanes and other proposed improvements, the LOS for 2040 is projected to be C; with one exception in the northbound PM peak hour, the LOS would be D.

## 2.6 Safety

For the five-year period (2009-2013), there were 84 crashes reported along the corridor with an average of 16.8 crashes per year. Rear-end collisions were the most common crash type recorded for the corridor with 43 or 51.2 percent of total crashes, followed by 17 angle collisions (including two left-turn collisions) or 20.2 percent of the total crashes. Out of the 84 total crashes, 47 or 56.0 percent were crashes with injuries and 35 or 41.7 percent were crashes with property damage only.



Source: FDOT Unified Base Map Repository, 2014.

There were two fatal crashes recorded along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor (2.3 percent). Further, four out of 84 total crashes (4.8 percent) were related to medium or heavy trucks. Among the truck-related incidents, three crashes involved injuries.

Safety within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor would be enhanced due to the additional capacity that would be provided. Roadway congestion would be reduced, thereby decreasing potential conflicts with other vehicles.

## **2.7 Transit**

The existing Pasco County Public Transportation (PCPT) bus Route 30 terminates at Tucker Road just north of the study area, and serves activity centers to the north including downtown Zephyrhills and Dade City from 4:45 am to 7:45 pm. In addition, this segment of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to downtown Zephyrhills is part of the proposed SR 54 Cross County Express Route that is included in the *Pasco County's Mobility 2040 Cost Affordable Transit Plan* for implementation in 2031. Also planned is a Major Transit Station/Stop and Transit Signal Priority (TSP) along the corridor.

## **2.8 Access to Intermodal Facilities and Freight Activity Centers**

Access to intermodal facilities and movement of goods and freight are important considerations in the development of the Pasco County transportation system. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is a regional truck route. The Zephyrhills Airport Industrial Area, a designated freight activity center, is located just northeast of the northern terminus of the study area. This industrial area has five major manufacturing facilities with approximately 700,000 square feet of industrial space. These companies generate approximately 200 trucks per day. Improvements to US 301 (Gall Boulevard) would enhance access to activity centers in the area and the movement of freight in eastern Pasco County.

## **2.9 Relief to Parallel Facilities**

The planned widening of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) between Chancey Road and the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) intersection is part of an overall plan to improve access and relieve traffic congestion on such parallel facilities as I-75, the Suncoast Parkway, and US 41. Safety, emergency access, and truck access would all be enhanced by this improvement.

## **2.10 Bikeways and Sidewalks**

Integration of bicycle facilities and sidewalks are planned on all Pasco County and state road projects; including, new roads, widening of existing roads, and the resurfacing of state roads. These projects are planned to be constructed to include a minimum of a 7-foot wide paved shoulder to allow for bicycle safety

## *Section 3.0*

# *ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED*

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The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E study originally considered two alternatives. These include:

### **No Build Alternative:**

The No-Build Alternative assumes that traffic volumes will continue to increase with no changes to US 301 within the study area. The No-Build Alternative requires no additional expenditure of funds and has no environmental impacts. Although the No-Build Alternative does not meet the purpose and need and offers no future operational improvements, it will remain a viable alternative throughout the study process and serve as the basis of comparison for the build alternatives.

### **Build Alternative:**

As shown in the Typical Section **Figure 1.3**, the Build Alternative improvements would consist of two suburban typical sections. The first typical section beginning at the future SR 56 intersection and ending at Chancey Road would have: four 12-foot lanes; a 54-foot median; two 7-foot paved shoulders that could also be used by bicycles and Type E curbs and gutters; as well as, 5-foot sidewalks. This typical section is expandable to six lanes by adding two lanes to the inside reducing the overall median width to 24 feet.

The second typical section begins at Chancey Road and ends just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) intersection at US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and is shown in **Figure 1.4**. This typical section consists of four 11-foot lanes, variable width median, and two 7-foot paved shoulders that could be used for bicycles and bordered by Type E curb and gutter; as well as two 5-foot sidewalks. This typical section would serve as a transition between the ultimate 6-lane section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and the ultimate 4-lane section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). Both typical sections would hold the existing west ROW line and expand the project corridor to the east.

# *Section 4.0*

## ***ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW***

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### ***4.1 INTRODUCTION***

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where archaeological and historical 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 local inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

### ***4.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING***

The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E Study corridor, which would extend approximately two miles from the proposed future connection of SR 56 to the proposed realignment of SR 39 (Buchman Highway), is located in Sections 22, 23, and 27 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (US Geological Survey [USGS] Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975, PR 1987) (**Figure 4.1**). Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial.

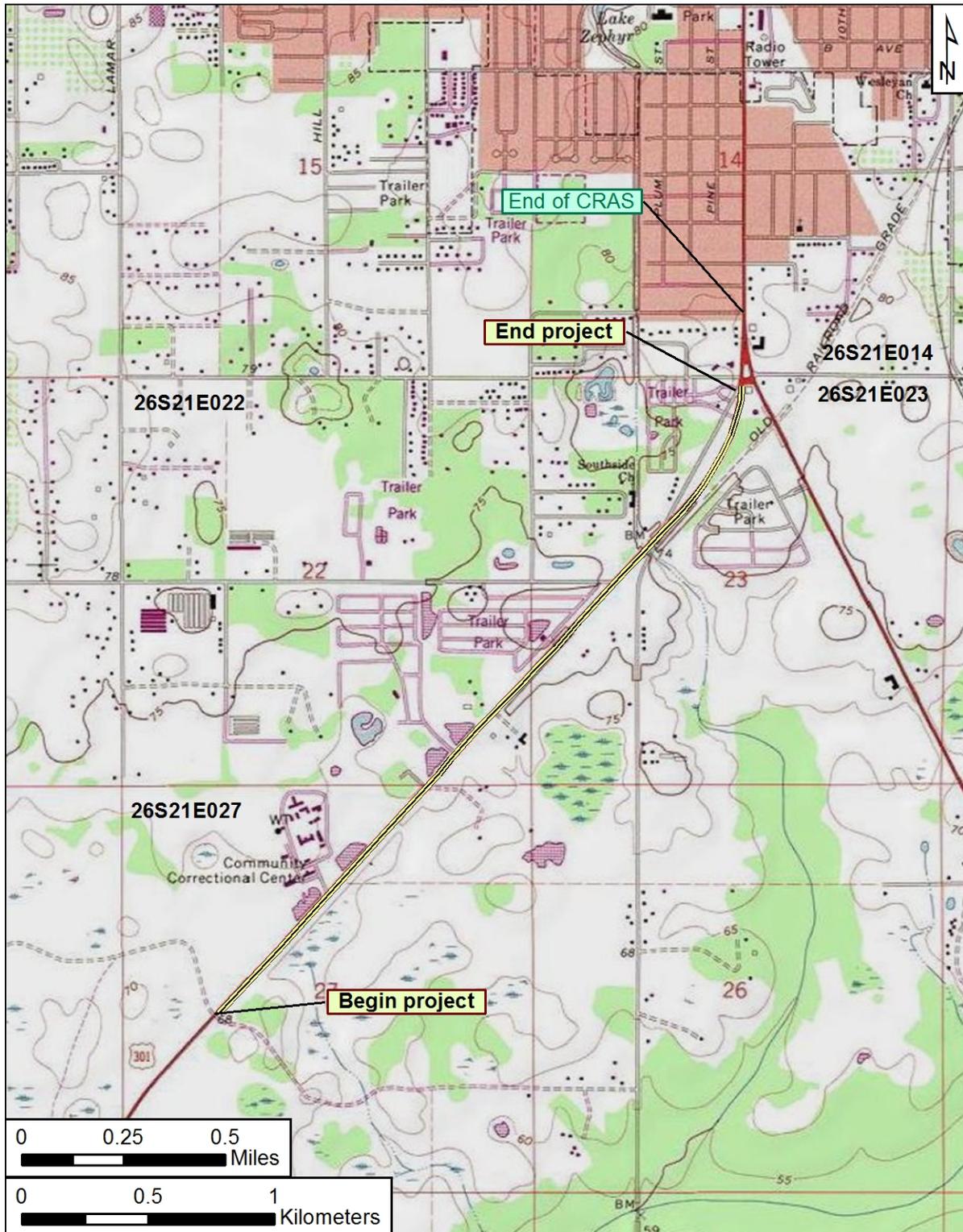
### ***4.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY***

The project corridor is located within the Central or Mid-peninsula physiographic zone (White 1970). The topography is gently rolling with a series of low hills and valleys paralleling the coast. The corridor, which is located within the Brooksville Ridge physiographic province, ranges in elevation from approximately 60 to 75 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The Brooksville Ridge has held up against the reducing efforts of solution by the insoluble clastic components of the underlying formations while the more soluble limestones surrounding it were lowered by a mature karst cycle to produce the Gulf Coastal lowlands to the west and the Western Valley to the east (White 1970:129). Surficial lithology consists of clayey sands which are underlain by the Hawthorn Group limestone (Deuerling and MacGill 1981; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001).

### ***4.4 SOILS AND VEGETATION***

The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor is contained within the Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville soil association, which is characteristic of the upland ridges. The soils in this association are nearly level to sloping, and moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained. Some soils are sandy throughout, and others are sandy to a depth of 40 to 80 inches and loamy below. The soils of this association support a natural vegetation of scattered longleaf pine, slash pine, turkey oak, blackjack oak, post oak, hickory, and sweetgum, with an understory of pineland threeawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, panicum, broomsedge, and scattered palmetto (USDA 1982:9). Ten soil types are found throughout the corridor (**Table 4.1**). These range from poorly and very poorly drained flatwoods soils to moderately well drained soils of the ridges.

**FIGURE 4.1  
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**



Source: USGG Zephyrhills, FL, 1975, PR 1987.

**TABLE 4.1**  
**SOIL TYPES ALONG THE US 301 PD&E STUDY CORRIDOR**

NAME	DRAINAGE	SETTING
Electra Variant fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Upland ridges
Immokalee fine sand	Poor	Flatwoods
Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Moderately well	Low ridges
Narcoossee fine sand	Somewhat poor	Low knolls and ridges in the flatwoods
Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Uplands
Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	Poor and very poor	Elongated areas in the flatwoods
Pomona fine sand	Poor	Low ridges in the flatwoods
Tavares sand, 0-5% slopes	Moderately well	Low ridges
Vero fine sand	Poor	Flatwoods
Wauchula fine sand, 0-5% slopes	Poor	Flatwoods

**Source:** USDA, 1982:9.

## **4.5 PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 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 level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River some 8500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 years ago the river probably began flowing as a result of spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer (Dunbar 1981:99).

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

# *Section 5.0*

## ***CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY***

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

In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor is located near the interface of the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region and North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay and the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (**Figure 5.1**). The Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional, Formative, Mississippian/Acculturative stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tools and ceramics; and subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns (Milanich 1994). These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases, horizons, or periods: Paleo-Indian (Clovis, Suwannee, Dalton), Archaic (Early, Middle, Late, and Orange), Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor (Englewood, Pinellas, Tatham, and Bayview) (Austin 2001; Milanich 1994; Mitchem 1989). Since the project corridor lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected within the project area.

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

### ***5.1 PALEO-INDIAN***

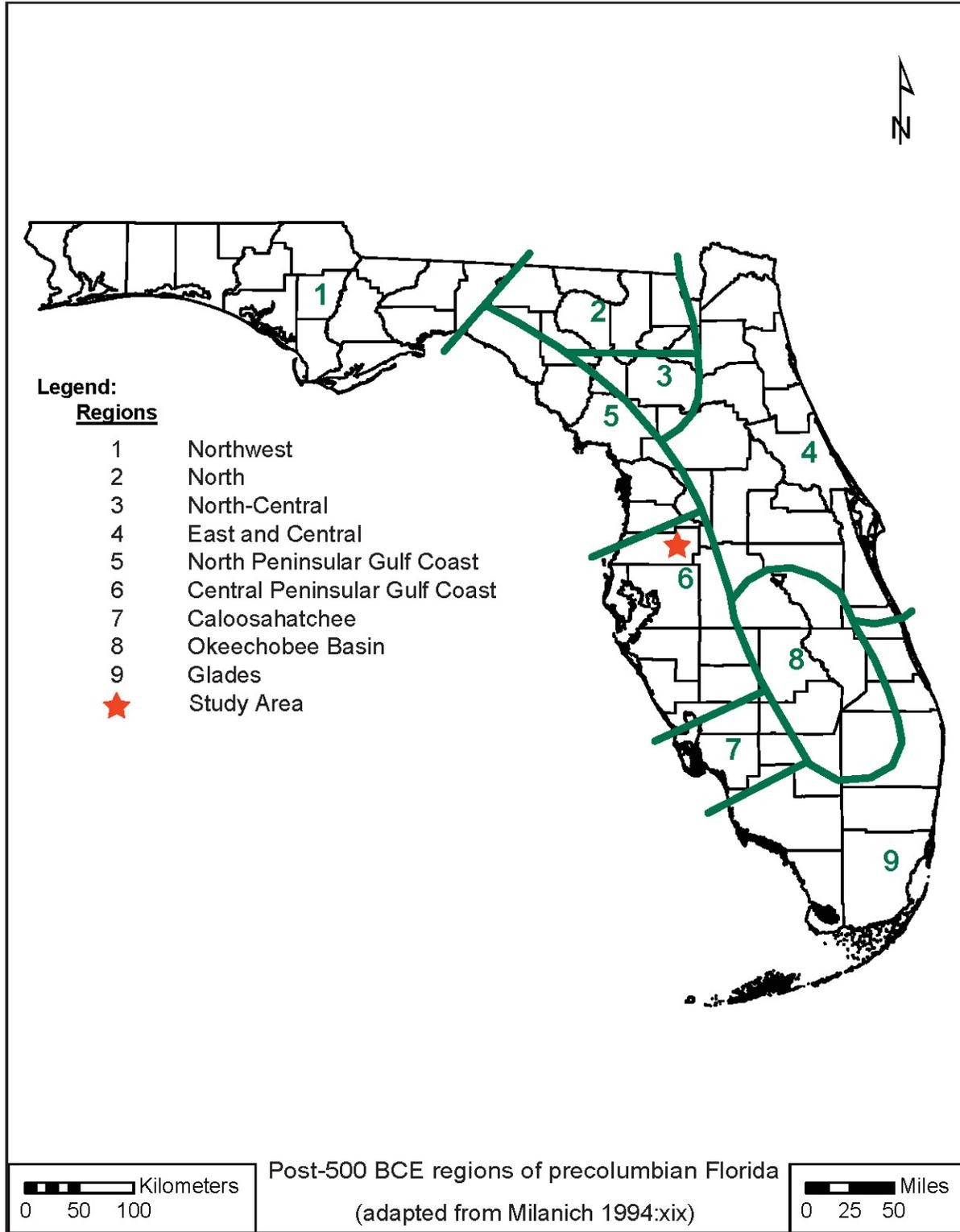
The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 B.C.E. (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was cooler and drier.

Vegetation was typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 feet below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated. Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970) while other research has shown that some of the shell deposits bordering submerged river channels in Tampa Bay may have been Paleo-Indian midden deposits (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972).

The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). The Clovis Horizon (11,000 to 10,000 B.C.E.) represents the initial occupation of Florida. It is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida, although Robinson (1979:103) does illustrate a couple points from Pasco County. The Suwannee Horizon (10,000 to 9000 B.C.E.) is the most well-known of the three Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time period (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, flakes with beaked projections, and blade-like flakes; as well as, bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23). Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (9000 to 8000 B.C.E.). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this time period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleo-Indians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Since it was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. This has been referred to as the Oasis theory (Dunbar 1991). These watering holes would have attracted the animals that the Indians hunted, thus providing both food and drink. In addition to being “tethered” to water sources, most of the Paleo-Indian sites are also proximate to sources of good quality lithic resources. This settlement pattern is considered to be logistical, i.e. the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

**FIGURE 5.1  
FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGIONS**



Source: Milanich, 1994: xix.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may “not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period,” but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of “tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water,” among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). The Colorado Site, in Hernando County, provided data relative to a Paleo-Indian campsite and lithic workshop (Horvath et al. 1998).

## 5.2 ARCHAIC

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

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C.E., is well documented in Florida and is generally recognized by changes in the artifact assemblages from the Paleo-Indian period. However, because of a lack of excavated collections, our knowledge of the full range of the Early Archaic lithic tool assemblages is uncertain (Milanich 1994:64). According to Bullen’s typology of Florida projectile points, diagnostic types include: Kirk, Hamilton, Arredondo, Wacissa, Thonotosassa, Hardee Beveled, and Sumter (Bullen 1975:33-41). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and the Windover Site in Brevard County indicate that bone and wood tools were also used (Doran 2002). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than in earlier times, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67). However, most Early Archaic sites that have been found are small, seasonal campsites.

During the Middle Archaic period, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C.E., 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 maximizing the use 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. In addition, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, and an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and the Bay West Nursery Site in Collier County, with interments in bogs, springs, and other

wetlands, provide some of the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic.

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C.E., populations increased and became more sedentary. 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. During this period, coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best-known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site (Historic Spanish Point) in Sarasota County, located on Little Sarasota Bay in Osprey. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden encircles 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 (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

By about 2000 B.C.E., there is evidence of fired clay pottery in Florida. The first ceramic types were tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) and are referred to as the Orange series. The ceramics were plain or decorated with geometric designs and punctuations. Initially it was thought that the plain ceramics preceded the decorated ones. Recent research has called the Orange chronology into question (Sassaman 2003). Based on a series of radiocarbon dates on soot from Orange Incised sherds from the middle St. Johns Valley and from radiocarbon dates on oyster and charcoal in association with Orange ceramics near the mouth of the river, all the various Orange ceramic types occur within the time span of roughly 4100-3600 years ago. In addition, research by Cordell (2004) has documented the presence of sponge spicules in the Orange ceramic paste, the diagnostic trait of St. Johns wares; which suggest that the St. Johns ceramic tradition extends back to the beginning of the ceramic technology in the region. The projectile points used by the Late Archaic populations were virtually the same as those utilized during the Middle Archaic period with the addition of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette stemmed and corner-notched varieties (Bullen 1975).

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

### **5.3 TRANSITIONAL**

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C.E., as defined by Bullen (1959). This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants; as well as, a continued reliance on hunting (Bullen 1959, 1965; Bullen et al. 1978). 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.

At the Canton Street Site in Pinellas County, Bullen suggested that the admixture of three projectile point traditions: basally notched, side and corner notched, and Archaic stemmed forms; and three ceramic traditions including limestone-tempered, sand-tempered, and temperless chalky ware, were representative of this dynamic period (Bullen et al. 1978). At Canton Street and other Transitional period sites, there is evidence that the fiber-tempered ceramics of the preceding Late Archaic were being gradually replaced by pottery of these three different traditions. By the end of the Transitional period, ceramic traditions were clearly regionalized throughout Florida. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered plain pottery became the dominant ceramic type. In addition, there is evidence of regional interaction with other cultures such as the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi Valley. Further, limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:155). Interments from the Bay Cadillac Site, a prehistoric village and cemetery in downtown Tampa, have been dated to ca. 900 to 800 B.C.E. (Austin et al. 1992).

## **5.4 FORMATIVE**

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsula Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C.E. to 200 C.E. [Common Era]) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (500 B.C.E. to 800 C.E.), 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. Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites and formed islands out of others. Smaller inland sites, probably for hunting, are also known, but less understood. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on coastal resources. Coastal sites, often located in saltwater marshes, are easily identified by the presence of shell middens. 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 1980:79).

Deptford pottery is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Simple stamp, linear check stamp, and check stamp patterns were applied by pressing a carved wooden paddle into the moist clay prior to firing. Other pottery was decorated by wrapping a cord around the paddle and then pressing into the moist clay. Spanish moss was replaced by better tempering agents such as sand and grit. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. There is some evidence that around 200 C.E. soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations (Kohler 1991).

In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. This pattern is similar to that of the Deptford people further north. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal

villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). Subsistence patterns were focused on the coastal exploitation of fish and shellfish, supplemented by hunting and gathering inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at Shaw's Point in Manatee County have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shores with smaller sites being located up to 20-30 kilometers (km) (12-18 miles) inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to the source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may actually be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites (cf., Austin and Russo 1989; Janus Research 1999; Piper et al. 1982; Piper and Piper 1981).

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

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (500 B.C.E. to 400 C.E.) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 B.C.E. until 700 C.E. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 C.E. and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (800 C.E.) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

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

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

Weeden Island-related cultures (200 to 900 C.E.) evolved out of the preceding Deptford period in the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region. Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided

between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. In general, Weeden Island-related period sites are found along the coast, on bay shores, or on streams, and nearly all are marked by shell refuse with burial mounds of sand situated near the middens (Willey 1949).

Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctuation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). The secular pottery consisted primarily of Sand Tempered Plain and Pasco Plain ceramics. Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, which indicates a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

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).

## **5.5 MISSISSIPPIAN/ACCULTURATIVE**

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (950 to 1775 C.E.). This period has been divided into four phases: Englewood (950 to 1050 C.E.), Pinellas (1050 to 1550 C.E.), Tatham (1550 to 1617 C.E.), and Bayview (1617 to 1775 C.E.) (Mitchem 1989). The first two phases are pre-Columbian and the second two are from the colonial period. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the pre-Columbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The Tampa Bay area is within the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant locale and may be considered the heartland of Safety Harbor. The Northern Safety Harbor regional variant encompasses Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus Counties.

As with the preceding Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. Ceramic types include Sand Tempered Plain, Pinellas Plain, which has a laminated paste with quartz inclusions; and to the north, Pasco Plain wares continue to dominate. The decorated ceramics, recovered from burial mound contexts, allow for the easier dating of the sites. The projectile points most commonly associated with this period are the Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa varieties (Bullen 1975).

The settlement and land-use patterns are similar to the preceding Weeden Island culture (Luer and Almy 1982; Mitchem 1989). Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island deposits. The major sites tend to be located along the coast with smaller sites located inland. Large towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and burial

mound associated with them. The platform mound-village complex probably served as the center of a political unit (Milanich 1994). Within the Northern Safety Harbor area, residential sites and isolated mounds are more dispersed than further south. Their subsistence economy also appears to mirror the earlier Weeden Island pattern of hunting and gathering, with a focus on the coastal/estuarine resources. Evidence to date suggests that agricultural pursuits were not an important factor in the diet as was the case with the Mississippian chiefdoms (Fort Walton culture) of northern Florida. This is not to say; however, that influences from the northern areas were limited. The evolution of the socio-political system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds.

## **5.6 COLONIALISM**

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the arrival 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, Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. Finally, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale. The de Soto expedition headed north from Tampa Bay and passed through several towns on its way to Apalachee (Milanich 1995). Spanish influence and contact is indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, at the sites. The introduction of European diseases, warfare, and the general disruption of their cultural system resulted in the demise of the Tocobaga as an archaeological culture.

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783, when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. By the mid-1700s, the native populations had all but vanished from the Tampa Bay area. Around that time, Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama began moving into Florida to avoid the Anglo-Americans further north. This is referred to as the Colonization period (1716 to 1767 C.E.) (Weisman 1989). These new arrivals became known as the Seminoles. Seminole sites were generally 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 (Tebeau 1980:72).

## **5.7 TERRITORIALISM AND STATEHOOD**

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-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River including present day Pasco County. Escambia County included the land lying to the west (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The eastern half of what is now Pasco County was included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty never satisfied the Native Americans or the incoming settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River by Colonel George Mercer Brooke to oversee the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles north, west, and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). In 1825, the Fort King Road was cleared between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992). By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation would result in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842).

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. This action became known as the Dade Massacre. In 1837, General Thomas Jessup realized the need for a supply depot between the two forts; to commemorate the slain, General Jessup established Fort Dade in 1837, near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96).

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 left their farms seeking protection from the warring Seminoles. Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole war years. 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 inhabitation. 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 1985:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County (established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida) was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through the state. 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 (Covington 1961:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements in south Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke, which became the first of several merchandising firms established. The Tampa area, which had first been a military center, now developed into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida.

The state legislature created Hernando County in 1843 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. The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the US Government until 1846. On December 15, 1855, the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of state legislature.

With the induction of Florida into the United States, the federal government commenced surveys of public lands. In 1849, Township 26 South, Range 21 East was surveyed by A. H. McCormick (State of Florida 1849). Examination of the federal surveyor's plat and accompanying field notes indicates the absence of homesteads, fields, military roads or trails, Indian camps, or other features within the project area. The interior section lines were surveyed and field notes were recorded by McCormick in 1848. McCormick described the land in Sections 22, 23, and 27 as "3rd rate yellow pine and palmetto" and "3rd rate growth yellow pine, cypress, bay and ash" (State of Florida 1848:346, 356, and 357).

Due to increasing unrest between the settlers and the Seminoles, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849. However, it was built south of the original site, in present day Dade City, where a post office had been established in 1845 (Horgan et al. 1992:25). The first skirmish occurred at the settlement of Darby. In the fall of 1855, the home of Captain Robert Bradley came under attack by angered Seminoles, which resulted in the death of two Bradley children. Prior to the attack, Bradley killed a Seminole Chief, and this act is thought to have been in retaliation for that deed. Eventually friends of Bradley, such as Captain John McNeal, among others, pushed the Seminoles into the Everglades.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began because of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate west. This action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982). Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the US Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1982).

## **5.8 CIVIL WAR AND AFTERMATH**

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as \$35,127,721, and the value of slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida,

including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. The war lasted until 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. On July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions, and federal lands were opened up for purchase. In the 1870 census, Tampa’s population numbered 3,216. By the end of the decade, Tampa was linked to Gainesville by way of stagecoach, but remained in relative isolation until the railroad arrived during the 1890s (Federal Writers' Project [FWP] 1939:286-287).

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. 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 (Harner 1973). On October 6, 1881, Disston purchased property in Sections 22, 23, and 27, where the current US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor lies. Other property in the project area was deeded to Thomas M. Tucker on December 4, 1882 (Section 23), and to the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad on February 15, 1893 (Section 27) (State of Florida n.d.:127-1280).

Development within the project area experienced a major boom beginning in the late 1800s. Improvements in the transportation systems, specifically railroads, played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the project area. Abbott’s Station (now known as Zephyrhills), an early settlement during the late 1880s named after Dr. Abbott, is located north of the project APE. Community development continued through the turn of the century. 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 (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

Other railroads 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 1941).

In 1886-1887, the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company (later the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company) laid tracks through Owensboro, Dade City, Herndon, and Abbott (present-day Zephyrhills) on its way to Plant City and ultimately Tampa (Schwarz 1993). Another early railroad, the Orange Belt Railroad Company, organized by Peter A. Demens (Piotr

DeMentieff), 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. It was overtaken by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the names Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. The next year, the railroad went through Zephyrhills. In 1902, it became part of the Atlantic Coast Line system and served the area until merging with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967, which discontinued service in the early 1970s (Covington 1957:182; Horgan et al. 1992:126, 156-157). The track and rail bed have subsequently been removed, and there is no evidence of the railroad within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE.

Pasco County was formed on June 2, 1887, when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco counties. The county was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a United States Senator from Florida. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its establishment; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county's creation (Hendley 1941:4-5; Morris 1995:191).

As a result of the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida prospered. As more settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores destined for northern markets became a reality, thus, heavily influencing development in the project area.

Most of the communities of the 1880s and 1890s disappeared when the virgin pine forests were cut down or after the "great freeze" of 1895, which severely damaged the citrus industry in the area. Tobacco became a principal crop for a period of around twenty years following the "great freeze." However, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy and helped other communities to survive this period.

## ***5.9 TWENTIETH CENTURY***

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county's lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century.

Prior to 1900, there were still no roads in Pasco County, only trails created by wagons and turpentine carts; however, Fort King Road was cleared in 1825 near the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor. This road was a major north-south corridor until the construction of what is now US 301 during the 1930s.

3,500 acres, including the area of Abbott's Station, was bought by Capt. H.F. Jeffries, a Union Army officer, and his son-in-law, Raymond Moore, as a home for Civil War veterans in 1910. The community then became known as Zephyrhills, named after the "zephyr" breezes rolling

through the hills. Two years later, the population of Zephyrhills was over 1,500; the city was incorporated in 1915 (Fivay n.d.). Also around this time, a small settlement around Jarve Springs, which later became the town of Crystal Springs, began to develop. The development of Crystal Springs was closely linked to that of Zephyrhills.

From Reconstruction until after World War II, turpentine and lumber continued to be major contributors to the local economy. 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. During the 1920s and 1930s, farming was the base for the local economy, with cotton and tobacco as major crops (Bohren 1989).

Similar to the rest of Florida, during the early 1920s, Zephyrhills experienced growth throughout the Land Boom period. However, by 1926 to 1927, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August 1925. The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and as a result, most construction halted. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation (Curl 1986).

At the same time, the agriculture industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, which endangered the future of the entire citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise, and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. In addition, freezes in the winters of 1926 to 1927 and 1927 to 1928 destroyed much of the local citrus, and most of the citrus raising families left the area. 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 widespread unemployment.

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs, implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of bridges, public buildings, and parks. As a result, the Hillsborough River State Park was created south of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor. Moreover, US 301 was established during the mid-1930s to late 1940s when the roadway was extended south from Folkston, Georgia. It extends approximately 260 miles in Florida (Droz 1998). The segment to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa was constructed in 1936.

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. In 1942, Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base, located at the site of the airfield built in 1939, for the training of the 10<sup>th</sup> Fighter Squadron. After

the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city's municipal airport in 1947 (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 (US Census Bureau [USCB] 1995). Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and making vacations less costly and easier. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. It was during this time that many of the residential and commercial structures recorded during this survey were built along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor.

After World War II, agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa (HT/HCPB 1980:34). Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate. In Zephyrhills, bottled water became one of the biggest employers in the local economy (Fivay n.d.).

With the population explosion in Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. Completion of Interstate 4 in 1965, Interstate 275, and Interstate 75 in the early 1980s, provided convenient access to the region. By 1970, western Pasco County experienced a population boom and residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages developed throughout the county.

Currently, Pasco County is ranked as the 13th most populous county in Florida (USCB 2000). The largest employers are in the retail trade, health and social services, local government, and construction (Growth Management Department 2007). Over 90 percent of the population lives in the unincorporated areas. Pasco County was designated, along with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the USCB.

# *Section 6.0*

## ***RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS***

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### ***6.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW***

The initial stage of work entailed a review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature and data, including an examination of the ETDM Summary Report #3107 – US 301 from Chancey Road to SR 39 (Paul Buchman Hwy) (FDOT 2014), the FMSF, and the NRHP. The purpose of the background research was to identify any NRHP-listed or eligible properties, as well as other known cultural resources within and proximate to the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) APE. Included in the literature and data review was an examination of the soil survey data for Pasco County (USDA 1982, 2005), the Zephyrhills, Fla. quadrangle map (USGS 1975), relevant CRAS reports, nineteenth century federal surveyors’ plats and field notes, Pasco County Property Appraisers’ Office records, and other documents pertaining to cultural resources in the region.

Much of the APE and the land lying immediately to the west and east, was previously surveyed for archaeological site and historic resources. Relevant studies include the 2000 US 301 (Gall Boulevard)/Zephyrhills PD&E Study (ACI 2000); the 2003 survey of the Rucks parcels, a private development directly east of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) (ACI 2003); a 2004 survey of the Pasco Thomas Development of Regional Impact (DRI) Property, a private development directly west of US 301 (Gall Boulevard); the 2005 historical survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005); and the 2010 US 301/SR 41 (Gall Boulevard) from SR 39 to south of CR 54 PD&E Study Update (ACI 2010), among others.

#### ***6.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS***

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

In January 2014, the FDOT evaluated comments from the FHWA, the SHPO, and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and recommended a Degree of Effect of Minimal for the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project (ETDM #3107; FDOT 2014). In the Programming Screen, it was noted that three recorded historic structures and one resource group (Zephyrhills Canal) are located within the 500 feet buffer distance; one of the three structures (8PA01164) is NRHP eligible. “The FHWA stated that the project will probably not impact the identified Section 106 resource” (FDOT 2014). It was also noted that this project was mostly covered under a previous survey, conducted in 2011; however, “it did not go as far south as the current project boundary.”



**TABLE 6.1  
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE US 301 (GALL  
BOULEVARD) PROJECT APE**

<b>FMSF NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>CULTURE</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>SHPO EVALUATION</b>
8PA00380	Two Rivers Ranch	Lithic scatter/quarry	Prehistoric	Piper Archaeological Research 1991; ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA00381	Correctional Center	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric with pottery	Piper Archaeological Research 1991	Ineligible
8PA00382	Buffalo Stance	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Piper Archaeological Research 1991; ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA01140	Annie	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Estabrook 2000; ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA01141	Offline	Lithic scatter; Homestead	Prehistoric; American, 1821-present	Estabrook 2000; ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA01142	Billy	Quarry; Historic unspecified	Prehistoric; American, unspecified	Estabrook 2000; ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA01143	Carrie	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Estabrook 2000	Ineligible
8PA01206	Sheperd Park	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2000	Ineligible
8PA02053	Rucks Residence	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA02054	Old Block House Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA02055	North Sink Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA02056	South Sink Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA02057	Wading Cow Site	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2003	Ineligible
8PA02098	Ft. King Hammock	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA02101	Correct Site	Campsite	Middle Archaic	ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA02102	Ft. King Rd	Land-terrestrial	19 <sup>th</sup> c. American	ACI 2004	Insufficient information
8PA02146	Feliciano 1	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Stokes 2005	Ineligible
8PA02147	Feliciano 2	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Stokes 2005	Ineligible
8PA02148	Feliciano 3	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Stokes 2005	Ineligible

\* Green shading indicates sites located proximate to the US 301 project APE.  
Source: FMSF, 2015.

The total 19 recorded archaeological sites are mostly prehistoric lithic scatters; three sites date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. With the exception of 8PA02102, the Ft. King Road, all the archaeological sites have been evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. 8PA00380, 8PA00381, and 8PA00382 were recorded during the CRAS of the SR 54 alignment corridors, conducted by Piper Archaeological Research (now Janus Research) in 1991 (Piper Archaeological Research 1991). 8PA01140, 8PA01141, 8PA01142, and 8PA01143 were recorded in 2000 by Panamerican Consultants during survey of the proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline (Estabrook 2000). 8PA01142 was subjected to additional testing (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2000). In 2003, half of the recorded sites originally were recorded or updated during survey of the Rucks Parcels (ACI 2003). The western Rucks parcel is located due east of US 301 (Gall Boulevard), and the east parcel is located east of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). Four previously recorded sites

(8PA00382, 8PA01140, 8PA01141, and 8PA01142) were updated during the Rucks parcels survey. Three lithic scatters, 8PA02146, 8PA02147, and 8PA02148, were recorded by SEARCH in 2005 during survey of the Feliciano property (Stokes 2005). 8PA02098 and 8PA02101, plus 8PA02102, a historic road segment, were discovered by ACI during the 2004 survey of the Pasco Thomas DRI property; this property lies due west of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) (ACI 2004). 8PA01206 was found by ACI in 2000 during the CRAS of US 301 from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 2000).

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models and studies (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Horvath 1986; Janus Research 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004) informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project APE, as well as their likely environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are found, more often than not, on well-drained soils, and at the better-drained upland margins of wetland features such as rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These sites are “tethered” to water and lithic resources much more so than is evident during the later periods.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, combined with the results of the previous Rucks Parcels and Pasco Thomas DRI surveys which abut a portion of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE, five areas along the project corridor are considered to have a moderate potential for prehistoric period archaeological site occurrence. These general locales are characterized by relatively elevated, better drained soils proximate to sources of potable water. Sites, if found, were anticipated to be small, low artifact density lithic or artifact scatters. The likelihood for archaeological sites of the historic period was considered generally low.

### **6.1.2 HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

A review of the FMSF indicated that 12 previously recorded historic resources are located within one mile of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE (**Table 6.2; Figure 6.2**). They were recorded during several surveys of segments of US 301, including from south of CR 54 to the US 98 Bypass (ACI 2008), and from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 1999, 2010). These resources include a canal (8PA01118), one building complex resource group (8PA01164), and 10 residential and commercial buildings constructed between ca. 1926 and 1958 (8PA00674, 8PA00675, 8PA01165, 8PA01166, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02725).

**TABLE 6.2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN**  
**ONE MILE OF THE US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) PROJECT APE**

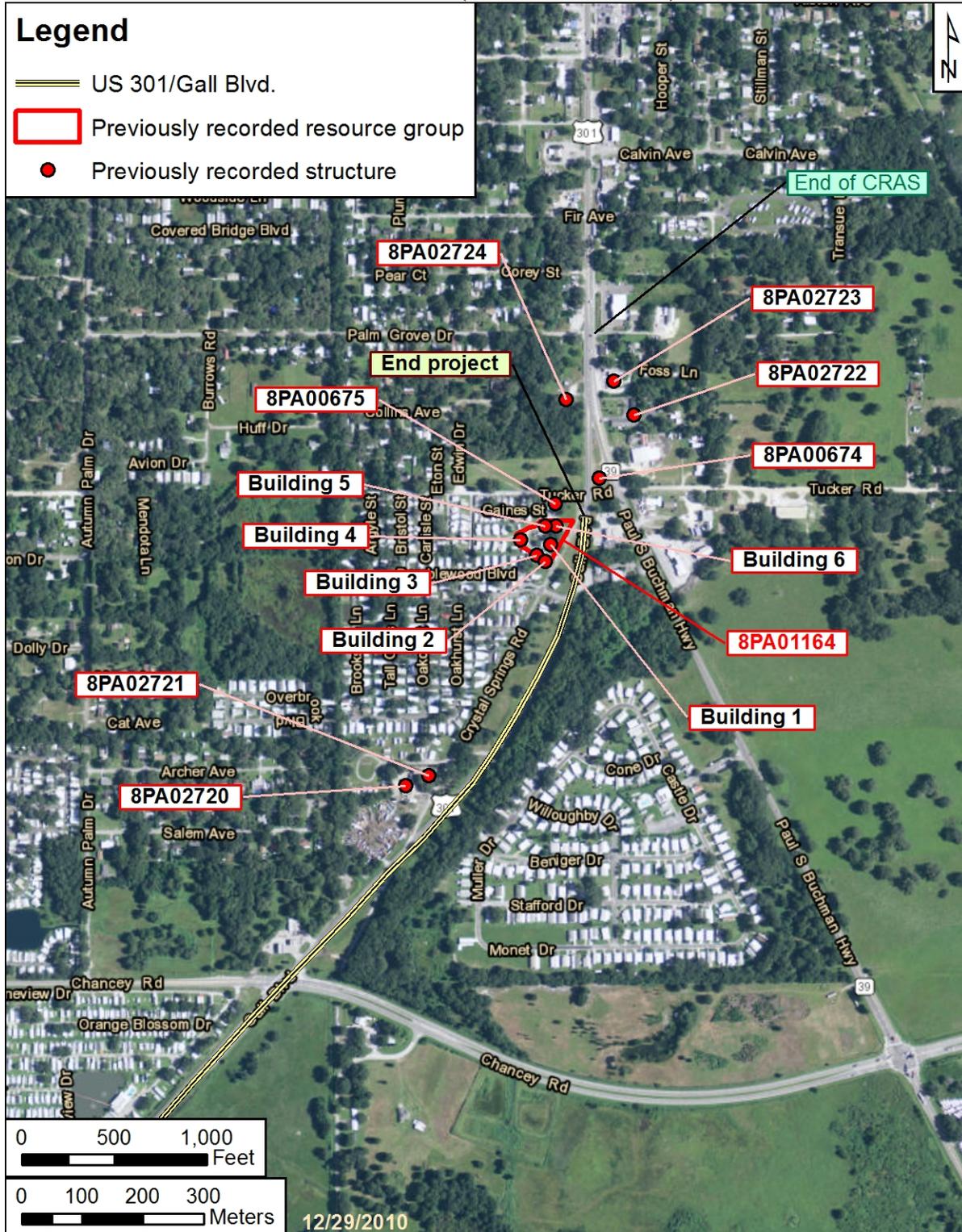
FMSF NO.	ADDRESS/SITE NAME	DATE	STYLE	SHPO EVALUATION
8PA00674	4008 US 301	ca. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA00675	3951 US 301	ca. 1948	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA01118	Zephyrhills Canal	Unknown	Not applicable	Not evaluated
8PA01164	3927 Old Crystal Springs Rd/ Clyde's Cottages (Resource Group)	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible
8PA01165	38524 Foss Lane	ca. 1926	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA01166	4135 US 301	ca. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02720	2653 Old Crystal Springs Rd	ca. 1950	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02721	2657 Old Crystal Springs Rd	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02722	4040 US 301 / Twilite Motel	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02723	4106 US 301	ca. 1958	Commercial	Ineligible
8PA02724	4103 US 301	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02725	4127 US 301	ca. 1948	Commercial	Ineligible

Source: FMSF, 2015.

These resources were recorded during four surveys. The 1999 historic survey of the City of Zephyrhills, performed by Quatrefoil Consulting, identified and evaluated 8PA01118, the Zephyrhills Canal (Quatrefoil Consulting 1999). 8PA00674 and 8PA00675 were recorded by Janus Research in 2005 as part of the historic resources survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005). The other historic resources were recorded during two CRAS projects along US 301. The 2000 US 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study resulted in the identification and evaluation of 8PA01165, 8PA01166, and 8PA01167, and the 2010 update survey, recorded 8PA01164 and 8PA02720 through 8PA02725 (**Table 6.2**). 8PA01164, Clyde's Cottages, is a group of six ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style buildings located at 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road, originally used as a motor court. This building complex was determined eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO in November 2010 (ACI 2012). A Section 106 Consultation Case Study Report was prepared to evaluate the effects of the US 301 PD&E project to Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164). FHWA determined No Adverse Effect and the SHPO concurred with this finding (ACI 2012). Formal commitments agreed to during the consultation included the avoidance of pond placement within or adjacent to the Clyde's Cottages property. The previously recorded segment of US 301 (8PA02675), as well as the Zephyrhills Canal (8PA01118), were not evaluated by the SHPO. The other historic structures were evaluated as ineligible.

Examination of the Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office website (Wells 2013) indicated the potential for one building complex resource group and four additional historic resources within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE.

**FIGURE 6.2  
LOCATION OF THE PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES  
WITHIN THE US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) APE**



**Sources:** Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors.

## **6.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY**

**Archaeological field methods** consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance, followed by systematic subsurface shovel testing at 50 m (164 feet) intervals within each of the five zones of moderate archaeological site potential identified during the background research. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 cm (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 feet) in depth. All soil removed was screened through 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

**Historical/architectural field survey** methods consisted of the identification of all previously recorded and potential historic (50 years or older) resources located within the project APE. Photographs were taken and information was gathered for completion of FMSF forms for each property estimated to be built in or before 1965. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Updated FMSF forms were prepared for the extant previously recorded historic resources if significant alterations occurred since the last recording, or if the resource was recorded more than five years ago.

## **6.3 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES**

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 *FS* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE.

## **6.4 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION**

No cultural materials were recovered, and thus, no laboratory analysis was needed. All project-related materials (including maps, field notes, and photographs) will be stored at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sarasota, until arrangements can be made for curation by the FDOT.

# *Section 7.0*

## *SURVEY RESULTS*

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### **7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

The archaeological field survey included both surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 40 shovel tests (STs) within the project APE (**Figures 7.1 and 7.2**). STs were excavated at 50 m (164 feet) intervals within five areas along the corridor considered to have a moderate site location potential; these were arbitrarily designated A through E, from south to north. As a result of these efforts, no archaeological sites were discovered. No evidence of previously recorded sites 8PA00382, 8PA01140, and 8PA02053 was found to extend into the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE. A summary of findings is presented in **Table 7.1**. Representative views of the corridor are shown in **Photos 7.1 through 7.5**.

**TABLE 7.1**  
**SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

<b>PROBABILITY AREA</b>	<b>PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES</b>	<b>NO. STS</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>STRATIGRAPHY (IN CENTIMETERS BELOW SURFACE)</b>
A	None	9	Negative	0-20 dark gray sand; 20-50 light gray sand (water intrusion at 30-50)
B	8PA01140 is proximate	9	Negative	0-25 gray sand; 25-100 light gray sand
C	8PA02053 is proximate	6	Negative	0-25 gray sand; 25-75 light gray sand; 75-100 brown sand
D	8PA00382 is proximate	4	Negative	0-20 dark gray sand; 20-40 gray sand; 40-100 brown sandy muck (water intrusion at 40-60)
E	None	12	Negative	0-25 gray sand; 25-100 light brown sand

Source: ACI, 2014.

**FIGURE 7.1  
LOCATION OF SHOVEL TESTS AND ZONES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**



**Sources:** Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors.





**Photo 7.1** General Conditions Within Probability Zone A, Looking North



**Photo 7.2** General Conditions in Probability Zone B, Looking North



**Photo 7.3** General Conditions in Probability Zone C, Looking North



**Photo 7.4** General Conditions in Probability Zone D, Looking South

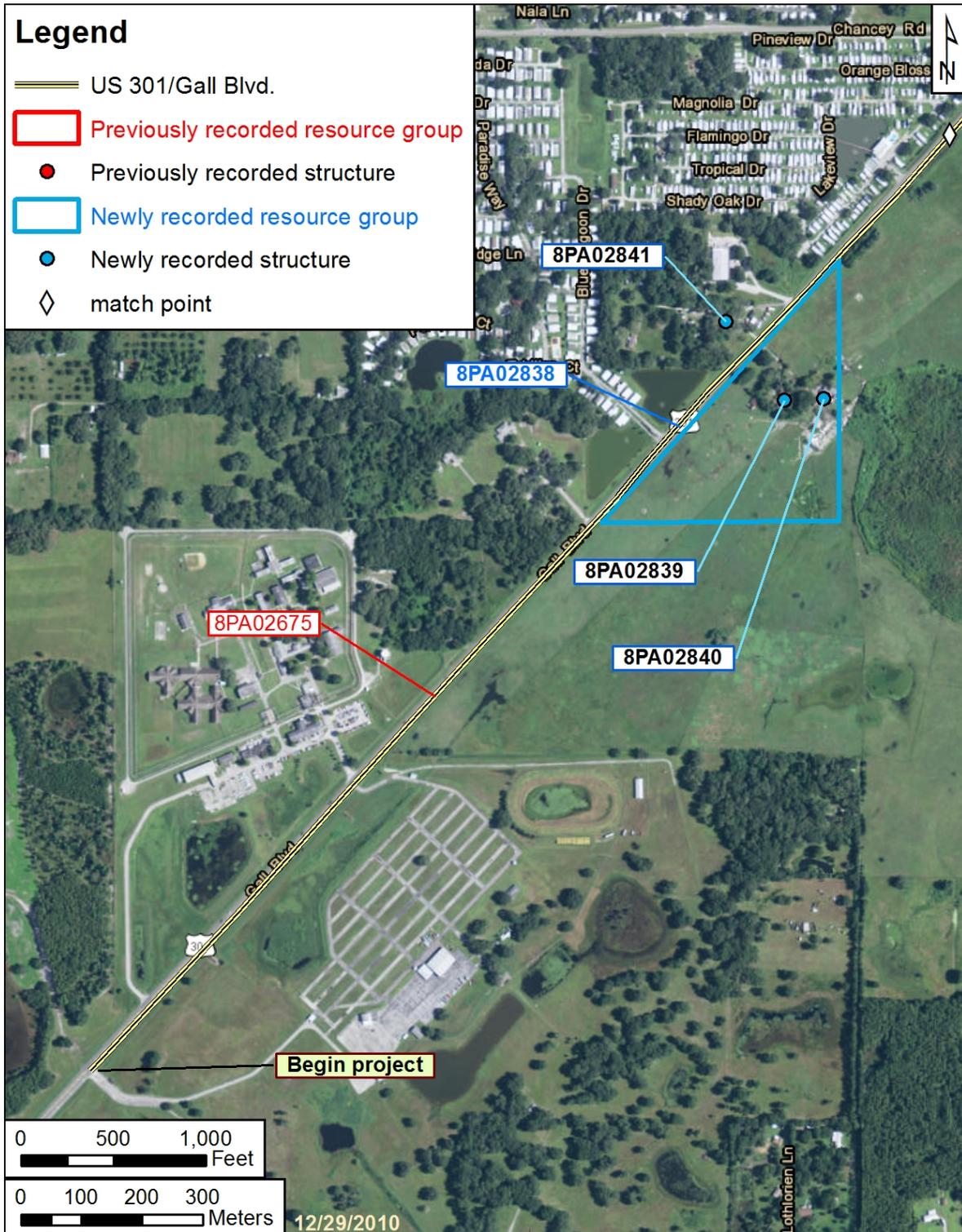


**Photo 7.5** General Conditions in Probability Zone E, Looking North

## ***7.2 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS***

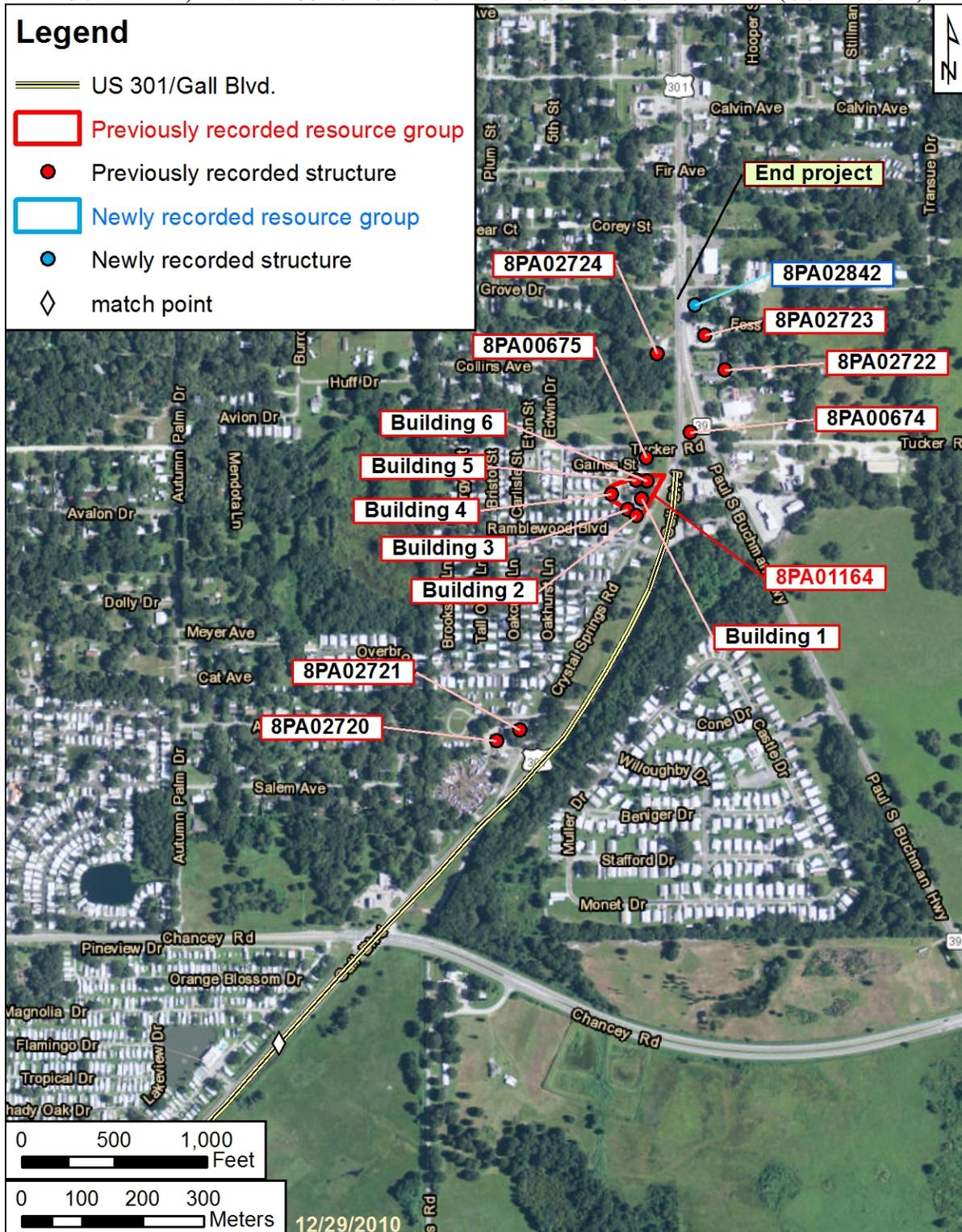
Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 14 historic resources (**Figures 7.3 and 7.4; Table 7.2**). Of these, nine (8PA00674, 8PA00675, 8PA01164, 8PA02675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724) were previously recorded and five (8PA02838 through 8PA02842) were newly identified. FMSF forms were updated for three previously recorded historic resources (8PA00674, 8PA00675, and 8PA02675) to document existing conditions. Descriptions follow and FMSF forms are contained in **Appendix A**.

**FIGURE 7.3  
PREVIOUSLY AND NEWLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) PD&E PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AREA**



**Sources:** Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors.

**FIGURE 7.4  
PREVIOUSLY AND NEWLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) PD&E PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AREA (CONTINUED)**



Sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors.

**TABLE 7.2  
PREVIOUSLY AND NEWLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT  
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AREA**

<b>FMSF NO.</b>	<b>ADDRESS/ NAME</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>RESOURCE TYPE</b>	<b>STYLE</b>	<b>NRHP EVALUATION</b>
8PA00674	4008 US 301	ca. 1950	Building	Masonry Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA00675	3951 US 301	ca. 1948	Building	Frame Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA01164	3927 Old Crystal Springs Road / Clyde's Cottages	ca. 1950	Resource group	Not applicable	SHPO determined eligible
8PA02675	US 301	ca. 1936	Road	Not applicable	The previously recorded segment located outside the current project APE was not evaluated. The current segment is not considered potentially eligible.
8PA02720	3653 Old Crystal Springs Road	ca. 1950	Building	Industrial Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA02721	3657 Old Crystal Springs Road	ca. 1950	Building	Masonry Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA02722	4040 US 301 / Twilite Motel	ca. 1958	Building	Masonry Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA02723	4106 US 301	ca. 1958	Building	Commercial	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA02724	4103 US 301	ca. 1950	Building	Masonry Vernacular	SHPO determined ineligible
8PA02838	3160 US 301	ca. 1959	Building complex resource group	Not applicable	Ineligible
8PA02839	3160 US 301/ 3160a US 301	ca. 1959	Building	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02840	3160 US 301 / 3160b US 301	ca. 1959	Building	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02841	3161 US 301	ca. 1964	Building	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA02842	4118 US 301	ca. 1965	Building	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible

\*Blue shading indicates an updated previously recorded resource.

Source: ACI, 2015.

### **7.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES**

Field survey revealed the presence of nine previously recorded historic resources within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project cultural resource survey area (**Table 7.2**). This includes one resource group (8PA01164), one road segment (8PA02675), and seven buildings (8PA00674, 8PA00675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724). Of these nine, the SHPO determined the seven buildings to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP; found that there was insufficient information to evaluate the road segment, 8PA02675; and concurred with the FHWA's determination that

8PA01164 (Clyde's Cottages) is eligible for NRHP listing. FMSF forms were updated for 8PA00674, 8PA00675, and 8PA02675 to document the current conditions. The other six resources (8PA01164 and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724) did not require an updated form because they did not exhibit significant alterations since they were last evaluated in 2010. A description of each previously recorded resource follows, and copies of the FMSF forms, including updates, are contained in **Appendix A**.

**8PA00674:** The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 4008 US 301 (**Photo 7.6; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1950, was previously recorded in 1999 during the CRAS of US 301 from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 1999). The SHPO determined it ineligible for NRHP listing. 8PA00674 was updated in 2005 by Janus Research as part of the historic resources survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005). The irregularly-shaped, one-story building has concrete block and plywood walls. The gable roof is covered in composition shingles. Fenestration includes 1/1 wood double-hung sash (DHS); 1/1 metal sliding; 1/1 metal single-hung sash (SHS) (ca. 2010); and 1-light wood fixed windows. The main entrance is through a metal-framed glass door on the north elevation. Ornamentation includes concrete window sills and vents in the gable ends. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no significant associations to historic events or persons. Thus, 8PA00674 remains ineligible for NRHP listing. An updated FMSF form was prepared for this resource to document the current condition.



**Photo 7.6** The Masonry Vernacular Style Commercial Building at 4008 US 301 (8PA00674), Facing Southeast

**8PA00675:** The Frame Vernacular style residential building at 3951 US 301 (**Photo 7.7; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1948, was previously recorded in 1999 during the CRAS of US 301 from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 1999). The SHPO determined it ineligible for NRHP listing. 8PA00675 was updated in 2005 by Janus Research as part of the historic resources survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005). The irregularly-shaped, one-story building has wood frame walls covered in asbestos shingles and plywood. The cross-gabled and shed roofs are covered in composition shingles. Windows include three-light fixed metal flanked by one-light metal casement and 1/1 wood DHS. The main entrance is through a covered open entry porch on the east elevation. The porch includes brick piers and tapered wood columns. A carport was built to the south ca. 1960, and it was enclosed ca. 2010. Ornamentation includes concrete window sill and vents in the gable ends. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, 8PA00675 remains ineligible for NRHP listing. An updated FMSF form was prepared for this resource to document the current condition.



**Photo 7.7** The Frame Vernacular Style Residential Building at 3951 US 301 (8PA00675), Facing West

**8PA01164:** Clyde’s Cottages, located at 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road (**Figure 7.4**), is a group of six Masonry Vernacular style buildings constructed ca. 1950 as a motor court. It now functions as part of a recreational vehicle (RV) park, Clyde’s Cottages and RVs. In 1961, the motor court appears to have been known as Rife’s Housekeeping Cottages, and by 1975 had been changed to Cliff’s Cottages. The main building, **Building 1 (Photo 7.8)**, used as an office, is a one-story concrete block structure with a clipped gable roof, a brick chimney, vertical paneling, three-light awning windows, and an east porch. Surrounding the main building in a semi-circle are five Masonry Vernacular style cottages (Buildings 2 through 6), each with two rooms. These five cottages, similar in design and materials, feature concrete block construction with a continuous masonry foundation, a hip roof clad with composition shingles, and shed roof awnings over the entrances. **Buildings 2, 3 and 4** on the south and southwest (**Photos 7.9, 7.10, and 7.11**, respectively) have jalousie windows and are placed in a similar manner as the two buildings on the north, with the exception of the building at the far southwest, which is used as a laundry. This building has replacement vinyl siding (ca. 2000) (ACI 2012). **Buildings 5 and 6** on the north and northwest (**Photo 7.12**) feature six- and eight-light metal casement windows, some paired as corner windows.

Clyde’s Cottages were originally recorded during the CRAS for the US 301/Zephyrhills PD&E Study from SR 39 to CR 54 (ACI 1999). At this time, the building group was described as a typical example of a motor court with no historical significance, and considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the SHPO concurred in 2001. However, following a reevaluation in 2010 during the CRAS update of US 301 (SR 41) from SR 39 to South of CR 54 (ACI 2010), the SHPO concluded that Clyde’s Cottages (8PA01164) “retains the necessary integrity and context to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resource group...is an excellent example of a building type that is indicative of the mid-twentieth century post-WWII automotive and tourism culture that led to the development of modern Florida” (Kammerer 2010). Subsequently, in a letter to the FHWA, the SHPO requested consultation to “avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential adverse effects” (Kammerer 2010), which resulted in the preparation of a Section 106 Case Study Report (ACI 2012a). The FHWA determined there was No Adverse Effect with regard to Clyde’s Cottages (8PA01164), and the SHPO concurred (ACI 2012a). As the result of further Section 106 consultations, FDOT District Seven agreed to commitments during construction: no construction staging or stockpiling activities within the Clyde’s Cottages; maintain access to historic properties during construction; and avoid placing stormwater management facilities or floodplain compensation sites within or adjacent to the Clyde’s Cottages property.



**Photo 7.8** Building 1 at Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164), Facing West



**Photo 7.9** Building 2 at Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164), Facing Northwest



**Photo 7.10** Building 3 at Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164), Facing Northwest



**Photo 7.11** Building 4 at Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164), Facing Southwest



**Photo 7.12** Buildings 5 and 6 at Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164), Facing Southwest

**8PA02675:** A segment of US 301 extending 7.57 miles between Geiger Road/North Avenue and just south of the US 98 Bypass was recorded in 2008 by ACI during the CRAS of SR 39 (US 301) from CR 54 (Eiland Boulevard) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass) (ACI 2008). It is located to the north of/outside the current project APE. There was insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of the segment (ACI 2008); 8PA02675 was not evaluated by the SHPO (FMSF).

This linear resource was updated as part of the current US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E Study. This update adds the roadway segment from SR 56 (proposed) to the proposed realignment of SR 39, a distance of approximately two miles (**Figures 7.3 and 7.4**). It is located in Sections 14, 22, 23, and 27 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (USGS 1975). Because this segment is within Pasco County, the previously assigned FMSF number is used. As contained within the current project APE, US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is predominately a two-lane arterial road (**Photo 7.13**). An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder is to either side, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Wooden power poles and electrical lines border both sides of US 301 from SR 56 (proposed) to Chancey Road, and the west side only from Chancey Road to Old Crystal Springs Road. Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial.



**Photo 7.13** US 301 (8PA02675) Facing South  
Near Old Crystal Springs Road

US 301 was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989). By 1960, US 301 extended south from Folkston, Georgia to Sarasota, Florida. Within Florida, US 301 is approximately 260 miles long (Droz 1998). The portion of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from SR 56 (proposed) to Chancey Road was built parallel to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which has since been removed.

The historic integrity of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historical associations to events or persons. Therefore, within the APE, US 301 does not appear to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing. However, determining the NRHP eligibility of 8PA02675 throughout Pasco County was beyond the scope of this project.

**8PA02720:** The Industrial Vernacular style commercial building located at 3653 Old Crystal Springs Road (**Photo 7.14; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1950, was originally recorded in 2010 by ACI during the CRAS of SR 41 (US 301) from SR 39 to south of CR 54 (ACI 2010). The SHPO evaluated 8PA02720 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The concrete block walls, clad in fieldstone veneer, are supported by a slab foundation and are topped by a gable roof covered in corrugated metal. The building was altered ca. 1980 with replacement doors and roof. There are four garage bays on the east elevation. 8PA02720 has not undergone any changes since it was recorded in 2010, and it remains ineligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.14** The Industrial Vernacular Style Commercial Building At 3653 Old Crystal Springs Road (8PA02720), Facing Northwest

**8PA02721:** The Masonry Vernacular style residential building at 3657 Old Crystal Springs Road (**Photo 7.15; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1950, was previously recorded in 2010 as part of the CRAS update for US 301 (SR 41) from SR 39 to South of CR 54 (ACI 2010). The SHPO determined the building ineligible for NRHP listing in 2011 (FMSF). A slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco and fieldstone veneer. The gable and shed roof is covered in corrugated metal (ca. 1980) and the replacement windows are 2/2 SHS (ca. 1970). The main entrance is located on the east elevation within a closed porch. Another closed porch is located on the south elevation. A non-historic garage is located to the northwest. This building is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. It has not undergone any changes since it was recorded. Therefore, 8PA02721 remains ineligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.15** The Masonry Vernacular Style Building at 3657 Old Crystal Springs Road (8PA02721), Facing West

**8PA02722:** The Twilite Motel, located at 4040 Gall Boulevard (**Photo 7.16; Figure 7.4**), was constructed in the Masonry Vernacular style ca. 1958. It was previously recorded in 2010 as part of the CRAS of US 301 (SR 41) from SR 39 to South of CR 54 (ACI 2010). The SHPO determined the building ineligible for NRHP listing (FMSF). The L-shaped building features stucco-clad concrete block walls supported by a slab foundation and topped with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The replacement windows are three-light awning (ca. 1970) and 1/1 SHS (ca. 2000). Each of the units is accessed via a wood swing door and is under a canopy that stretches across the north and west elevations. A historic pool is located to the west. This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. There have been no changes since it was recorded, and 8PA02722 remains ineligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.16** The Twilite Motel (8PA02722) at 4040 Gall Boulevard, Facing East

**8PA02723:** The Commercial style building at 4106 Gall Boulevard (**Photo 7.17; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1958, was previously recorded in 2010 during the CRAS of US 301 (SR 41) from SR 39 to South of CR 54 (ACI 2010). The SHPO determined the building ineligible for NRHP listing (FMSF). The building, supported by a slab foundation, features concrete block walls that are clad in corrugated metal and vertical board (ca. 1970). The flat roof is covered in built-up material and has a ca. 1970 shed parapet and provides a canopy over the commercial storefronts and two garage bays. The windows are three-light awning and one-light fixed. This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. 8PA02723 has not undergone any changes since it was originally recorded, and thus, remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



**Photo 7.17** The Commercial Style Building at 4106 Gall Boulevard (8PA02723), Facing Northeast

**8PA02724:** The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building at 4103 US 301 (**Photo 7.18; Figure 7.4**), constructed ca. 1950, was previously recorded in 2010 during the CRAS of US 301 (SR 41) from SR 39 to South of CR 54 (ACI 2010). The SHPO determined the building ineligible for NRHP listing (FMSF). The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco and brick. The front half of the building features a flat roof with a ca. 1970 parapet covered with standing seam sheet metal, 1/1 SHS windows (ca. 1970), projecting window sills, and replacement three-light, one-panel wood swing doors (ca. 1970). The rear half of the building was added ca. 1970 and features a gable roof with plywood sheeting in the gables, and two garage bays. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Thus, it remains ineligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.18** The Masonry Vernacular Style Commercial Building at 4103 US 301 (8PA02724), Facing Southwest

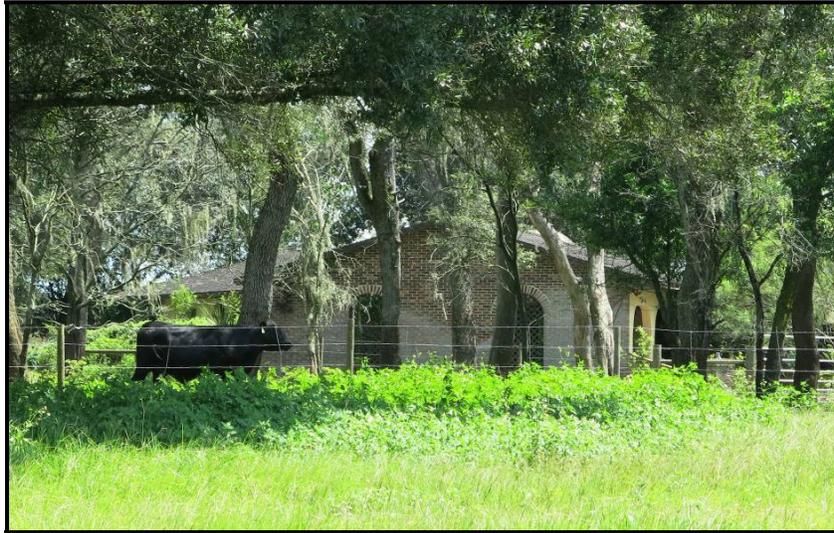
#### ***7.4 NEWLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES***

Five historic resources were newly recorded within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE (8PA02838 through 8PA02842) (**Figures 7.3 and 7.4; Table 7.2**). They include one resource group (8PA02838) comprised of two buildings (8PA02839 and 8PA02840) and two other buildings (8PA02841 and 8PA02842). None is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their common design and construction and lack of significant associations with historic events or persons. A description of each follows, and the FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

**8PA02838:** The 3160 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Resource Group includes a residence (8PA02839) and a barn (8PA02840). The building complex resource group was a dairy farm until 2006 (Wells 2013). Subsequently, some related agricultural buildings have been demolished, diminishing the historic integrity of the resource group. The contributing buildings are of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations to events or persons. Therefore, 8PA02838 is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing. A description of each contributing resource follows.

**8PA02839:** The Masonry Vernacular style residential building at 3160 US 301 (**Photo 7.19; Figure 7.3**) was constructed ca. 1959 (Wells 2013). The irregularly-shaped, one-story building has concrete block walls that are covered in brick and stucco. The cross-gabled and hip roofs are covered in composition shingles. Arcades with arched openings are located on the north and south elevations. The main entrance is within the arcade on the north elevation. A carport is to the west, and a pool is to the south. Ornamentation includes a wing wall on the south elevation. A ca. 1959 shed is to the west. This building is obstructed by trees and a fence. The land is used for cattle grazing. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research

revealed no significant historical associations to events or persons. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.19** The Masonry Vernacular Style Residential Building at 3160 US 301 (8PA02839), Facing East

**8PA02840:** The Masonry Vernacular style barn at 3160 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) (**Photo 7.20; Figure 7.3**) was constructed ca. 1959 (Wells 2013). The irregularly-shaped, two-story concrete block building rests on a poured concrete foundation. It has been partially dismantled. The flat roof is covered in composition roll. An agricultural tower is immediately to the northeast. The land is used for cattle grazing. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations to events or persons. Thus, 8PA02840 is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.20** The Masonry Vernacular Style Barn at 3160 US 301 (8PA02840), Facing East

**8PA02841:** The Masonry Vernacular style residential building at 3161 US 301 (**Photo 7.21; Figure 7.3**) was constructed ca. 1964 (Wells 2013). The one-story, L-shaped building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The concrete block walls are covered with plywood in the gable peaks. The cross-gabled roof is covered with replacement composition shingles. Fenestration includes one-light fixed metal; three-light awning metal; and two-light awning metal windows. Ornamentation includes concrete windows sills and vents in the gable ends. The main entrance is on the east elevation, which is covered by a gable extension. The building includes a concrete block chimney and carport to the north. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, 8PA02841 is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.21** The Masonry Vernacular Style Residential Building at 3161 US 301 (8PA02841), Facing West (August 2013)

**8PA02842:** The Frame Vernacular style commercial building at 4118 US 301 (**Photo 7.22**) was constructed ca. 1965 (Wells 2013). It is used as a garage. The one-story, rectangular building rests on a slab foundation. The simple steel frame is clad in metal siding. The flat roof is covered in built-up materials. The main entrance on the east elevation features two garage bays with metal sliding doors. This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Thus, 8PA02842 is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.



**Photo 7.22** The Frame Vernacular Style Commercial Building at 4118 US 301 (8PA02842), Facing Southeast

## *Section 8.0*

# ***CONCLUSIONS AND SITE EVALUATIONS***

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

### ***8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES***

Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project APE. Three sites, 8PA00382, 8PA01140, and 8PA02053 are proximate, but outside the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) ROW. Archaeological field survey yielded negative results. No new archaeological sites were discovered, and no evidence of previously recorded sites 8PA00382, 8PA01140, and 8PA02053 was found.

### ***8.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES***

Historical background research indicated that nine previously recorded historic resources were located in the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE: 8PA00674, 8PA00675, 8PA01164, 8PA02675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724. They include one resource group (8PA01164), one road segment (8PA02675), and seven buildings (8PA0674, 8PA0675, and 8PA02720 through 8PA02724). Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164) was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2010, and a Section 106 Consultation Case Study Report was prepared. The evaluation of effects to Clyde's Cottages (8PA01164) resulted in a finding of No Adverse Effect. The segment of US 301 (8PA02675) within the APE was not evaluated by the SHPO, and the SHPO determined the seven other previously recorded historic resources ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF).

In addition to the previously recorded historic resources, five historic resources were newly identified and recorded within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE (8PA02838 through 8PA02842). They include a resource group (8PA02838) comprised of two buildings (8PA02839 and 8PA02840) and two other buildings (8PA02841 and 8PA02842). None is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

### ***8.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

In conclusion, with the exception of 8PA01164, the results of background research and field survey indicate that no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project APE. In the Programming Screen Summary Report for EDTM #3107 (FDOT 2014), the FHWA commented that "the project will probably not impact the identified Section 106 resource [8PA01164]."

# *Section 9.0*

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***APPENDIX A***

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***Florida Master Site File Forms***

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA00674**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 9-13-2013  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4008 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 4008 US 301  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 14 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 14-26-21-0100-12500-0010 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 384236 Northing 3121655  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1950 To (year): pres  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2010 Nature Some windows replaced  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 wood DHS; 1/1 metal sliding; 1/1 metal SHS; 1-light wood fixed  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills; wide roof overhangs

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) On triangular lot where US 301 meets SR 39.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Metal-framed glass door on N elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is still not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Christopher Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



ESRI (2013) - Basemap: Transportation and Imagery



**USGS**

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA00675**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 9-13-2013  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3951 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 3951 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 23 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 23-26-21-0020-00500-0030 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 384175 Northing 3121612  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1948 To (year): pres  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2010 Nature Carport enclosed; wood siding replaced  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1960 Nature Carport added  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. Wood/Plywood 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 3-light fixed metal flanked by 1-light metal casement; 1/1 wood DHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills; vents in gable ends

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Wood fence to N

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Wood door within covered porch on E elevation with brick piers and tapered wood columns  
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open entry porch on E elevation

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)          | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)  | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____              |   |   |  |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is still not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Christopher Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



ESRI (2013) - Basemap: Transportation and Imagery



## USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PA1164

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Recorder # 3/1

Version 3.0 11/96

Field Date 9/1/99

Original

Update

(give site #)

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Form Date 11/9/99

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road

Multiple Listing [DHR only]

Survey CRAS of US 301, Zephyrhills

Survey # 13778

National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four):

building  structure  district  site  object

### LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road

Cross Streets (nearest/between) SW corner of Old Crystal Springs Road and Gall Blvd. (US 301)

City/Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills

In Current City Limits:  y  n  unknown

County Pasco

Tax Parcel #(s) 2326210020005000020

Subdivision name Zephyrhills Colony Company Lands

Block 5

Lot 2-3

Ownership (Please check one):

private-profit  private-individual  city  county  Native American  
 private-nonprofit  private-unspecified  state  federal  foreign  unknown

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

Route to (especially if no street address)

### MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills, Fla. 1975 PR 1987

Township 26S Range 21E Section 23 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name:

Landgrant UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 384140 Northing 3121340

Plat or other map (map's name, location) PB 1, Pg 55

### DESCRIPTION

Style\* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan\* rectangular Number of Stories 1

Structural System(s)\* masonry

Foundation: Type(s)\* continuous Material(s)\* concrete

Exterior Fabric(s)\* concrete block, vertical paneling

Roof: Type(s)\* clipped gable, gable, shed Material(s)\* composition shingle

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)\*

Chimney: No 1 Material(s)\* brick Location(s)\* ext E wall

Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* 4 & 16 light casement, metal; 3 light awning, metal, paired & independent

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Porches: #open 2 #closed #incised Location(s) E, E

Porch roof type(s) gable, shed

Exterior Ornament gable vent, rounded corners, window awnings

Interior Plan\* unknown

Condition (Please check one):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all): M commercial S residential institutional undeveloped

Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)

See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains None observed.

Check if Archaeological Form completed

\*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

### DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE

KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY  yes  no

Date

SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY  yes  no  potentially elig.  insufficient info

Date 3/22/01

DELIST DATE

LOCAL DESIGNATION:

Date

Local office

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

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

## HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly \_\_\_\_\_ (year) Approximately 1950 (year) Earlier than \_\_\_\_\_ (year) Later than \_\_\_\_\_ (year)  
 Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first) unknown  
 Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date \_\_\_\_\_ Nature\* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date c.1975 Nature\* room addt on N  
 Original Use\* (give date ranges) other: motor court  
 Intermediate Uses\* (give date ranges) other: motor court  
 Present Use\* (give date ranges) other: rv & cottage office, residence  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Frank & Cheryl Lynn Monzon (1995); Cliff's Cottages (1975);  
 Rife's Housekeeping Cottages (1961)

\*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

## RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF   | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research        | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)          | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building)            | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits                  | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds         | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)      | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits                | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only        | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview               | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection                | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview                     | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits                |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify)            |   |  |  |

## SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register?  yes: name register at right  no  insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Individually eligible for National Register?  yes  no  insufficient info  
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district?  yes  no  insufficient info  
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)  
 Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)  
 See Continuation Sheet.

## DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

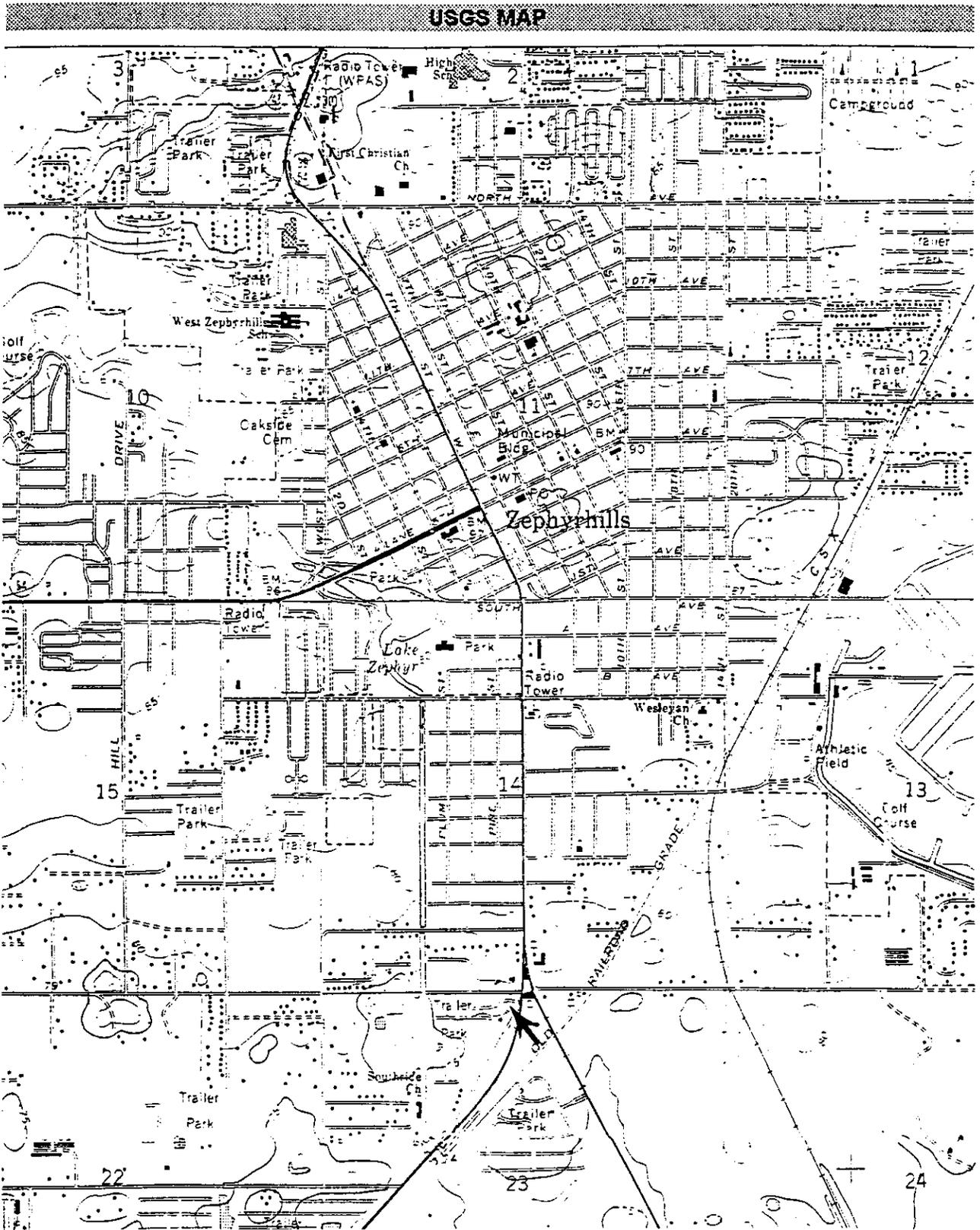
Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Pasco County Property Appraiser's Office; City of Zephyrhills Historic Preservation Survey, Quatrefoil Consulting, June 1999; Zephyrhills Public Library; Zephyrhills Depot Museum; Zephyrhills City Directories 1945, 1961, 1963, 1975.  
 Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.  
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 3/1-4

## RECORDER

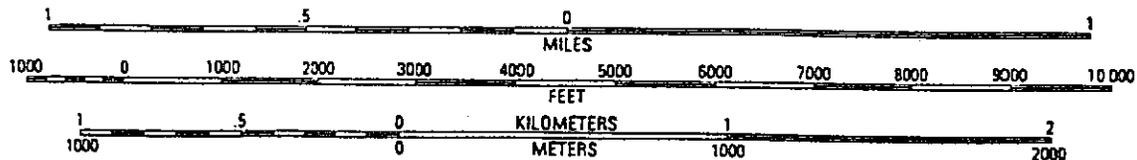
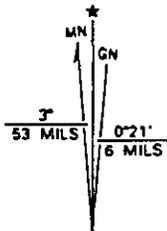
Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliatio Hinder, Kimberly  
 Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)925-9906/(941)925-9767/ACIMAIN@COMPUSERVE.COM

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

**REQUIRED:** (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED  
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP  
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

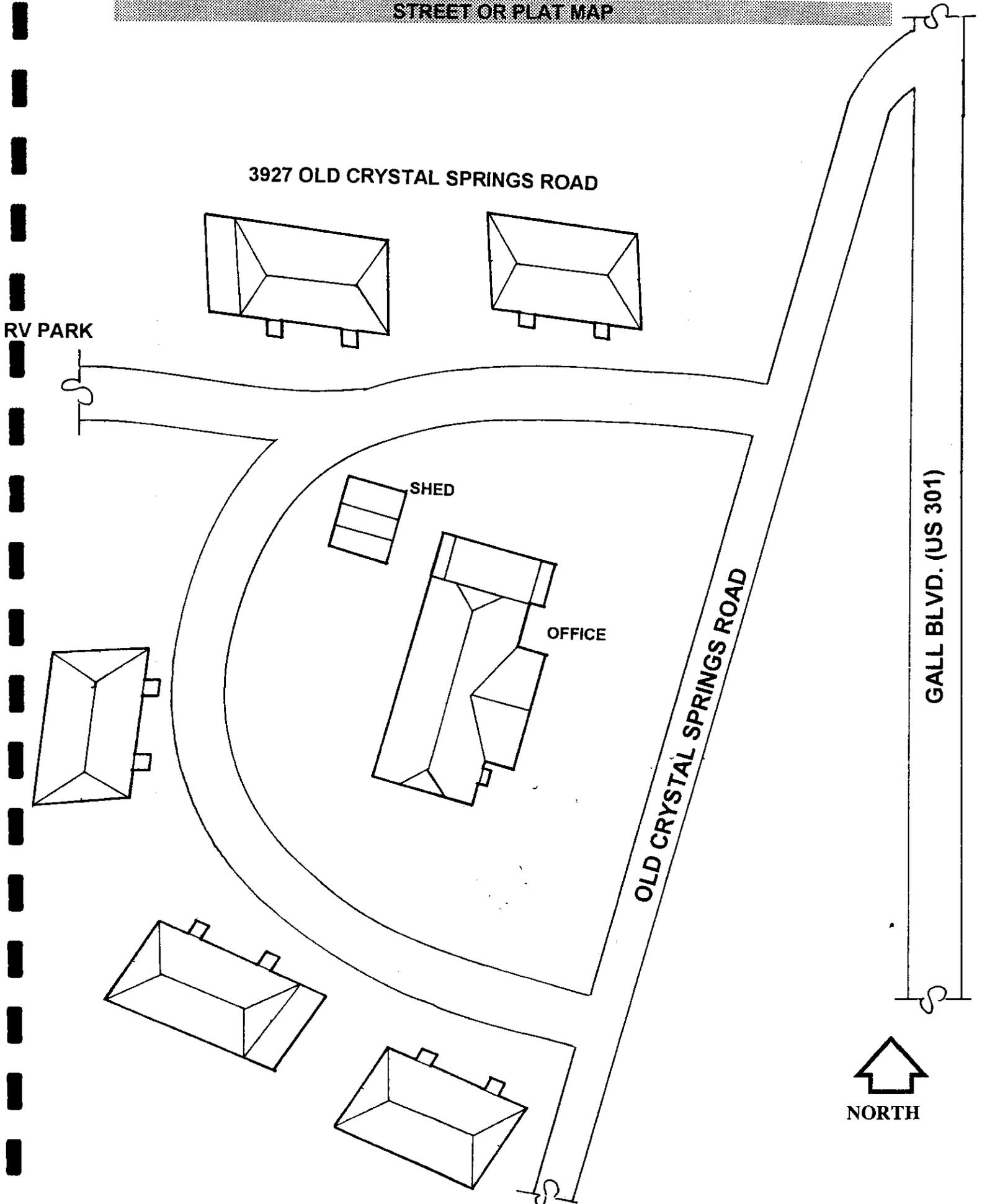


ZEPHYRHILLS, FLA. 1975 PR 1987  
SCALE 1:24 000



UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

STREET OR PLAT MAP



3927 OLD CRYSTAL SPRINGS ROAD

RV PARK

SHED

OFFICE

OLD CRYSTAL SPRINGS ROAD

GALL BLVD. (US 301)



NORTH

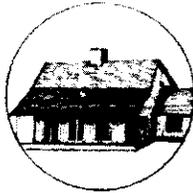
## CONTINUATION SHEET

This former motor court now functions as part of an rv park, Clyde's Cottages and RVs, with the main building, as described on the first two pages of the site file form, serving as both an office and a private residence. In 1961, the motor court appears to have been known as Rife's Housekeeping Cottages, but by 1975 had changed to Cliff's Cottages. At present, 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 of them 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 six and eight 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, it does not appear that this motor court merits NRHP listing.

## PHOTOGRAPH



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PA1164  
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10  
Form Date 06 / 30 / 10  
Recorder # 5

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County Survey # (DHR only) 18014  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 3927 Old Crystal Springs Road  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 23 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 23-26-21-0020-00500-0020 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 384173 0 Northing 3121548 0  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use\* office From (year): original To (year): -  
Current Use\* office From (year): - To (year): current  
Other Use\* \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Original address (if moved) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Dates c. 1990 Nature\* replacement roof  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Dates c. 1980 Nature\* north addition  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Monzon, Frank and Cheryl Lynn (1995-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style\* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan\* irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s)\* concrete block  
Roof Type(s)\* clipped gable Roof Material(s)\* asphalt shingle  
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.)\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* 2-light awning, metal, paired  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) vertical board in gables; gable vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
5 Masonry Vernacular buildings; 1 has jalousie windows; laundry in back with north addition and vinyl siding.

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	<u>1 / 19 / 2011</u>	Init.	<u>GLS</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) \* brick, on east slope
Structural System(s) \* concrete block
Foundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concrete
Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing on east within porch
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) east, open, gable

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This resource was originally recorded as a building complex and contains 1 main building used as an office, 4 buildings used as duplexes, and 1 laundry building.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

\* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building used as a mid-century motor court. Research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA1164 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) Community Planning & Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; P10033

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Elaine Lund
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



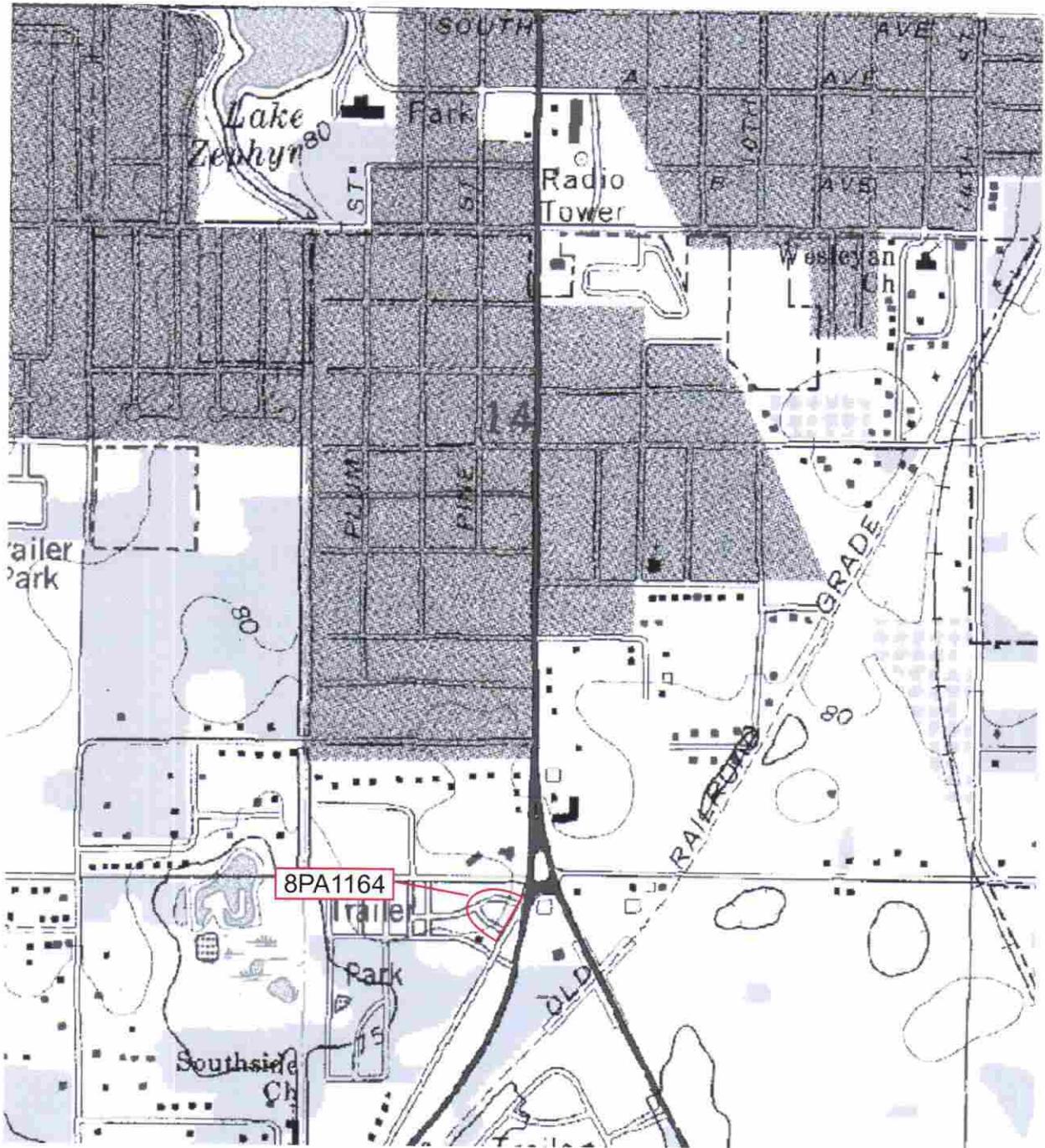
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida



**GIS USGS MAP**

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 23  
Zephyrhills 1977





3927



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

Site #8 PA02675
Field Date 8-28-2013
Form Date 3-19-2015
Recorder#

Original
Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name US 301 (Gall Boulevard)
Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: N/A US 301
City/Town Zephyrhills
County or Counties Pasco
Name of Public Tract
Township Range Section 1/4 section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and dates.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1936 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) The segment of US 301 within the current project APE is of a common design and construction, lacks significant attributes, and exhibits alterations. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Community planning & development 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET****Narrative Description**

**8PA02675:** A segment of US 301 extending 7.57 miles between Geiger Road/North Avenue and just south of the US 98 Bypass was recorded in 2008 by ACI during the CRAS of SR 39 (US 301) from CR 54 (Eiland Boulevard) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass) (ACI 2008). It is located to the north of/outside the current project APE. There was insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of the segment (ACI 2008); 8PA02675 was not evaluated by the SHPO (FMSF).

This linear resource was updated as part of the current US 301 (Gall Blvd) PD&E Study. This update adds the roadway segment from SR 56 (proposed) to the proposed realignment of SR 39, a distance of approximately 1.954 miles. It is located in Sections 14, 22, 23, and 27 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (USGS 1975). Because this segment is within Pasco County, the previously assigned FMSF number is used. As contained within the current project APE, US 301 (Gall Blvd) is predominately a two-lane arterial road. An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder is to either side, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Wooden power poles and electrical lines border both sides of US 301 from SR 56 (proposed) to Chancey Road, and the west side only from Chancey Road to Old Crystal Springs Road. Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial.

US 301 was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989). By 1960, US 301 extended south from Folkston, Georgia to Sarasota, Florida. Within Florida, US 301 is approximately 260 miles (Droz 1998). The portion of US 301 (Gall Blvd) from SR 56 (proposed) to Chancey Road was built parallel to the Atlantic Coast Line, which has since been removed.

The historic integrity of US 301 within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historical associations to events or persons. Therefore, within the APE, US 301 does not appear to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing. However, determining the NRHP eligibility of 8PA02675 throughout Pasco County was beyond the scope of this project.

**Bibliography**

Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)

2008 *US 301 (SR 39) PD&E Study From South of CR 54 (Eiland Boulevard) to US 98 Bypass (SR 533), Pasco County, Florida.* ACI, Sarasota.

Bohren, Jay

1989 "Zephyrhills Economy Traveled Rocky Road." *Suncoast News*. February 25.

Droz, Robert

1998 "US 301 / Alt US 301 / Bus US 301". <http://www.us-highways.com/flus.htm#US%20301>. Accessed November 2008

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

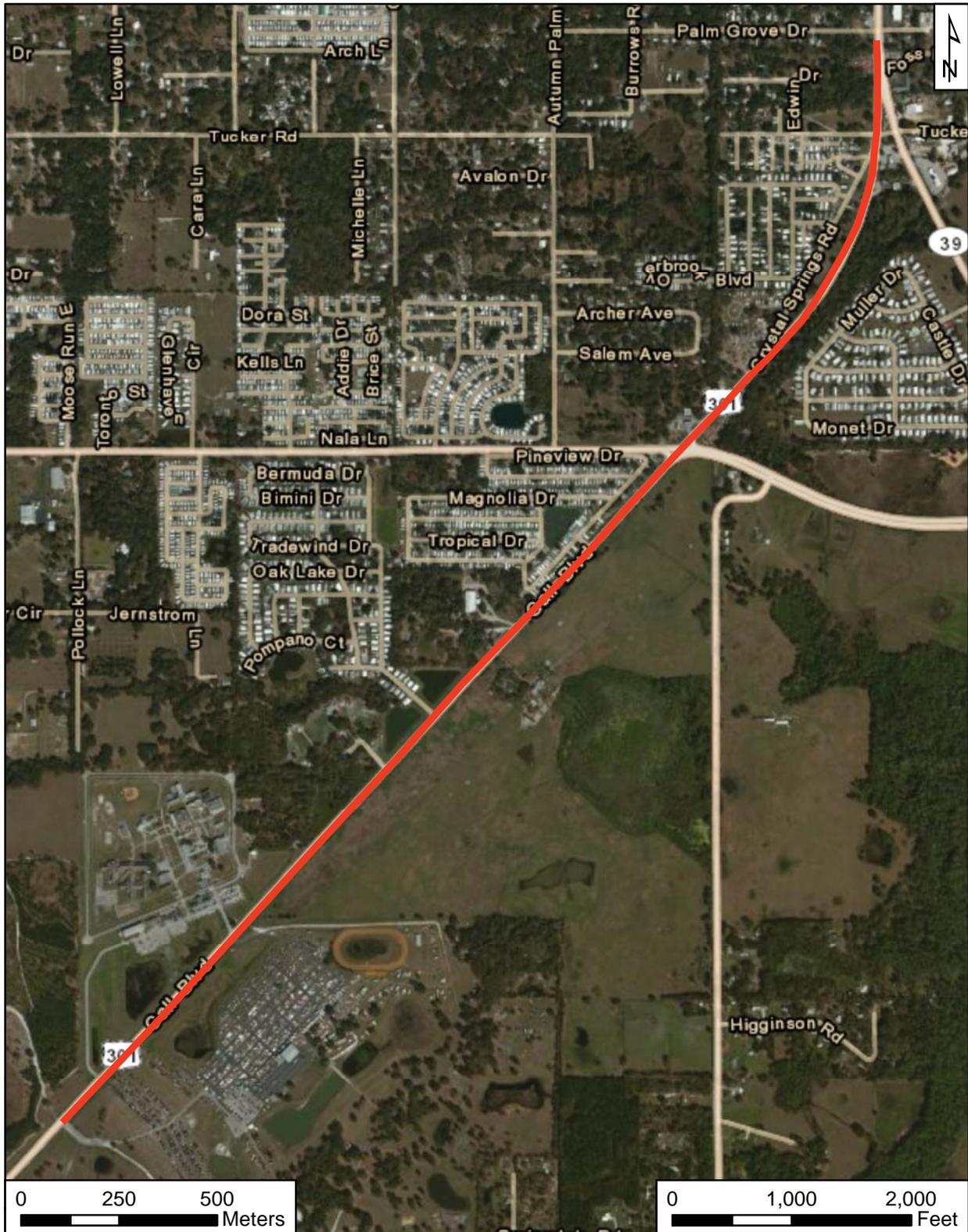
2013 8PA2675. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1975 Zephyrhills, Fla.



AERIAL MAP



ESRI 2013 - Basemap: Transportation and Imagery



PHOTOGRAPH



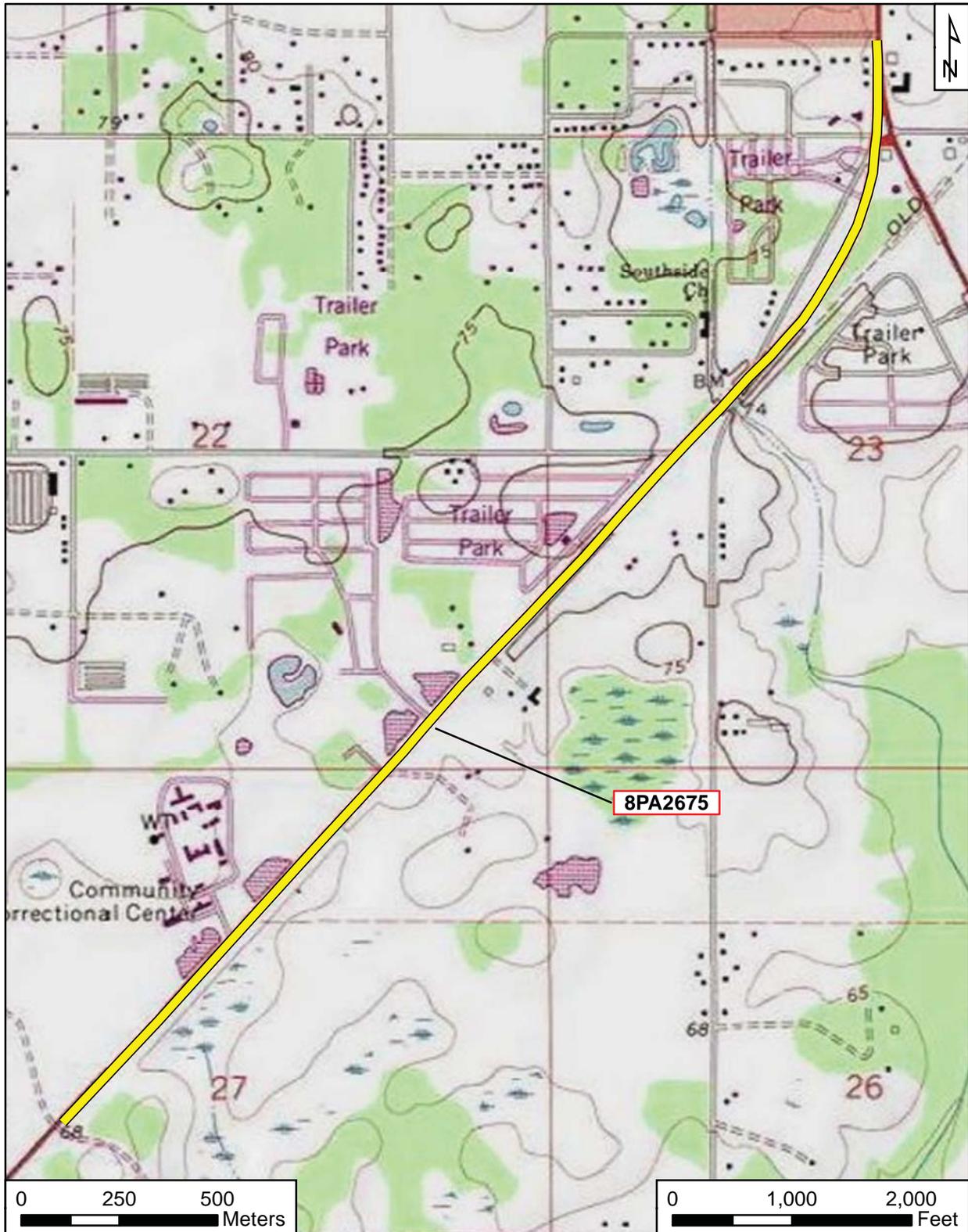


USGS

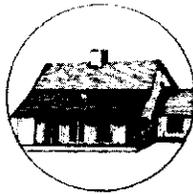
Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Sections 14, 22, 23, and 27

National Geographic Society (2013) USA Topo Maps.



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site # PA2720  
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10  
Form Date 06 / 30 / 10  
Recorder # 2

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3653 Old Crystal Springs Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County Survey # (DHR only) 18014  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 3653 Old Crystal Springs Road  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 23 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 23-26-21-0000-00400-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 383949 Northing 3121149  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use\* commercial From (year): original \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): - \_\_\_\_\_  
Current Use\* commercial From (year): - \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): current \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use\* \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Original address (if moved) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1980 Nature\* replacement doors, replacement roof  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Nature\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Powers, Plato Andrew and Christopher Pell (2007-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular; Commercial Exterior Plan\* irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s)\* fieldstone veneer  
Roof Type(s)\* flat Roof Material(s)\* corrugated metal  
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.)\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) 4- garage bays  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic residence to north (8PA2721).

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u>1/19/2011</u>	Init. <u>BLJ</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) \*
Structural System(s) \* concrete block
Foundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concrete
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 4-garage bays
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

\* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular/Commercial style found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2720 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Community Planning & Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; P10033

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Elaine Lund
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



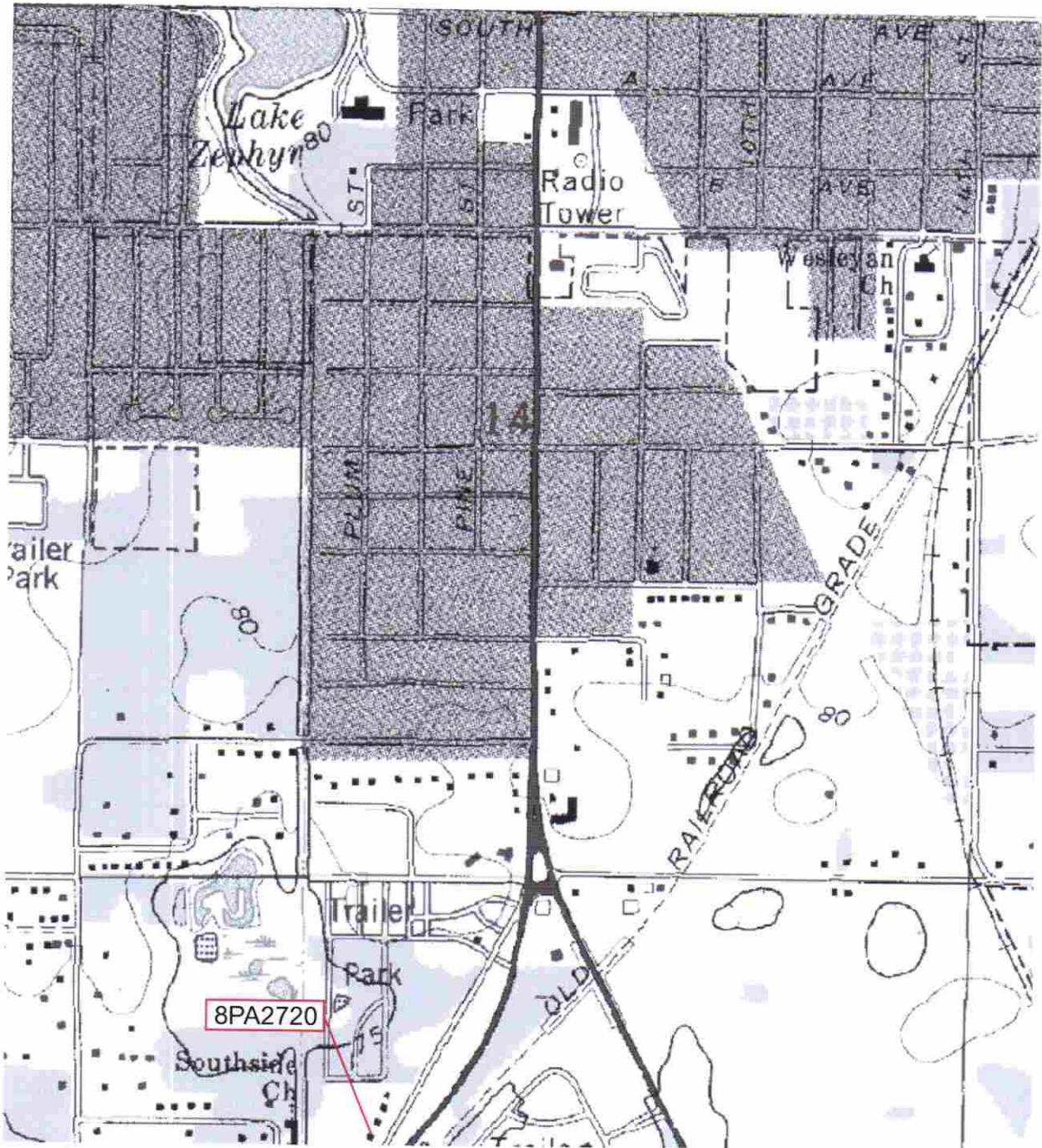
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida



GIS USGS MAP

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 23  
Zephyrhills 1977

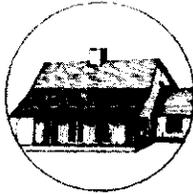




POWER'S GARAGE

POWER'S Custom Auto Sales

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site # PA2721  
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10  
Form Date 06 / 30 / 10  
Recorder # 3

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3657 Old Crystal Springs Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County Survey # (DHR only) 18014  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 3657 Old Crystal Springs Road  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 23 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 23-26-21-0000-00400-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 383956 Northing 3121163  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use\* residential From (year): original To (year): -  
Current Use\* residential From (year): - To (year): current  
Other Use\* \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Original address (if moved) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1970;1980 Nature\* replacement windows, replacement roof  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1970 Nature\* east porch  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Powers, Plato Andrew and Christopher Pell (2007-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) stucco; fieldstone veneer  
Roof Type(s) gable; shed Roof Material(s) corrugated metal  
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.)\* \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* 2/2 SHS, metal, independent  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) \_\_\_\_\_

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Garage to northwest (non-historic)

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	<u>1 / 19 / 2011</u>	Init.	<u>GLJ</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) \* \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s) \* concrete blockFoundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concreteMain Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing on east elevationPorch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) south, shed, closed; east, shed, closedCondition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection            | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files             | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos             | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection                 | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____                |  |  |   |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2721 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) Community Planning & Development

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field &amp; analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. \_\_\_\_\_

All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; PI0033

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Elaine LundRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.netRecorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE  
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



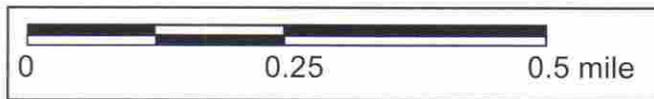
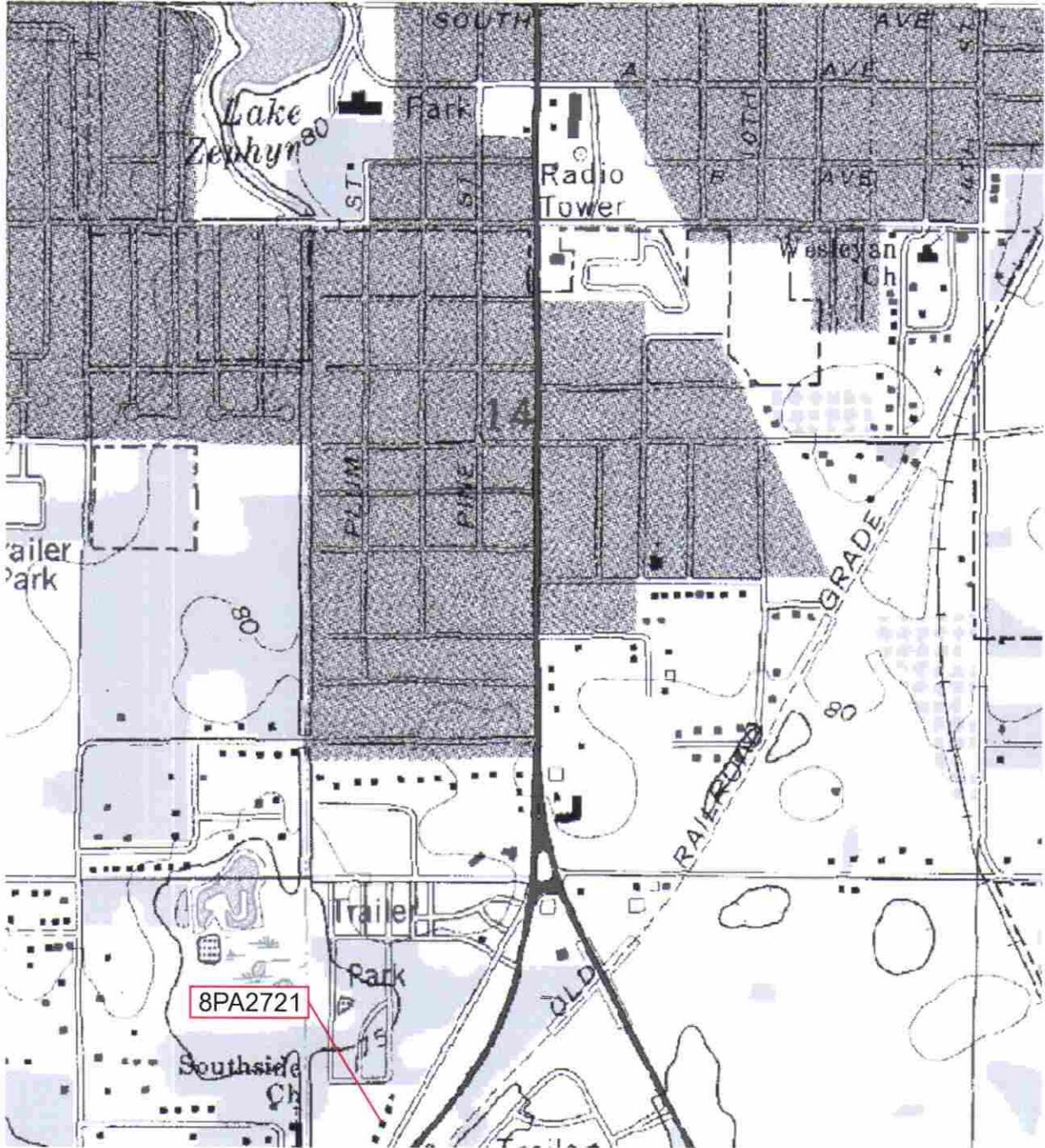
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida



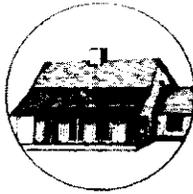
GIS USGS MAP

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 23  
Zephyrhills 1977





CRAB  
RED CAR  
362



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PA2722
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10
Form Date 07 / 01 / 10
Recorder # 19, 21

Original
Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Twilite Motel
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #, St., Ave., etc.) 4040 Gall Blvd
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits? yes no unknown County Pasco
Township 26S Range 21E Section 14 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 14-26-21-0100-11600-0010 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 384282 0 Northing 3121776 0
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use\* motel From (year): original To (year): -
Current Use\* motel From (year): - To (year): current
Other Use\* From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Dates Original address (if moved)
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates 1970; 2000 Nature\* replacement windows (awning), doors; replacement windows (SHS)
Additions: yes no unknown Dates Nature\*
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Rakeshkumar, Patel (2002-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style\* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan\* L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)\* stucco
Roof Type(s)\* gable Roof Material(s)\* asphalt shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.)\*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* 1/1 SHS, vinyl, independent; 3-light awning, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Pool to west (historic).

\* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date 1 / 19 / 2011 Init GLJ
KEEPER - Determined eligible: yes no Date
Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) \*

Structural System(s) \* concrete block

Foundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concrete

Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing doors to the 8 units

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) canopy across all entrances

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

\* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County and used as a motel. Research did not reveal any significant historic associations; therefore, 8PA2722 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) Community Planning & Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; P10033

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Elaine Lund

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



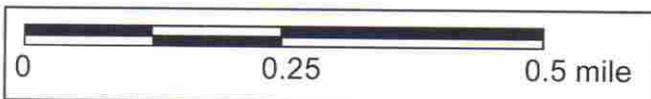
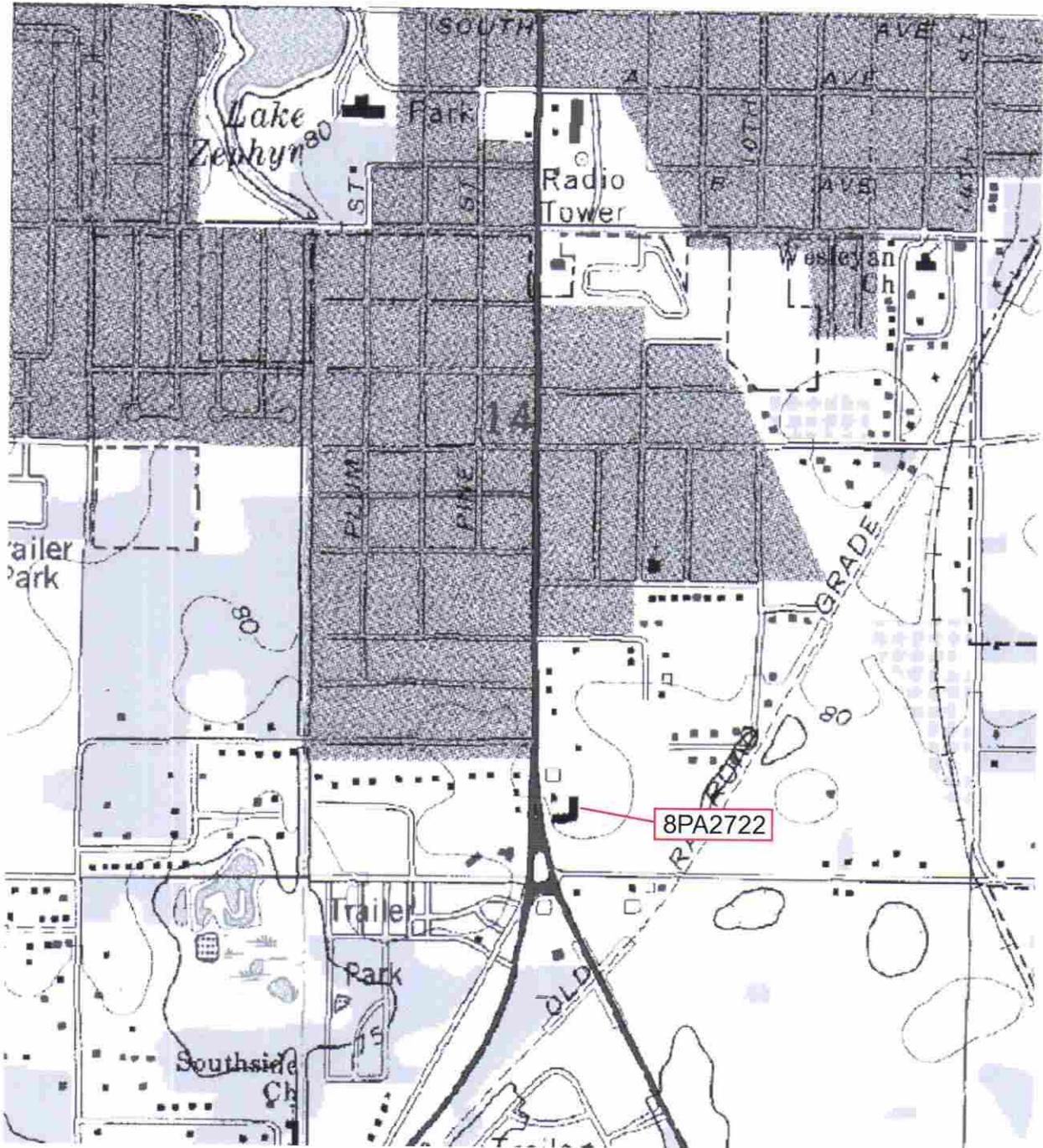
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida



GIS USGS MAP

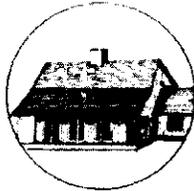
Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14  
Zephyrhills 1977





**TWILITE  
MOTEL**  
←  
EFFICIENCY  
SUITE APARTMENTS

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PA2723  
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10  
Form Date 07 / 01 / 10  
Recorder # 22

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4106 Gall Blvd Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County Survey # (DHR only) 18014  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 4106 Gall Blvd  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 14 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 14-26-21-0100-11500-0020 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 384240 Northing 3121810  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use\* unknown From (year): original To (year): unknown  
Current Use\* commercial From (year): unknown To (year): current  
Other Use\* \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Original address (if moved) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1970 Nature\* replacement siding; roof  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1970 Nature\* shed parapet  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Foss, James, Darrel, and Gilbert (1993-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style\* Commercial Exterior Plan\* L-shaped Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s)\* concrete block; corrugated metal; vertical board  
Roof Type(s)\* flat Roof Material(s)\* built-up  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)\* shed parapet  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)\* 3-light awning, metal, independent and paired; 1-light fixed, metal, ribbon (3)  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) shed canopy to south; commercial storefronts with 2 garage bays

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 38524 Foss Lane (8PA1165) is to the east.

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	<u>1 / 19 / 2011</u>	Init.	<u>GLJ</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s) \* concrete block  
 Foundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concrete  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 3 commercial entries; 2 garage bays  
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous  
 Narrative Description of Resource \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection            | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory              | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files             | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos             | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____                |  |   |   |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information  
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information  
 Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical Commercial style building found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2723 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  
Community Planning & Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.  
All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; PI0033

RECORDER INFORMATION

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Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE  
 if submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



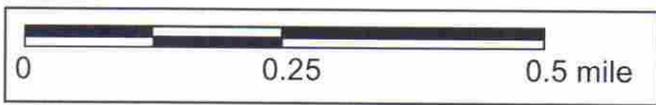
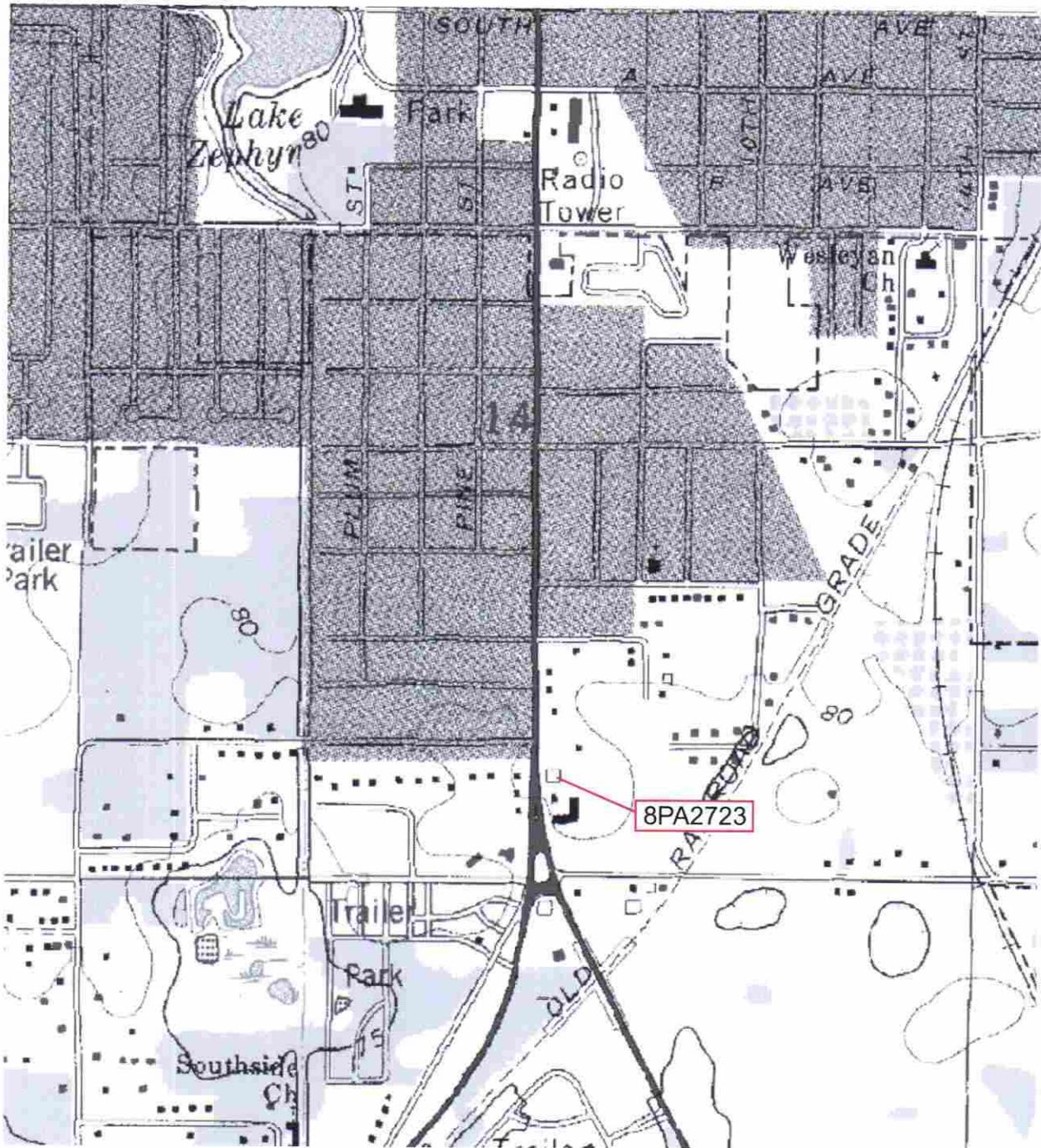
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida



GIS USGS MAP

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14  
Zephyrhills 1977





**BODY SHOP**  
800-568-8072

**WARRANTY**  
1 YEAR / 100,000 MILES  
PAINT & BODY  
REPAIRS  
#107 Parkville

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PA2724  
Field Date 06 / 23 / 10  
Form Date 07 / 01 / 10  
Recorder # 23

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4103 Gall Blvd Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name State Road 41 (U.S. 301) from S.R. 39 to south of C.R. 54, Pasco County Survey # (DHR only) 18014  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 4103 Gall Blvd  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Zephyrhills 1975, PR 1987 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 14 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 14-26-21-0000-03100-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM: Zone  16  17 Easting 384204 0 Northing 3121794 0  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use\* commercial From (year): original To (year): unknown  
Current Use\* vacant From (year): unknown To (year): current  
Other Use\* \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Dates \_\_\_\_\_ Original address (if moved) \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Dates 2000, 1970 Nature\* windows; replacement doors; stucco  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Dates 1970 Nature\* parapet  
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Kobrin Holding Co. (2009-current)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style: Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan: irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s): stucco; brick veneer  
Roof Type(s): flat; gable Roof Material(s): built-up; asphalt shingles  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.): \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.): 1/1 SHS, vinyl, independent  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) projecting window sills; plywood sheeting in gables; 2 garage bays

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) \_\_\_\_\_

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	<u>1 / 19 / 2011</u>	Init.	<u>GLJ</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)				

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) \* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s) \* concrete block  
 Foundation: Type(s) \* slab Material(s) \* poured concrete  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 3-light, 1 panel wood swing door on north elevation  
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous  
 Narrative Description of Resource \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

\* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection            | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory              | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files             | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos             | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____                |  |   |   |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This vacant building is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Pasco County. Furthermore, limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2724 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  
Community Planning & Development

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:  
 For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),\* (2) maintaining organization,\* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. \_\_\_\_\_

All notes, maps and photos on file at ACI; P10033

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Elaine Lund

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE  
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Zephyrhills, Florida





TRANSMISSIONS  
REPAIRED • REBUILT • GUARANTEED

SULLIVAN'S  
AUTO & TRUCK REPAIR





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

Site #8 PA02838
Field Date 8-28-2013
Form Date 3-19-2015
Recorder#

[X] Original
[ ] Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [ ] Historic district
[ ] Archaeological district
[ ] Mixed district
[X] Building complex
[ ] Designed historic landscape
[ ] Rural historic landscape
[ ] Linear resource

Resource Group Name 3160 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): [X]building(s) [ ]structure [ ]district [ ]site [ ]object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): [ ]canal [ ]railway [ ]road [ ]other (describe):
Ownership: [ ]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [X]private-individual [ ]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 3160 US 301
City/Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In Current City Limits? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Pasco
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 26S Range 21E Section 22 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) The resource group encompasses the land parcel known as 22-26-21-0020-09700-0000, per the Pasco County Property Appraiser.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1959 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 2 # of non-contributing

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Twentieth C American 2. 3. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) This former agricultural property contains two buildings, a house (8PA2839) and a barn (8PA2840), see continuation sheet for further information.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) This building resource group contains two buildings of common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic associations. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Agriculture 2. Architecture 3. Community planning & development 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

**CONTINUATION SHEET****Narrative Description**

The 3160 US 301 Resource Group (8PA2838) includes 8PA2839 and 8PA2840. The property was a dairy farm until 2006 (Wells 2013). A couple of agricultural related buildings subsequently have been demolished. The property is now used for cattle grazing.

8PA2839 is a Masonry Vernacular style residential building that was constructed ca. 1959 (Wells 2013). The irregularly shaped, one-story building has concrete block walls that are covered in brick and stucco. The cross-gabled and hip roofs are covered in composition shingles. Arcades with arched openings are located on the north and south elevations. The main entrance is within the arcade on the north elevation. A carport is to the west, and a pool is to the south. Ornamentation includes a wing wall on the south elevation. This building is obstructed by trees and a fence. The land is used for cattle grazing.

8PA2840 is a Masonry Vernacular style barn that was constructed ca. 1959 (Wells 2013). The irregularly shaped, two-story concrete block building rests on a poured concrete foundation. It has been partially dismantled. The flat roof is covered in composition roll. An agricultural tower is immediately to the northeast. The land is used for cattle grazing.

The change in use from dairy farm to grassing, and the subsequent demolition of some structures related to the dairy farm activities have diminished the historic integrity of this resource group. In addition, the two remaining buildings are common examples of their type, and both lack significant attributes or design features that would differentiate them from other similar examples throughout the county. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that this resource group is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Bibliography**

Wells, Mike

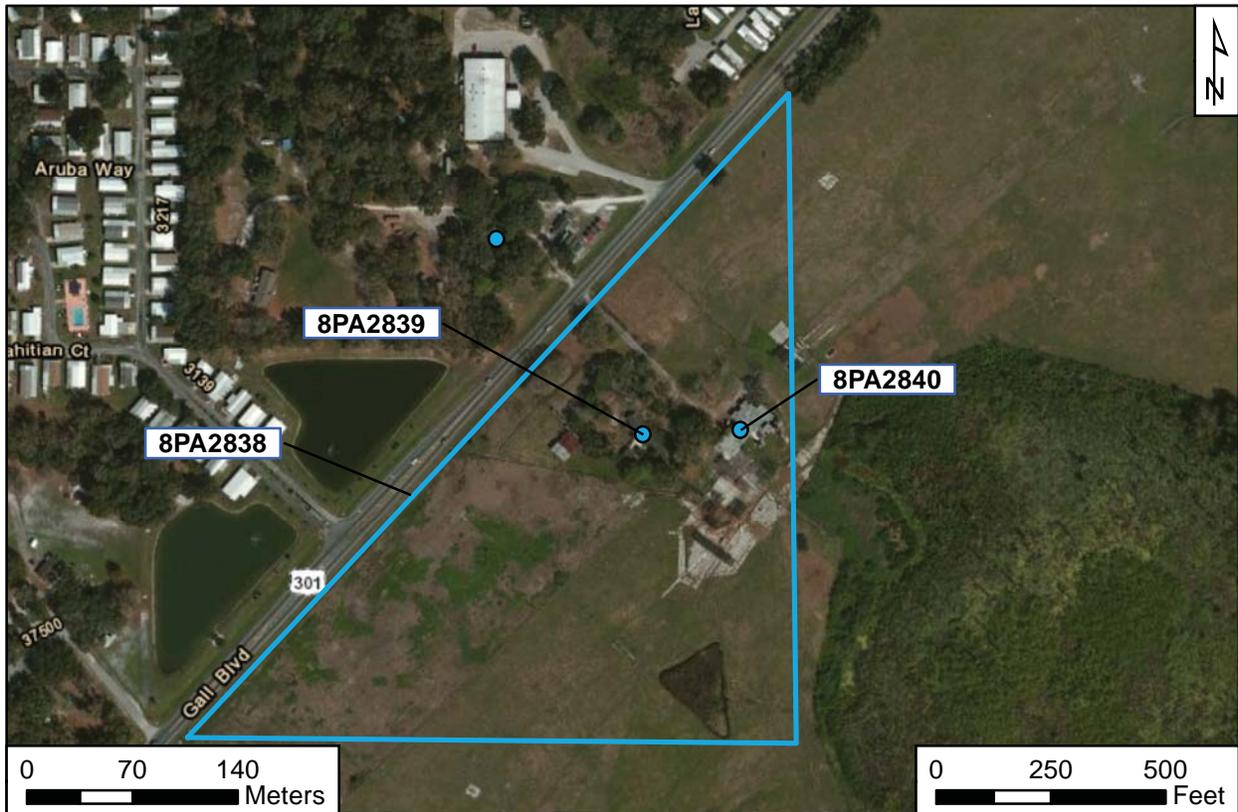
2013 Pasco County Property Appraiser. Accessed at <http://appraiser.pascogov.com/>



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





PHOTOGRAPH





USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 22

National Geographic Society (2013) USA Topo Maps.



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA02839**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 9-9-2013  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3160a US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 3160 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 22 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 22-26-21-0020-09700-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 383274 Northing 3120220  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): pres  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Neil Rucks (dairy), 1979-2006; M/I Homes of Tampa LLC, 2006-2007; CG Pasco LLC, 2007-present  
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Hip 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Arched openings to arcade on N and S elevations; wing wall on S elevation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) This building is part of the 3160 US 301 Resource Group (8PA2838). Ca. 1959 shed is to W. Land is used for cattle grazing.

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. \_\_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Within arched arcade on N elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Arcades with arched openings on N and S elevations

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource This building is obstructed by trees and a fence. A carport is to the W. A pool is to the S.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)          | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)  | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____              |   |   |  |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Christopher Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



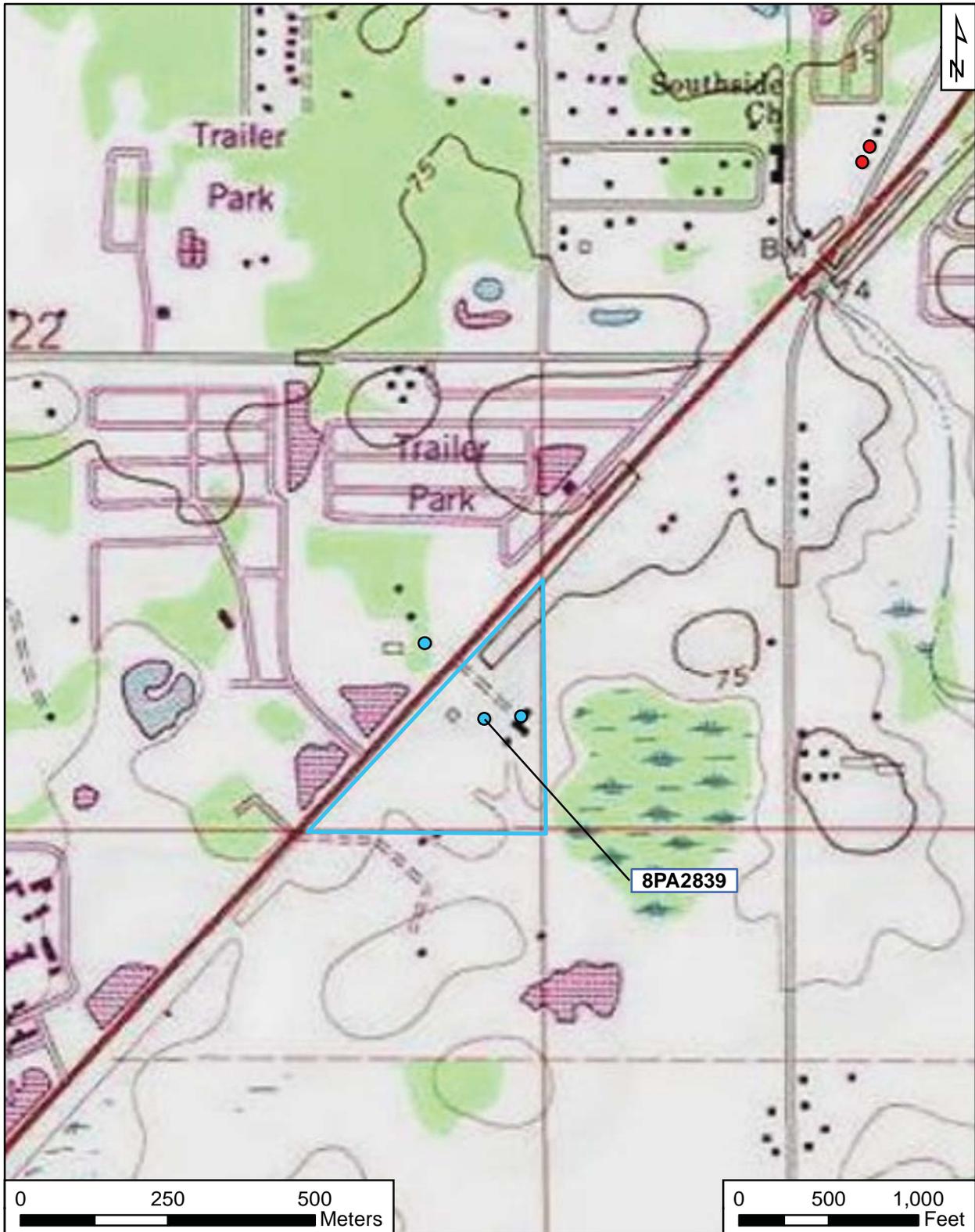


**USGS**

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA02840**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 9-9-2013  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3160b US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 3160 Street Number Direction US 301 Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 22 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 22-26-21-0020-09700-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 383336 Northing 3120223  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Barn From (year): 1959 To (year): pres  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Neil Rucks (dairy), 1979-2006; M/I Homes of Tampa LLC, 2006-2007; CG Pasco LLC, 2007-present  
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) \_\_\_\_\_

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Building is part of the 3160 US 301 Resource Group (8PA2838). An agricultural tower is to the NE. Land is used for cattle grazing.

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. \_\_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) \_\_\_\_\_

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource This building has been partially dismantled.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)          | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)  | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____              |   |   |  |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Christopher Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



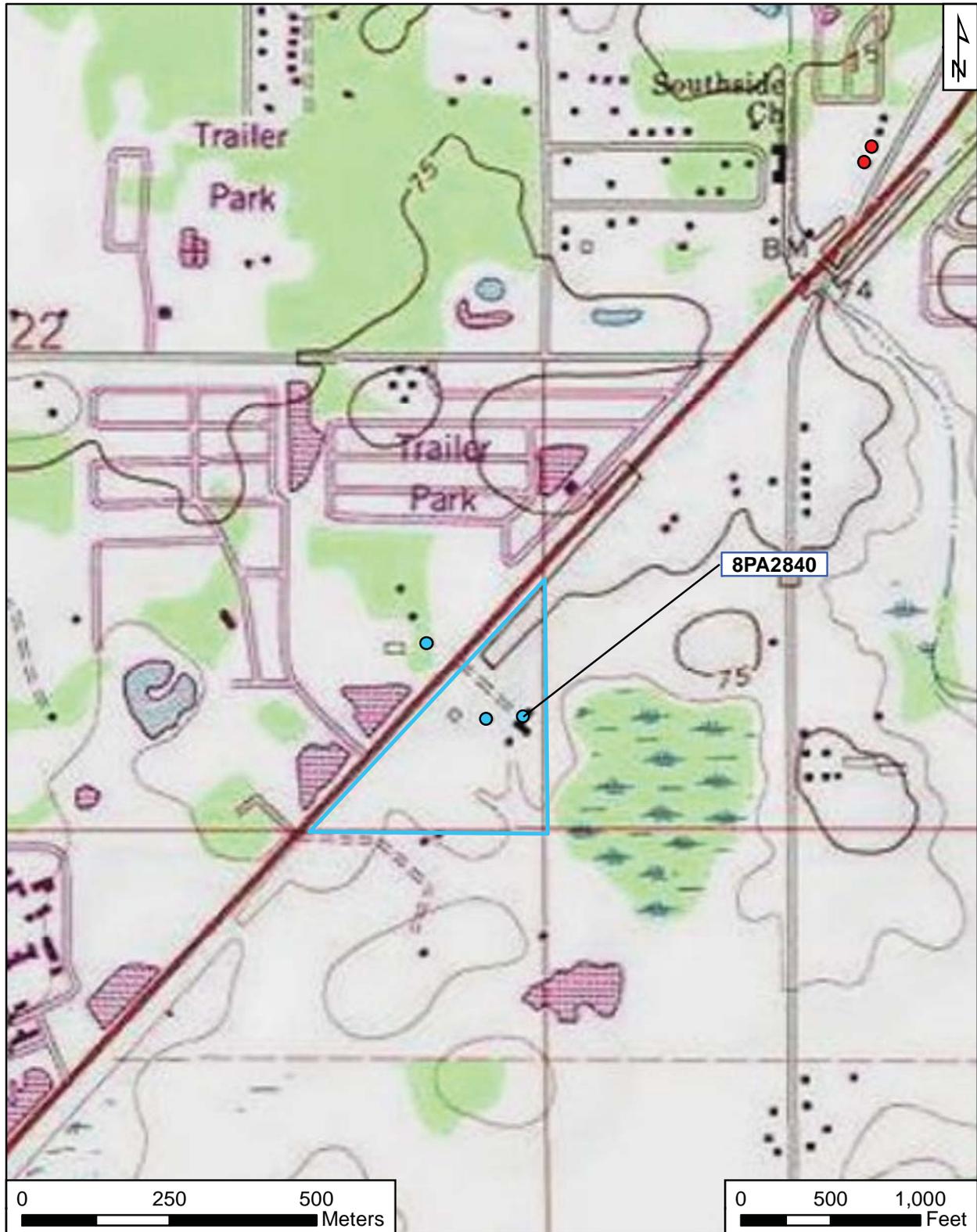


**USGS**

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA02841**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 9-11-2013  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3161 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 3161 Street Number US 301 Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 22 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 22-26-21-0020-09800-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 383172 Northing 3120332  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): pres  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roof replaced  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood/Plywood 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1-light fixed metal; 3-light awning metal; 2-light awning metal  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills; vents in gable ends

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Shed to W

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Poured Concrete Footing 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) On E elevation

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Gable extends length of E elevation

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource Concrete block with plywood in gable peaks. Carport to N.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)          | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)  | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____              |   |   |  |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Christopher Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





**USGS**

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 22

National Geographic Society (2013) *USA Topo Maps*



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PA02842**  
Field Date 8-28-2013  
Form Date 3-17-2015  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.  
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4118 US 301 (Gall Boulevard) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name US 301 PD&E Study From SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 4118 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Zephyrhills In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Pasco  
Township 26S Range 21E Section 22 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 22-26-21-0020-09800-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name Not in a subdivision Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 383172 Northing 3120332  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Garage From (year): 1965 To (year): curr  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Kenneth Lamar (1992)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) None present

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) None

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) On E elevation, two garage bays with metal sliding doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource Simple steel frame Vernacular style garage building clad in metal siding.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)          | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection          | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)  | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____              |   |   |  |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common design and construction, and limited research revealed no historic connections. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. Architecture 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Jorge Danta Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





## USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Section 14

National Geographic Society (2013) USA Topo Maps



***APPENDIX B***

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***Survey Log***

Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS US 301 from SR 56 (proposed) to SR 39, Hillsborough County

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, PD&E Study US 301 (Gall Blvd) from SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 (Paul Buchman Highway), Pasco County, Florida; FPID No. 416564-1-22-01

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

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 66

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)  
ACI (2015) P13043

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. US 301 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Zephyrhills 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name Florida Department of Transportation, D7 Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N. McKinley Dr., Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

Recorder of Log Sheet \_\_\_\_\_ Date Log Sheet Completed 3-19-2015

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

## Mapping

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

1. Pasco 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name ZEPHYRHILLS Year 1975 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 12/2013 End 2/2015 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 47 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters 200 feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 2.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research, archaeological survey with subsurface testing at 50 m intervals, 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen; historical/architectural field survey; report prepared

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

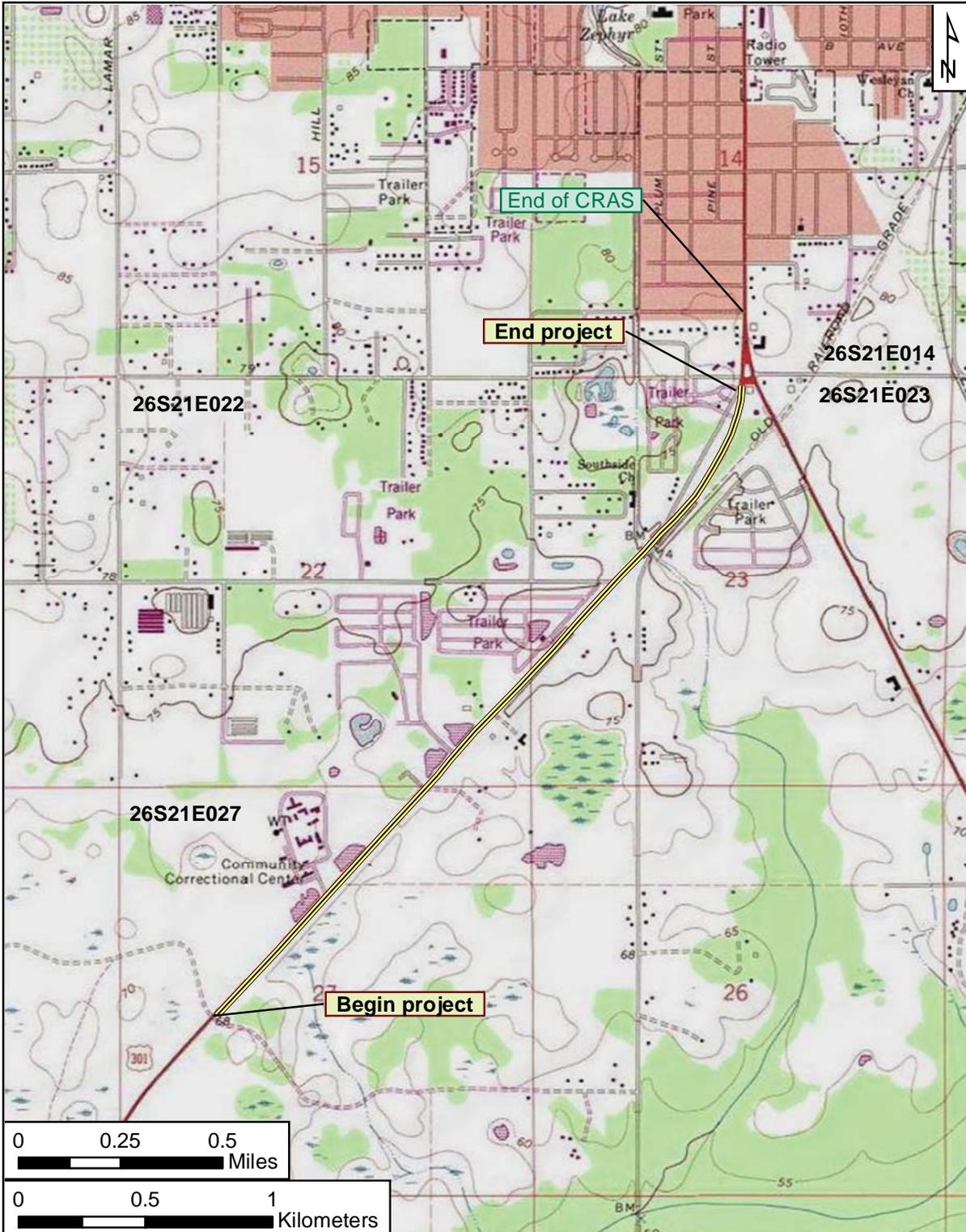
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 3 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 5
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PA00674, PA00675, PA02675

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PA02838-PA02842

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

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

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



US 301 (Gall Blvd) PD&E Study corridor  
 Sections 14, 22, 23, and 27 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East  
 USGS Zephyrhills 1977  
 Pasco County

**CRAS PD&E STUDY**  
**US 301 (GALL BLVD) FROM**  
**SR 56 (PROPOSED) TO SR 39**  
**(PAUL BUCHMAN HWY)**  
**PASCO COUNTY**  
**416564-1-22-01**