

US 41 (SR 45)

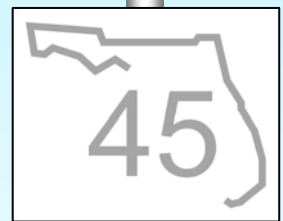
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study

From 12th Street to Kracker Avenue

Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

WPI Segment No: 421140 8
Hillsborough County

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven



October 2008
(Approved by the SHPO January 2009)



**FINAL
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY**

**US 41 (SR 45)
FROM 12th STREET TO KRACKER AVENUE
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY,
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

FPID: 421140-8-22-01

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6403**

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District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6403**

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October 2008



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

Manuel Santos
Florida Department of Transportation
719 South Woodland Boulevard
DeLand, FL 32720-6834

January 5, 2008⁹

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2008-7664/ Received by DHR: November 17, 2008
FPID: 421140-8-22-01
Project: US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue PD&E Study
County: Hillsborough

Dear Mr. Santos:

Our office reviewed the project in accordance with Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, and applicable local ordinances. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with State agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with agencies on undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

As a result of this survey, no previously or newly recorded archaeological sites are located within or adjacent to the project's area of potential effect (APE). Three previously recorded historic buildings (8HI1010 and 8HI11360), one railroad segment (8HI10237), 20 newly recorded historic structures including two resource groups (8HI11364 and 8HI11318), and 18 historic residential and commercial buildings (8HI 11362-8HI11379) are located within the project APE and were recorded with Florida Master Site Files forms. The previously recorded Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office and the newly identified modern style commercial building (8HI1364) are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group, comprised of two contributing buildings is also considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. With the exception of the CSX Resource Group (8HI10237), the remaining 20 historic resources are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. There is insufficient information to evaluate the eligibility of 8HI10237.

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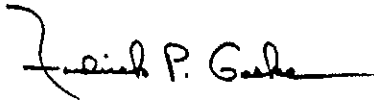
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Mr. Santos 9
January 5, 2008
Page 2

Our office concurs that no historic properties will be affected as per 36 CFR Part 800.4 (d)(1). If you have any questions, please contact Alyssa McManus, Architectural Historian, Transportation Compliance Review Program, at 850-245-6333 or by email ammcmanus@dos.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,



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

XC: Roy Jackson, CEMO, FDOT
Rebecca Spain Schwarz, FDOT District 7, Tampa

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements to US 41 (SR 45) from 12th Street north to Kracker Avenue in southern Hillsborough County, Florida. The total project length is approximately 6.2 miles. Study objectives include the following: determine proposed typical sections and develop preliminary conceptual design plans for proposed improvements, while minimizing impacts to the environment; consider agency and public comments; and ensure project compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. Improvement alternatives will be identified which will improve safety and meet future transportation demand.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-655), as amended, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. The purpose of the CRAS was to locate, identify, and bound any precontact and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources associated with this PD&E Study project, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The level of documentation for this study is a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). The investigations were carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment Manual* and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (FDOT 1999; FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. The field survey described in this report was conducted from April through June 2008.

Findings

Archaeological: Background research, including a review of the digital database of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), indicated that no archaeological sites were recorded previously within the project area of potential effect (APE). The APE for the archaeological survey was defined as the existing and proposed rights-of-way. Five previously recorded sites are located within approximately one-half mile. The background research suggested a variable probability for archaeological site occurrence within the project APE. As a result of field survey, no new archaeological resources were discovered.

Historical/Architectural: Background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that three previously recorded historic resources, including two historic buildings (8HI1010 and 8HI11360) and one railroad segment (8HI10237), are located within the project APE. The APE for historic resources was defined as the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as well as adjacent properties. The APE was extended out approximately 500 feet (ft) at the intersections of US 41 (SR 45) and Big Bend Road, Adamsville Road, and Kracker Avenue. The recorded resources include the Ruskin

Vegetable Corporation (8HI1010), a ca. 1941 Mission style building that was locally designated as a Historic Landmark but not evaluated by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); 13124 South US Highway 41 (8HI11360), a ca. 1945 Frame Vernacular style residence which has not yet been evaluated by the SHPO; and the CSX Railroad resource group (8HI10237), not evaluated by the SHPO due to insufficient information. Field survey resulted in the reevaluation of the three recorded resources and the identification and assessment of 20 additional historic resources. These 20 newly recorded resources include two resource groups, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317) and the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group (8HI11318), and 18 historic residential and commercial buildings (8HI11362 – 8HI11379) constructed between ca. 1935 and ca. 1959.

Of the total 23 historic resources, the previously recorded Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office (8HI1010) at 5909 S. US Highway 41, and the newly identified Modern style commercial building (8HI11364) located at 111 Flamingo Drive, are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. 8HI1010 is considered potentially eligible for individual listing under Criteria A and C, for both its significant historical associations with the early development of the agricultural industry in the Ruskin area, and its role as one of the leading tomato packinghouses in the area (Criterion A), and as a distinguished example of the Mission style associated with an agricultural building (Criterion C). 8HI11364 is considered significant under Criterion C as an early example of Modern architecture in Apollo Beach. In addition to these two individual resources, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317), comprised of two contributing Mission style buildings (8HI1010 and 8HI11362), is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its significant historical associations as well as architecture. With the exception of the CSX Railroad Resource Group (8HI10237), the remaining 20 historic resources are considered ineligible due to the lack of significant historical associations, undistinguished architectural style and diminished integrity due to alterations and/or additions. Thus, they are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. There is insufficient information to evaluate the eligibility of 8HI10237.

Conclusions

Background research and field survey indicated that no archaeological sites and 23 historic resources are located within the US 41 (SR 45) project APE. The historic resources include three resource groups (8HI10237, 8HI11317 and 8HI11318), and 20 historic structures (8HI1010, 8HI11362–8HI11379). Of these, one resource group (8HI11317) and two structures (8HI1010 and 8HI11364) are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Of the 20 other resources, one resource group and 18 historic buildings are considered ineligible, and one resource group was not evaluated due to insufficient information. In conclusion, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317) located at 5909 S. US Highway 41, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office (8HI1010) at the same address, and the ca. 1958 Modern style commercial building (8HI11364) at 111 Flamingo Drive may potentially be affected by the proposed undertaking.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

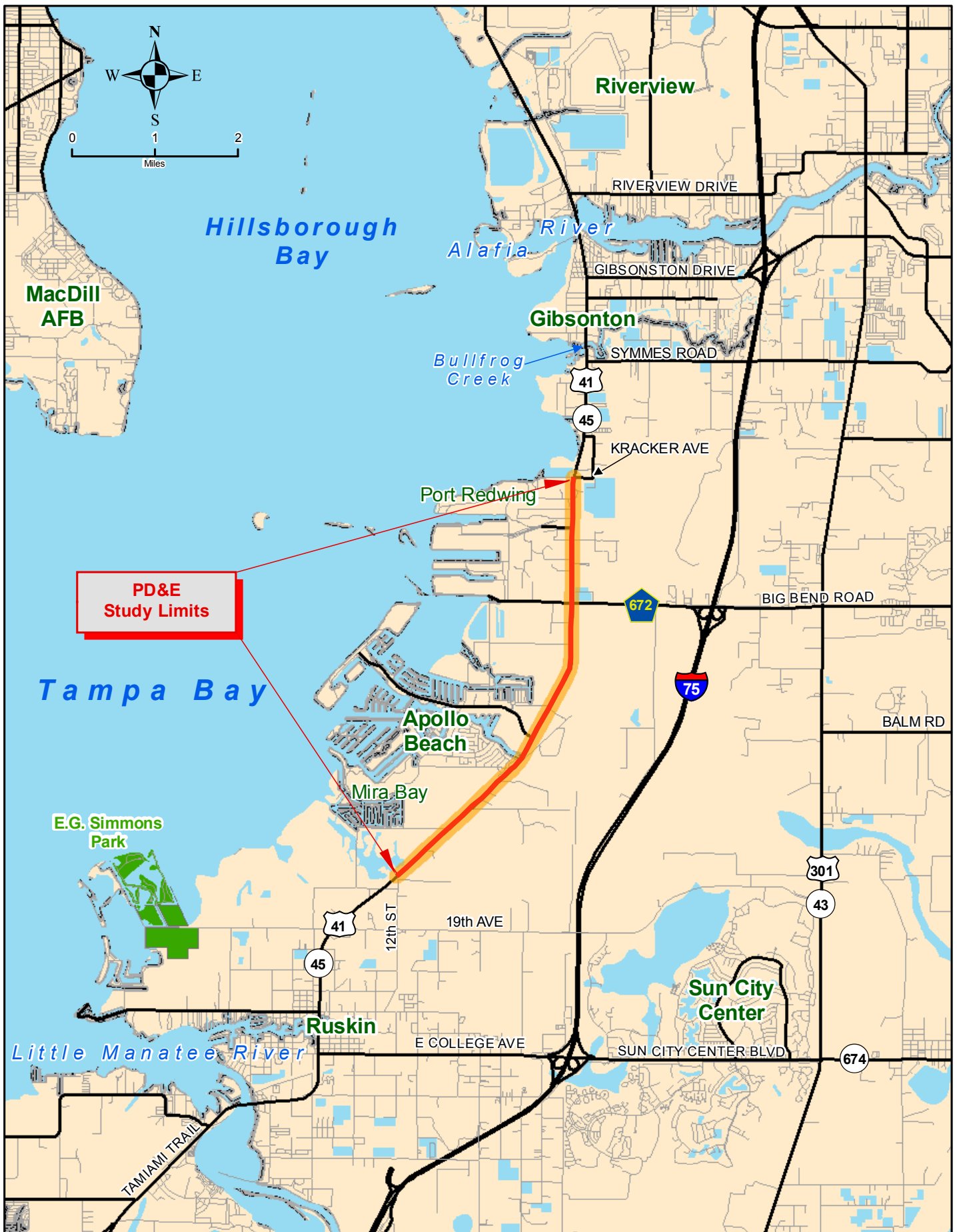
2.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternative improvements to US 41 (SR 45). This project involves a 6.2 mile segment of US 41 from 12th Street extending north to Kracker Avenue in Hillsborough County (Figure 2-1). The highway is to be improved from an existing, four-lane rural facility to an urban and suburban six-lane divided facility. There are no bridge structures located on this portion of US 41; however, bridge culvert widening or replacement is anticipated over Wildcat Creek and Newmans Branch. The proposed improvements will include construction of stormwater management facilities and various intersection improvements, in addition to bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The study area is located in Township 31, Range 19, and Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32 and 33.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide a higher capacity and safer facility to better meet future transportation demand in this rapidly developing area of Hillsborough County. US 41 runs parallel to and west of I-75. US 41 is a major north-south urban principal arterial that connects numerous communities along the west coast of Florida, including Ruskin, Apollo Beach and Gibsonton. This anticipated traffic growth and existing high levels of congestion create a need to analyze the corridor for necessary improvements to ensure this facility does not continue to deteriorate resulting in unacceptable levels of service. The PD&E Study will also include the consideration of a No-Build Alternative.

US 41 is functionally classified as an “urban principal arterial – other”. While US 41 is not on the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), a short (0.92 miles) segment of US 41 between Pembroke Road and Big Bend Road (CR 672) is part of a SIS connector, which connects the Port of Tampa to I-75, both of which are SIS facilities. The Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) is a statewide network of highways, railways, waterways and transportation hubs that handle the bulk of Florida’s passenger and freight traffic. This project is included in the Hillsborough County Metropolitan Planning Organization’s (MPO) Year 2025 Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) as an unfunded need. The West Central Florida MPO Chair’s Coordinating Committee (CCC) has classified US 41 as a “regional road” and as an “unfunded need” on the “regionally significant road network” in west central Florida. This corridor is also designated as an emergency evacuation route.



**PD&E
Study Limits**

Tampa Bay

US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study

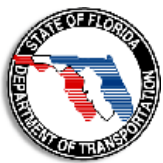
12th Street to Kracker Avenue

FPID: 421140-8-22-01

Hillsborough County

USGS Quadrangle: Gibsonton and Ruskin

**Figure 2-1
Project
Location Map**



A longer segment of US 41 was evaluated in the Programming Screen of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process (project #9511) in 2007, from 19th Avenue NE to Gibsonton Drive.

2.2 Purpose of Report

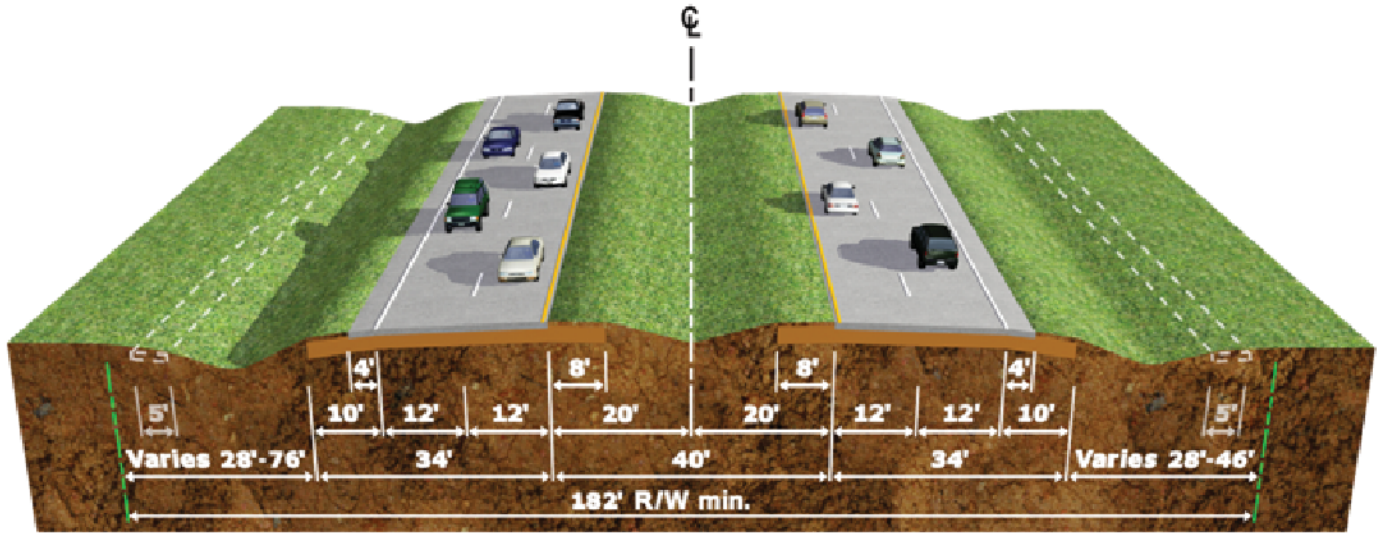
The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify, and bound any precontact and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources associated with this PD&E Study project, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The CRAS was undertaken to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-655), as amended, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. The investigations were carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *Project Development and Environment Manual* and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual* (FDOT 1999; FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. The field survey described in this report was conducted in April through June 2008. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites.

2.3 Existing Facility and Proposed Improvements

Existing US 41 has a 4-lane divided rural typical section (Figure 2-2). The existing roadway has 11.5 to 12.0 ft travel lanes, 4-ft paved inside and outside shoulders, and a 40-ft grassed median. The posted speed limit is 55 miles per hour (mph) except for a short segment on either side of Big Bend Road, which is posted at 45 mph. The existing right-of-way typically varies from 182 ft to 227 ft. Additional right-of-way may be taken at the intersection of US 41 and Apollo Beach Boulevard, and along US 41 at Big Bend Road.

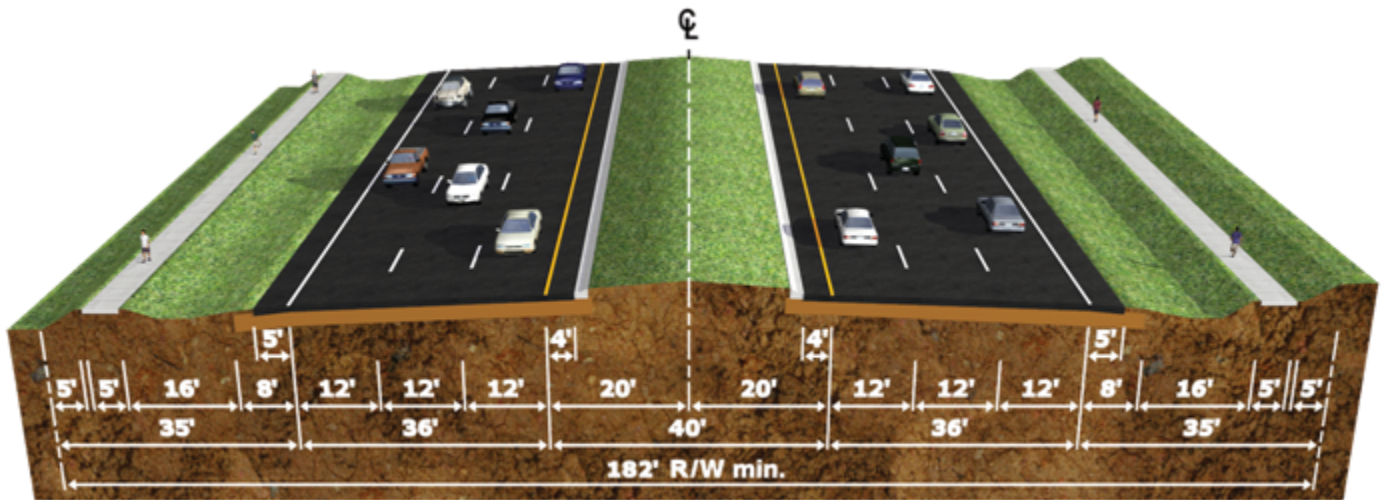
Expected improvements include widening to six lanes as well as intersection improvements and construction of stormwater management facilities and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Preliminary recommended roadway typical sections are shown in Figures 2-2 and 2-3. A “No-Build” Alternative will also be considered. The proposed project is not funded in FDOT’s current 5-year work program.

US 41 Existing Typical Section



Existing 5-ft sidewalks are intermittent

US 41 Proposed Suburban Typical Section

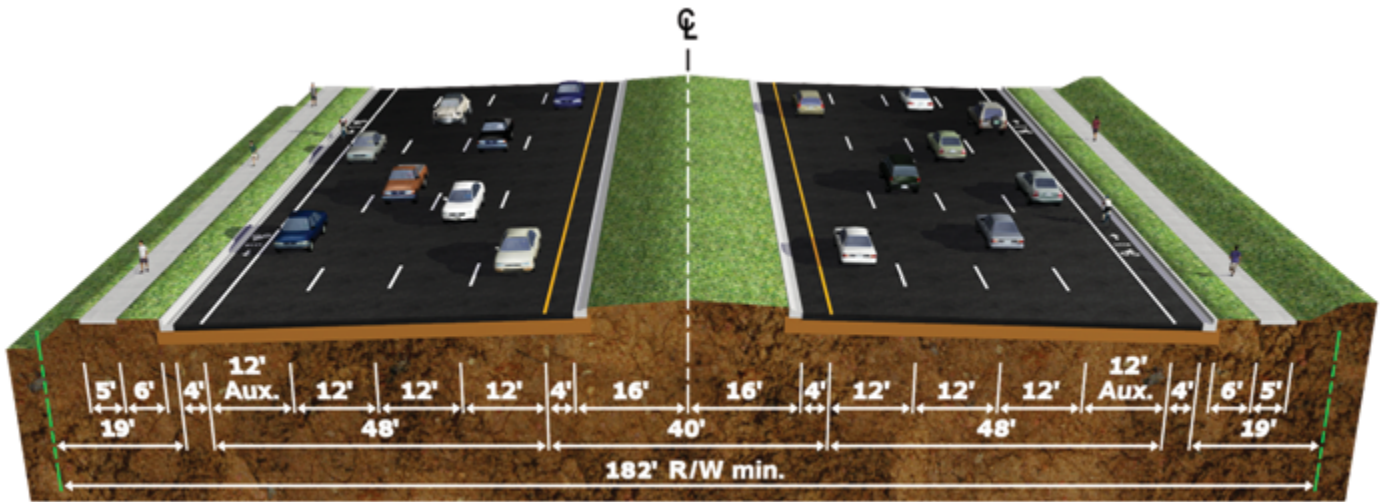


6-Lane Suburban

Design Speed = 55 MPH or Less

Figure 2-2 US 41 Existing and Proposed Build Alternative Typical Sections (Sheet 1 of 2) (Figure provided by American Consulting Engineers, 2008).

CRAS
 US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study,
 from 12th Street
 to Kracker Avenue
 Hillsborough County, Florida
 FPID: 421140-8-22-01

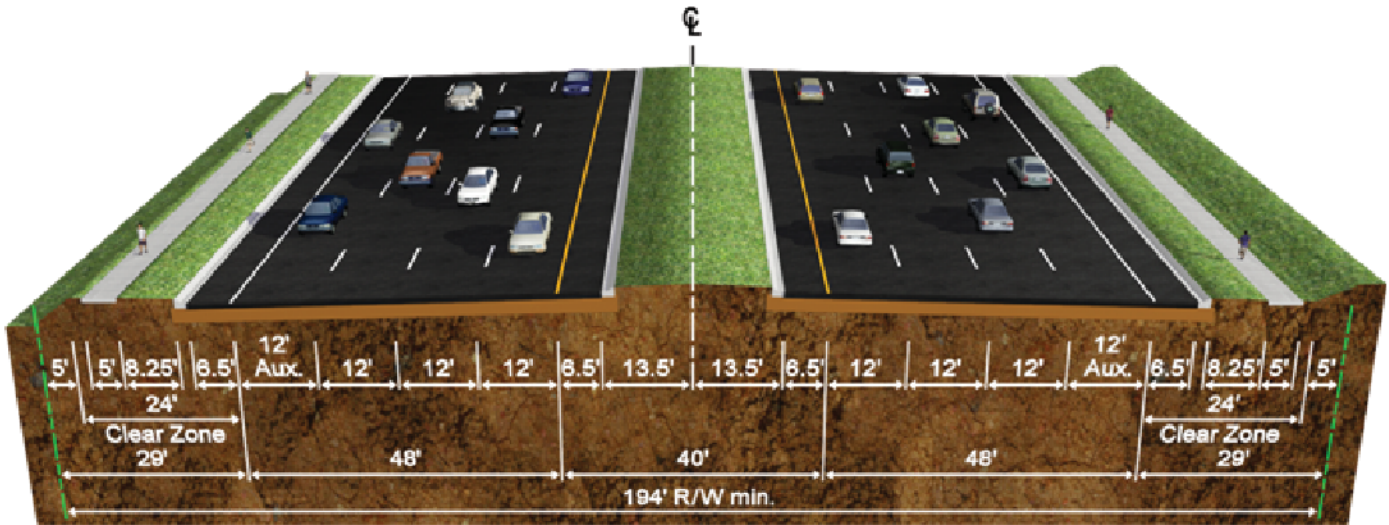


6-Lane Urban with Auxiliary Lanes*

Design Speed = 45 MPH

*This typical section applies to two segments:

1. From Flamingo Drive to approximately 1000 ft north of Apollo Beach Blvd
2. Approximately 1000 ft south of Big Bend Road to Big Bend Road



6-Lane High-Speed Urban with Auxiliary Lanes**

Design Speed = 50 MPH

**This typical section applies to US 41 from Big Bend Road to Pembroke Road, which is part of a Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) connector route which connects the Port of Tampa to I-75.

Figure 2-3 US 41 Proposed Build Alternative Typical Sections (Sheet 2 of 2) (Figure provided by American Consulting Engineers, 2008).

CRAS
 US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study,
 from 12th Street
 to Kracker Avenue
 Hillsborough County, Florida
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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

3.1 Project Location and Existing Land Use

The US 41 PD&E Study project is located in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 of Township 31 South, Range 19 East (USGS Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1981 and Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987) (Figure 3-1). The roadway study segment is bordered by a mix of agricultural, commercial and residential land uses (Photos 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3).



Photo 3-1 General view of the US 41 project corridor, looking north.

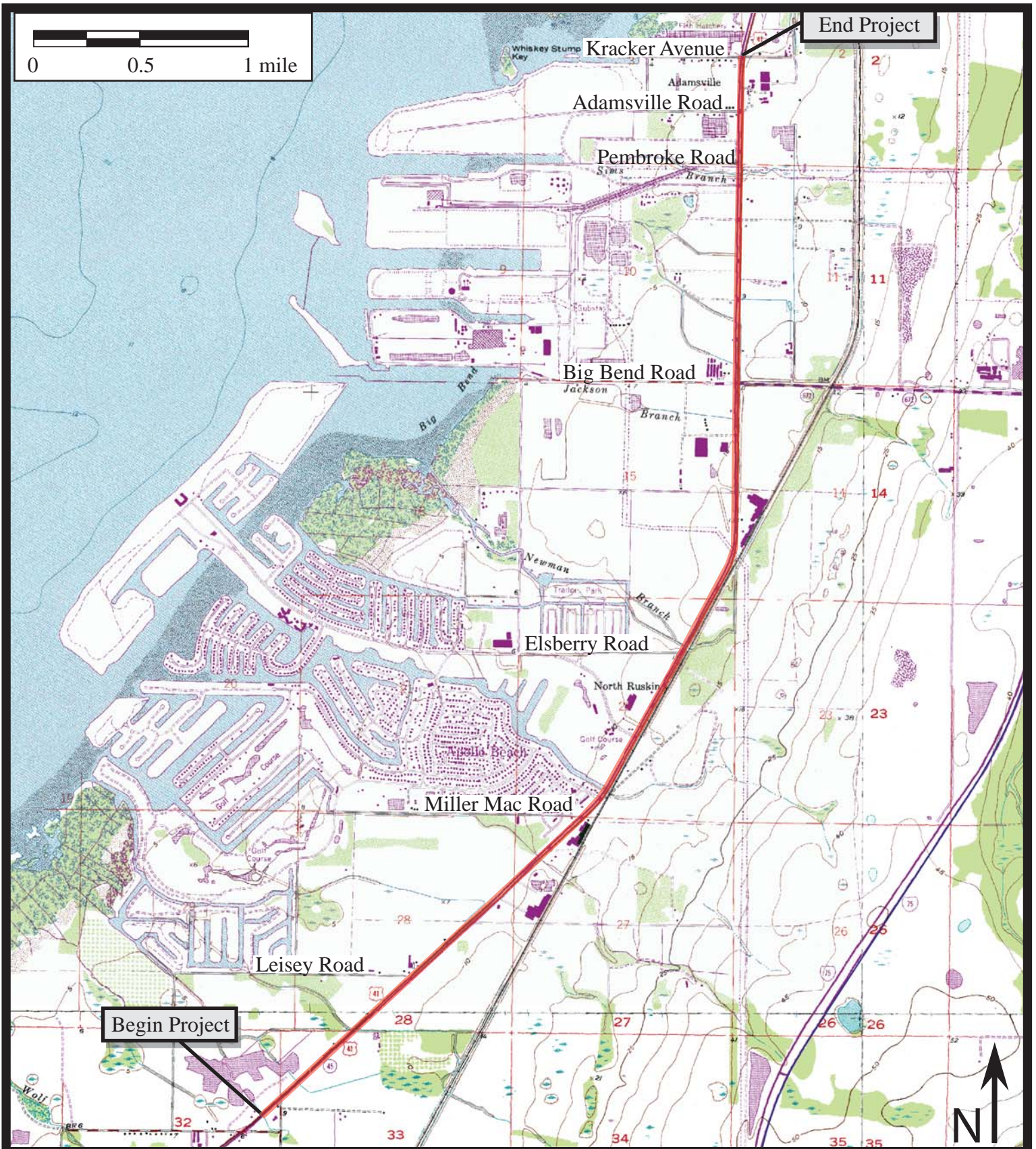


Figure 3-1 Environmental setting of the US 41 PD&E Study project corridor, Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969).

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Photo 3-2 US 41 near Flamingo Drive, looking south.



Photo 3-3 US 41 north of Newman Branch, looking north.

3.2 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. Land within the US 41 study limits ranges in elevation from 5 to 15 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). The corridor is situated within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. This physiographic zone is characterized by surficial streams with little to no down cutting. Low sand ridges, formed by ocean waters during the Pleistocene, form slight, rolling hills within the zone. The lack of elevation in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands creates the near surficial to exposed water table throughout the region. This high water table results in the poor natural drainage and abundance of wetlands in the region (Davis 1943; McNab and Avers 1996).

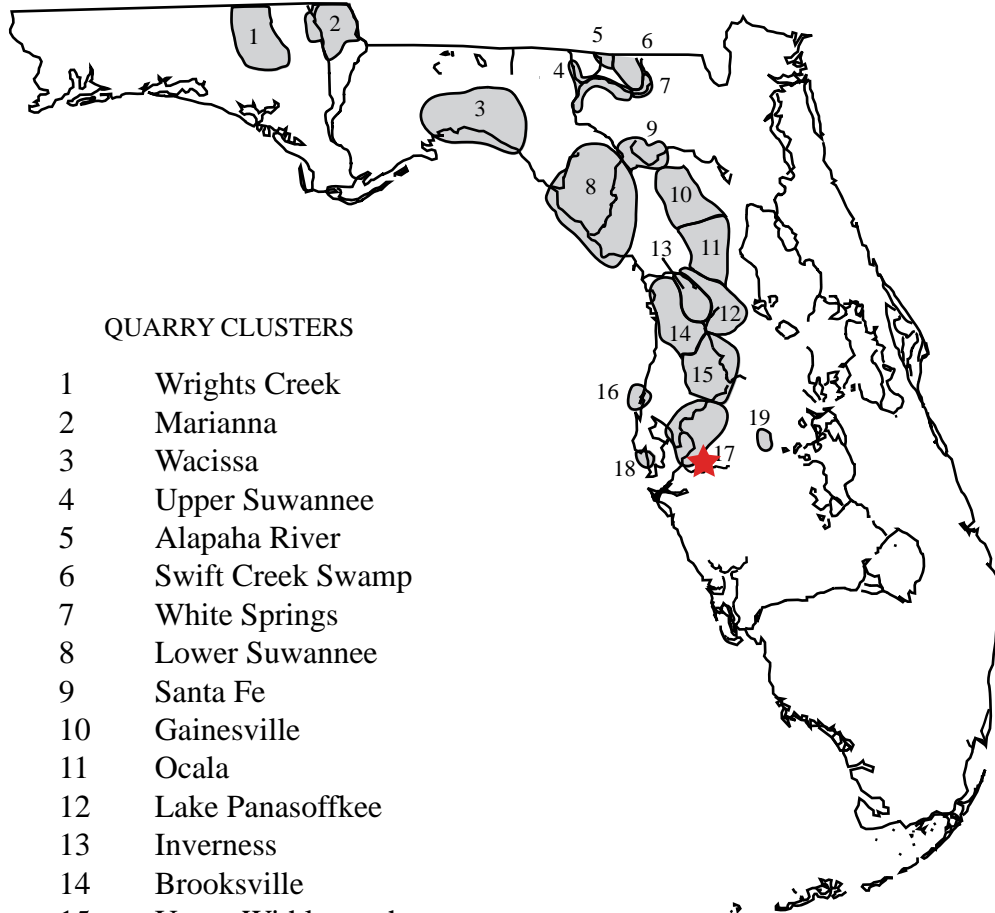
The area is underlain by shelly sand and clay (Knapp 1980) and includes undifferentiated surficial sands of the Pleistocene and Holocene and shelly sediments of the Plio-Pleistocene. Some of the area is underlain by limestone of the Peace River Formation (Campbell and Arthur 1993; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001).

3.3 Lithic Resources

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the prehistoric people. Moreover, due to highly acidic soils in which preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most common archaeological material present at inland sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering, and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the production of tools used to work bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980).

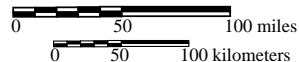
Two kinds of lithic raw material were utilized by prehistoric populations in this part of Florida, namely silicified limestone, known by geologists and archaeologists as chert, and silicified coral. Chert and silicified coral are the result of silicification of two host materials, i.e., Miocene limestones and coral, respectively (Upchurch et al. 1982). Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive “star” pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant’s axis. The fossil genus most common in the Tampa Bay area is *Siderastrea*, a fossil found in Miocene and Oligocene formations of Florida and southern Georgia (Upchurch et al. 1982).

The US 41 project is located within the Hillsborough River Quarry Cluster which extends along the Hillsborough River and its tributaries to Hillsborough Bay (Figure 3-2). This quarry cluster provided a significant source of Tampa Formation silicified limestone. Cherts from this cluster vary widely in color and fabric and contain few diagnostic fossils, though several subareas within this cluster have been identified, based primarily on fossil content and rock fabric (Goodyear et al. 1983; Upchurch et al. 1982). Some cherts contain large macrofossils including gastropods, pelecypods, and coral fragments. These are generally preserved as chalcedony casts. Charophyte oogonia are diagnostic of the locale near Cow House Creek.



QUARRY CLUSTERS

- 1 Wrights Creek
- 2 Marianna
- 3 Wacissa
- 4 Upper Suwannee
- 5 Alapaha River
- 6 Swift Creek Swamp
- 7 White Springs
- 8 Lower Suwannee
- 9 Santa Fe
- 10 Gainesville
- 11 Ocala
- 12 Lake Panasoffkee
- 13 Inverness
- 14 Brooksville
- 15 Upper Withlacoochee
- 16 Caladesi
- 17 Hillsborough River
- 18 Turtlecrawl Point
- 19 Peace River



(After Upchurch et al. 1982: Figure 1).



Figure 3-2 Location of the project area relative to the quarry clusters.

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3.4 Soils and Vegetation

The Hillsborough County general soil map indicates that the project corridor transects the Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw and Malabar-Wabasso-Basinger soil associations (USDA 1989). The Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw association is the most common along the corridor and consists of nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils of the flatwoods. The Malabar-Wabasso-Basinger association is characterized by nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils of the flatwoods.

There are six soil types within and adjacent to the US 41 project corridor and all are either poorly or very poorly drained. These include the poorly drained Felda fine sand, Malabar fine sand, Myakka fine sand, and Wabasso fine sand, and the very poorly drained Floridana fine sand and the depressional Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils (Figure 3-3) (USDA 1989, 2005).

The US 41 project corridor crosses through areas of pine flatwoods and mangrove swamp forests (Davis 1980). Each of the soils types along the corridor supports a specific vegetative regime (USDA 1989). The depressional Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils are situated within swamps and depressions on the flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of cypress with an understory of bluestem, maidencane, panicum, Jamaica sawgrass, and cutgrass. The Felda sands occur on broad sloughs, on low hammocks on the flatwoods, and on low terraces of major rivers and streams. These support live oak, cabbage palm, slash pine, swamp maple, and sweetgum with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, bluestem, and waxmyrtle. Floridana fine sand occurs on low flats and in large, shallow grassy ponds. It supports cattails, maidencane, sawgrass, willow, St. Johnswort, bluestems, smooth cordgrass, sedges, and in some areas, cypress. Malabar fine sand occurs on low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, longleaf pine, and slash pine with an understory of broomsedge, bluestem, inkberry, maidencane, saw palmetto, and waxmyrtle. Myakka fine sand occurs on broad plains on the flatwoods. The associated vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of gallberry, running oak, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and waxmyrtle. Wabasso fine sand occurs on plains on the flatwoods and has a natural vegetation consisting of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of lopsided indiagrass, gallberry, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and waxmyrtle.

The faunal resources that would have been available for exploitation by the aboriginal inhabitants of this area are tied to the botanical resources. Soil types can be divided into three general habitat locales or areas suitable for openland wildlife, woodland wildlife, and wetland wildlife (USDA 1989: Table 8). The openland habitat includes prairies, pastures, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, vines, and shrubs. The wildlife associated with these areas includes bobwhite quail, meadowlarks, doves, field sparrows, cottontail rabbit, and red fox. The Felda and Myakka soils are rated fair in terms of supporting this habitat. The other soils are poorly or very poorly suited to

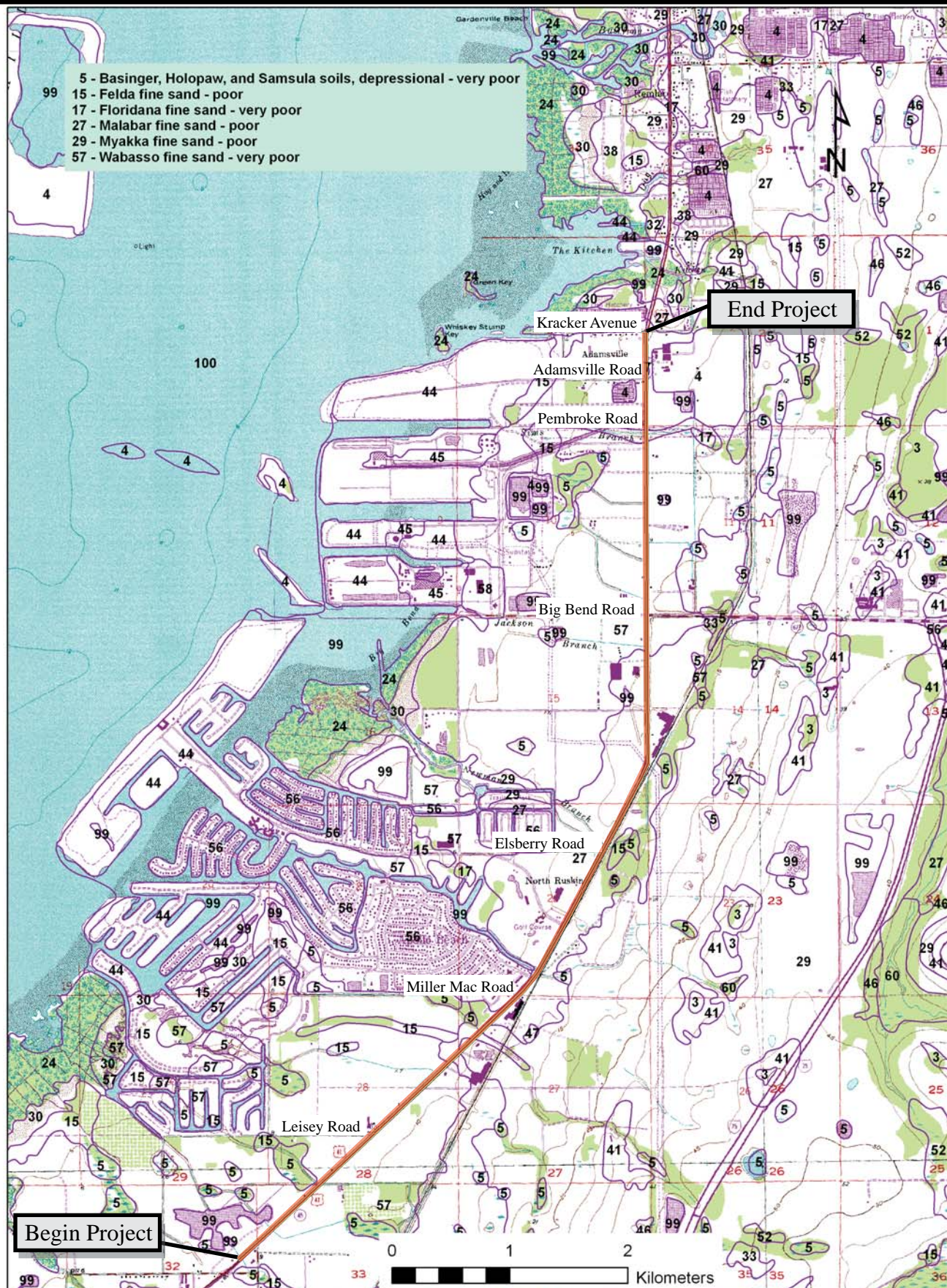


Figure 3-3 Soils types and their drainage characteristics along the US 41 corridor (USDA 2005). Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969).

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openland habitats. Woodland habitats require areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants associated with legumes, grasses and herbaceous plants, which support animals such as turkey, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bear. The Felda and Wabasso soils are rated fair and the rest are poorly or very poorly suited to woodland habitats. Wetland habitats consist of open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife associated with these locales includes ducks, geese, egrets, herons, shorebirds, otters, mink, beaver, alligator, and turtles. The Basinger, Floridana, Holopaw, and Samsula soils are well suited for wetland habitats. Except for Wabasso, the rest of the soils are rated fair; Wabasso fine sand is poorly suited to such habitats.

3.5 Local Hydrology

During the peak of the Pleistocene glaciation, sea levels were as much as 330 ft below the present level. When human populations began entering Florida approximately 14,000 years ago, the sea level was about 115 ft lower than present. Thus, any coastal sites dating from this time and for several millennia hence would have been inundated by the rising sea levels.

The amelioration of post-Pleistocene global climates saw the rise of the Floridan aquifer, and the eventual reappearance of the perched water table. Data indicate the absence of the perched water system until around 9,500 years ago. This is supported by archaeological evidence from Guest Mammoth Kill Site, located adjacent to a perched water table pond and dated to 9,840 years ago (Rayl 1974:58). According to studies by Watts (1980), inundation of lowland lake basins in Central Florida can be dated to 8,500 years ago. Waller and Dunbar (1977:79-80) have noted that most Paleo-Indian sites are located near or adjacent to open karst areas (i.e., Little Salt Springs, Warm Mineral Springs). This supports the notion that surface water was quite rare during early human occupation of Florida (Dunbar 1981; Dunbar et al. 1991).

Water resources located proximate to the US 41 PD&E Study project include Sims Branch, Jackson Branch, Newman Branch, and Wolf Branch, as well as a number of unnamed drainages.

3.6 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that which is seen today. Ten to twelve thousand years ago, sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Due to the arid conditions during the period 14,500 to 10,500 B.C.E. (before Common Era), the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Pollen analyses from lake sediment cores suggest that a mosaic landscape of herb prairie and oak savanna covered central Florida prior to the arrival of the first human groups (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980).

Rosemary (*Ceratiola ericodes*), ragweed (*Ambrosia* sp.), grass species, and other composites covered the dune ridges. Scattered stands of sclerophyllous oak scrub grew in the lower, riparian areas. Pine species were rare in Florida 35,000 years ago, but increased in abundance toward the end of the Pleistocene (Watts 1975:345; 1980:400). Drier conditions are suggested by hiatuses in lake sediment cores obtained in north and west central Florida and southern Georgia (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Stuiver 1980). The rise of sea levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

Bloom (1983) developed an approach for viewing factors involved in sea level change by emphasizing the change from water weight being tied up within the glaciers to the weight once the glaciers melted and the water returned to the ocean. Analysis of five eastern United States coastal sites support the hypothesis that post-glacial sea level rise has been sufficient to isostatically deform coastal areas.

This approach prompted research in the sea level records of oceanic islands as a means for testing theories of isostasy and research into the models of the Earth's reaction to mass shifts and the subsequent effects this shifting had on sea levels (Cronin 1987). Through coastal archaeological site interpretation, Colquhoun et al. (1981) present data for a gradual sea level increase by fluctuation. During the middle and late Holocene in the southeastern United States, sea level generally rose in the manner of the Shepard Curve, but through a series of fluctuations similar to the Fairbridge Curve (Colquhoun et al. 1981:147). Most researchers agree that, with minor temporal differences, the oscillation frequency is approximately 400 to 500 years and the oscillations are attributed to glacio-eustatic processes (Cronin 1987; Tanner 1992). Tanner (1992:302) states that within the last 3000 years, sea level has experienced four rises and three drops in the range of 3-10 ft.

Tanner's (1992:302-303) work on St. Vincent Island, Florida has shown that sea level was rising about 1000 years ago and by 1200 C.E. (Common Era) it began to fall. It reached its low level by 1400 C.E. That level represents the Little Ice Age (Lamb 1981). The sea level began to rise about 1750 C.E. and it continued to rise until at least 1900 C.E. Although sea level has not yet reached as high as it did on at least two previous occasions in the last 8000 years, it nevertheless now stands well above its average position for late Holocene time. Richards (1971) concluded that since the last interglacial, Florida has tectonically been stable. Studies in the Charlotte Harbor area agree in general with these conclusions (Stapor et al. 1987, 1991). Between 2000 and 1500 years ago, sea levels were roughly 4 ft above today's level and there was another "high" stand (ca. 1 ft above present levels) from roughly 1000 to 500 B.P.

According to studies by Watts (1980), inundation of lowland lake basins in central Florida occurred about 6500 B.C.E. Waller and Dunbar (1983) have noted that many Paleo-Indian sites are located near or adjacent to open karst areas (e.g., Little Salt and Warm Mineral Springs). This supports the notion that surface water was quite rare during the early human occupation of Florida (Dunbar 1981, 1991).

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 500 B.C.E., surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

Faunal changes are more difficult to document due to the mixing of the species record and the lack of accessibility of sites containing faunal remains. Lists have been compiled of extinct mammal species that occupied the southeastern continent some 14,000 years ago (Webb 1981, 1990). These include giant land tortoise, giant ground sloth, mastodon, mammoth, camel, bison, giant beaver, wolf, jaguar, and horse. The predominant species were large grazers, some of which were herd ungulates (Carbone 1983:10). Within Florida, the presence of the long-nosed peccary, spectacled bear, southern llama, and giant armadillo indicate this region possessed a rich and diverse environment. Many of these animals migrated north from South America during the Great American Interchange some two million years ago (MacFadden 1997).

4.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

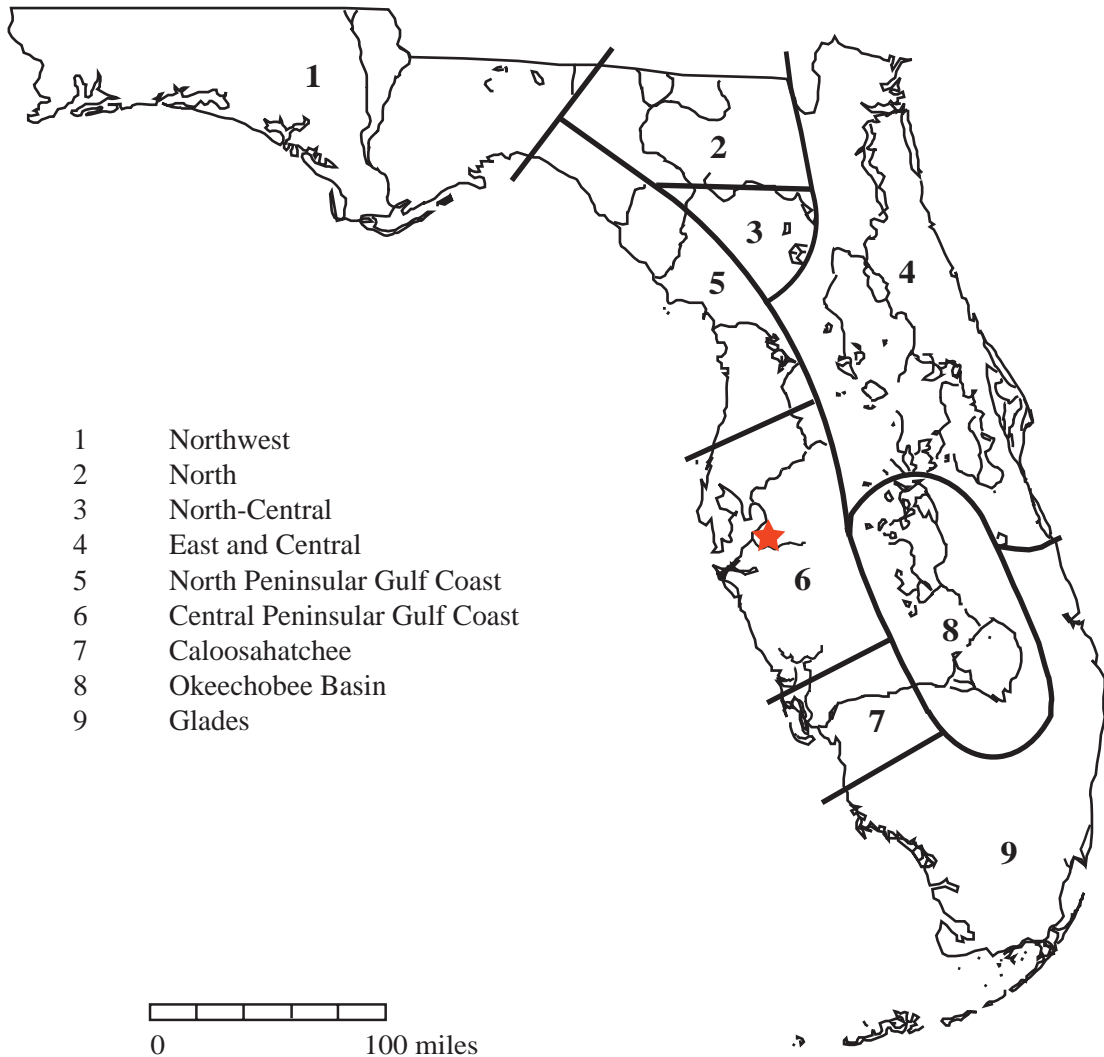
A discussion of the culture history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment reports to provide a framework within which the local archaeological and historical records can be examined. Archaeological sites (aboriginal and historic period) are not individual entities, but rather are 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 cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also they reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The US 41 project is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26) and more recently, Milanich (1994). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Figure 4-1). Within this zone, Milanich and Fairbanks have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages based on unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian (Clovis, Suwannee, Dalton), Archaic (Early, Middle, and Late), Formative (Manasota/Weeden Island-related), and Mississippian/ Acculturative (Safety Harbor). The earliest cultural stages are similar throughout the southeastern United States. Cultural regionalism began to develop approximately 4000 years ago with the advent of fired clay pottery, and was evident by 500 B.C.E. The historic aboriginal culture is Seminole.

The local history of the region is divided into five broad time periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first two periods, First Spanish and British and Second Spanish, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida initially became a territory of the United States and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Reconstruction (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 through the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes the first and second World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region.

4.1 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-



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

Figure 4-1 Florida Archaeological Regions. The project area (★) is within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Archaeological Region.

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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 35 m (115 ft) 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. Greater exploration and better marine technologies are resulting in the documentation of these early sites (Dunbar et al. 1989, 1991; Faught 1996, 2004; Karklins 1970; Ruppé 1980; Webb 2006).

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 (13,000-12,000 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) does illustrate a few points from the central Gulf Coast area. The Suwannee Horizon (12,000-11,000 B.P.) 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 (Dalton?) Horizon (11,000-10,000 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).

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).

4.2 Archaic

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

well as 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. Several Middle Archaic period campsites were recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s in Hillsborough County.

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. It is during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best-known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site (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 ceramics 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 punctations. 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 AMS 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 BP. 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.

4.3 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).

4.4 Formative

The Formative stage in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures, ca. 500 B.C.E. to 800 C.E. The subsistence economy of the Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation, which utilized both marine and terrestrial resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Their large villages are located along the coast and small, perhaps special-use camps are found in the interior pine flatwoods on higher ground near water sources and wetland habitats (Austin and Russo 1989). The latter sites were probably used seasonally by small groups, who hunted, fished, and gathered in the pine flatwoods east of the bays and gulf. The Yat Kitischee Site in Pinellas County was a Manasota period coastal hamlet (Austin 1995). During this period, sand-tempered pottery was the dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate evolving from single interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982).

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture. This is one of three peninsular Weeden Island-related cultures (Milanich 2002; Milanich et al. 1984). The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas.

Usually, Weeden Island-related sites are identified by the presence of shell middens or habitation areas and a sand burial mound. Not all villages possessed a mound. It is likely that several communities shared a single, continuous-use mound (Willey 1949). Burial mound customs, artifact evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization.

4.5 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood (900-1100 C.E.) and Pinellas (1100-1500 C.E.) and two colonial period phases: Tatham (1500-1567 C.E.) and Bayview (1567-1725 C.E.) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

In general, further influences from the north led to the incorporation of many features of the Mississippian culture by the late Weeden Island-related peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island deposits. South of Tampa Bay there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore with many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). The Portavant Mound complex (8MA919), in Manatee County, is an excellent example of continued occupation (Weisman et al. 1994).

Large towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Research supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources (Luer and Almy 1981). Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949). The Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), Buck Island (Bullen 1952), and the Parrish Mounds 1, 2, and 3 (Willey 1949) are inland sites in Hillsborough and Manatee Counties dating from this period.

The Timucuan Indians, locally known as the Tocobaga, are recognized as the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor sites have been found along both the coast and inland in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The large sites on the coast were probably ceremonial centers with large temple mounds, villages, and burial mounds. Large population centers, dating to the Safety Harbor period, were located primarily north of Tampa Bay. However, several are recorded near the entrance to the Manatee River, and one is recorded at Whitaker Bayou in northern Sarasota County. The Tatham Mound is a well-known Safety Harbor burial site located west of the Withlacoochee River. It contained several burials and exotic artifacts such as copper and crushed galena (Mitchem 1989:419-422).

4.6 First Spanish

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida; Narvaéz is thought to have made shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg and de Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. When the first Europeans arrived in coastal southwest Florida in the 16th century, they encountered the Calusa, a powerful, complex society ruled by a paramount chief. The principal town of the Calusa is thought to be the site of Mound Key in Estero Bay near Fort Myers Beach. Historic documents suggest that the Calusa chief ruled over fifty towns, from which he exacted tribute (Widmer 1988). By the middle of the 18th century, the Calusa population had been almost totally decimated and dispersed as a result of conflicts with the Europeans and exposure to their diseases.

As the Calusa disappeared, fishing communities, or "ranchos," were established by Cuban and Spanish fisherfolk on various islands and along the coast between Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay. The earliest recorded ranchos may have been at Useppa Island and San Carlos Bay in Charlotte Harbor around 1765 (Hammond 1973). However, there is some evidence that remnants of the once powerful Calusa joined the Cuban-Spanish fisherfolk at the ranchos in Charlotte Harbor during the early 18th century (Almy 2001). The ranchos supplied dried fish to Cuban and northern markets until the mid-1830s, when onset of the Seminole Indian Wars and customs control ruined the industry.

By the mid-1700s, the native populations had all but vanished from the Tampa Bay area, and Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama began moving into the Florida peninsula as settlers pushed south. These new arrivals became known as the Seminoles. They did not exploit the maritime and riverine resources on which the original Floridians had relied. Instead, they focused on hunting, horticulture, and cattle ranching.

4.7 British and Second Spanish

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee and Oconee Native American populations moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the genocide of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminoles or Seminole. This term is thought to be either a corruption of the Creek *ishti semoli* (wild men) or the Spanish *cimarron* (wild or unruly). Many Indians who escaped death or capture fled to the swamps and uncharted lands in South Florida. The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72).

4.8 Territorial 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-Onís Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States territory in 1821, but settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1967:50). The eastern half of what is Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the 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 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all of the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (HT/HCPB 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie

1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the 256 square mile military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. Two years before, William G. Saunders of Mobile, Alabama had established a general store (Tebeau 1980:167).

By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Following this conflict, the Seminoles who remained in Florida were driven further south, clearing the way for homesteaders. Archaeological evidence of the Seminole presence at Fort Brooke was documented in a report which included detailed discussion of Seminole burials recovered from a portion of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Piper and Piper 1982). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties--most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

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

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Piper and Piper 1982). Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole War years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984).

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for Native American occupation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so, but

were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1967:321).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452, with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7). It was during this time that one of Hillsborough County's earliest settlements was established. This settlement, called Peru (later to be subsumed by Riverview), was located near the intersection of US 301 and Balm-Riverview Road, northeast of the project corridor (Maio et al. 1998:81). Peru's position on the south bank of the Alafia River made it an important transportation and trading center. In addition, the luxuriant primary forest surrounding Peru made logging a lucrative business. As the forests were felled, the opened landscape provided rich agricultural land for the subsequent cattle and citrus industries. In 1842, Benjamin Moody was among the first to recognize the potential of this fertile land along the Alafia. At the completion of his Second Seminole War tour of duty, the Moody family, along with the Boyettes and George Simmons became the earliest settlers of the area (Bakas 2001; HT/HCPB 1980).

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

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

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the U.S. Government until 1846; therefore, there were few permanent structures beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced from sixteen square miles to four square miles, John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847 (Piper and Piper 1982; Robinson 1928:26). By the early 1850s, the first public buildings in Tampa, the courthouse and the Masonic Lodge, were complete; also, the *Tampa Herald*, Tampa's first newspaper, began distribution in 1853 (Robinson 1928:34-5).

The resulting increase in settlement of the region precipitated the need for cadastral cartographic surveys. The survey of the lands contained within Township 31 South, Range 19 East was conducted by John Jackson in 1847 (State of Florida 1847). No

historic features were depicted in the area of today's US 41 project (State of Florida 1848). All of the lands along the project corridor were described as 3rd rate pine with saw palmetto.

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

General David Twiggs of Tampa was appointed to oversee the construction of the forts. Starting at the mouth of the Manatee River, the forts were built 15 miles apart, to keep the Seminoles south of the line of forts. Fort Hamer was established by the U.S. Army on November 28, 1849. Located ten miles upriver from Manatee Village, "near the head of the steamboat navigation", it lay at the western terminus of a cross-Florida military trail. Twiggs described this location as one of the finest sites for a military installation that he had ever seen.

On December 15, 1855, the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of the state legislature. The name "Tampa" is believed to have been derived from a Native American word, either *itimpi* meaning "close to it" or *tampa* meaning "split wood for fires" (Robinson 1928:32). Also at that time, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to migrate west. The war started when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. In 1856, Braden Castle was attacked by the Seminoles. The Castle served as a refuge for neighboring families for approximately nine months. Fort Hamer was also reactivated and occupied by a detachment of ten men from William B. Hooker's Company for Florida Mounted Volunteers (Covington 1982; FWP 1939; Sheppard et al. 1981).

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself and \$2,500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over (Covington 1982:78-80).

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida’s leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa (south of Ft. Myers) were major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida. William B. Hooker, a veteran Indian fighter and former legislative delegate from Hamilton County, was among those whose cattle grazed north of the Manatee River. Hooker’s agricultural enterprises at present day Parrish included citrus cultivation and the cultivation of Sea Island cotton with William H. Johnson (Matthews 1983).

4.9 Civil War and Reconstruction

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida’s 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government or joined the Confederate cow cavalry. The cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supports and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the Manatee River, as well as other large rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). As a result of these hostilities, new settlement within the area remained limited. The war lasted until 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after

recovery from wartime depressions, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement. The act allowed freedmen and loyal United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the south. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). The Homestead Act encouraged growth and settlement throughout the Reconstruction era.

During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland economy.

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

By 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, had entered into agreement with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston’s land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company. He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company on July 20, 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract established with the State. This contract provided Disston and his associates one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation south of Township 23 South (later changed to Township 24 South) and east of the Peace River. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). He sold half of this contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston’s assets had been tied up in the drainage contract. Except for the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Hamilton Disston owned all the land along today’s US 41 project corridor (State of Florida n.d.:227-228).

A small parcel in the northeast quarter of Section 10 was purchased by Gustavus H. Symmes in 1883 (State of Florida n.d.:227). Symmes served as an orderly sergeant for Company I of the Fourth Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteer Infantry from Pendleton, South Carolina which was also known as the Fort Hill Guards (Thomson 2008). He was severely wounded at the Battle of Seven Pines and was released from the service because of his disability. After recovering, he went back to his medical practice and in 1878, he and his family moved to “The Oak” near Riverview (Peru) because of his wife’s health (Rerick 1902). The 1885 U.S. Census records indicate that Symmes and his wife Ellen M. were both born in South Carolina; in 1838 and 1840, respectively. He was a physician and she was a homemaker. They lived with their three sons at that time. The 1900 Census indicated that Gustavus and Ellen had a 10 year old servant girl (Nannie Brown) living with them. Later census records do not mention either of the elder Symmes, but the sons had all gotten married and continued to live in Hillsborough County (USCB 1885, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930).

The first real influence on the growth of the area was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. Such activity was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. In general, railroad development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. The Florida Southern Railroad acquired the railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure the land, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction started at Bartow in Polk County and continued southward to Punta Gorda (Pettengill 1952). With the railroad as a catalyst, the 1880s witnessed a sudden surge of buying land for speculation, agriculture, and settlement. In addition, agriculture expanded in the rural areas as locally grown fruits and vegetables could now be shipped to northern markets by rail.

During the 1880s, the naval stores, timber, and phosphate industries were developing across the region. Along the rivers, the timber was first tapped for its rosin, and then later harvested for lumber. The phosphate industry also boomed during the 1880s with initial discoveries along the Peace River, and across Florida in areas through which the Peace River flowed. The industry radiated out across regions of Hillsborough, Manatee, Polk, Hardee, and DeSoto Counties, into the deposit regions of the Alafia, Little Manatee, and Manatee, as well as the Peace Rivers (HT/HCPB 1980:16, 18).

Although the national financial panic of 1893 prompted a decline in capital and investment in the area, most folks relied primarily on seafood harvesting, cattle ranching, farming, and citrus cultivation for sustenance. The Great Freeze of 1894 and 1895 ruined the crops, but did not destroy the trees, which was what had happened in areas further north. From the late 1890s through the early 1940s, the production of naval stores including the harvesting of lumber for construction and rosin for products such as glass, varnish, gunpowder, waxes, turpentine, and paints, served as a major industry.

The Spanish American War, in 1898, brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the United States’ nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba.

Consequently, it was the designated shipping out point for the troops. Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became the headquarters of the Army (Evans 1972). Troops began arriving in April 1898, and by the next month, they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1985; Grismer 1950). By early June, an estimated 20,000 troops had shipped out to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5th, and by the end of August, the troops were gone and Tampa returned to normal.

4.10 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement over growth and development. The area of Gibsonton, located just north of the project corridor, is believed to have been the site of a substantial Timucuan Indian village (HT/HCPB 1980:40). However, the first non-aboriginal settlers, such as James Gibson Sr., Granville Platt, and H.L. Henderson, arrived in the 1880s (HT/HCPB 1980:40). The area was originally known as the Platt Settlement (HT/HCPB 1980:40). The Gibson family settled at the mouth of the Alafia River in 1884. Other families soon congregated around the Gibsons. In 1910, W. D. Davis filed the plat for Florida Gardenlands (south of Bullfrog Creek), which was the "rural" counterpart to his more suburban Garden City (straddling Bullfrog Creek) subdivision. His promotion of the properties was so effective that Earl Lincoln Adams and Rosie Manners Adams bought land in the southern portion of Florida Gardenlands and raised their ten children there (Maio and Mohlman 1998). This area then became known as Adamsville, which is located at the northern end of the US 41 project corridor.

Through the early part of the century, more settlements sprung up. Ruskin, a community located south of the project corridor, developed during this era as well. Dr. George McAnelly Miller and his wife Adaline, along with their children, moved to Hillsborough County to establish a new college based on the socialist principles of John Ruskin. The Millers were joined by the Dickmans (relatives of the Millers), including Albert Peter Dickman, his wife Rosetta, their children and two of his brothers. Ruskin was platted in 1910. The Ruskin College was officially incorporated in 1913 but closed during World War I. The settlement's subsequent success as an important agricultural community in the region is due in large part to the Dickmans' son Paul (TBHC 2003:66-67).

Through Paul Dickman's influence in the agricultural industry, Ruskin became known as "America's Salad Bowl." He began selling real estate in Tampa in 1924 and was successful during the Great Depression. Losing everything except for the land he owned in Ruskin, he began to grow tomatoes and peppers. His farming efforts grew to include 20 types of crops. In 1941, he was a founding member of the Ruskin Vegetable Cooperative (8HI1010; 8HI11317), a packing cooperative of Ruskin farmers. It began as the Manatee Grower's Association that was established in 1918, one of the earliest marketing cooperatives in Florida. It operated as a cooperative until 1964 (FMSF). In order to further capitalize on the local agricultural prosperity, the annual Ruskin Tomato Festival began in 1935 and continues today (TBHC 2003:66-67; RCVC 2008).

The early settlers of the region built 25 miles of road by 1913. At this time, “U.S. Highway 41 constituted nothing more than a nine foot wide shell road paid for by a \$30,000 local bond issue. Because of the growing importance of truck farming, these roads and others were built to facilitate the transportation of produce to local markets throughout the 1920s” (RCVC 2008). US 41, the Tamiami Trail, was completed in 1928 (Scupholm 1997). Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents.

Agriculture expanded in the rural areas as locally grown fruits and vegetables could be shipped to northern markets by rail. A branch of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad from Turkey Creek to Manatee County was completed around 1905, “giving rise to the small communities of Lithia, Boyette and Balm” (east of the project corridor) (HT/HCPB 1980:36). By order of President Woodrow Wilson, the United States Railroad Association (run by the federal government) oversaw rail carriers during World War I. This lasted from December 28, 1917 to March 1, 1920, when they were returned to stockholders. The Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad had already begun construction of its Tampa Southern route prior to the federal takeover in order to meet the demands of the growing agricultural market in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The line’s president was David Gillett, a former Tampa mayor and owner of Buckeye Nurseries (Turner 2003:66). However, the Tampa Southern route became known as “The Ghost Line,” because the owner of the line was originally unknown (Turner 2003:66). The line started at Uceta, several miles east of Tampa’s Union Station, and continued south. By 1919, it had been constructed adjacent to the US 41 segment, through Ruskin, and south into Palmetto in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The station nearest the project area was at Remlap in the Gibsonton area. In 1920, the line traversed Bradenton, and development continued during the Florida Land Boom (Turner 2003:66). The total line extended approximately 93 miles from Uceta to Southfort (Prince 1966:109). However, maps of Hillsborough County produced at that time (e.g. Rand McNally 1917; Cram 1921) show no evidence of the railroad. The railroad does appear on maps produced in the mid- to late 1920s (e.g. C.S. Hammond and Company 1926; Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927).

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. Signs of growth were halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986:84-84). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in

the Florida real estate market quickly diminished and the investors could not sell lots (Curl 1986:84-84). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The 1928 hurricane created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

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

As World War II ended, Hillsborough County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1980:431). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

The late 1950s saw the end of the cigar industry in Tampa due to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco. Tourism began its development as one of the major industries for the city along with corporate investments. During this time, the community of Apollo Beach began to grow adjacent to the US 41 project corridor along Tampa Bay, when Francis Corr purchased 3,600 acres of land from the Dickman family and constructed 50 homes in 1958 (Apollo Beach Chamber of Commerce 2008). Development in Apollo Beach was slow for the first ten years but completion of Apollo Beach Boulevard and the Tampa Electric Company on Big Bend Road during the period of 1965-1970 prompted new construction which included a subdivision, condominiums, commercial centers, and a mobile home park. In 1973, Florida began to require permits for Developments of Regional Impact (DRI), and five years later Apollo Beach was the first and largest DRI to be approved in Hillsborough County. After this, development in area was accelerated including four new subdivisions, three new banks, and extended sewer system. Apollo Beach continues to grow today (Apollo Beach Chamber of Commerce 2008; Conlan 2008).

In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads merged to form the Seaboard Coast Line. By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the "Chessie System" railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system. Completion of Interstate 275 during this time provided convenient access within the metropolitan Tampa area. Interstate 75, completed through eastern Hillsborough County in the early 1980s, provided access and promoted growth in the more rural portion of the county. Throughout the last twenty years, commercial development, including tourist

attractions such as Busch Gardens, restaurants, and hotels, have exploded along the interstate systems, keeping tourism as one of the primary revenue sources in Florida.

With the population explosion in Hillsborough County, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2000, the population of Hillsborough County totaled 998,948, making the county the fourth largest in the state (USCB 2000). The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Hillsborough County was designated, along with Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan area (Purdum 1994). Most of the Hillsborough county population is centered around Tampa Bay and the Gulf Coast. Although some of the US 41 corridor remains rural in nature, it is increasingly becoming developed.

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (April 2008 GIS update), published books and articles, and cultural resource survey reports. In addition to the FMSF, other data relative to the background research were obtained from the files of ACI.

During the historical field survey, a number of informants were interviewed by ACI Architectural Historians Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang. Kevin Conlan, of the Apollo Beach Chamber of Commerce provided information on the general history of the Apollo Beach area (Conlan 2008), and a visit to the Ruskin Tomato and Heritage Festival (May 3-4, 2008) included an interview with long-time resident Melody Jameson, who provided information on the general Ruskin area (Jameson 2008). Other interviews were conducted with property owners, including Donald Spivey (6124 Adamsville Road) and Bruce Elsberry (101 Big Bend Road) concerning the history of their residences (Spivey 2008; Elsberry 2008); also, a former manager of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (RVC), Joseph Hiltz, provided information on the history and operations of the RVC (Hiltz 2008). In addition, Elaine Lund, Community Planner with Hillsborough County, and Fred Jacobsen, local Hillsborough County historian, were contacted via e-mail for relevant historical information.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Typically, for cultural resource assessment survey 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 area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the general area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. The April 2008 digital database of the FMSF, which is the most current edition available, was reviewed. Five previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the project corridor (Figure 5-1). These include three culturally indeterminate shell

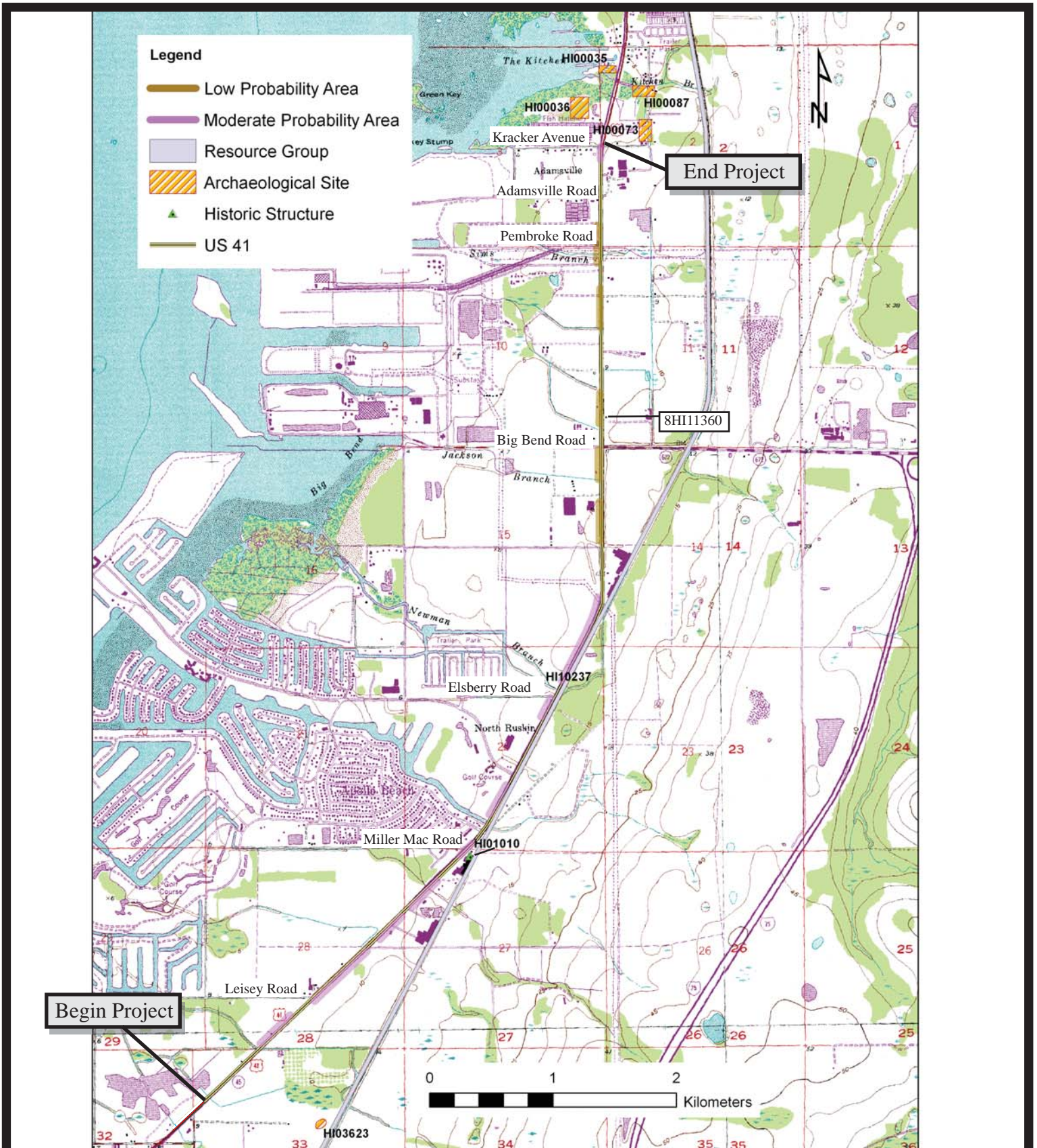


Figure 5-1 Location of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources in the vicinity of the US 41 project corridor, and zones of archaeological potential. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969).

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middens (8HI35, 8HI36, and 8HI87), a possible burial mound (8HI73), and an artifact/lithic scatter (8HI3623) (Almy and Deming 1989; FMSF). William Plowden recorded 8HI35, -36, and -73 in 1952, and may have recorded 8HI87 as well, but that information was not included in the digital site file database. ACI recorded the Frandorson Properties I Site (8HI3623) during the survey for the Apollo Beach DRI project (Almy and Deming 1989). It was not considered a significant cultural resource. None of these sites have been evaluated by the SHPO in terms of NRHP eligibility.

More than a dozen cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted within one-half mile of the US 41 project corridor. These include several natural gas transmission line routes (Austin 2000b; Stokes 2000; Stokes et al. 1999), the Tampa-Hillsborough County 201 facilities (Miller 1979), a water line (Austin 2000a), and the TECO ammonia supply line (Janus Research 2006b). These linear surveys resulted in the identification and recording of a number of sites. However, none is located proximate to the US 41 project corridor.

Most of the surveys conducted in the vicinity were done for commercial and residential developments. These include Apollo Beach (ACI 1998, 2002a; Almy and Deming 1989), Wolf Creek (Estabrook 1989; Janus Research 2005), Port Redwing (Collins and Mohlman 2003), Elsberry property (ACI 2002b), South Bend (Janus Research 2004a), and the Leisey Road improvement (Janus Research 2006a). Recently, ACI performed a CRAS of the Big Bend Development property, located at the northeast intersection of US 41 and Big Bend Road (ACI 2008).

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models and studies (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1992, 2004b; Weisman and Collins 2004), informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project area, as well as their probable 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. Based on the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, aboriginal sites are found, more often than not, on better-drained soils, and at the better-drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Numerous sites are located directly on the coast, usually in areas with slightly higher relative topography. 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 could not be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were “tethered” to water and lithic resources much more so than is evident during the later periods.

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, the project corridor was considered to have a low to moderate probability for archaeological sites (cf., Janus Research 2004b). Several areas were considered to have a moderate potential for site occurrence based upon topography, distance to water, and soil drainage characteristics (see Figure 5-1). Given the results of the historic research, no historic period archaeological sites, including nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments were expected (State of Florida 1848).

5.1.2 Historical Considerations

In addition to the archaeological sites, three historic resources were recorded previously within the project APE. The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (8HI1010), constructed in 1941, is a masonry office building/warehouse that was recorded in 1979 during the first historic resources survey of Hillsborough County (FMSF). The more recent Hillsborough County historic structures survey updated the form and concluded that the site was locally significant and potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Maio and Mohlman 1998). The other recorded historic resource is the CSX Railroad (8HI10237). It was originally part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway System that was constructed in the early 20th century. The railroad grade was recorded as a linear resource during the survey for the Leisey Road improvements (Janus Research 2006a). Given the small length of track within the project area, it was not possible to evaluate the significance of the entire line. Recent survey of the Big Bend Distribution Center development property resulted in the updating of 8HI10237, as well as the identification and evaluation of 8HI11360, a ca. 1945 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 13124 South US Highway 41. Given the recent date of recording, neither the update for 8HI10237 nor the original FMSF form for 8HI11360 have been officially entered into the FMSF.

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field methods consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance survey, followed by systematic subsurface shovel testing which was carried out to locate sites not exposed on the ground, as well as to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits in areas yielding surface artifacts. Shovel tests were excavated at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability areas and at 100 m (328 ft) intervals within a sample of the low probability areas. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 cm (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless impeded by water or impenetrable substrate. All soil removed was screened through 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial map, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historical/architectural field methodology consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance survey of the project APE to determine the location of all historic properties believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any such resources could be eligible for listing in the NRHP. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic

resource. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the FMSF, State Library of Florida, and the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office (via the internet), were examined. In addition, residents and other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A visual reconnaissance survey of the project area vicinity was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic district existed within or near the US 41 PD&E Study project APE.

5.3 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 *F.S.* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected along the corridor.

5.4 Laboratory Methods and Curation

Had any cultural materials been recovered they would have been cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics would have been divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools would have been measured, and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage. Tool types would have been classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage would have been subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, and tested cobbles) would have been measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes would have been classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (cf., White 1963). In addition, flake categories would have been utilized to determine site function based on the lithic debitage (Sullivan and Rozen 1985). The Sullivan and Rozen attribute analysis utilizes four mutually exclusive flake categories based on the presence or absence of a single interior surface, point of applied force, and margins. Complete flakes have a single interior surface, an identifiable point of applied force, and intact lateral and distal margins. Proximal flake fragments have an identifiable point of applied force, but one or more of the margins are missing, and the other attributes are the same. Distal/marginal flake fragments do not have an identifiable point of applied force and debris is classified based on the lack of a single interior surface (Sullivan and Rozen 1985:758-759). Based on the distribution of the flake categories, presence of cores, and retouch pieces technological groupings can be determined. A very high percentage of cores and complete flakes with a very low percentage of proximal flake fragments and distal/marginal flake fragments are indicative of non-intensive core reduction.

Assemblages with a focus on core reduction would have a high percentage of debris. Assemblages from core reduction and tool manufacture would have a similar distribution to that of the intensive core reduction with a decrease in debris and an increase in proximal flakes. Tool manufacture, with little or no core reduction, is evidenced by a high percentage (ca. 50%) of distal flake fragments and a low occurrence of cores.

Aboriginal ceramics would have been classified into commonly recognized types based on observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment (cf., Cordell 1985; 1987; 2004; Goggin 1948, 1952; Willey 1949). The historic materials would have been identified using a variety of resources to determine site function and temporal placement. Faunal material would be initially sorted into class (mammal, reptile, bony fish, etc.); within these broad categories, identifiable elements would be classified as to genus and species, where possible.

All recovered artifacts and project-related records, including maps and field notes, will be curated at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sarasota, until arrangements can be made for curation by the FDOT.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Archaeological Results

Archaeological field survey included both surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 79 shovel tests within the project APE. Of these, 59 were excavated at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability areas and an additional 20 shovel tests were placed at 100 m (328 ft) intervals within a sample of the low probability zone (Figures 6-1 and 6-2). All shovel tests were placed at the outer limits of the existing right-of-way to avoid ditches and underground utility lines. Portions of the alignment could not be tested due to the presence of buried utilities or constructed features. As a result of these efforts, no archaeological sites were discovered. The general soil stratigraphy along the corridor consisted of 0-40 cm (0-16 in) gray brown sand and 40-100 cm (16-39 in) light brown sand or 0-25 cm (0-10 in) dark gray sand, 25-40 cm (10-16 in) light gray sand, 40-80 cm (16-32 in) brown sand, and 80-100 (32-39 in) orange brown sand.

6.2 Historical/Architectural Results

As a result of field survey, three previously recorded historic resources including one railroad segment (8HI10237) and two historic buildings (8HI11010 and 8HI11360) were surveyed and updated, and 20 historic (50 years of age or older) resources were newly identified and recorded (Figure 6-3; Table 6-1). 8HI10237, a segment of the CSX Railroad, originally was recorded by Janus Research in 2006 during a CRAS of the Proposed Leisey Road Improvements project. The recorded railroad segment is located south of the US 41 project corridor in Section 18, Township 31 South, Range 19 East. Janus Research did not assess the significance of the resource at that time, as the small segment provided insufficient information for NRHP evaluation. Recently, ACI updated 8HI10237 as part of the Big Bend Distribution Center project (ACI 2008). At this time, a 0.47 mile segment of the historic railroad corridor was added to the site file. As a result of the current US 41 PD&E Study project, the historic resource was again updated to include a 1.35 mile segment of CSX Railroad located adjacent to the US 41 project APE.

The first of the two previously recorded historic buildings is the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office (8HI1010). It was originally recorded in 1980 as part of the *Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County* (HT/HCPB 1980). The ca. 1941 Mission style building was locally designated as a Historic Landmark; it has not been evaluated by the Florida SHPO. The other previously recorded historic building, located at 13124 South US Highway 41 (8HI11360), was identified and evaluated by ACI in May 2008 during the Big Bend Distribution Center project. 8HI11360 also has not been evaluated by the SHPO. Since the FMSF form was not submitted, to date, as part of the Big Bend project, a copy of the original form is contained in Appendix A; no updated form was prepared. Descriptions of the three previously recorded historic resources are provided below, and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.

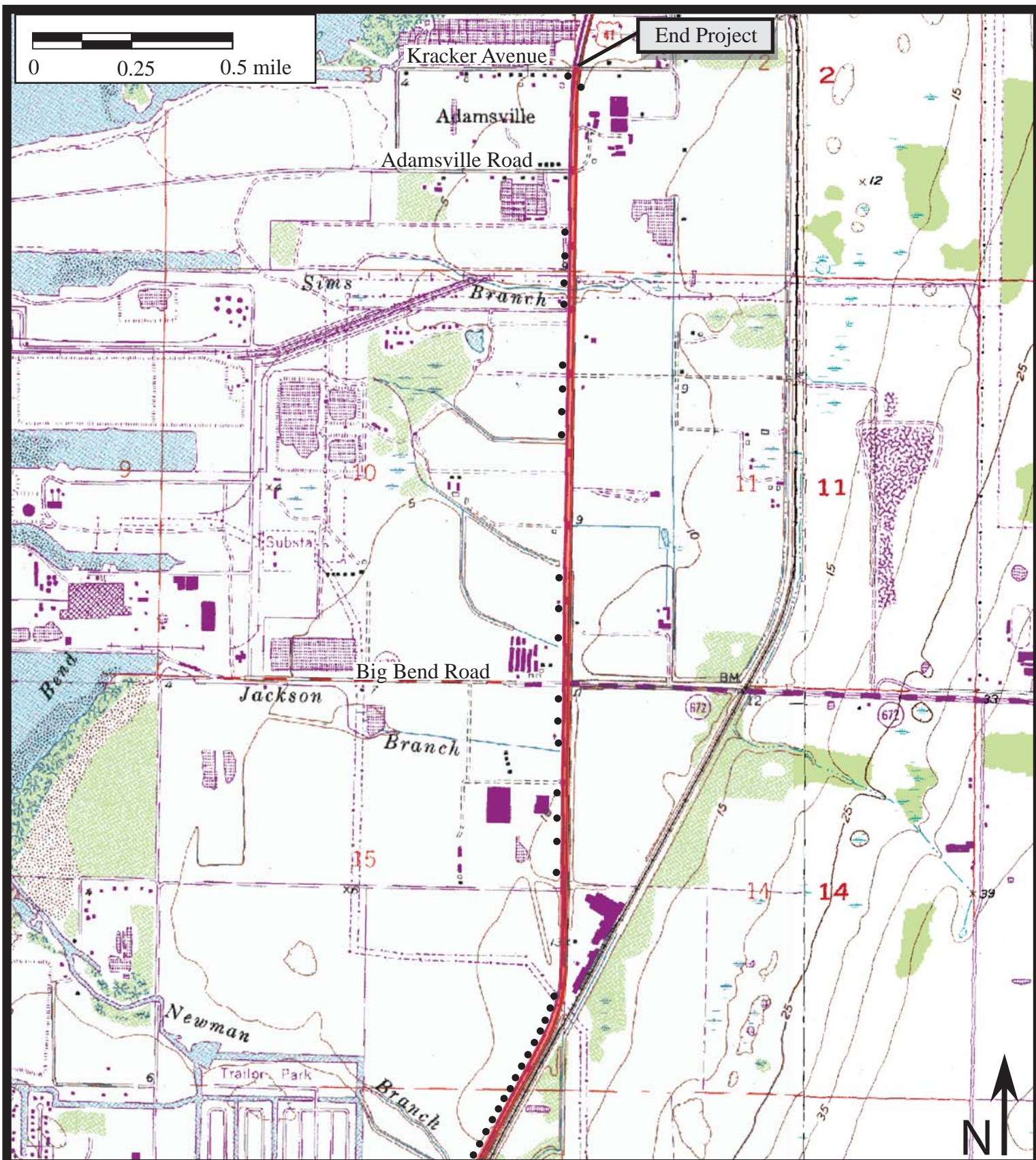


Figure 6-1 Approximate location of shovel tests within the US 41 PD&E Study project APE, Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 22 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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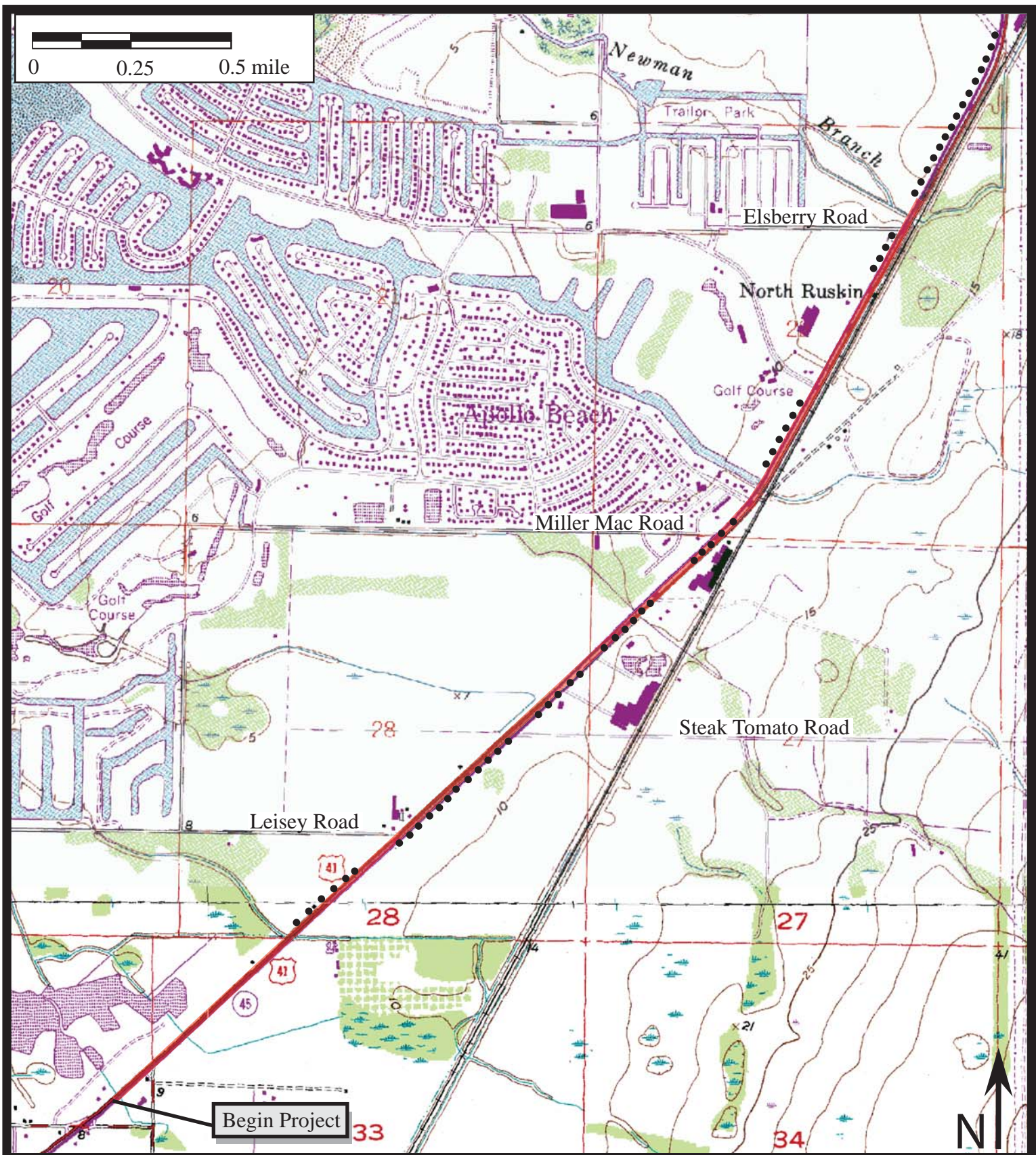


Figure 6-2 Approximate location of shovel tests within the US 41 PD&E Study project APE, Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 (USGS Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale.

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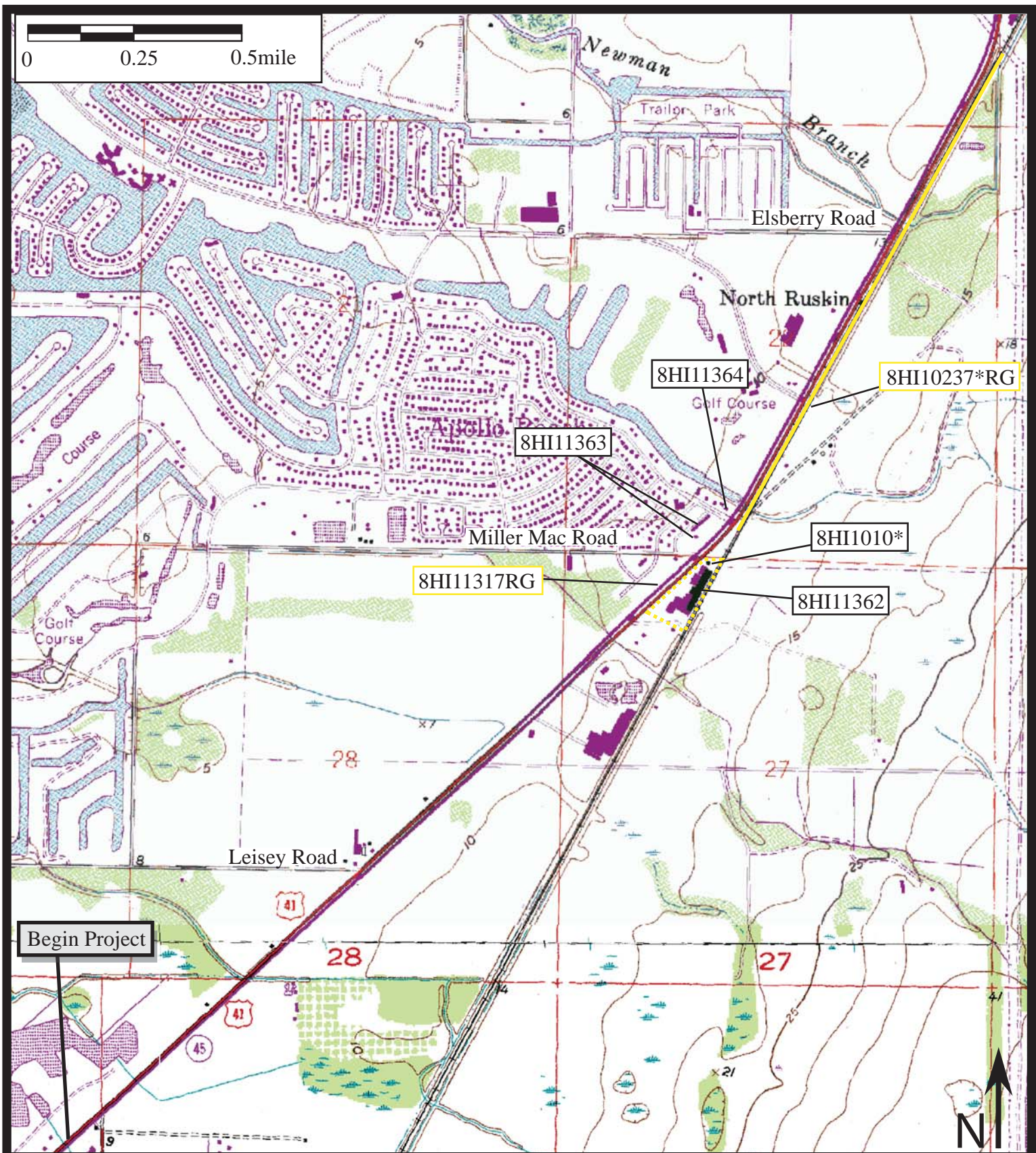


Figure 6-3 Location of previously and newly recorded historic resources within the US 41 PD&E Study project APE, Township 31 South, Range 19 East (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969). Resource groups are denoted in yellow, previously recorded resources are indicated with an asterisk.

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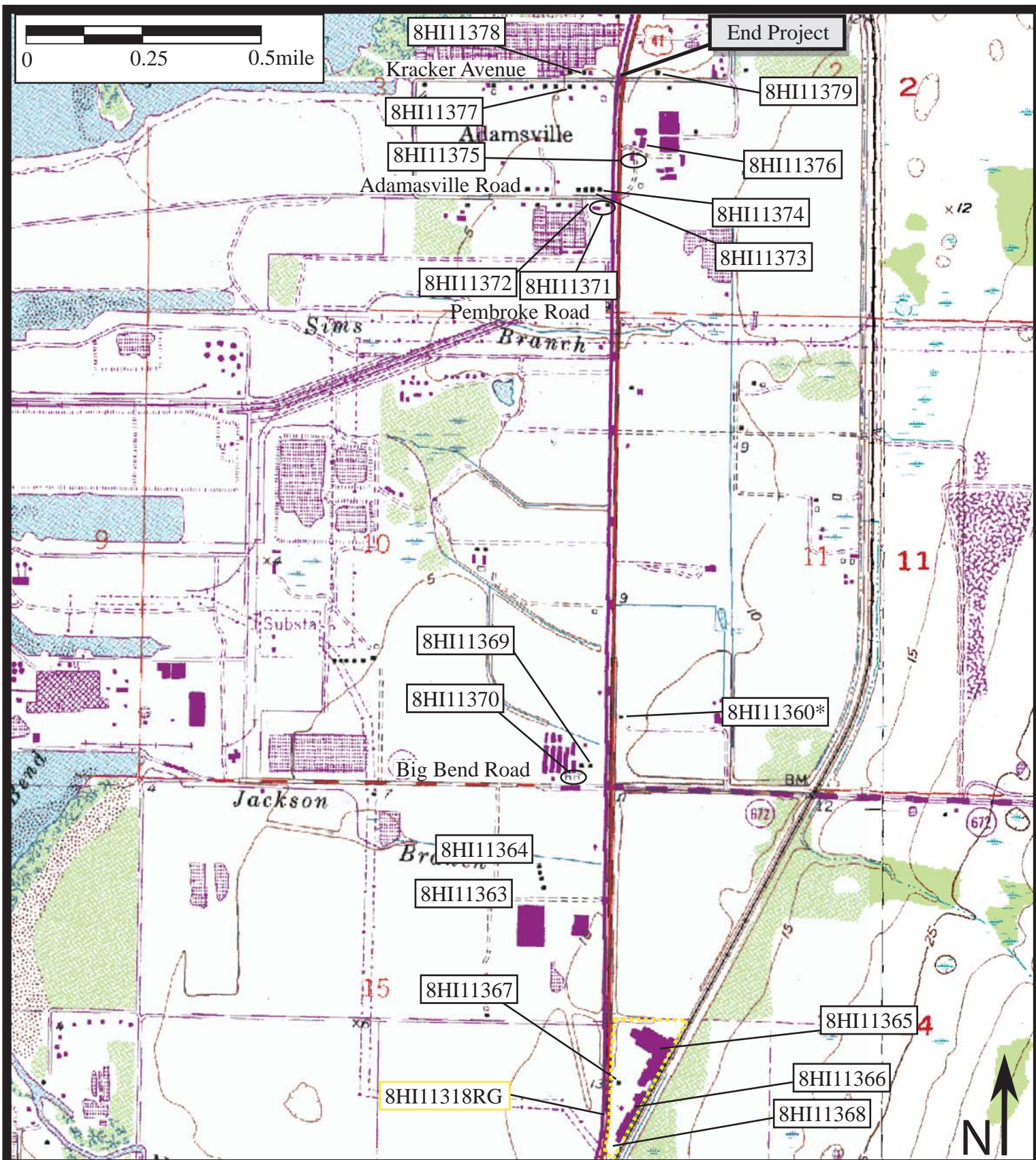


Figure 6-4 Location of previously and newly recorded historic resources within the US 41 PD&E Study project APE, Township 31 South, Range 19 East (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969). Resource groups are denoted in yellow, previously recorded resources are indicated with an asterisk.

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Table 6-1 Previously and newly recorded historic resources located within the US 41 project APE.

FMSF #	Name/Address	Style	Date	NHRP Eligibility
8HI10237	CSX Railroad/ Township 31S, Range 19E, Sections 15 and 22	n/a	Post - 1917	Insufficient information
8HI11317	Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group/ 5909 S. US Hwy 41	n/a	1941-1945	Potentially eligible
8HI1010	Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office/ 5909 S. US Hwy 41	Mission	1941	Locally listed; potentially eligible
8HI11362	Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Warehouse/ 5909 S. US Hwy 41	Mission	1945	Not eligible
8HI11363	Apollo Beach Shopping Center/ 6018 S. US Hwy 41	Commercial	1959	Not eligible
8HI11364	111 Flamingo Drive	Modern	1958	Potentially eligible
8HI11318	Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group/ 6855 N. US Hwy 41	n/a	1954	Not eligible
8HI11365	Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Packinghouse/ 6855 N. US Hwy 41	Industrial Vernacular	1954	Not eligible
8HI11366	Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Storage Building/ 6855 N. US Hwy 41	Industrial Vernacular	1954	Not eligible
8HI11367	Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Office Building/ 6855 N. US Hwy 41	Frame Vernacular	1954	Not eligible
8HI11368	Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd.– Scale Building / 6855 N. US Hwy 41	Frame Vernacular	1954	Not eligible
8HI11360	13124 S. US Hwy 41	Frame Vernacular	1945	Not eligible
8HI11369	101 Big Bend Road	Frame/Masonry Vernacular	1935	Not eligible
8HI11370	103 Big Bend Road	Masonry Vernacular	1950	Not eligible
8HI11371	6125 Adamsville Road	Ranch	1955	Not eligible
8HI11372	6123 Adamsville Road	Frame Vernacular	1935	Not eligible
8HI11373	6124 Adamsville Road	Frame Vernacular	1935	Not eligible
8HI11374	6126 Adamsville Road	Frame Vernacular	1925	Not eligible
8HI11375	12623 S. US Hwy 41	Frame/Masonry Vernacular	1955	Not eligible
8HI11376	12608 S. US Hwy 41	Masonry Vernacular	1953	Not eligible
8HI11377	6115 Kracker Avenue	Frame Vernacular	1940	Not eligible
8HI11378	6118 Kracker Avenue	Frame Vernacular	1935	Not eligible
8HI11379	6214 Kracker Avenue	Frame Vernacular	1945	Not eligible

Field survey also resulted in the identification and evaluation of 20 additional historic resources including two resource groups: the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317) which includes the previously recorded 8HI1010 and newly identified 8HI11362, and the Pacific Tomato Growers Association Resource Group (8HI11318) which consists of four historic structures (8HI11365-8HI11368). The remaining 13 historic structures (8PA11363-8PA11364, 8PA11369-8PA11379) were built between ca. 1935 and ca. 1959. One building is constructed in the Commercial style, one in the Modern style, one in the Ranch style, two in the Masonry Vernacular, six in the Frame Vernacular, and two in the Frame/Masonry Vernacular style.

Of these total 23 historic resources, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317), the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office (8HI1010) and the ca. 1958

Modern commercial building located at 111 Flamingo Drive (8HI11364), are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. With the exception of the CSX Railroad Resource Group (8HI10237), the remaining resources are considered ineligible due to the lack of significant historical associations, undistinguished architectural style, and, in some cases, the diminished structural integrity resulting from alterations and additions. There is insufficient information to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of 8HI10237.

The locations of the previously and newly recorded historic resources located within the US 41 PD&E Study project APE are depicted in Figure 6-3. Resource descriptions and evaluations follow, and completed FMSF forms are contained in Appendix A.



Photo 6-1 Looking north at the recorded segment of CSX Railroad, 8HI10237, adjacent to US 41.

8HI10237: A segment of the CSX Railroad (Photo 6-1), measuring approximately 1.35 miles in length, is located adjacent to the US 41 project APE. It is located in Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 15 and 22 (Figure 6-3). Based on examination of modern aerials, the entire resource within Hillsborough County measures approximately 25 miles and runs from a CSX service station north of Adamo Drive, south to the Hillsborough/Manatee County Line. This segment consists of a single standard gauge track constructed on a stone ballast. It is currently in use and appears to be maintained. A modern spur line has been constructed north of the segment and crosses US 41. There are two crossing signals within the recorded segment. One is located at the intersection of Apollo Beach Boulevard, and the other is located approximately 0.2 miles south of the northern terminus of this recorded segment (Photo 6-2). In addition, this segment crosses over the Newman Branch waterway via a bridge (Photo 6-3) located approximately 0.48 miles north of the intersection of Apollo Beach Boulevard. No railroad-related structures were observed in relation to this segment of 8HI10237.



Photo 6-2 Detail of the northern railroad crossing within the recorded segment.



Photo 6-3 Bridge over Newman Branch waterway.

8HI10237 was originally recorded by Janus Research during a cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed Leisey Road Improvements property in 2006. At that time, only a 100-foot segment of the linear resource was recorded. This segment is located south of the US 41 project corridor in Section 18, Township 31 South, Range 19 East. Janus Research did not assess the significance of the resource at that time, as the small segment provided insufficient information for NRHP evaluation. Most recently, ACI updated 8HI10237 as part of the Big Bend Distribution Center project (ACI 2008).

As a result, a 0.47 mile segment of the historic railroad corridor, located north of the project corridor in Section 11 of Township 31 South, Range 19 East, was added to the site file. The NRHP eligibility was not assessed due to insufficient information.

Today's CSX Railroad is the result of a series of mergers which can be traced to the original Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad, formed ca. 1900. By order of President Woodrow Wilson, the United States Railroad Association (run by the federal government) oversaw rail carriers during World War I. This lasted from December 28, 1917 to March 1, 1920, when they were returned to stockholders. The ACL Railroad had already begun construction of its Tampa Southern route (including 8HI10237) prior to the federal takeover in order to meet the demands of the growing agricultural market in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The line's president was David Gillett, a former Tampa mayor and owner of Buckeye Nurseries (Turner 2003:66). The route became known as "The Ghost Line," because the owner of the line was originally unknown (Turner 2003:66). The line started at Uceta, several miles east of Tampa's union station, and continued south. By 1919, it had been constructed along the US 41 project corridor, through Ruskin, and south into Palmetto in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). However, maps of Hillsborough County produced at that time (e.g. Rand McNally 1917; Cram 1921) show no evidence of the railroad. The railroad does appear on maps produced in the mid- to late 1920s (e.g., C.S. Hammond and Company 1926; Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927). In 1920, the line traversed Bradenton, and development continued during the Florida Land Boom (Turner 2003:66). In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads merged to form the Seaboard Coast Line. By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the "Chessie System" railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system.

The railway was historically important to the promotion of development of the region, and appears to retain its historic function and association. However, this small segment is typical of railroad construction and function in the region. In addition, background research revealed no associations with any significant historical event or person. Although the system retains significance for its role in the development of the area, the segment evaluated within this project represents a small portion of the system. Thus, there is insufficient information to assess the significance of 8HI10237 based on the small segment recorded (cf., ACI 2008; Janus Research 2006; Johnston and Mattick 2001). Evaluation of the entire line through Hillsborough County was outside the scope of this project.



Photo 6-4 West elevation of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office, 8HI1010.



Photo 6-5 Looking northeast at the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group, 8HI11317.

8HI11317: The vacant Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (Photos 6-4 and 6-5) at 5909 South US Highway 41 was built during the period of ca. 1941 and 1945. This resource group consists of two contributing resources, an office building (8HI1010) constructed ca. 1941, and the packing warehouse building (8HI11362), constructed ca. 1945. The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation began as the Manatee Growers Association est. 1918. It later became the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation under the leadership of one of Ruskin's founders, Paul Dickman. The corporation was eventually sold and managed through a number of people before it finally closed down in the early 2000s. These two

agricultural buildings feature a unique architectural style to the area and represent an important local industry. Therefore, 8HI11317 appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution to the early development of Ruskin and its role as one of the leading tomato packinghouses in the area, and under Criterion C as unique examples of the Mission style associated with an agricultural commercial use.



Photo 6-6 South and west elevations of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office, 8HI1010.

8HI1010: The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office building (Photo 6-6), located at 5909 South US 41, was constructed ca. 1941 in the Mission style. The building has a slab foundation which supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco. The flat roof has a Mission style parapet, and the windows are replacement two-over-two single hung sash (ca. 1970). The main entrance, on the west elevation, is a one-light wood swing door flanked by glass block sidelights. It is accessed via an open porch with a flat roof supported by engaged pilasters and decorative brackets. Other architectural features include projecting window sills and ocular roof vents. An addition was constructed on the north elevation ca. 1970. This is a good example of the Mission style used as a commercial building in Hillsborough County. It was previously recorded as part of the Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County survey and is locally listed as a Hillsborough County Historic Landmark (HT/HCPB 1980). The office building has undergone minimal alterations, and the addition does not detract from its overall character; thus, it maintains a high level of integrity. In addition, it remains as an example of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. Thus, 8HI1010 appears to be potentially eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution to the early agricultural development of Ruskin and its role as one of the leading tomato packinghouses in the area, and under Criterion C as a unique example of the Mission style associated with the agricultural industry.



Photo 6-7 North elevation of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Warehouse, 8HI11362.



Photo 6-8 East elevation of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Warehouse, 8HI11362.

8HI11362: The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Warehouse building (Photos 6-7 and 6-8), located at 5909 South US 41, was constructed ca. 1945 in the Mission style. The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco. The sawtooth and shed roof has a Mission style parapet and the windows are six-over-three awning with projecting window sills. There are garage-style openings on the east and north elevations. Three additions have been added to the south and west elevations ca. 1970 and 2000, which feature gable and shed roofs, and concrete block walls clad in corrugated metal and asbestos shingles. This resource was originally recorded as an ancillary feature of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office, 8HI1010. This is a unique example of the Mission

style used as an agricultural warehouse in Hillsborough County, and it remains as an example of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. However, the additions to the south and west compromise its integrity. Thus, 8HI11362 contributes to the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group, 8HI11317; however, it does not appear to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-9 North and east elevations of 6018 South US Highway 41, 8HI11363.



Photo 6-10 North and east elevations of 6018 South US Highway 41, 8HI11363.

8HI11363: The Apollo Beach Shopping Center (Photos 6-9 and 6-10), a ca. 1959 Commercial style building, is located at 6018 South US Highway 41. According to Kevin Conlan, member of the Apollo Beach Board of Directors, the shopping center was the

first of its kind in Apollo Beach (Conlan 2008). The concrete block walls, supported by a slab foundation, are clad in ca. 1970 stucco, decorative wood siding panels and stone veneer. The flat and shed roof is faced in built-up material and corrugated metal. The replacement windows are one-light fixed with metal window surrounds (ca. 1970). The building contains 12 businesses, all of which are accessed via the wide canopy created by the false parapet that was added ca. 1970. An addition was constructed at the southeast corner ca. 1970. Although this is the earliest example of a shopping center in Apollo Beach, it is a typical example of the Commercial style found throughout Hillsborough County. Furthermore, the replacement stucco, stone veneer, and windows, false parapet, and the additions diminish its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11363 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-11 South elevation of 111 Flamingo Drive, 8HI11364.



Photo 6-12 South elevation of 111 Flamingo Drive, 8HI11364.



Photo 6-13 North elevation of 111 Flamingo Drive, 8HI11364.

8HI11364: The Modern commercial building located at 111 Flamingo Drive (Photos 6-11, 6-12 and 6-13) was constructed ca. 1958. The slab foundation supports the brick and concrete block walls that are partially clad in stucco. The building is topped by a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The windows are one-over-one single hung sash, one-light sliding, and one-light fixed. Some of these one-light fixed windows form a semi-circular curtain wall on the northeast elevation. An open porch is on the southeast elevation. Attempts were made to contact the original property owner to inquire about this building's designer, but with no response. This is an early example of the Modern style in the Apollo Beach area. 8HI11364 exhibits typical Modern features including a flat roof with wide eaves, the contrasting use of solid material (brick) and light material (glass), exposed beams, and the unique shape of the curtain wall. It remains largely unaltered, thus, maintaining a high degree of integrity. Research of historic resources, including a review of the FMSF, the NRHP, and Historic Resources of Hillsborough County surveys (HT/HCPB 1980; Maio and Mohlman 1998; HPCGM 2004), indicate that a small number of mid-century buildings in the Modernistic style with a high level of integrity remain throughout the county. Therefore, 8HI11364 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion C.



Photo 6-14 View of the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, looking northwest.



Photo 6-15 View of the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, looking southwest.

8HI11318: Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group (Photos 6-14 and 6-15), located at 6855 North US Highway 41, was constructed ca. 1954 as an extension of the Ruskin Tomato Growers (Burns 2008). It consists of four contributing buildings (8HI11365 - 8HI11368), two in the Industrial Vernacular style, and two in the Frame Vernacular style, used as the main packinghouse, a storage building, an office, and a scale building. Although these buildings represent the once thriving local tomato industry, these are typical examples of the Industrial and Frame Vernacular styles used as

an agricultural commercial complex in the area. Furthermore, additions and alterations have diminished the collective architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11318 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-16 West elevation of the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Packinghouse at 6855 North US Highway 41, 8HI11365.



Photo 6-17 Circa 1970 addition to the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Packinghouse at 6855 North US Highway 41, 8HI11365.

8HI11365: The Packinghouse (Photos 6-16 and 6-17) of the Pacific Tomato Growers, Ltd. Complex, located at 6855 North US Highway 41, was constructed in the Industrial Vernacular style ca. 1954. The building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation

and the concrete block and steel frame walls are partially clad in aluminum sheeting. The building is topped with a gable roof covered with 3-V crimp metal sheeting and the windows are one-light fixed flanked by one-light sliding. The main entrance is within an open porch with a shed roof on the west elevation and is accessed via a set of concrete steps. Other architectural features include roof vents and exposed rafters. An addition, used as a filling station for loading and unloading trucks, was constructed on the west elevation ca. 1970. Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. Therefore, 8HI11366 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-18 North and west elevations of the Storage Building at 6855 North US Highway 41, 8HI11366.

8HI11366: The Storage Building (Photo 6-18) of the Pacific Tomato Growers, Ltd. Complex, located at 6855 North US Highway 41, was constructed as a warehouse ca. 1954 in the Industrial Vernacular style. The slab foundation supports the steel frame structure. The gable roof is covered with 3-V crimp metal sheeting. Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. Therefore, 8HI11366 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-19 North and east elevations of the old Office Building at 6855 North US Highway 41, 8HI11367.

8HI11367: The old Office Building (Photo 6-19) of the Pacific Tomato Growers, Ltd complex, 6855 North US Highway 41, was constructed in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1954. The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood frame walls clad in plywood sheeting. The gable roof is faced with composition shingles and the windows are two-over-two single hung sash. An open porch with no roof is located on the north elevation and provides access to the main entrance. Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. Therefore, 8HI11367 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-20 North and west elevations of the Scale Building at 6855 North US Highway 41, 8HI11368.

8HI11368: The Scale Building (Photo 6-20) at the Pacific Tomato Growers, Ltd complex, 6855 North US Highway 41, was constructed in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1954. It was used to weigh the trucks as they were loaded from the warehouses prior to transport. The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood frame walls clad in plywood sheathing. The gable roof is faced with composition shingles, and the windows are two-over-two single hung sash. An incised porch with concrete steps is located on the north elevation and provides access to the main entrance. This building is part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry; however, it is uncharacterized by its design. Therefore, 8HI11368 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-21 North and west elevations of 13124 South US Highway 41 (8HI11360), looking southeast.

8HI11360: This ca. 1945 Frame Vernacular style structure (Photo 6-21), formerly used as a warehouse, is located at 13124 South US Highway 41. It is currently vacant. This resource features a slab foundation, wood frame walls faced with plywood sheeting and corrugated metal, a gable and shed roof faced with 5-V metal crimp, and one-over-one single hung sash windows. Additions (ca. 1980 and ca. 1990) are on the east and west with barn-style openings. This resource was recently recorded as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Big Bend Distribution Center property, during which it was evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 2008). It has not yet been evaluated by the SHPO. Given the recent evaluation by ACI, the FMSF form was not updated as part of the US 41 project.



Photo 6-22 North and east elevations 101 Big Bend Road, 8HI11369.

8HI11369: The Frame/Masonry Vernacular style building (Photo 6-22) located at 101 Big Bend Road was constructed ca. 1935. Originally a residence, it is currently used as a garden center. The original portions of this building feature a continuous brick and slab foundation that supports the wood frame and concrete block walls clad in asbestos shingles. It is topped with a cross gable and hip roof that is faced in composition shingles. The windows are original one-over-one double hung sash. Other architectural features include some window surrounds, gable vents, and eave vents. In ca. 1960, the east porch was enclosed. Concrete block additions with stucco and two-light awning and one-light fixed windows were also built on the east and south elevations ca. 1960. A carport with a flat roof was constructed on the south elevation ca. 1965. The original portions of this structure are typical of the Frame Vernacular style throughout Hillsborough County, but numerous additions have compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11369 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-23 South and east elevations of 103 Big Bend Road, 8HI11370.

8HI11370: The Masonry Vernacular style farm office (Photo 6-23) located at 103 Big Bend Road was constructed ca. 1950. The continuous concrete block foundation supports the concrete block walls that are clad in aluminum siding in the gables. The building is topped by a gable roof faced in composition shingles. The main entrance is located on the south elevation and is accessed via an incised porch with engaged pilasters. The windows are two-light awning and three-light fixed, all with fixed window shutters. Decorative features included rounded corners on the building and pilasters, and projecting window sills. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular and is not distinguished by its architectural features. In addition, research did not reveal any associations to significant historic events or persons. Therefore, 8HI11370 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-24 North elevation of 6125 Adamsville Road, 8HI11371.



Photo 6-25 Ancillary structure to 6125 Adamsville Road, 8HI11371.

8HI11371: The Ranch style residence (Photo 6-24) located at 6125 Adamsville Road was constructed ca. 1955. The concrete block walls are clad in brick, and the residence is topped by a cross gable roof faced in composition shingles. The windows are four-light awning, one-light fixed flanked by four-light awning sidelights, and two-light sliding. Other architectural features include projecting window sills, scroll iron porch supports and rails, and gable vents. Ancillary features (Photo 6-25) include an attached two-car garage on the west with decorative brick work, an apartment to the east with a tile roof

and brick chimney, and an outhouse to the southeast. This is a typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11371 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP



Photo 6-26 North and east elevations of 6123 Adamsville Road, 8HI11372.

8HI11372: The Frame Vernacular style residence (Photo 6-26) located at 6123 Adamsville Road was built ca. 1935. The pier foundation of poured concrete supports the wood frame walls that are clad in aluminum siding. The cross-gable roof is faced in 3-V crimp and the windows are replacement two-over-two single hung sash (ca. 1970). A wraparound porch with shed and gable roof is located on the south elevation and partially on the east and west elevations. The porch has a wooden rail and steps, and an access ramp was added on the west elevation ca. 1980. The porch provides access to the main entrance, a one-light, eight-panel wood swing door. A non-historic shed/carport is to the southwest. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features, and the replacement siding and windows diminish its integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11372 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-27 South and east elevations of 6124 Adamsville Road, 8HI11373.

8HI11373: The residence at 6124 Adamsville Road (Photo 6-27) was built in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1935 (Spivey 2008). The continuous and pier foundation of concrete block and pierced concrete block supports the wood frame walls clad in asbestos shingles. A cross gable roof tops the house and is faced with composition shingles. The windows are one-over-one single hung sash with ca. 1960 storm windows. An open porch with a gable roof is located on the south elevation. It has decorative screen muntins and contains the main entrance. Other architectural features include wood window surrounds, awnings around the porch and over the windows, gable vents, and projecting window sills. An ancillary shed is to the northwest and a garage is to the northeast. This is an example of the Frame Vernacular style commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11373 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-28 South and east elevations of 6126 Adamsville Road, 8HI11374.

8HI11374: The Frame Vernacular style residence (Photo 6-28) located at 6126 Adamsville Road was built ca. 1925. A concrete block pier and slab foundation supports the wood frame walls that are clad in vinyl siding (ca. 2000). The gable roof is faced with 5-V crimp (ca. 2000) and the windows were replaced ca. 2000 with one-over-one single hung sash, some of which have eight-over-eight simulated divided light. The main entrance is accessed via an enclosed porch (ca. 2000) on the south elevation. Other architectural features include gable vents and vinyl corner boards. Ancillary features include a non-historic garage to the northwest. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. The replacement siding, roof, windows, and enclosed porch compromise its architectural integrity. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11374 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-29 North and west elevations of 12623 South US Highway 41, 8HI11375.

8HI11375: The Frame/Masonry Vernacular style commercial building (Photo 6-29) located at 12623 South US Highway 41 was constructed ca. 1955. The poured concrete pier and slab foundation supports the wood frame and concrete block walls that are clad in stucco. The building is topped with a hip and flat roof covered in composition shingles and built-up material. The windows are glass block and some have wood window surrounds. A canopy is on the northwest elevation and two concrete block additions are on the south elevation. Although this Frame/Masonry Vernacular style structure is not typical of those found in Hillsborough County, numerous additions have compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11375 is not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP.



Photo 6-30 South and west elevations of 12608 South US Highway 41, 8HI11376.

8HI11376: The Masonry Vernacular style commercial building (Photo 6-30) located at 12608 South Highway 41 was constructed ca. 1953. A slab foundation supports the concrete block walls that are entirely encased in corrugated metal (ca. 1990). The building is topped with a gable roof also covered in corrugated metal (ca. 1990). An open porch (added ca. 1990) is located on the east elevation and contains the main entrance. The windows are two-light casement and have folding shutters. There are three ca. 1990 additions on the east elevation, including an area for covered parking. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County, and the replacement siding and numerous additions compromise its integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11376 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-31 North and west elevation of 6115 Kracker Avenue, 8HI11377.

8HI11377: The Frame Vernacular style residence (Photo 6-31) located at 6115 Kracker Avenue was constructed ca. 1940. The wood frame walls rest on a concrete block and pre-cast concrete pier foundation and are clad in asbestos shingles, vertical wood siding, and weatherboard. The house is topped with a cross-gable roof that is faced in composition shingles. There is an open porch on the north elevation that contains the main entrance. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash, jalousie (ca. 1960), and awning (ca. 1960). Other architectural features include wood window and door surrounds, corner boards, projecting window sills, gable vents, and an exposed ridge beam. In ca. 1970, an addition was constructed on the south elevation and a carport with a shed roof was attached to the west elevation. Ancillary features include two sheds to the south. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County and the replacement windows, south addition and carport diminish its architectural integrity. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11377 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6-32 South and east elevations of 6118 Kracker Avenue, 8HI11378.

8HI11378: The residence at 6118 Kracker Avenue (Photo 6-32) was built in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1935. The pier foundation supports the wood frame walls that are clad in face brick and aluminum siding (placed ca. 1970). The gable roof is faced in 5-V crimp metal sheeting and the windows are replacement two- and four-light awning (ca. 1960) and one-over-one single hung sash (ca. 1970). The main entrance, a pair of ten-light wood swing doors, is accessed via an open porch with a gable roof on the south elevation. Other architectural features include gable vents. A ca. 1960 addition connects the house to the one-car garage to the east. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features. Also, it does not retain its original windows or siding, causing a loss in integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11378 is not considered potentially eligible for the NRHP.



Photo 6-33 South and west elevations of 6214 Kracker Avenue, 8HI11379.

8HI11379: The Frame Vernacular style residence (Photo 6-33) located at 6214 Kracker Avenue was constructed ca. 1945. Its wood frame walls, clad in vertical board, are supported by a pier foundation with lattice infill. The cross gable roof is faced in 3-V crimp and corrugated metal sheeting (replaced ca. 1970). A screened-in open porch (ca. 1980) with a hip roof is on the south elevation and contains the main entrance. The windows have wood surrounds and projecting sills and are one-over-one single hung sash and one-light awning. Other architectural features include decorative corner eaves and gable vents. This is an example of the Frame Vernacular style commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11379 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3 Conclusions and Site Evaluations

All cultural resources identified as a result of this survey were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Background research and field survey indicated an absence of archaeological sites. Thus, project development will have no effect on any archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Historical/architectural survey of the US 41 PD&E Study project APE, between 12th Street and Kracker Avenue, resulted in the identification and evaluation of a historic railroad segment linear resource type (resource group) (8HI10237), two building complex

resource groups (8HI11317 and 8HI11318), and 20 historic buildings (8HI1010, 8HI11362–8HI11379). Of these, the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317) and two structures (8HI1010 and 8HI11364) are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the NRHP-eligibility of the railroad segment (8HI10237) could not be assessed at this time due to insufficient information. The Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group (8HI11318) and 18 historic buildings are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A: Florida Master Site File Forms

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

Site #8 HI10237
Recorder# 2-19
Field Date 5 / 8 / 08
Form Date 5 / 12 / 08

Original
Update

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name CSX Railroad
Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address
City/Town Apollo Beach
County or Counties Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract
USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) Gibsonton, Fla., 1956, PR 1969, 1972

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map 1957 Historic aerial BQF-4T-134
Landgrant

Verbal Description of Boundaries The segment of 8HI10237 located within the project APE is app. 1.35 miles in length just east of US 41. The resource extends beyond the project area as part of a rail network that leads into Manatee County to the south, Pasco County to the north, and Polk County to the east.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately _____ (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than 1917 (year)

Architect/Designer (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): ACL Company

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

Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) early 1900s to present

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Within this segment, the steel rails rest on a stone ballast with wood cross ties and steel tie plates. There are two crossings with rubber pads and a bridge with culvert where it crosses the Newman Branch waterway. The segment of the CSX railroad was originally part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway that formed when it became the holding company of a small network of rail from Virginia to Georgia. Its headquarters were in Wilmington, NC before it moved to Jacksonville. ACL merged with rival Seaboard Coast Line in 1967 which eventually became the CSX Corp. in 1980

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Historic aerials (PALMM); Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
- Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Although the system retains significance for its role in the development of the area, the segment evaluated within this project represents a small portion of the entire railway system. Thus, there is insufficient information to assess the significance of 8HI10237 based on the small segment recorded.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) Transportation; Community Planning and 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Required Attachments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED ❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address) ❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
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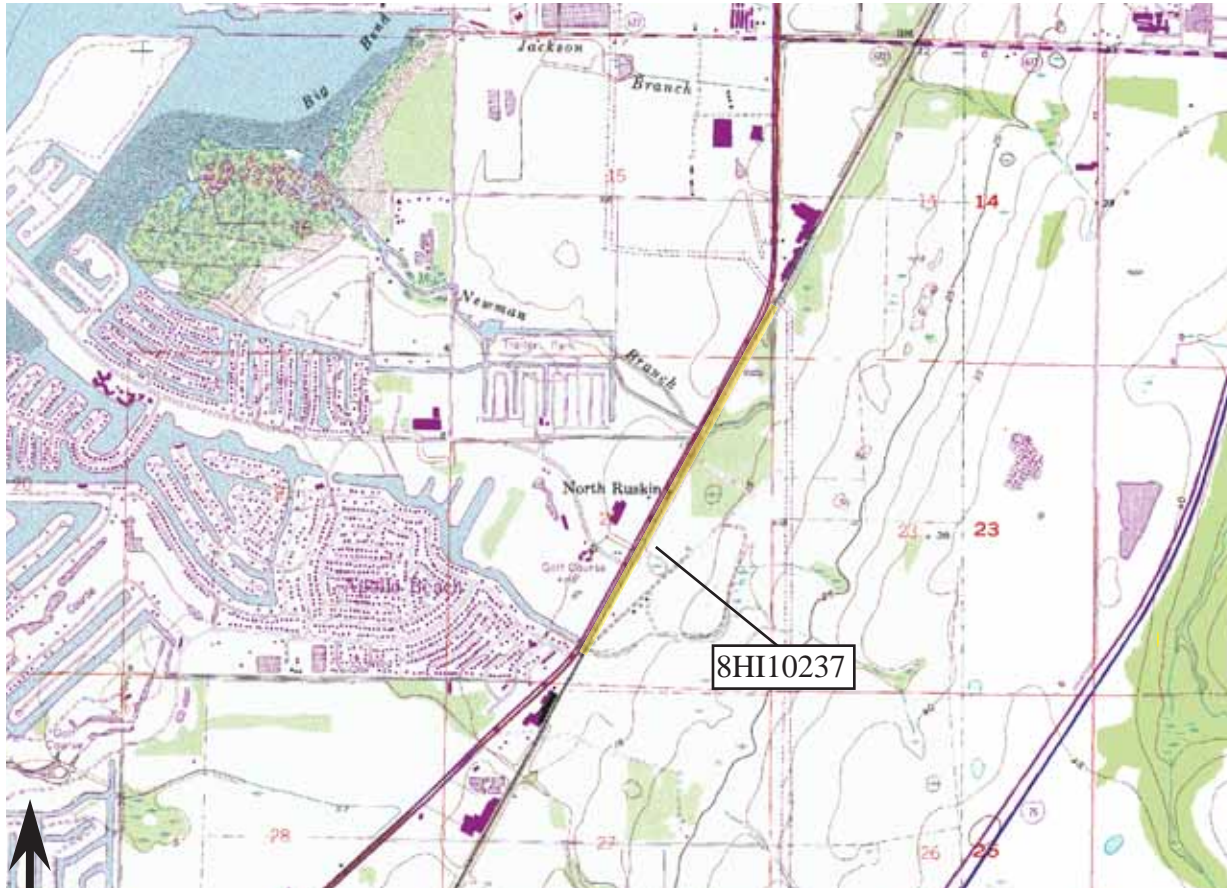


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 HI10237

USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 15 and 22
Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



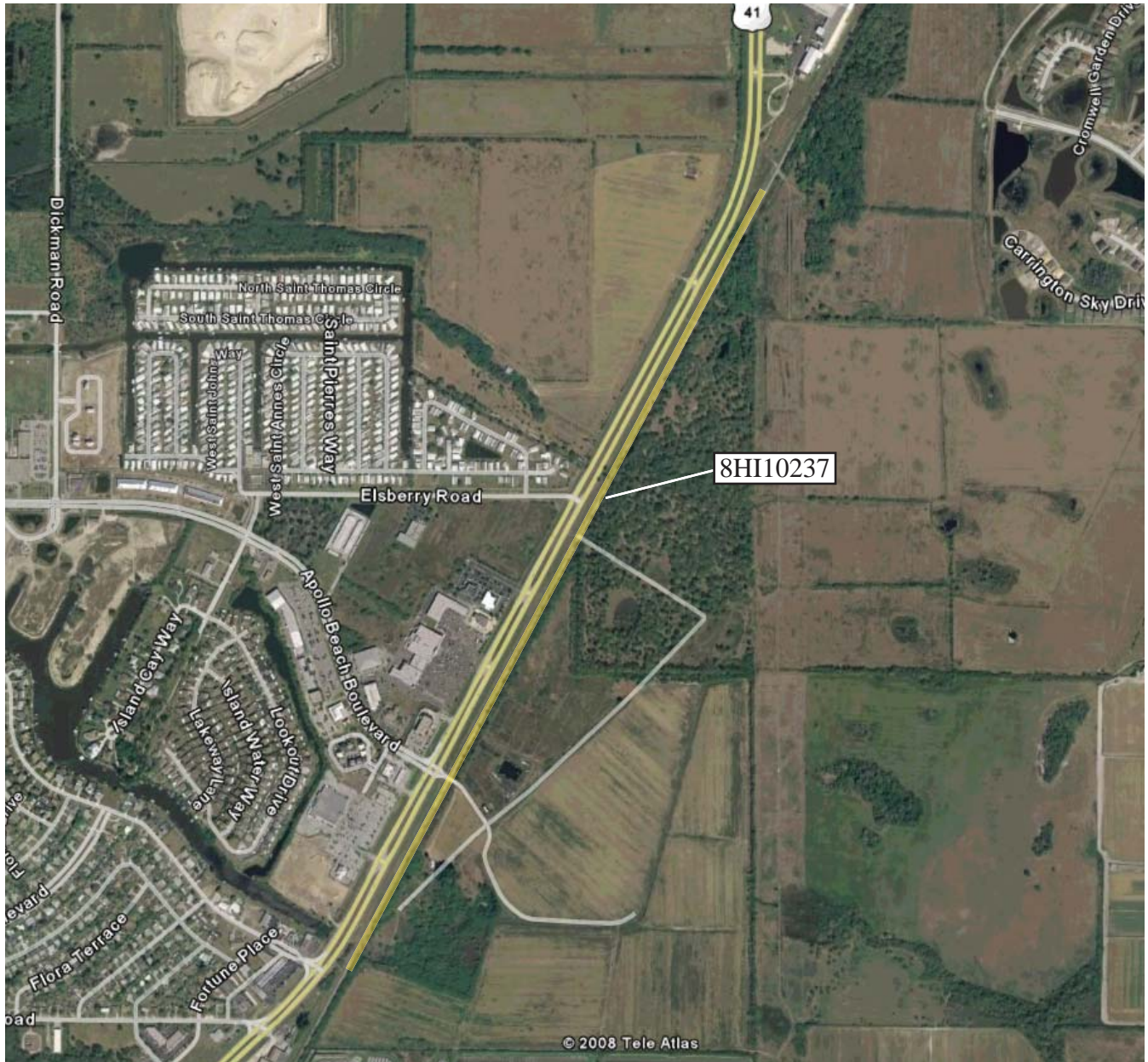


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 HI10237

GOOGLE EARTH 2008 MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida





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

Site #8 HI11317
Recorder# 2-52
Field Date 5 / 8 / 08
Form Date 5 / 12 / 08

- Original
Update

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group
Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co.
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address 5909 South US Highway 41
City/Town Ruskin
County or Counties Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract
Township Range Section 1/4 section
USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries
Includes tax parcel U-27-31-19-ZZZ-000001-75500.0

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1941-45 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

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 (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) ca. 1941 - early 2000s

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation includes a Mission style office building (8HI1010) and a packing warehouse (8HI1362).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Hiltz, Joseph. Personal communication with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, May 8, 2008.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
- Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) _____

This is an example of the Mission style used as an agricultural commercial complex and is representative of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. It maintains significance at the local level and a high degree of integrity. Thus, 8HI1317 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

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; Agriculture; Commerce; Architecture

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Required Attachments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED ❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address) ❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
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CONTINUATION SHEET

8HI11317: The vacant Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group at 5909 South US Highway 41 was built during the period of ca. 1941 and 1945. This resource group consists of two contributing Mission style buildings. The office building, 8HI1010, was constructed ca. 1941 and the packing warehouse building, 8HI11362, was constructed ca. 1945.

The community of Ruskin developed in the early 20th century when Dr. George McAnelly Miller, his wife, Adaline, and their children, moved to Hillsborough County to establish a new college based on the socialist principles of John Ruskin. The Millers were joined by the Dickmans (relatives of the Millers), including Albert Peter Dickman, his wife Rosetta, their children and two of his brothers. Ruskin was platted in 1910. The settlement's subsequent success as an important agricultural community in the region is due in large part to the Dickmans' son Paul (TBHC 2003:66-67). Under his influence, Ruskin became known as "the nation's salad bowl" during the 1940s. One of his farms was sold in 1951 and became developed as Apollo Beach.

The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation began as the Manatee Growers Association est. 1918. It later became the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation under the leadership of Paul Dickman. The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation operated as a cooperative until 1964 before it became a corporation. The corporation was eventually sold and managed through a number of people before it finally closed down in the early 2000s. These two agricultural buildings feature a unique architectural style to the area and represent an important local industry. Therefore, 8HI11317 appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution to the early development of Ruskin and its role as one of the leading tomato packinghouses in the area, and under Criterion C as unique examples of the Mission style associated with an agricultural commercial use.

Tampa Bay History Center (TBHC)

2003 *Hillsborough's Communities*. The Tampa Bay History Center, Tampa.



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 HI11317

GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI1010
Field Date 5 / 8 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 2-76

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) Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 5909 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Along US Highway 41 at Miller Mac Road
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 27 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-27-31-19-ZZZ-000001-75500.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363777 _____ 0 Northing 3077429 _____ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1941 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* office From (year): original To (year): ca. 2005
Current Use* vacant From (year): ca. 2005 To (year): current
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1970 Nature* repl windows
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1970 Nature* north addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (ca. 1964-current); Manatee Growers Association (ca. 1941-1964)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Hillsborough County Historic Landmark

DESCRIPTION

Style* Mission Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* concrete block; stucco
Roof Type(s)* flat Roof Material(s)* built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* Mission-style parapet
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 SHS, metal, paired (some on corner); glass block

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) decorative entry with engaged pilasters and brackets ; projecting window sills; ocular roof vents

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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light wood swing flanked by glass block, on west (w/in porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, west, flat; has engaged pillars with brackets

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

Narrative Description of Resource This is a Mission style office constructed ca. 1941. The slab foundation supports concrete block walls clad in stucco. It has a flat built-up roof & an open porch is on the west elevation. The windows are 2/2 SHS and glass block. It has a 1970s north addition. The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (RVC) began as the Manatee Growers Association est. ca. 1918, an early agricultural cooperative in Florida. Members included Ruskin founder, Paul Dickman. This is included as part of the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group 8HI11317.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Hiltz, Joseph. Personal communication with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, May 8, 2008.

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 good example of the Mission style used as a commercial building in Hillsborough County. It has undergone minimal alterations and maintains a high degree of integrity. In addition, it remains as an example of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. Thus, 8HI1010 appears to be eligible individually 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; Agriculture; Commerce; Architecture

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ 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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HI1010: The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Office building, at 5909 South US 41, was constructed ca. 1941 in the Mission style. The building has a slab foundation which supports the concrete block walls that are clad in stucco. The flat roof has a Mission style parapet, and the windows are replacement two-over-two single hung sash (ca. 1970), some of which are on the façade corners. The main entrance, on the west elevation, is a one-light wood swing door flanked by glass block sidelights. It is accessed via an open porch with a flat roof supported by engaged pilasters and decorative brackets. Other architectural features include projecting window sills and ocular roof vents. An addition was constructed on the north elevation ca. 1970.

The community of Ruskin developed in the early 20th century when Dr. George McAnelly Miller, his wife, Adaline, and their children, moved to Hillsborough County to establish a new college based on the socialist principles of John Ruskin. The Millers were joined by the Dickmans (relatives of the Millers), including Albert Peter Dickman, his wife Rosetta, their children and two of his brothers. Ruskin was platted in 1910. The settlement's subsequent success as an important agricultural community in the region is due in large part to the Dickmans' son Paul (TBHC 2003:66-67).

Paul Dickman began selling real estate in Tampa in 1924 and was successful until the Great Depression. Losing everything except for the land he owned in Ruskin, he began to farm tomatoes and peppers. His farming efforts grew to include 20 types of crops. Through Dickman's influence in the agricultural industry, Ruskin became known as "the nation's salad bowl" during the 1940s. In 1941, he was a founding member of the Ruskin Vegetable Cooperative (8HI1010; 8HI11317), a packing cooperative of Ruskin farmers. It began as the Manatee Grower's Association that was established in 1918, one of the earliest marketing cooperatives in Florida. It operated as a cooperative until 1964 (FMSF).

This is a good example of the Mission style used as a commercial building in Hillsborough County. It was previously recorded as part of the Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County survey and is locally listed as a Hillsborough County Historic Landmark (HT/HCPB 1980). It has undergone minimal alterations and the addition does not detract from its overall character; thus, it maintains a high level of integrity. In addition, it remains as an example of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. Thus, 8HI1010 appears to be potentially eligible for listing individually in the NRHP under Criterion A for its contribution to the early agricultural development of Ruskin and its role as one of the leading tomato packinghouses in the area, and under Criterion C as a unique example of the Mission style associated with an agricultural industry.

Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board (HT/HCPB)

1980 *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County: An Inventory of the Built Environment*. Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Tampa.

Tampa Bay History Center (TBHC)

2003 *Hillsborough's Communities*. The Tampa Bay History Center, Tampa.

PHOTOGRAPH



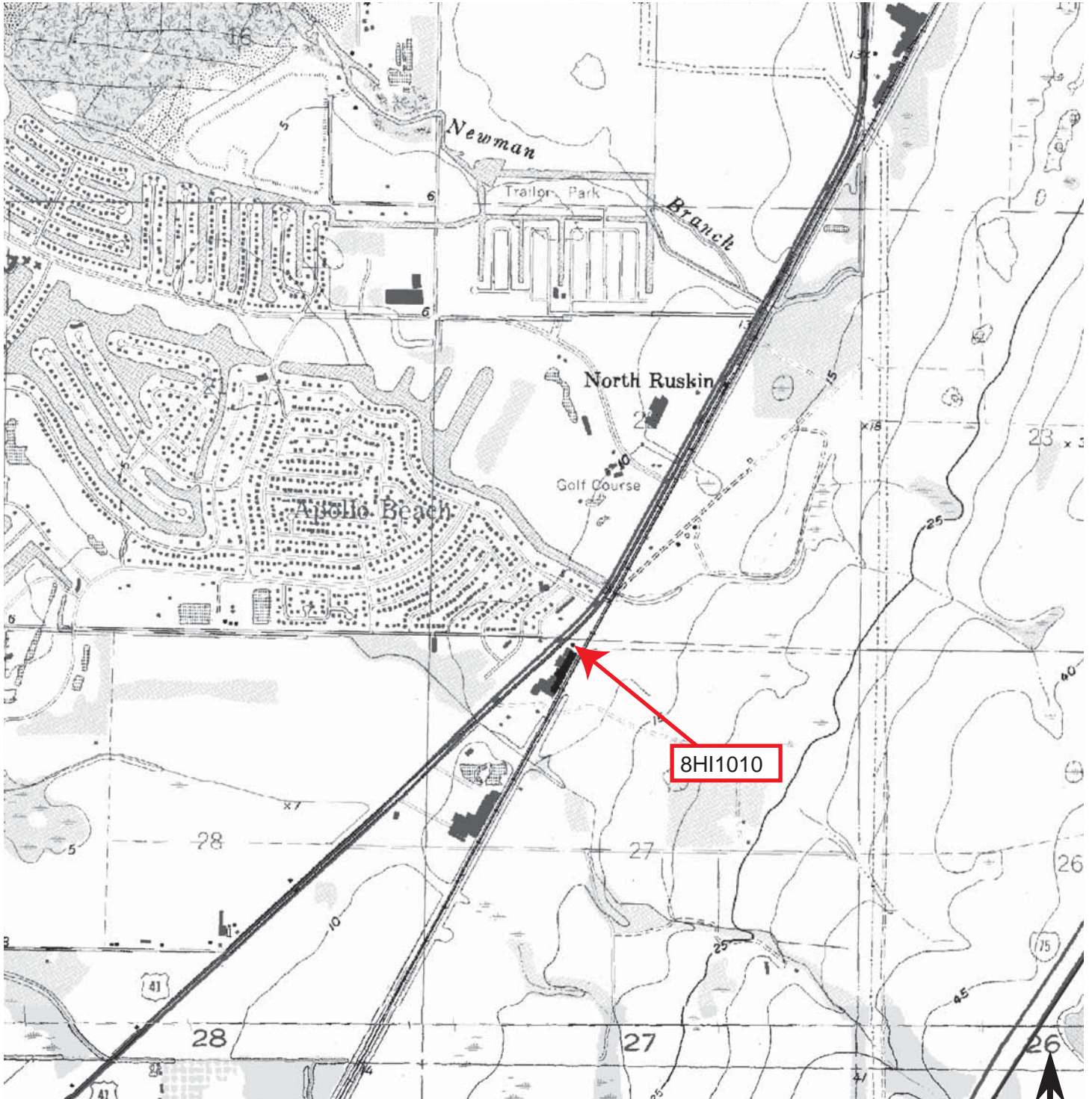
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 27
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11362
Field Date 5 / 8 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 2-76

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) Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Warehouse Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 5909 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Along US Highway 41 at Miller Mac Road
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 27 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-27-31-19-ZZZ-000001-75500.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 362402 ___ 0 Northing 3071582 ___ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* warehouse From (year): original To (year): ca. 2005
Current Use* vacant From (year): ca. 2005 To (year): current
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1970; 2000 Nature* south and west addition; south additions (2)
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (ca. 1964-current); Manatee Growers Association (ca. 1941-1964)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Hillsborough County Historic Landmark

DESCRIPTION

Style* Mission Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* concrete block; stucco; corrugated metal; asbestos shingle
Roof Type(s)* saw tooth; shed; gable Roof Material(s)* built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* Mission-style parapet
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 6/3 awning, metal, independent; jalousie, metal, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) projecting window sills; garage style openings on east

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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * concrete block; steel frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 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 is a Mission style warehouse constructed ca. 1945. The slab foundation supports concrete block walls clad in stucco, corrugated metal, and shingles, and has a sawtooth, gable, and shed roof. The windows are 6/3 awning and jalousie. Additions are on the south and west (ca. 1970; 2000). The Ruskin Vegetable Corporation (RVC) began as the Manatee Growers Association est. ca. 1918, an early cooperative in Florida. Members included Ruskin founder, Paul Dickman. This is included in the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group 8HI11317.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Hiltz, Joseph. Personal communication with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, May 8, 2008.

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 unique example of the Mission style used as a warehouse in Hillsborough County, and it remains as an example of the once thriving tomato industry in the Ruskin area. However, the additions to the south and west compromise its integrity. Thus, while 8HI11362 contributes to the Ruskin Vegetable Corporation Resource Group (8HI11317), it does not appear to be potentially individually 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; Agriculture; Commerce; Architecture

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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.





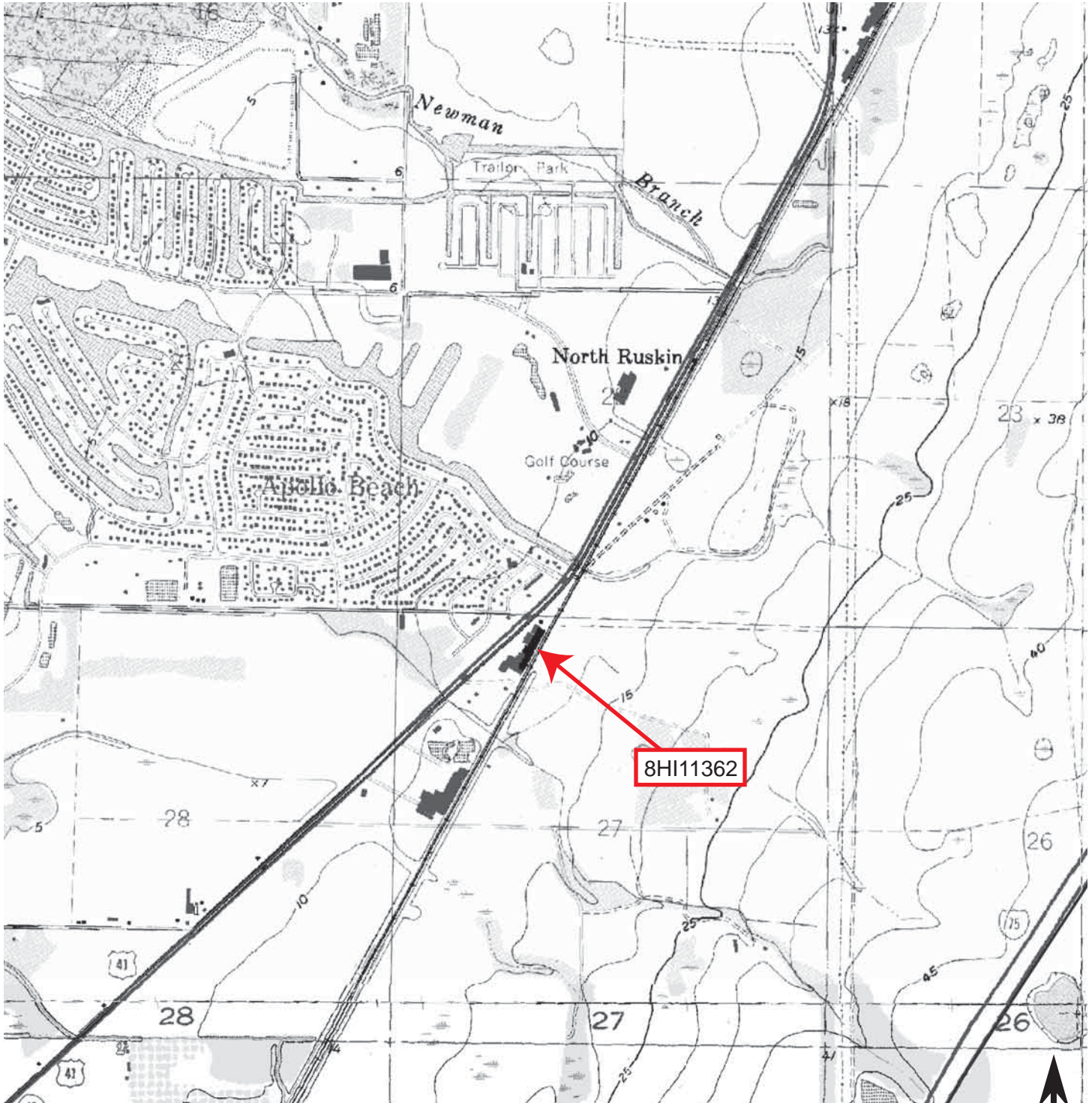
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida

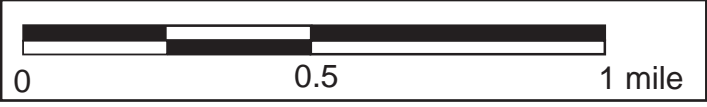


USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 27
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



8HI11362



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11363
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-107 thru 112

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) Apollo Beach Shopping Center Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6018 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) northeast corner of intersection of US Hwy 41 and Flamingo Dr
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 2 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-22-31-19-1TN-000007-00004.1 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Revised Map of Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 362508 Northing 3071913
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* 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 ca. 1970 Nature* stucco, wood siding, repl windows, false parapet
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Barnes, Albert and Mary Kay (1999-current); Brechun, Ann (1984-1999); Frandorson Properties (unknown-1984)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Commercial Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) * wood siding, stucco, concrete block; stone veneer
Roof Type(s) * shed; flat Roof Material(s) * corrugated metal; built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) * parapet
Windows (types, materials, etc.) * 1-light fixed, metal, independent and paired
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) decorative wood siding panels, metal window surrounds, faux stone veneer
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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 12 businesses, all entries are 1-light metal double swing doors
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource According to an informant interview, this resource was the first shopping center in Apollo Beach (Conlan 2008)

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Conlan, Kevin. Personal communication with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, May 8, 2008.

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) Although this is the earliest example of a shopping center in Apollo Beach, it is a typical example of the Commercial style found throughout Hillsborough County. In addition, the replacement stone veneer, windows, and the false parapet diminish is architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11363 is not considered eligible for 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; Commerce

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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

Required Attachments

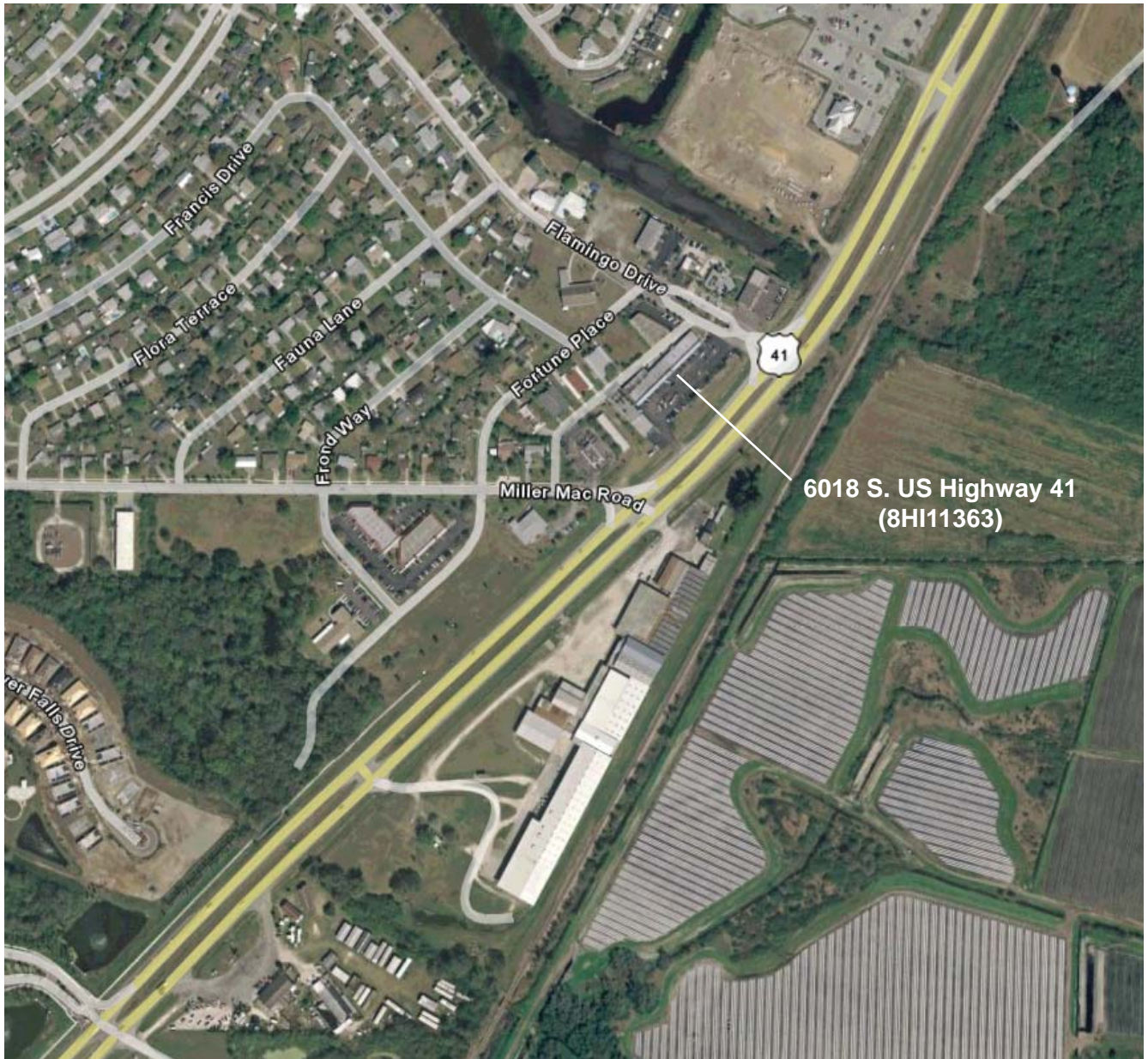
- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.



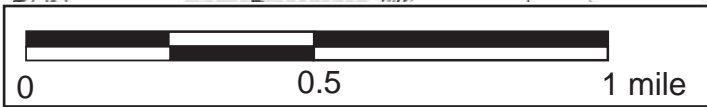
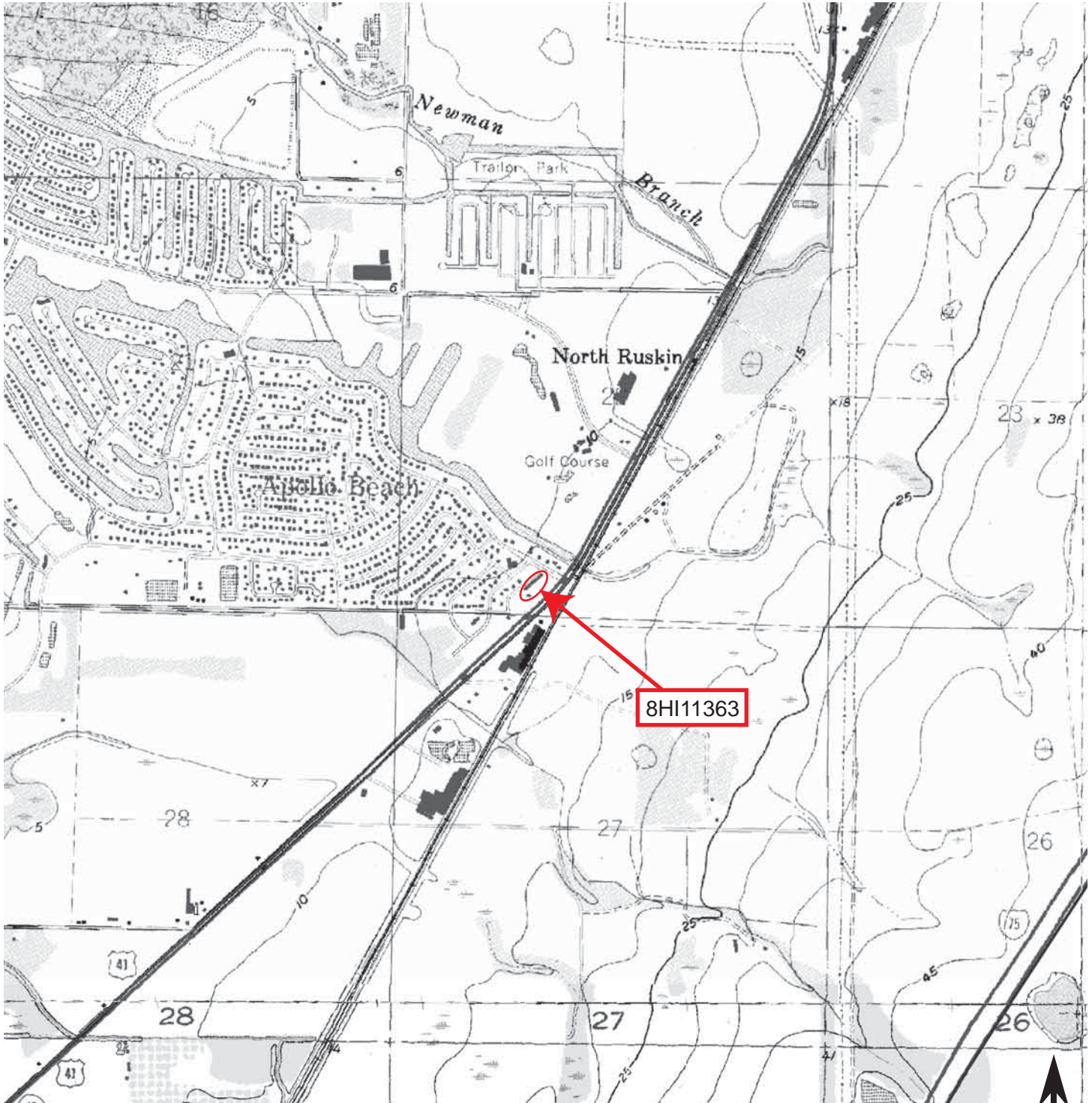
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 22
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11364
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-100 thru 107

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) 111 Flamingo Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 111 Flamingo Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 0.04 miles west of intersection of US Hwy 41 and Flamingo Drive
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 22 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-22-31-19-1TN-000009-A0000.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Apollo Beach Unit 1 Part 2 Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 362505 Northing 3071980
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-offices 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 _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) D & E Surveying (1995-current); D. Copeland, E. Elliott (1992-1995); Gerald Barnes (ca. 1958 - 1995)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Modern Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* brick, stucco
Roof Type(s)* flat Roof Material(s)* built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent; 1-light fixed, metal, independent and ribbon (6); 1-light sliding, metal, paired
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wide overhanging eaves; semi-circular curtain wall; exposed beams
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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * brick, concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing door with 1-light sidelight and 1-light transom
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, southeast, flat

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Modern commercial building constructed ca. 1958. The slab foundation supports brick and concrete block walls clad in stucco and it has a flat roof. The windows are 1-light fixed, 1-light sliding, and 1/1 SHS.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Elliott, E. Personal communication with Marielle Lumang, May 12, 2008.

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 an early example of the Modern style used commercially in the Apollo Beach area. It remains largely unaltered; thus, maintaining a high degree of integrity. Therefore, 8HI11364 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion C.

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; Architecture

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HI11364: The Modern style commercial building at 111 Flamingo Drive was constructed ca. 1958. The slab foundation supports the brick and concrete block walls that are partially clad in stucco. The building is topped by a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves. The windows are one-over-one single hung sash, one-light sliding, and one-light fixed. Some of these windows form a semi-circular sunroom on the northeast elevation. An open porch is on the southeast elevation. Given its Modern features, an architect was possibly used in the design of this building. Attempts were made to contact the original property owner with no response.

Modern architecture was predominant post-World War II during the 1950s and 1960s. The style is generally characterized by a lack of traditional décor and form, wide overhanging eaves, flat or low-pitched roofs, exposed supporting beams, contrasting wall materials and textures, and unusual window types. Bands of glass were used to create curtain walls that separated solid panes. Architecture of this style was inspired by either new and experimental building technology or by energy-conservation considerations (Poppeliers et. al 1983).

8HI11364 exhibits typical Modern features including a flat roof with wide eaves, the contrasting use of solid material (brick) and light material (glass), exposed beams, and the unique shape of the curtain wall. This is an early example of the Modern style used commercially in the Apollo Beach area. It remains largely unaltered, thus, maintaining a high degree of integrity. Research of historic resources, including a review of the FMSF, the NRHP, and Historic Resources of Hillsborough County surveys (HT/HCPB 1980; Maio and Mohlman 1998; HPCGM 2004), indicate that a small number of mid-century buildings in the Modern style with a high level of integrity remain throughout the county. Therefore, 8HI11364 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion C.

Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board (HT/HCPB)

1980 *The Cultural Resources of the Unincorporated Portions of Hillsborough County: An Inventory of the Built Environment*. Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, Tampa.

Hillsborough County Planning and Growth Management (HCPGM)

2004 *A Guide to Historic Architectural Resources and Historic Preservation in Unincorporated Hillsborough County*.

Maio, Teresa and Geoffrey Mohlman

1998 Hillsborough County Historic Resources Report. Hillsborough County Planning and Growth Management Department, Tampa.

Poppeliers, John C., S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz

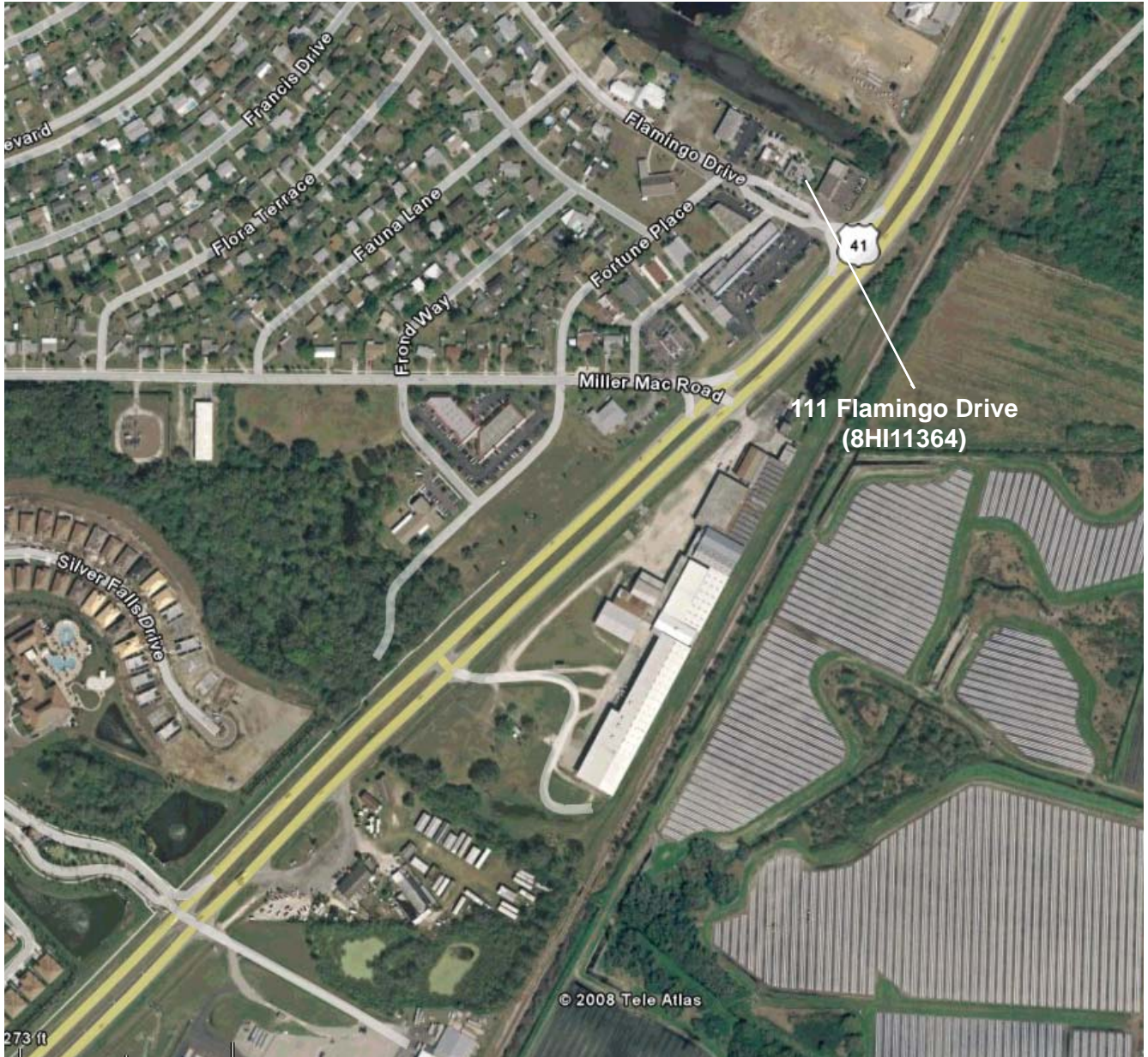
1983 *What Style is it? A guide to American Architecture*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPH



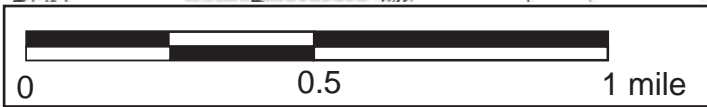
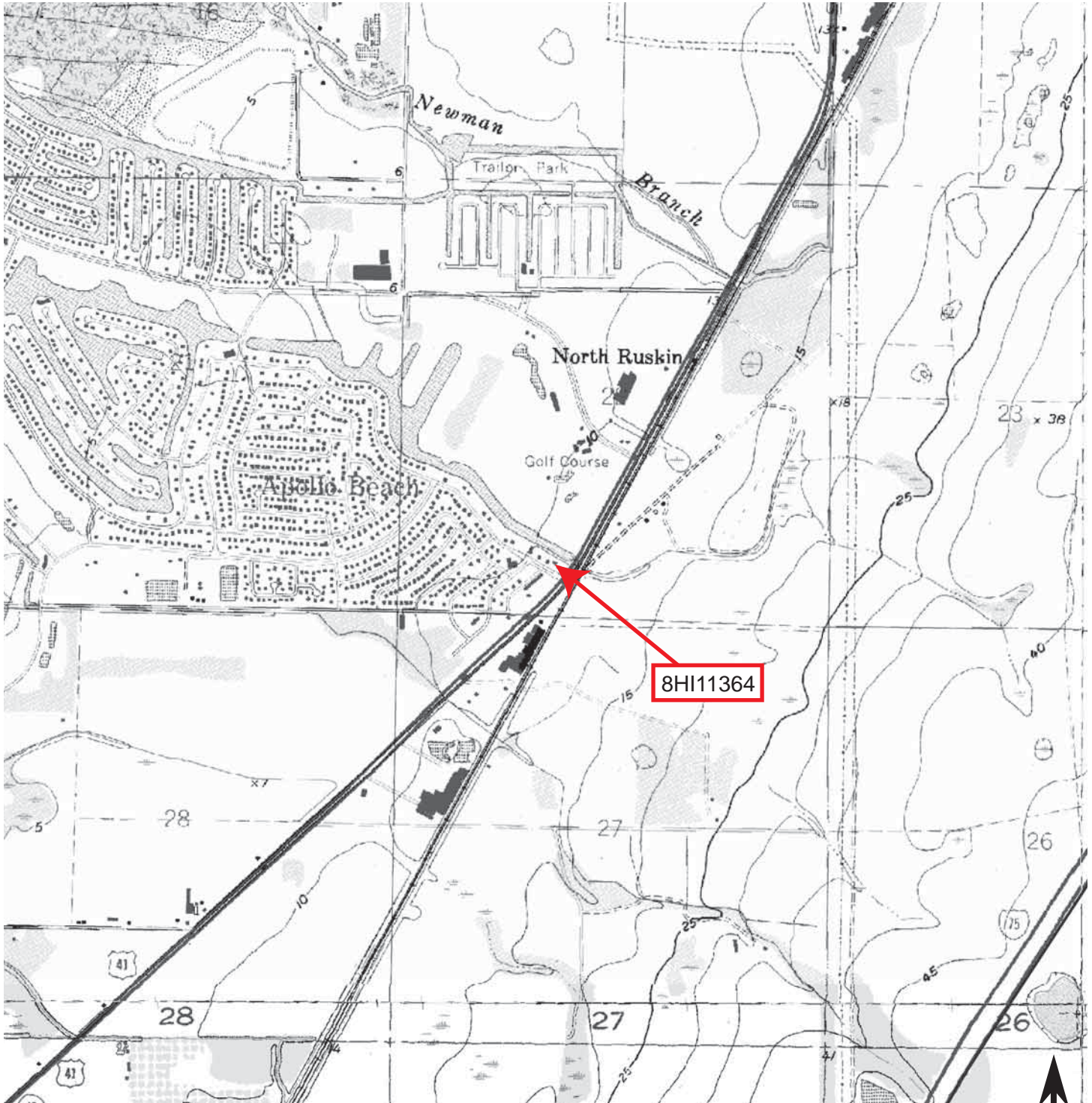
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 22
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987





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

Site #8 HI11318
Recorder# 1-86,92,84,97
Field Date 5 / 8 / 08
Form Date 5 / 12 / 08

- Original
Update

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group
Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co.
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address 6855 North US Highway 41
City/Town Apollo Beach
County Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract
Township Range Section 1/4 section
USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries
Includes tax parcel U-14-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74350.0

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1954 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

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

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 4 # of non-contributing _____

Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) ca. 1954 - early 2000s

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The Pacific Tomato Growers Resource Ltd. Group includes 8HI1365 - 8HI1368. This resource was built as an extension of the Ruskin Tomato Growers.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Burns, Gerald. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, May 8, 2008.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
- Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) These are typical examples of Industrial and Frame Vernacular style buildings used as an agricultural commercial complex for the tomato industry in the Ruskin area. However, alterations and additions have diminished their architectural integrity. In addition, this complex was built as an extension to the primary packinghouse. Therefore, 8HI11318 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NHRP.

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

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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

<p>Required Attachments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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RESOURCE GROUP FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

PHOTOGRAPHS



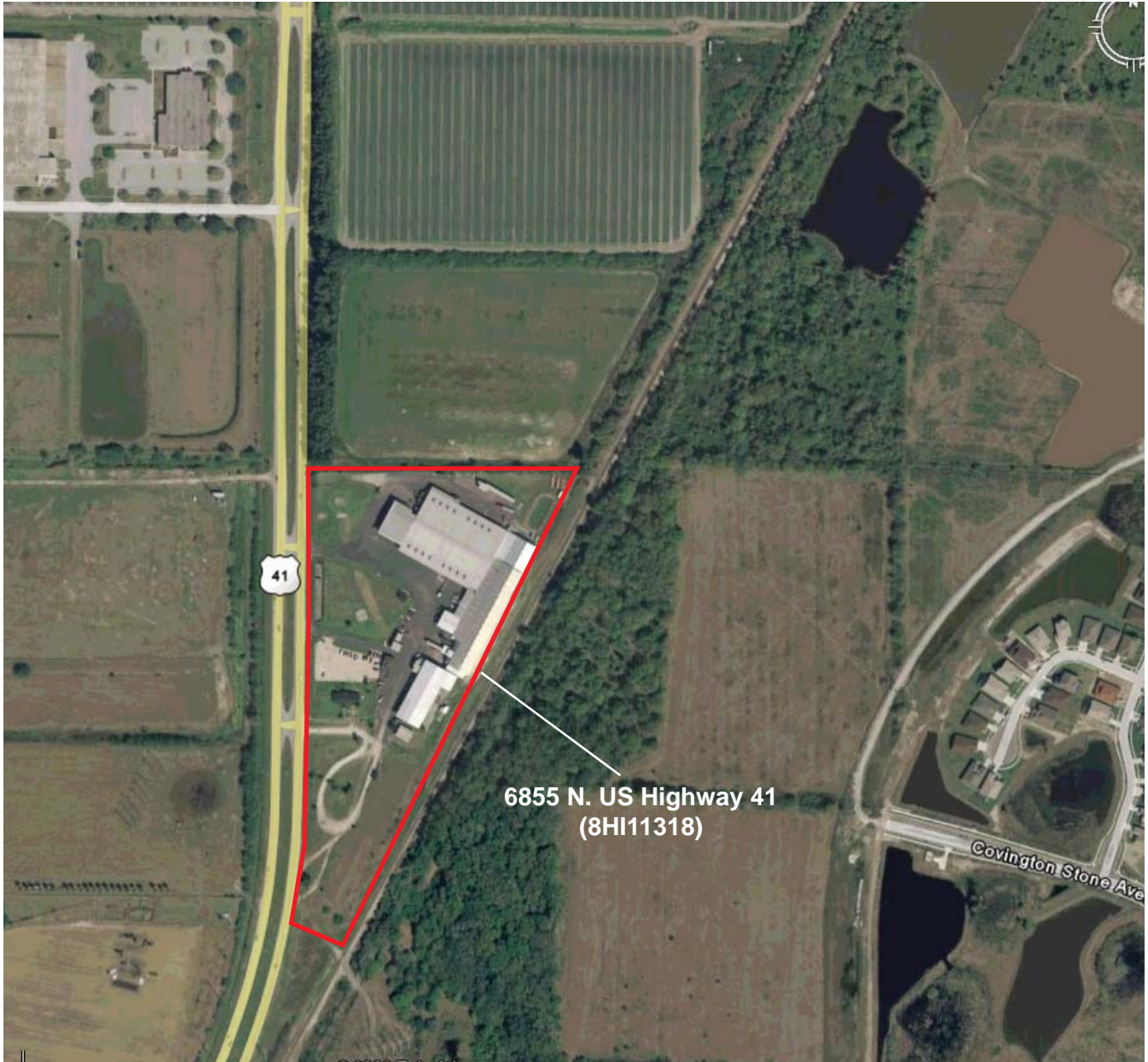


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida

Site #8 HI11318

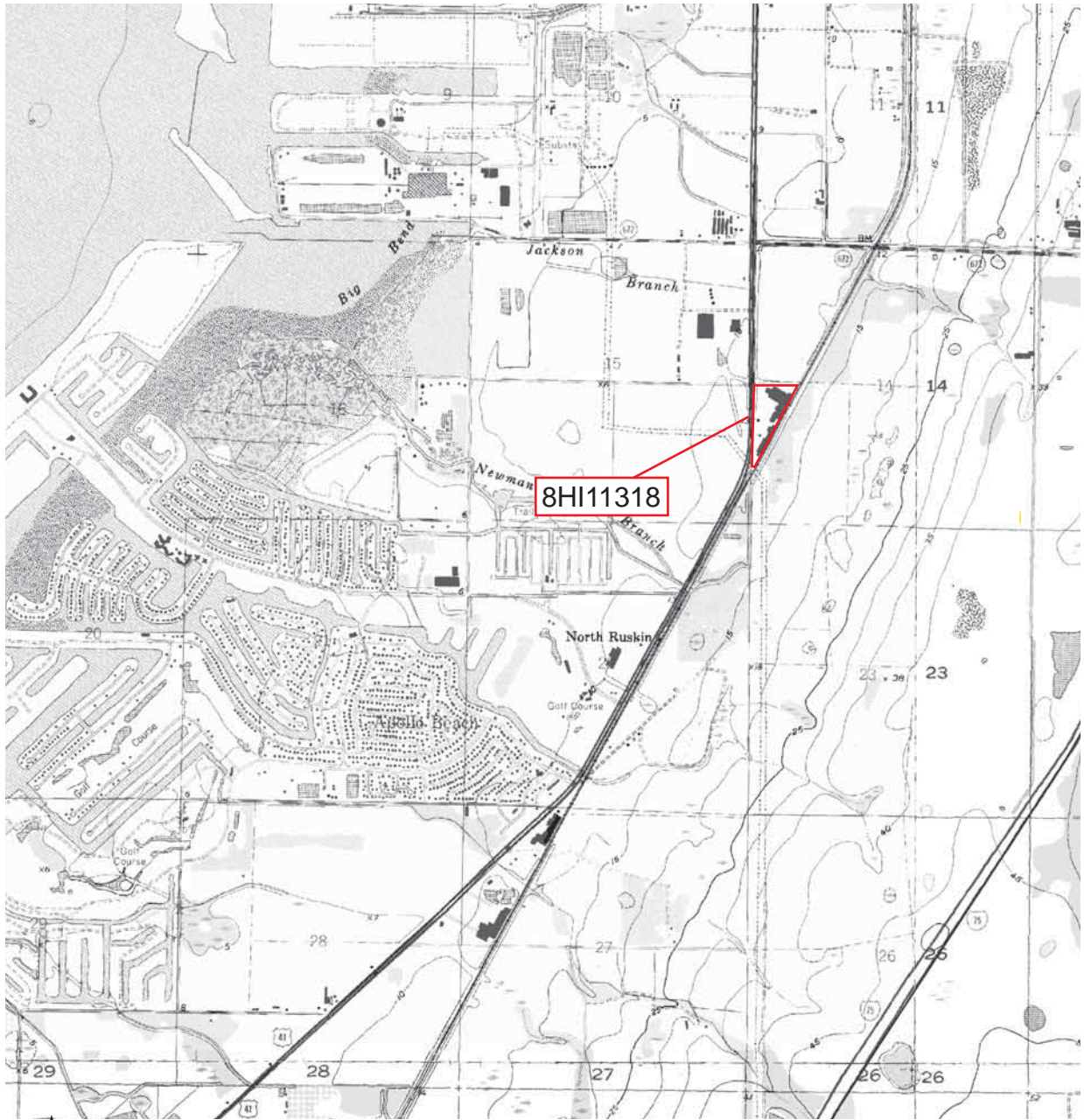




RESOURCE GROUP FORM

USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 14
Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11365
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-86

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) Packinghouse Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6855 North US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and Wyandotte Road, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 14 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-14-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74350.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363762 ___ 0 Northing 3074007 ___ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* office, packing house From (year): orig To (year): _____
Current Use* office, packing house From (year): _____ To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1970 Nature* west addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd (1999-present); Ruskin Tomato Growers, Inc (1954-1999)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style* Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* concrete block; aluminum sheeting
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* 3-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1-light fixed flanked by 1-light sliding, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) roof vents; exposed rafters

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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * concrete block; steel
 Foundation: Type(s) * continuous Material(s) * concrete block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing door, west elevation
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one open porch on west with shed roof and concrete steps to main entrance

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

Narrative Description of Resource This Industrial Vernacular style building was constructed ca. 1954. It features a slab foundation, concrete block and steel frame walls, a gable roof, and 1-light fixed flanked by 1-light sliding. A ca. 1970 addition is on the west. This resource was built as an extension of the Ruskin Tomato Growers. It is included in the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, 8HI11318.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Burns, Gerald. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, 30 April 2008.

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) Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. Therefore, 8HI11365 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.) Agriculture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida, Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

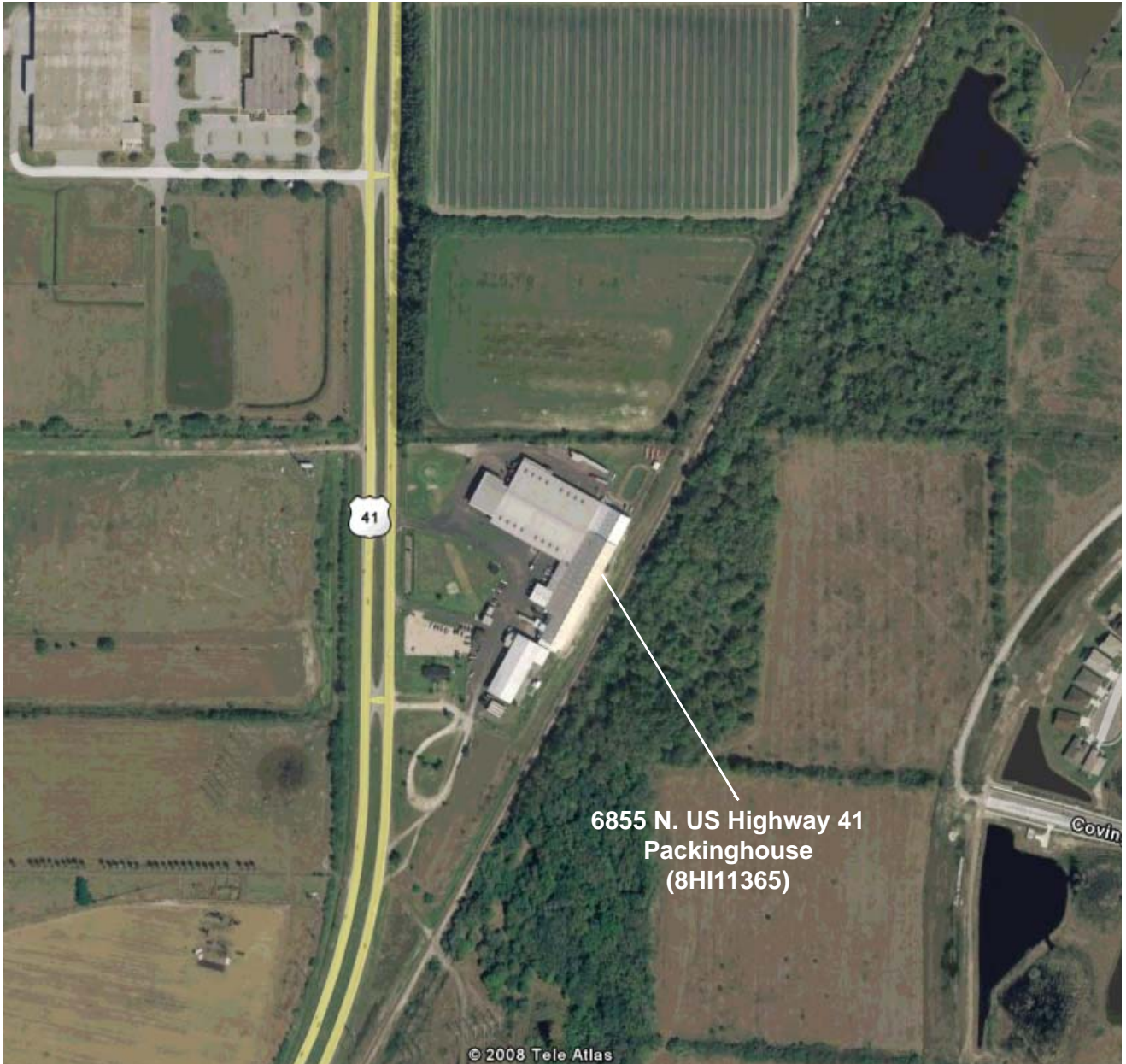
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



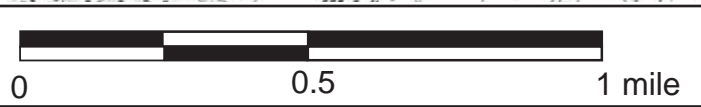
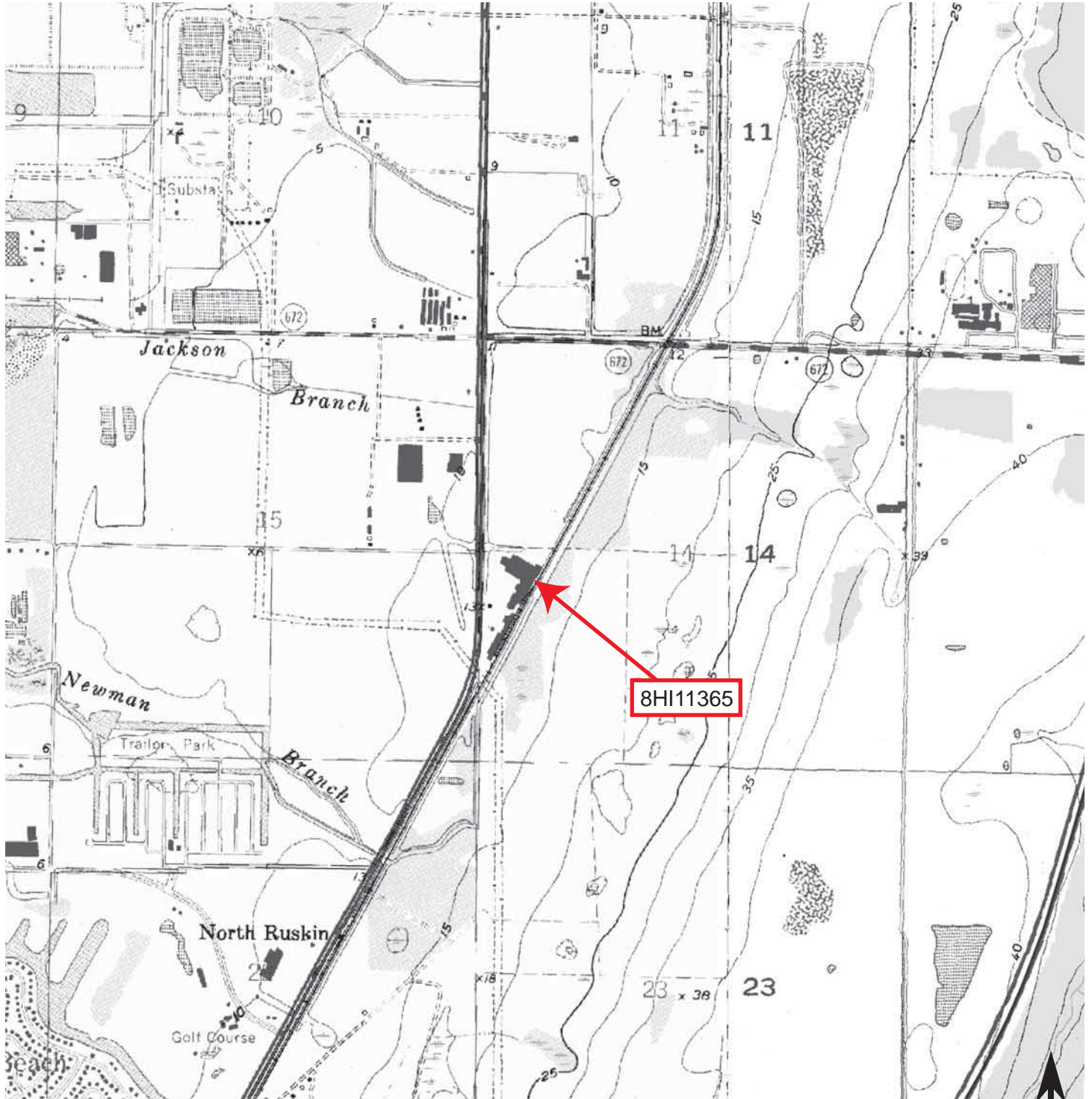
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 14
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11366
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-92

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) Storage Building Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6855 North US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and Wyandotte Road, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 14 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-14-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74350.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363720 0 Northing 3093975 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* warehouse From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use* storage From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd (1999-present); Ruskin Tomato Growers, Inc (1954-1999)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style* Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) * _____
Roof Type(s) * gable Roof Material(s) * 3-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) * _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) * _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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 type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Keeper – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	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) * steel frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

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

Narrative Description of Resource A gable roof tops the steel frame structure. This resource was built as an extension of the Ruskin Tomato Growers. It is included in the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, 8HI11318.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Burns, Gerald. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, 30 April 2008.

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) Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this is a typical example of the Industrial Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. Therefore, 8HI11366 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.) Agriculture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,

Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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).

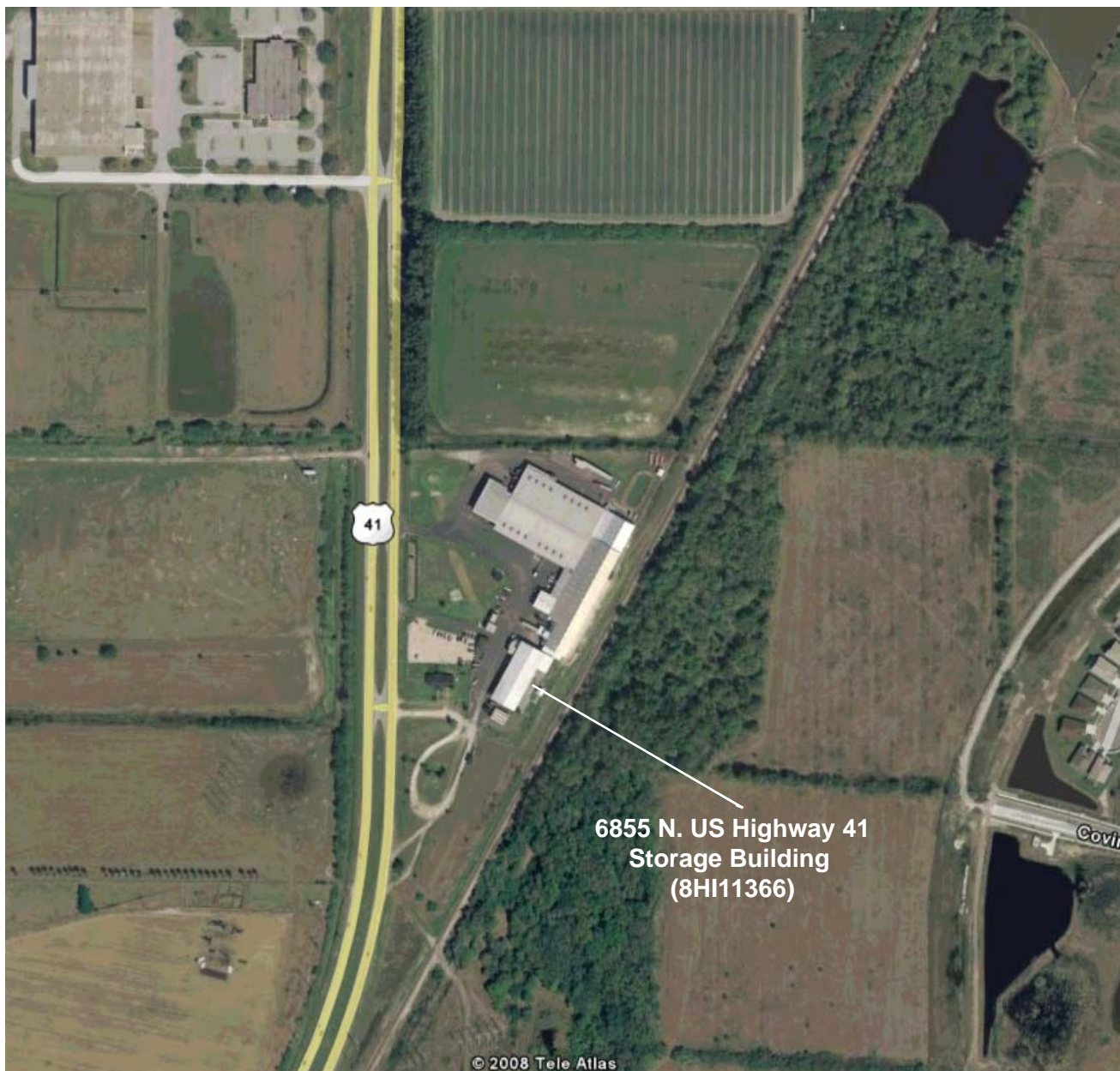
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



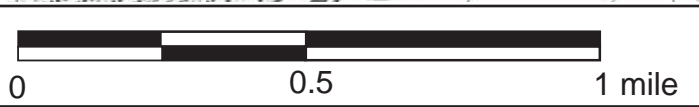
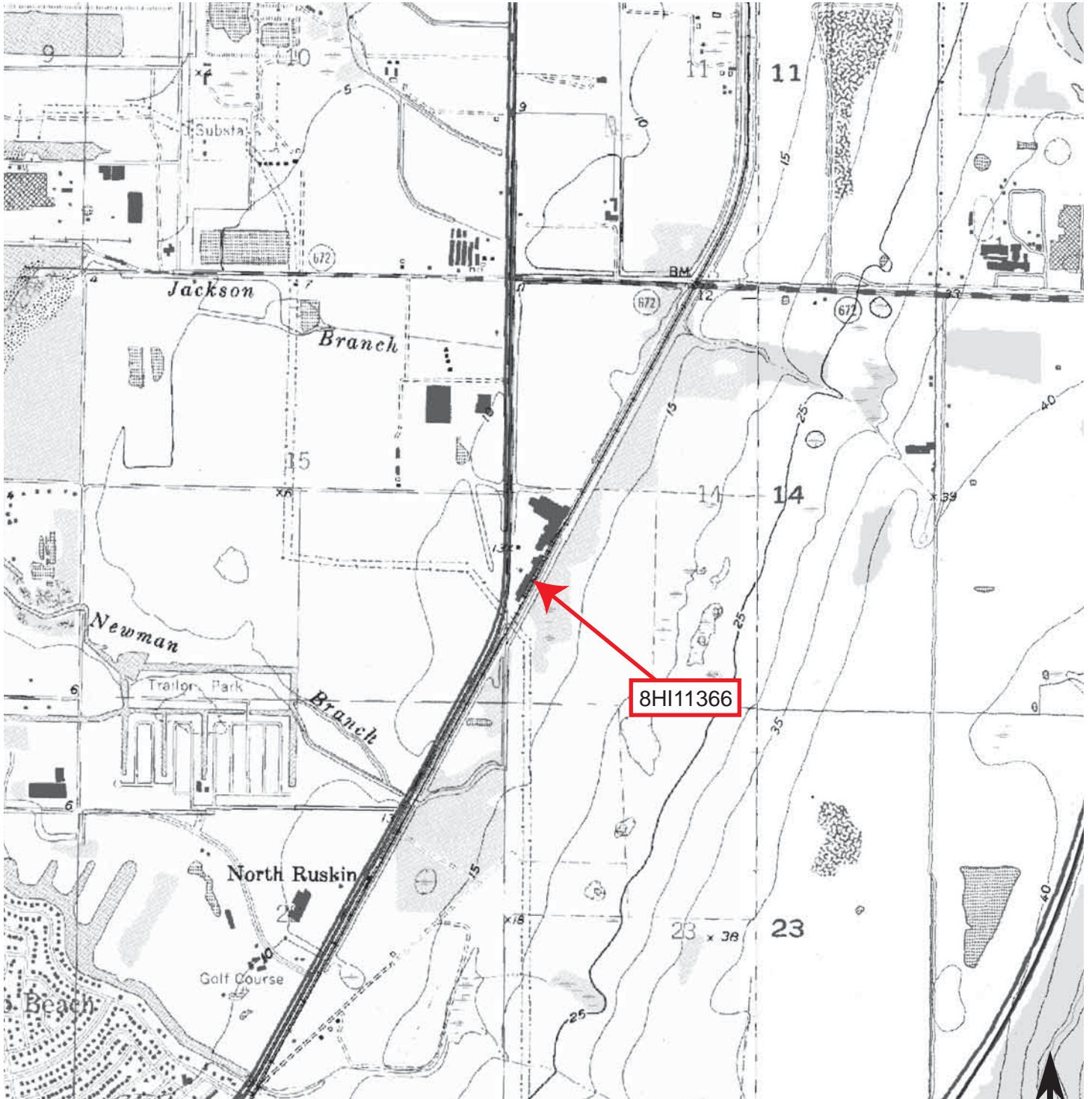
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 14
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11367
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-84

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) Office Building Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6855 North US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and Wyandotte Road, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 14 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-14-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74350.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363704 _____ 0 Northing 3077040 _____ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* office From (year): orig To (year): _____
Current Use* office From (year): _____ To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd (1999-present); Ruskin Tomato Growers, Inc (1954-1999)
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)* plywood sheeting
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers 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.) _____

* 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 type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Keeper – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	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) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * concrete block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 6-panel wood swing door, north elevation
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one open porch on north with no roof

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This Frame Vernacular style building was built ca. 1954 and features a pier foundation, wood frame walls faced with plywood sheeting, a gable roof, and 2/2 SHS windows. It is included in the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, 8HI11318.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Burns, Gerald. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, 30 April 2008.

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 example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County and research did not reveal this building to be associated with a significant historical event or person. Therefore, 8HI11367 does not appear to be potentially 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.)
Agriculture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
 For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,
Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



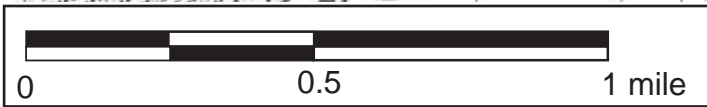
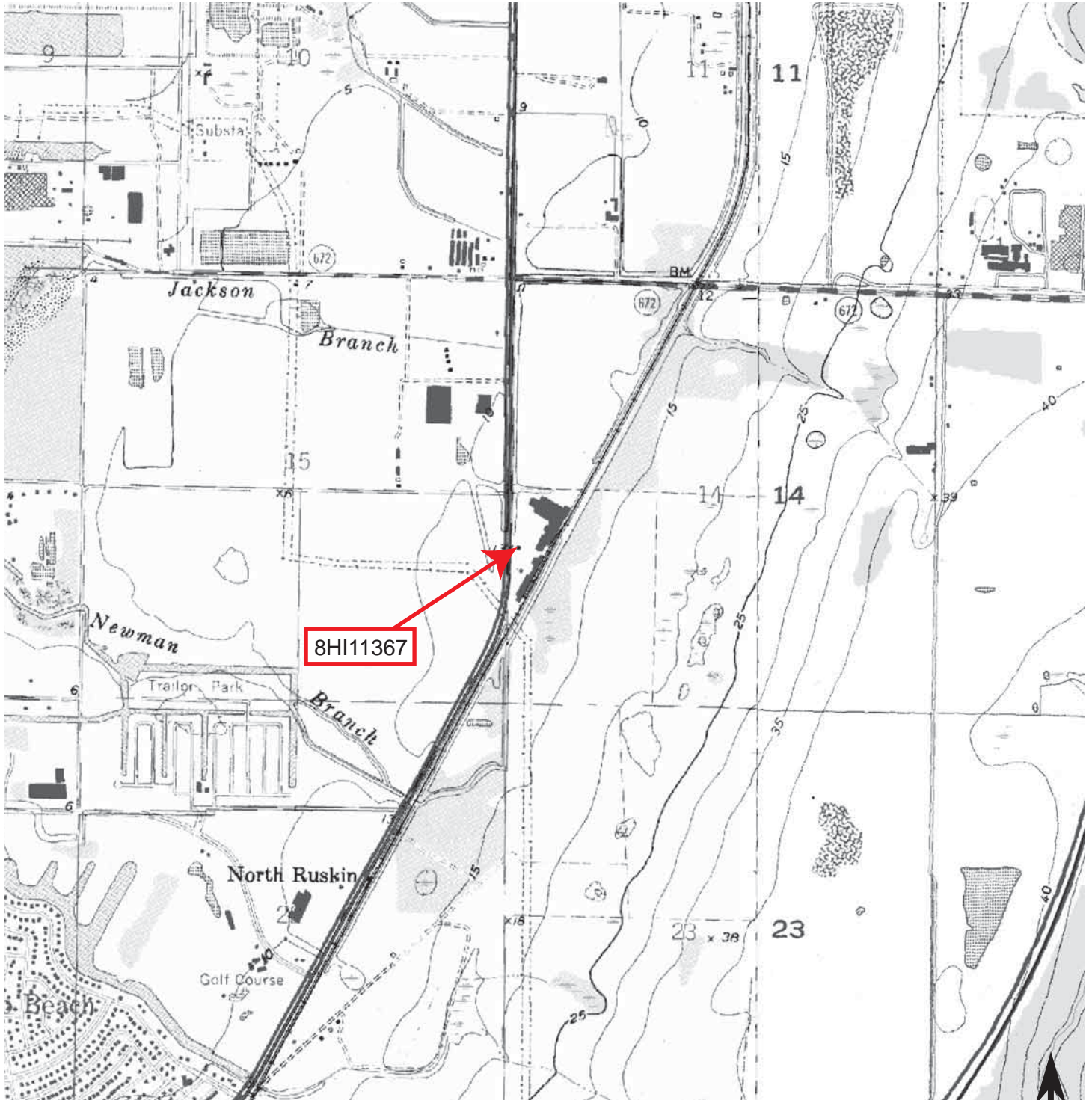
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 14
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11368
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-97

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) Scale Building Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6855 North US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and Wyandotte Road, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 14 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-14-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74350.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363664 ___ 0 Northing 3973904 ___ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* scale building From (year): orig _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* scale building From (year): _____ To (year): curr _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd (1999-present); Ruskin Tomato Growers, Inc (1954-1999)
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)* plywood sheeting
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers 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.) _____

* 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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * concrete block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 6-panel wood swing door, north elevation
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one incised porch on north with steps

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This Frame Vernacular building was built ca. 1954 as a scale building weighing trucks prior to departing to transporting goods. It features a pier foundation, wood frame walls clad in plywood sheeting, a gable roof faced with composition shingles, and a porch with steps to the main entrance. It is included in the Pacific Tomato Growers Ltd. Resource Group, 8HI11318.
 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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Burns, Gerald. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, 30 April 2008.

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) Although part of a complex that represents the once thriving local tomato industry, this building is undistinguished by its design. Therefore, 8HI11368 is not considered potentially 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.)
Agriculture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
 For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,
Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

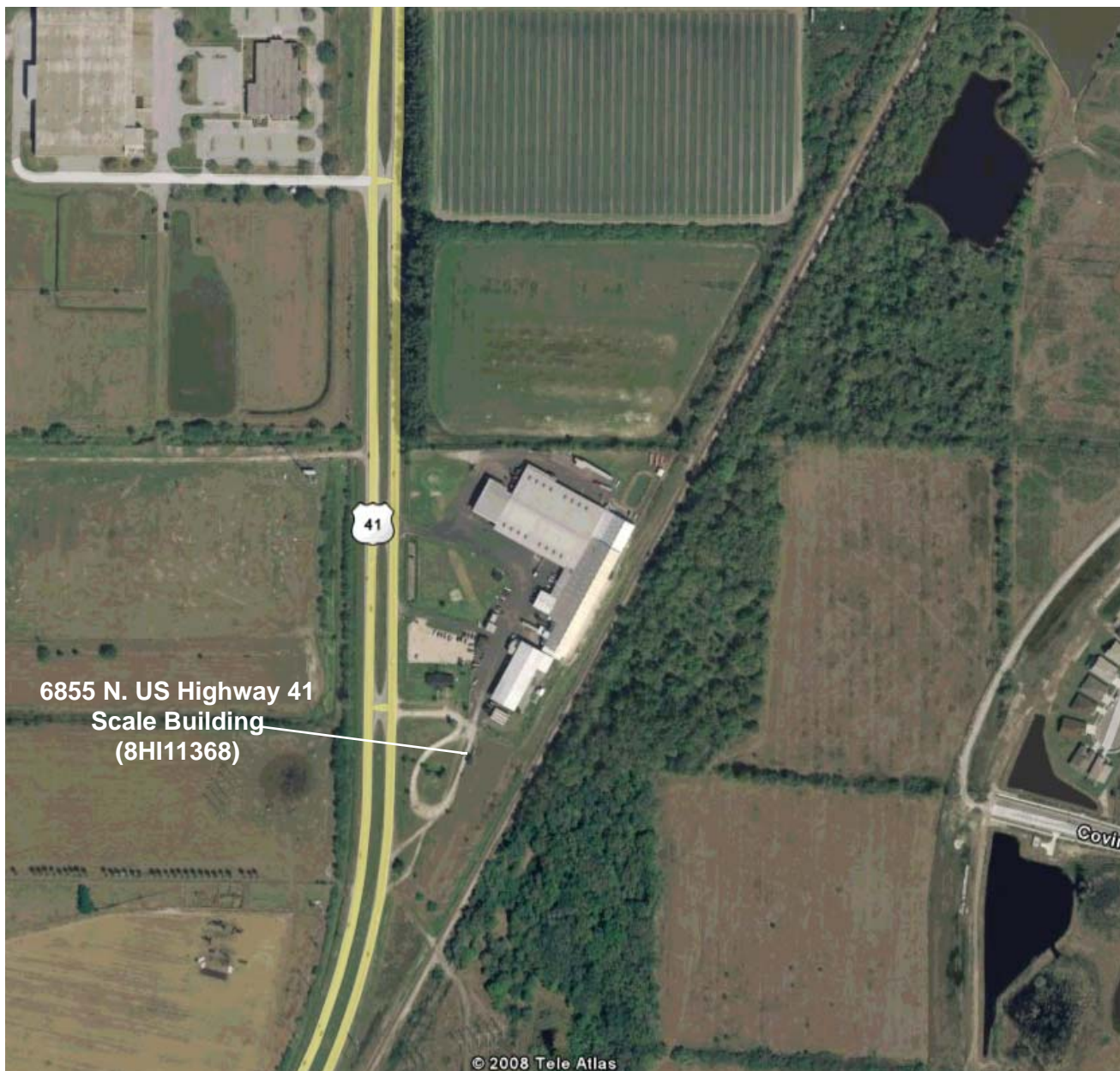
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida

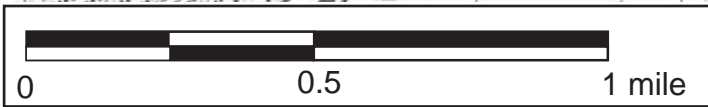
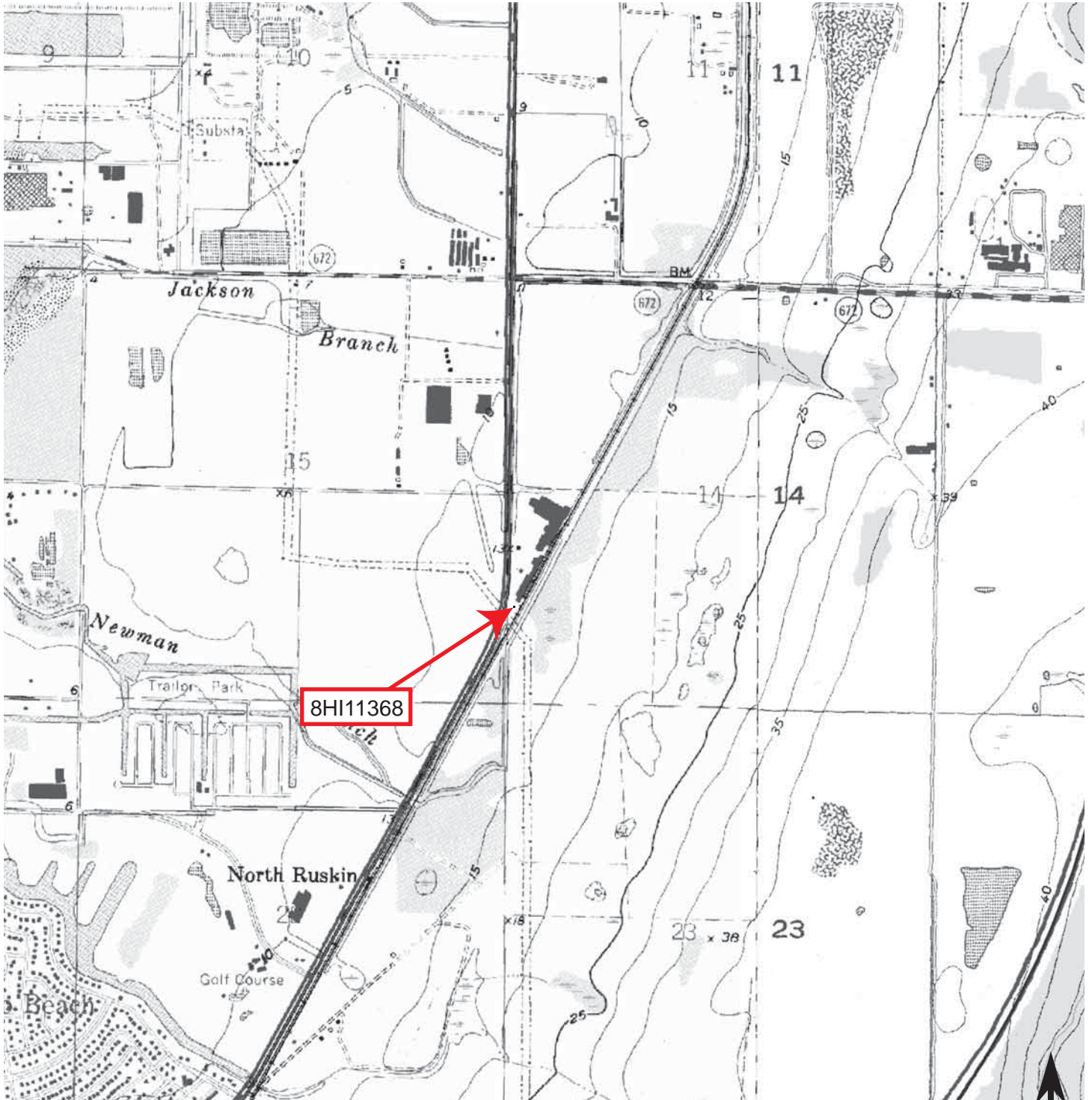


6855 N. US Highway 41
Scale Building
(8HI11368)



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 14
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11360
Field Date 5 / 5 / 08
Form Date 5 / 11 / 08
Recorder # 1-58 thru 62

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) 13124 South US Highway 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Big Bend Distribution Center, Phase I 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 13124 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton 1956, PR 1969, 1979 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 11 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-11-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74000.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363383 ___ 0 Northing 3075237 ___ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* warehouse From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use* vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c1970; 1990 Nature* repl windows; plywood
Additions: yes no unknown Dates c1980; 1990 Nature* east and west additions; east addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Duke Realty Ltd. Partnership (2007-curr); C. Newbern, N. & P. Skemp, J. Shepherd (1988-2007); G. Elsberry, L. Hayward, L. Terry (unk-1976)
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)* plywood sheeting, corrugated metal, vertical board
Roof Type(s)* gable, shed Roof Material(s)* 5-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) barn style openings with a chain link screen; vertical board in gables; exposed rafters; exposed wood frame on east and west elevations; one window has security grill

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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) obscured
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

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

Narrative Description of Resource This vacant Frame Vernacular structure was built as a warehouse ca. 1945. It features a slab foundation, wood frame walls, and a gable and shed roof faced in 5-V crimp. The windows are 1/1 SHS and there are ca. 1980 east and west additions with chain link screens. Another east addition was built ca. 1990.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Historic aerials (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 example of a Frame Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County. It is undistinguished by its architecture or significant historic associations. Further, additions and alterations have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11360 is not considered potentially 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 and 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. _____

Field notes and photographs; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; file #P08041

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ 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).

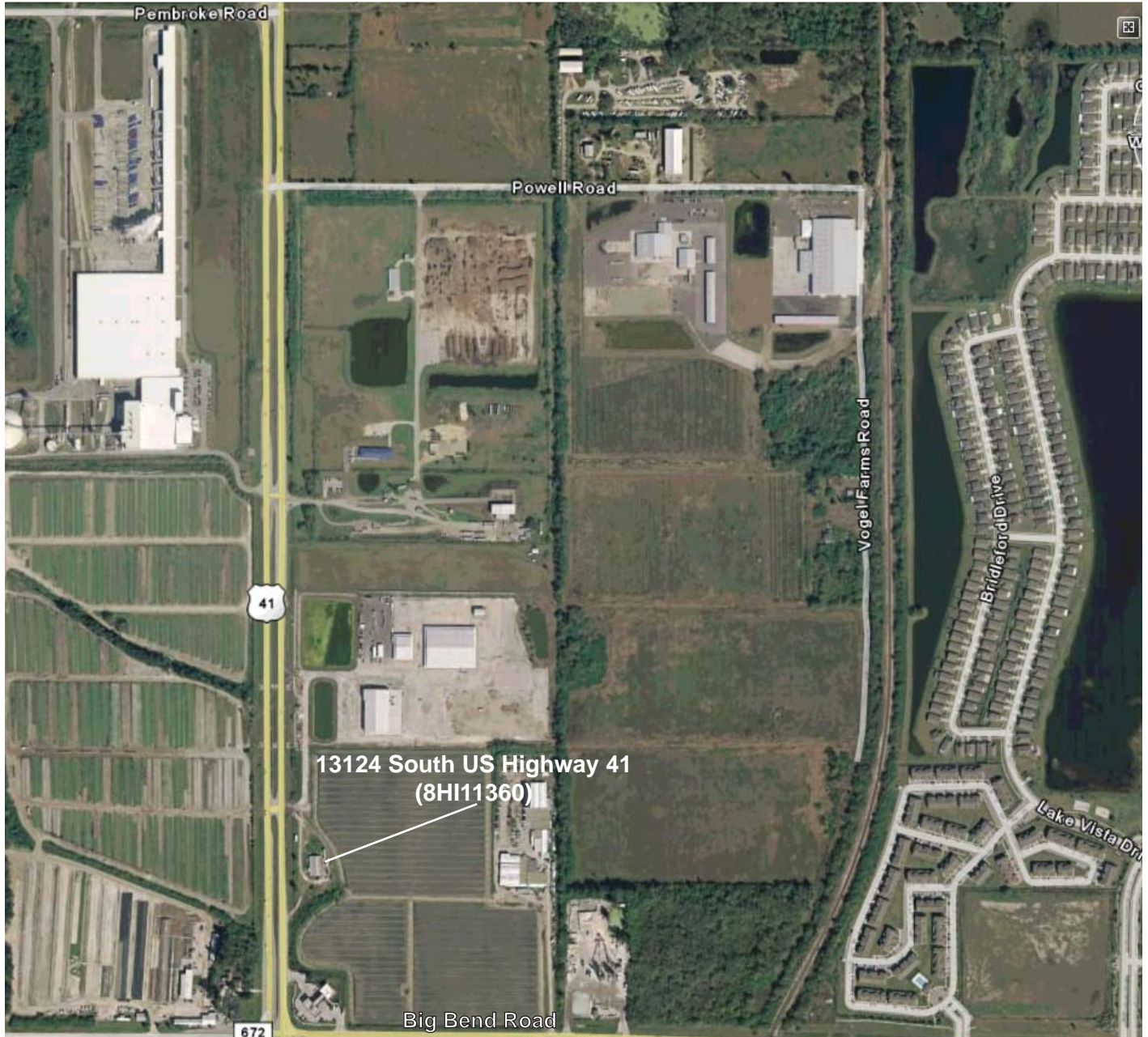
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPHS



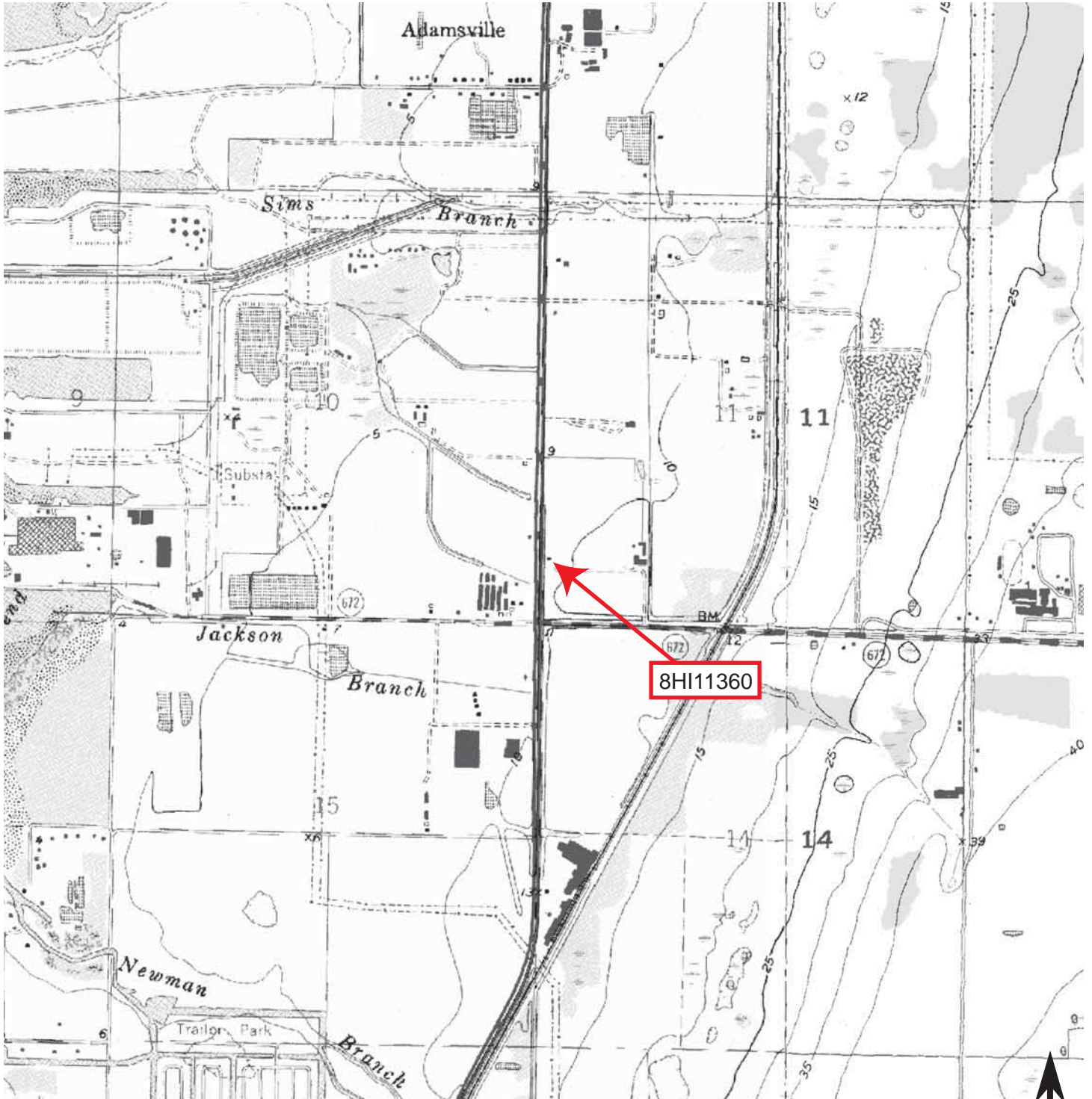
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11369
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-65

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) 101 Big Bend Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 101 Big Bend Road (13145 South US Highway 41)
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Kracker Avenue and Adamsville Road, east
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 10 Range 31 Section 19 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-10-31-19-ZZZ-000001-73840.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363583 _____ 0 Northing 3075064 _____ 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* residence From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* garden center From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1960 Nature* enclosed east porch; repl windows
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca. 1960; 65 Nature* east and south additions; south carport
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Elsberry Ltd (1996-present); Bruce, Ross, & Terry Elsberry (1996); Paul Elsberry (unknown-1996)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame/Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* asbestos shingles; stucco
Roof Type(s)* cross-gable; hip; flat Roof Material(s)* composition shingles; built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2-light awning, metal, paired; 1-light fixed, metal, independent and paired; 1/1 DHS, wood, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) some wood window surrounds; gable vents; eave vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) carport on south elevation

* 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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame; concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * continuous; slab Material(s) * brick; poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light metal swing door, south elevation
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) none

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

Narrative Description of Resource This was a Frame Vernacular residence originally constructed ca. 1935 with a brick foundation. The original entrance was a 4-panel wood swing door with 4-light fanlight, 1-light sidelight and 1-light transom at the SW corner. Since then, an addition was built on the south and east and the east porch was enclosed. It is currently faced with asbestos shingles and stucco and has DHS and awning windows.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Elsberry, Bruce. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac, 30 April 2008.

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) The original Frame Vernacular style structure appears typical of those found in Hillsborough County, and numerous additions from the 1960s have compromised its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11369 is not considered potentially eligible for 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. _____

Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,

Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



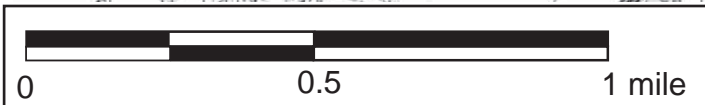
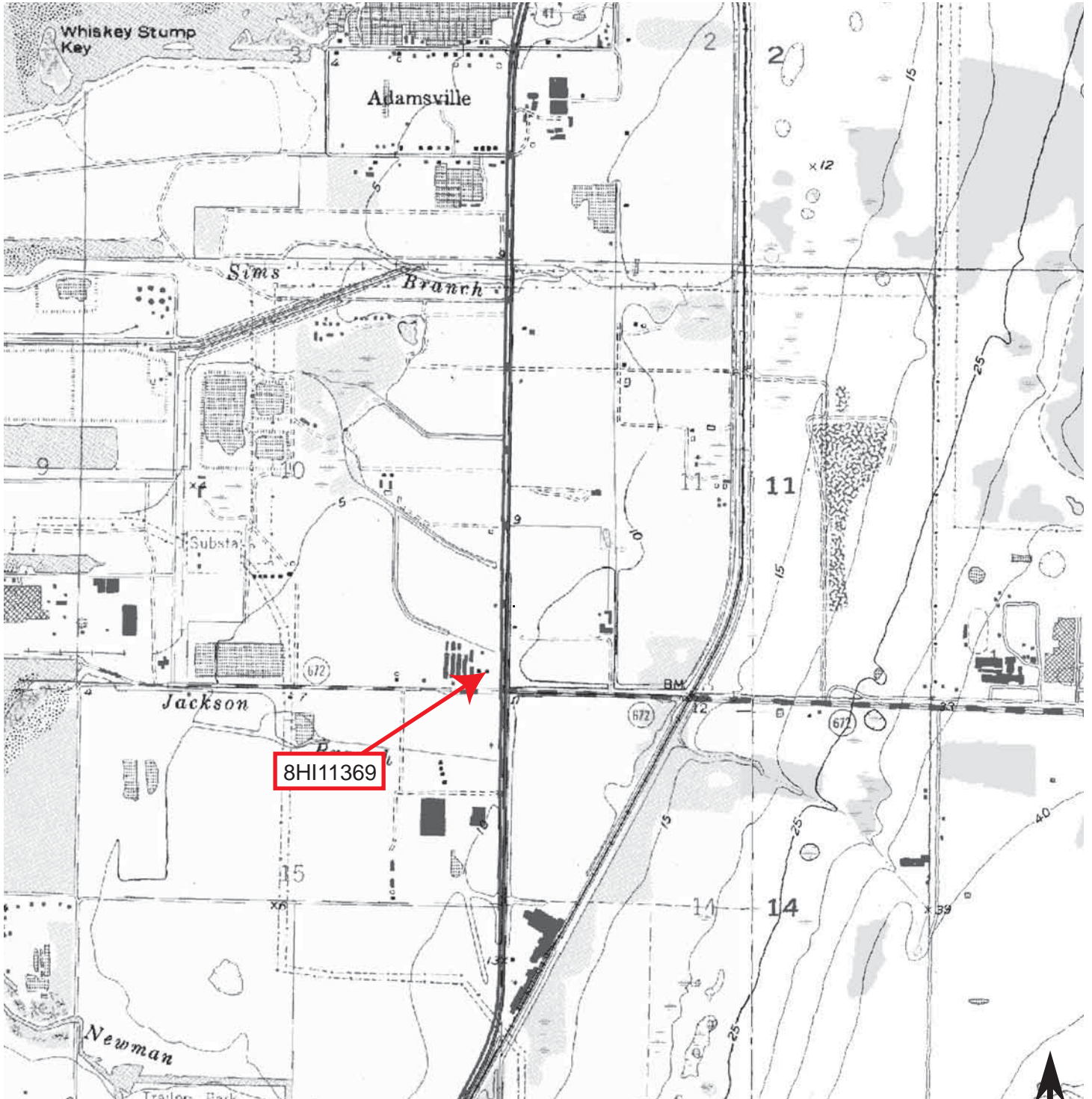
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 10
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11370
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-65

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) 103 Big Bend Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 103 Big Bend Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and Wyandotte Road, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 10 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-10-31-19-ZZZ-000001-73810.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363578 _____ 0 Northing 3075012 _____ 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* farm office From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use* vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Apollo Beach Investments Limited Partnership (2004-present);
Elsberry Limited (unknown-2004)
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; aluminum siding
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2-light awning, metal, paired; 3-light fixed, metal, independent and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) rounded corners; engaged pilasters with rounded corners; fixed window shutters; projecting window sills

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 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 Material(s) * _____Structural System(s) * concrete blockFoundation: Type(s) * continuous Material(s) * concrete blockMain Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light, 8-panel wood swing door, south elevation within porchPorch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) incised porch on south elevation with engaged pilasters that have rounded-corners (entry)Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinousNarrative Description of Resource This is a Masonry Vernacular building originally constructed ca. 1950 as a farm office. It has 2- and 3-light awning windows, and the main entrance is accessed via an incised porch within the south elevation. The walls have rounded corners, and there are engaged pilasters along the south elevation, also with rounded corners.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 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 checked="" 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Elsberry, Bruce. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac, 30 April 2008.

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 information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) _____

This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular that is not distinguished by architecture and research did not reveal any associations to significant historic events or persons. Therefore, 8H11370 does not appear to be potentially 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. _____

Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle LumangRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.netRecorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.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).

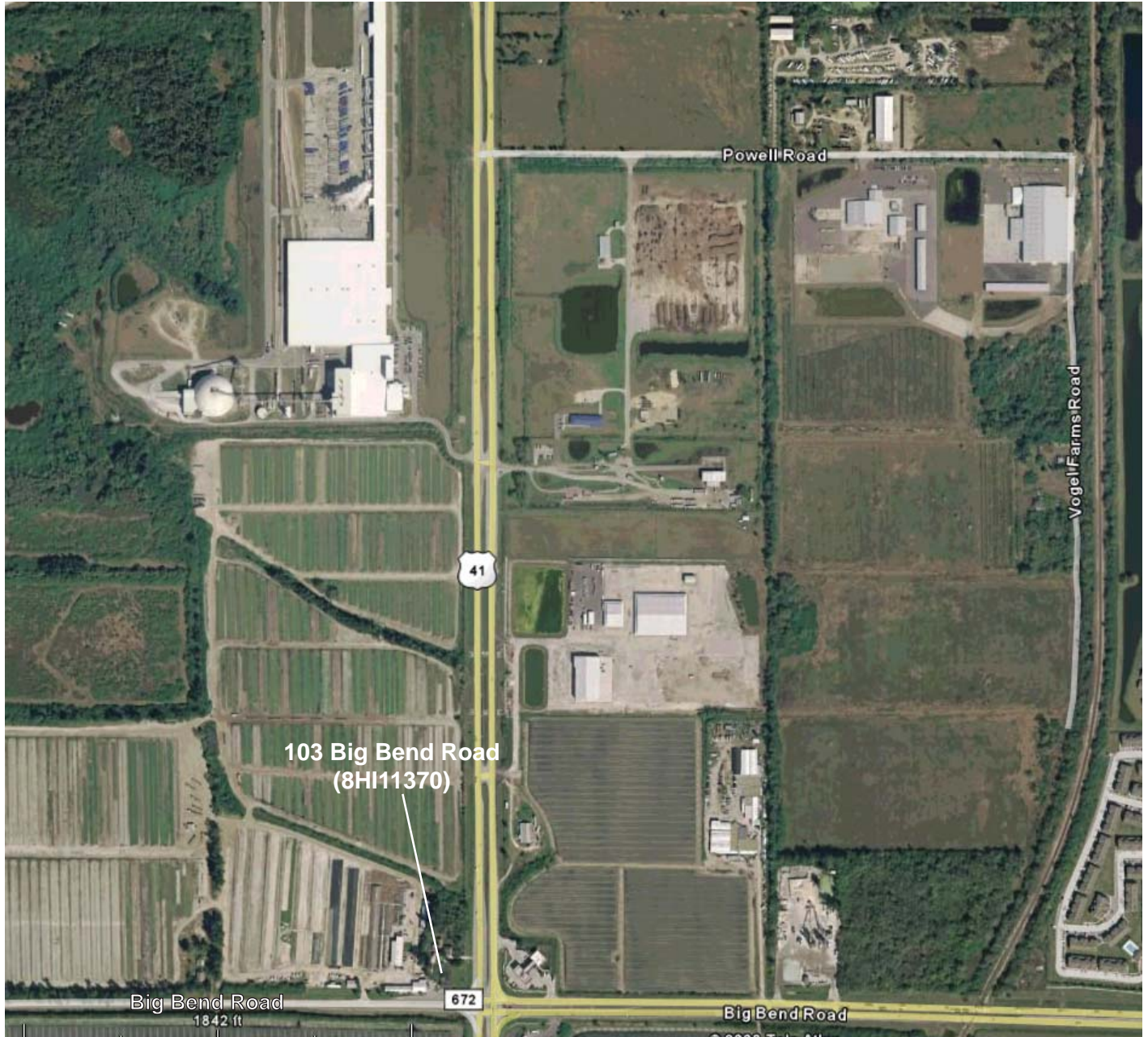
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH



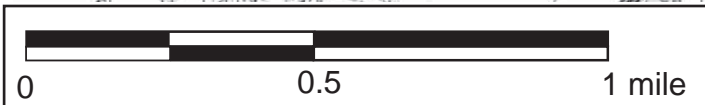
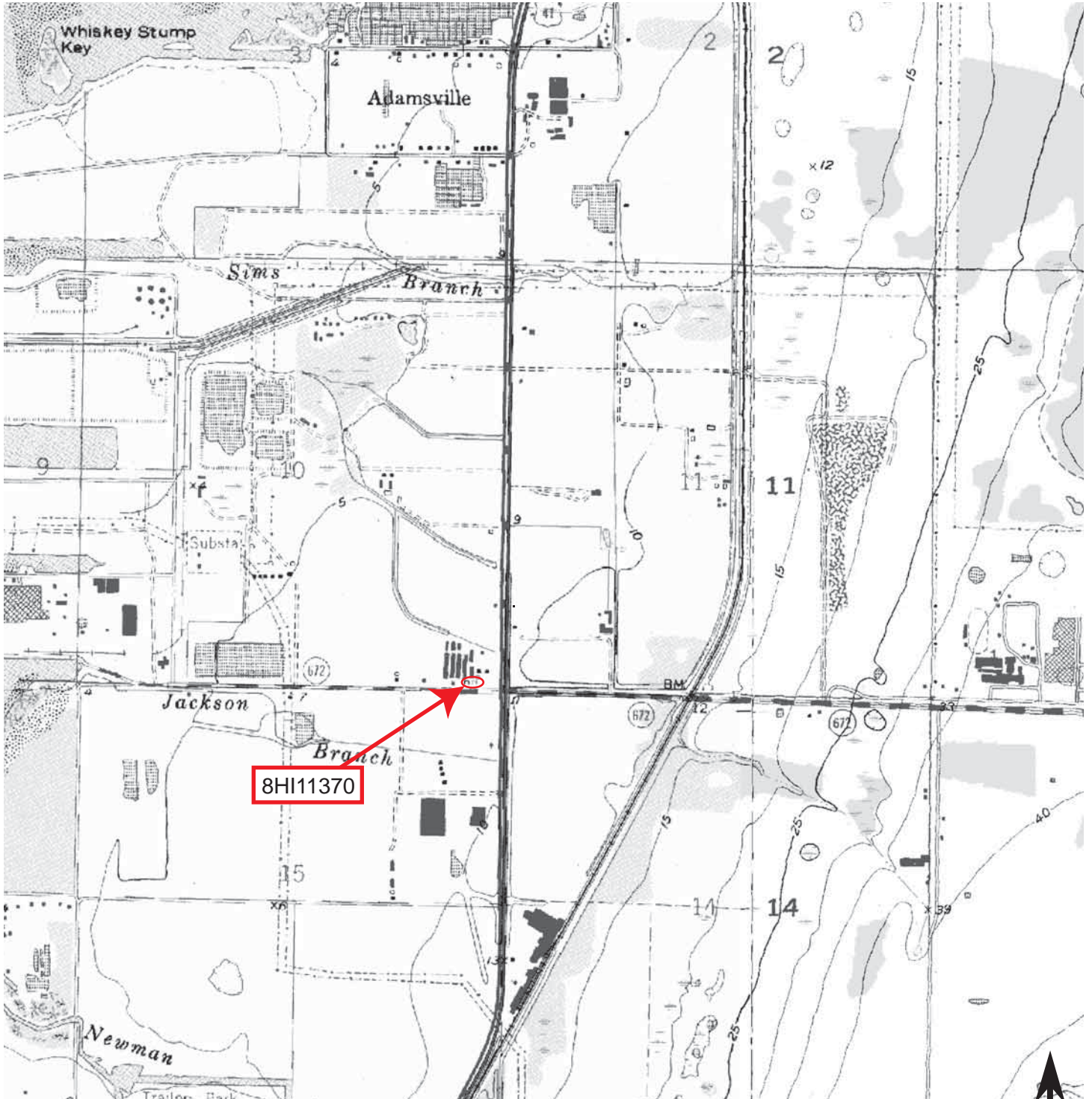
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 10
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11371
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 14-31

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) 6125 Adamsville Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6125 Adamsville Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Southwest corner of Highway 41 and Adamsville Road intersection
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-31-19-IRR-000000-00111.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363582 Northing 3077020
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* private residence From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* private residence From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) James Kushmer, Sr. (2004-present); John Kushmer (1997-2004); Hazel Kushmer (1987-1997); Kushmer family (unknown-1987)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Ranch Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* brick
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 4-light awning, metal, paired; 1-light fixed flanked by 4-light awning, metal, independent; 2-light sliding, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) projecting window sills; wrought iron porch supports and rails; gable vents; decorative brickwork on west wall
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) attached 2-car garage on west; apartment to east (with tile roof and brick chimney-may pre-date house); wood outhouse to southeast

* 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 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 Material(s) * _____Structural System(s) * concrete blockFoundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concreteMain Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light, 8-panel wood swing door on the north elevation, accessed by porchPorch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one open porch, north elevation and partial east and west elevations, shed and gable roof-with wood rail and wood steps (main entrance)Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinousNarrative Description of Resource This is a Ranch style residence constructed ca. 1955. It sits on a slab foundation and is faced with brick, and has 4-light awning, 1-light fixed flanked by 4-light awning sidelights, and 2-light sliding windows. An attached garage is on the west elevation. Ancillary features include an outhouse to the southeast and an apartment to the east.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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 typical example of the Ranch style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8H11371 is not considered eligible for 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. _____

Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle LumangRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.netRecorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.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



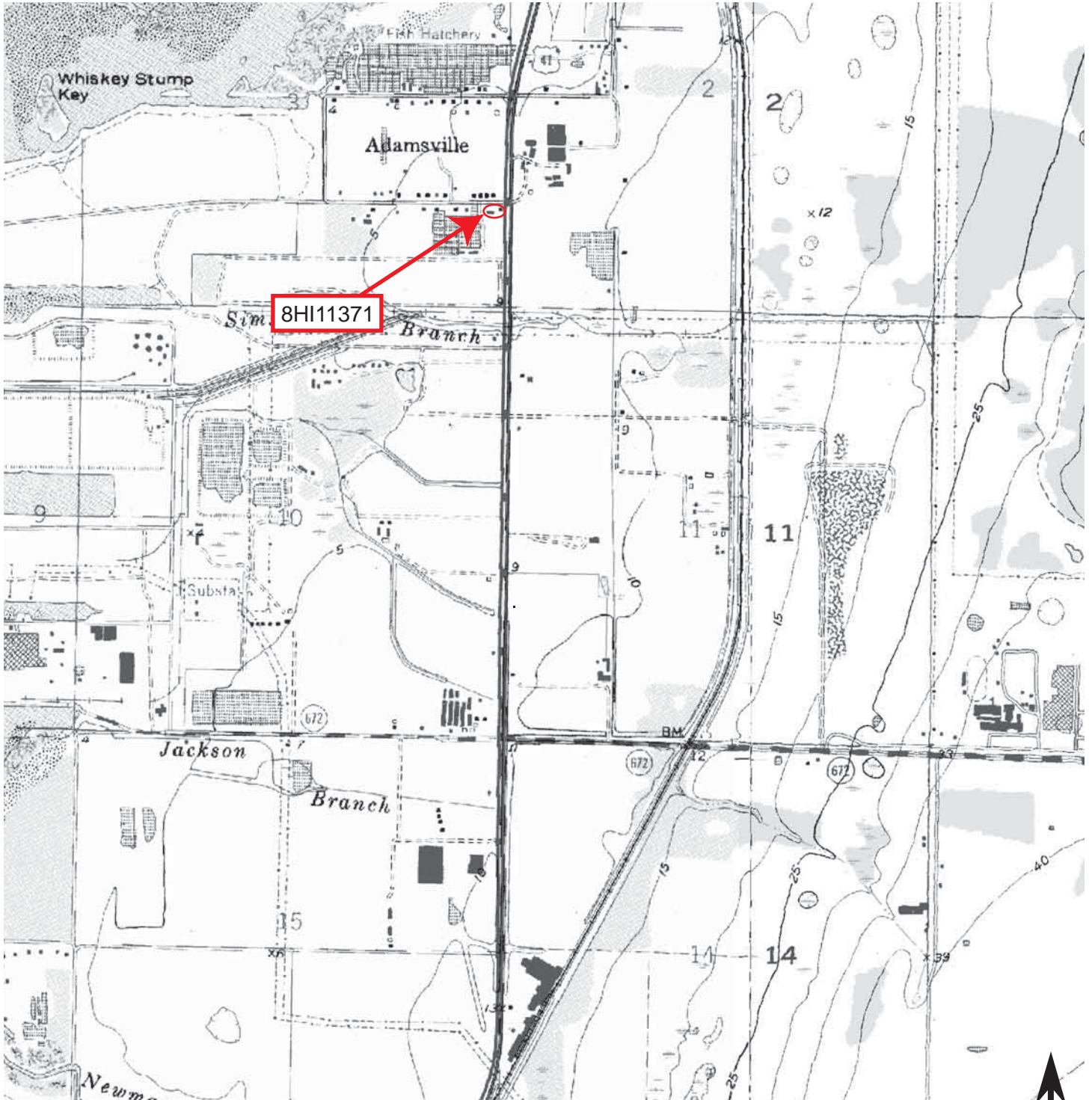
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11372
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-41

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) 6123 Adamsville Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6123 Adamsville Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and end of Adamsville Road, on south
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-31-19-IRR-000000-00110.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363555 0 Northing 3077012 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* private residence From (year): orig _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* private residence From (year): _____ To (year): curr _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca.1970;80 Nature* replacement windows; access ramp
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Carolyn Kushmer (1996-present)
Kushmer Farms Partnership (1986-1996); Mary Mooney and Timothy Kushmer (unknown-1986)
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)* aluminum siding
Roof Type(s)* cross-gable Roof Material(s)* 3-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2/2 SHS, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wrap-around porch (south and partial east and west elevations)
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____
shed/carport to southwest (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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 1-light, 8-panel wood swing door on the north elevation, accessed by porch
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one open porch, north elevation and partial east and west elevations, shed and gable roof-with wood rail and wood steps (main entrance)
 Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular residence constructed ca. 1935. It sits on a pier foundation and is faced with aluminum siding. An access ramp was built ca. 1980.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features, and does not retain its original windows or siding, causing a loss in integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11372 is not considered eligible for 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. _____
Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,
Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ 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



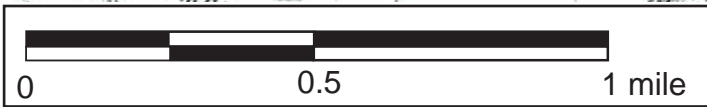
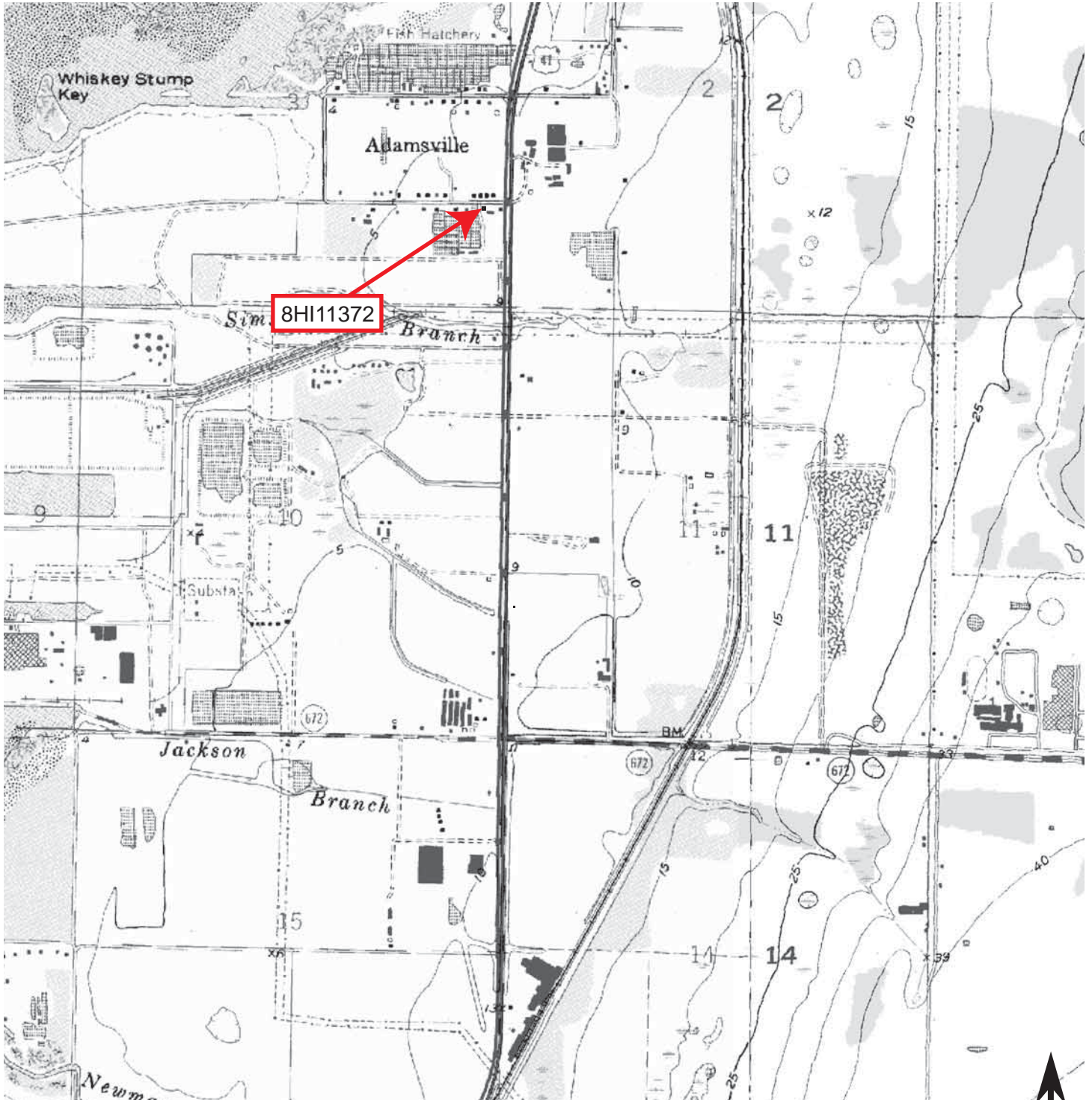
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11373
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-36

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) 6124 Adamsville Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6124 Adamsville Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 050811-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name REVISED MAP OF FLORIDA GARDEN LANDS Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363590 Northing 3077027
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* residence From (year): orig _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* residence From (year): _____ To (year): curr _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c1960 Nature* storm windows
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Spivey, Donald (1972-current)

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)* asbestos shingles
Roof Type(s)* cross gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent and paired with storm windows
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wood window surrounds; awnings around porch and over windows; gable vents; decorative screen muntins; projecting window sills
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) shed to northwest; garage to northeast

* 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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * continuous; pier Material(s) * concrete block, pierced concrete block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) screen door on south (porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, south, gable (entry)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular residence built ca. 1935. It has a continuous and pier foundation of concrete block. The wood frame walls are clad in asbestos shingles and the gable roof is covered in composition shingle. An open porch is on the south, a shed is to the northwest, and a garage is to the northeast.
 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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser Spivey, Donald. Personal communication with Marielle Lumang and Trish Slovinac, April 30, 2008.

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 an example of the Frame Vernacular style commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. Furthermore, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11373 does not appear to be potentially 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 and 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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



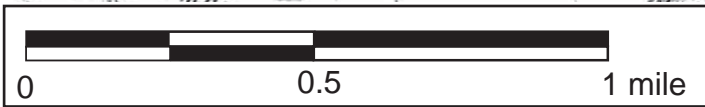
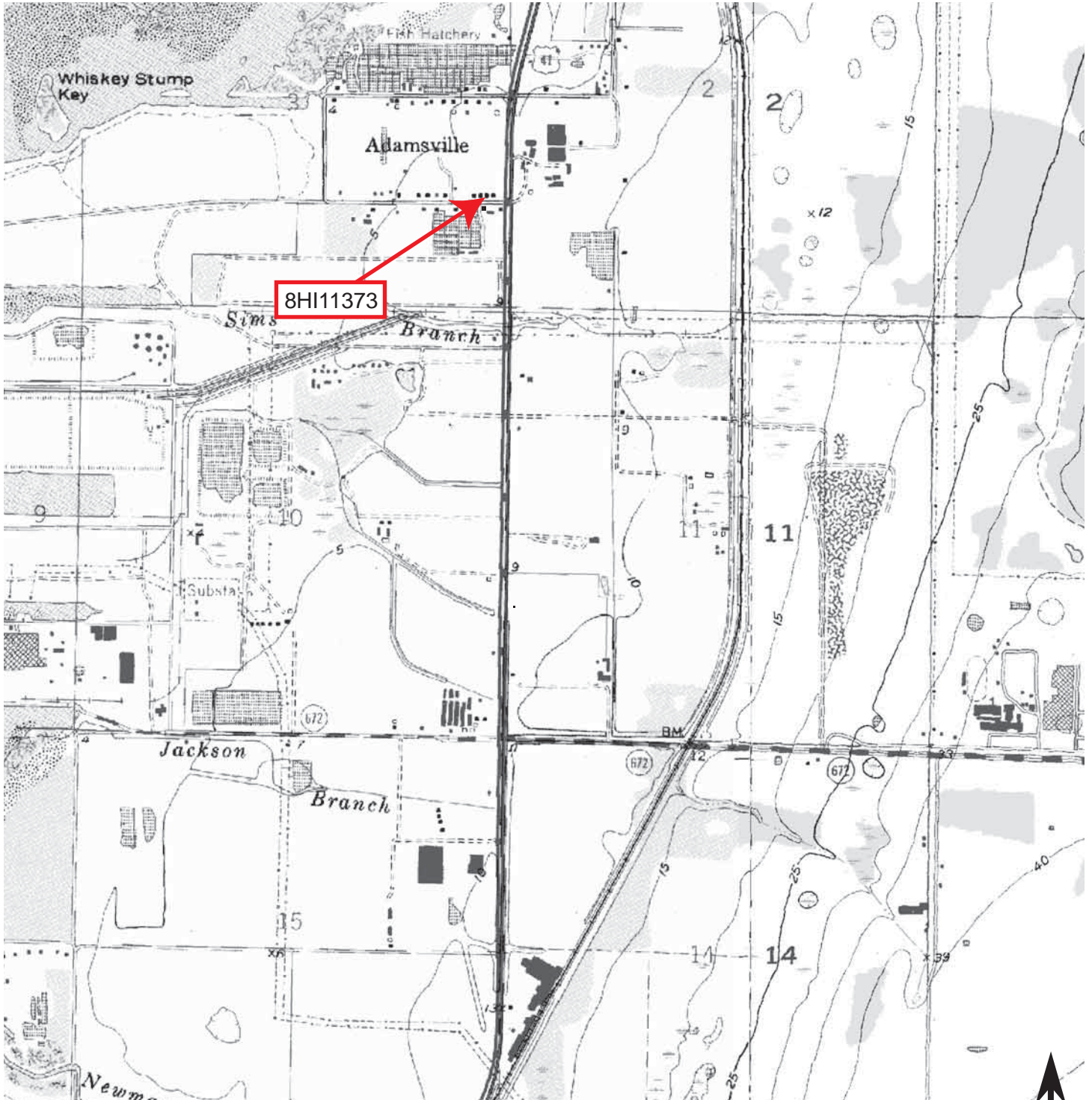
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11374
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-33, 34, 35

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) 6126 Adamsville Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6126 Adamsville Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and end of Adamsville Road, on south
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-31-19-IRR-000000-00096.3 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363603 Northing 3077025
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* residence From (year): orig To (year): _____
Current Use* residence From (year): _____ To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca. 2000 Nature* vinyl siding, repl roof and windows, encl porch
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Meeks, Robert (1999-current); Graves, Twila and Frank (1991-1999); Adams, Oren and Eloise (unknown-1991)
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)* vinyl siding
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* 5-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, vinyl, independent and paired, some are 8/8 SDL
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) gable vents, vinyl corner boards
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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier; slab Material(s) * concrete block, pierced concrete block; poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) storm door on south (porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) enclosed, south, hip (entry)

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

Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular style residence constructed ca. 1925. It has a concrete block pier and slab foundation and wood frame walls clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is faced in 5-V crimp. A ca. 2000 enclosed porch is on the south elevation. The windows are 1/1 SHS, some are 8/8 SDL. A garage is to the northwest.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. The replacement windows, siding, and enclosed porch compromise its architectural integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11374 is not considered eligible for 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



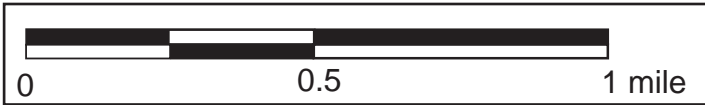
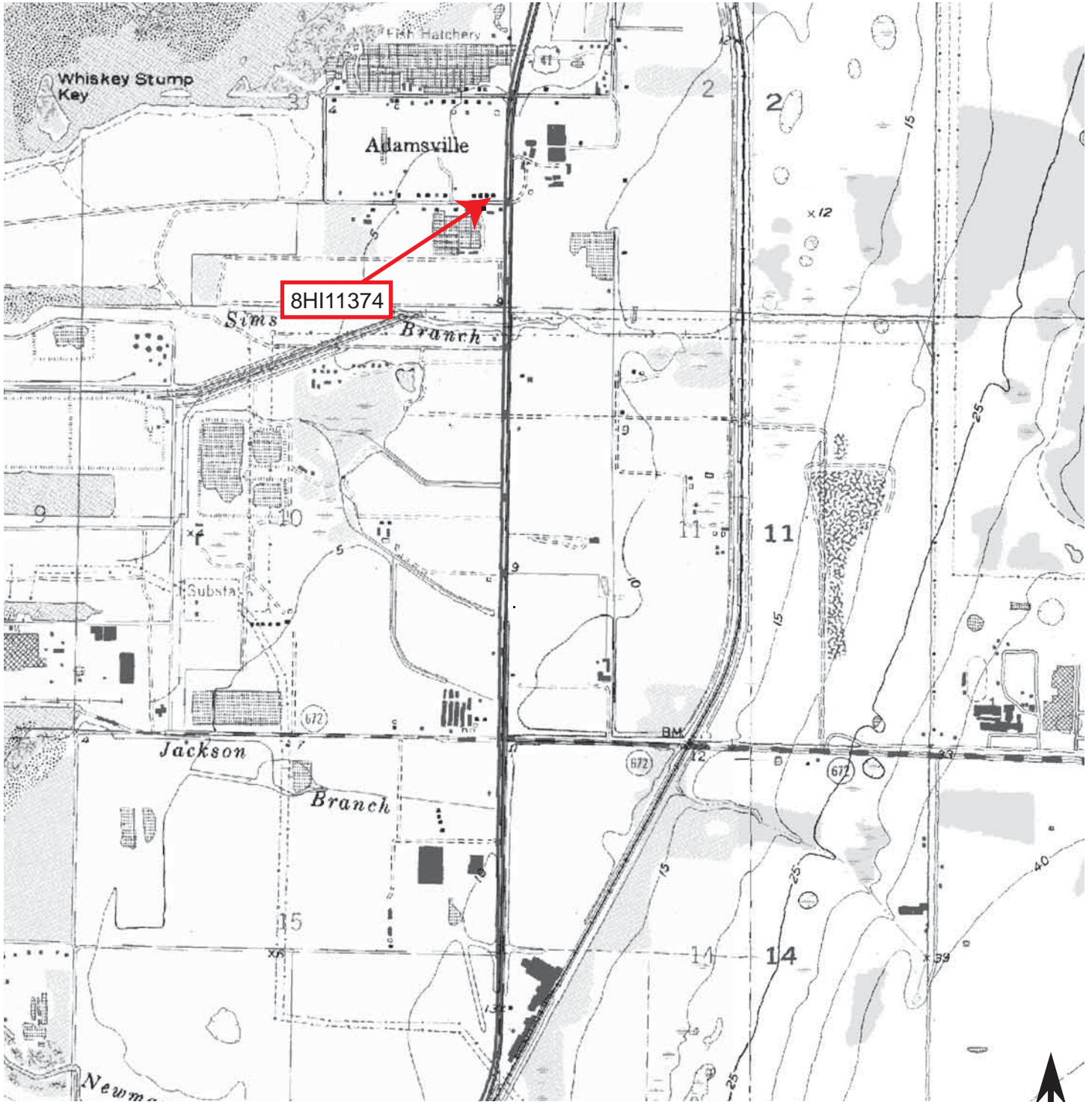
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11375
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-48

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) 12623 South US Highway 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 12623 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Kracker Avenue and Adamsville Road, east
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 2 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-02-31-19-IRR-000000-00180.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363718 0 Northing 3077181 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* commercial From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* commercial From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates unknown Nature* stucco
Additions: yes no unknown Dates unknown Nature* 2 south additions; 1 north addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Maggie Savich trust (unknown-present)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame/Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* stucco
Roof Type(s)* hip; flat Roof Material(s)* composition shingles; built-up
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* glass block

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) some wood window surrounds

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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame; concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier; slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 8-panel wood swing door on the north elevation, accessed by porch
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) canopy area at northwest corner

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame/Masonry Vernacular commercial building originally constructed ca. 1955 with a pier foundation. Since then, it has had two concrete block additions built on the south and a metal addition built on the north. It is currently faced with stucco and has glass block windows.
 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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; Anonymous. Personal interview with Trish Slovinac, 30 April 2008.

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) Although this Frame/Masonry Vernacular style structure is not typical of those found in Hillsborough County, numerous additions have compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8H11375 is not considered potentially eligible for 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. _____
Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,
Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



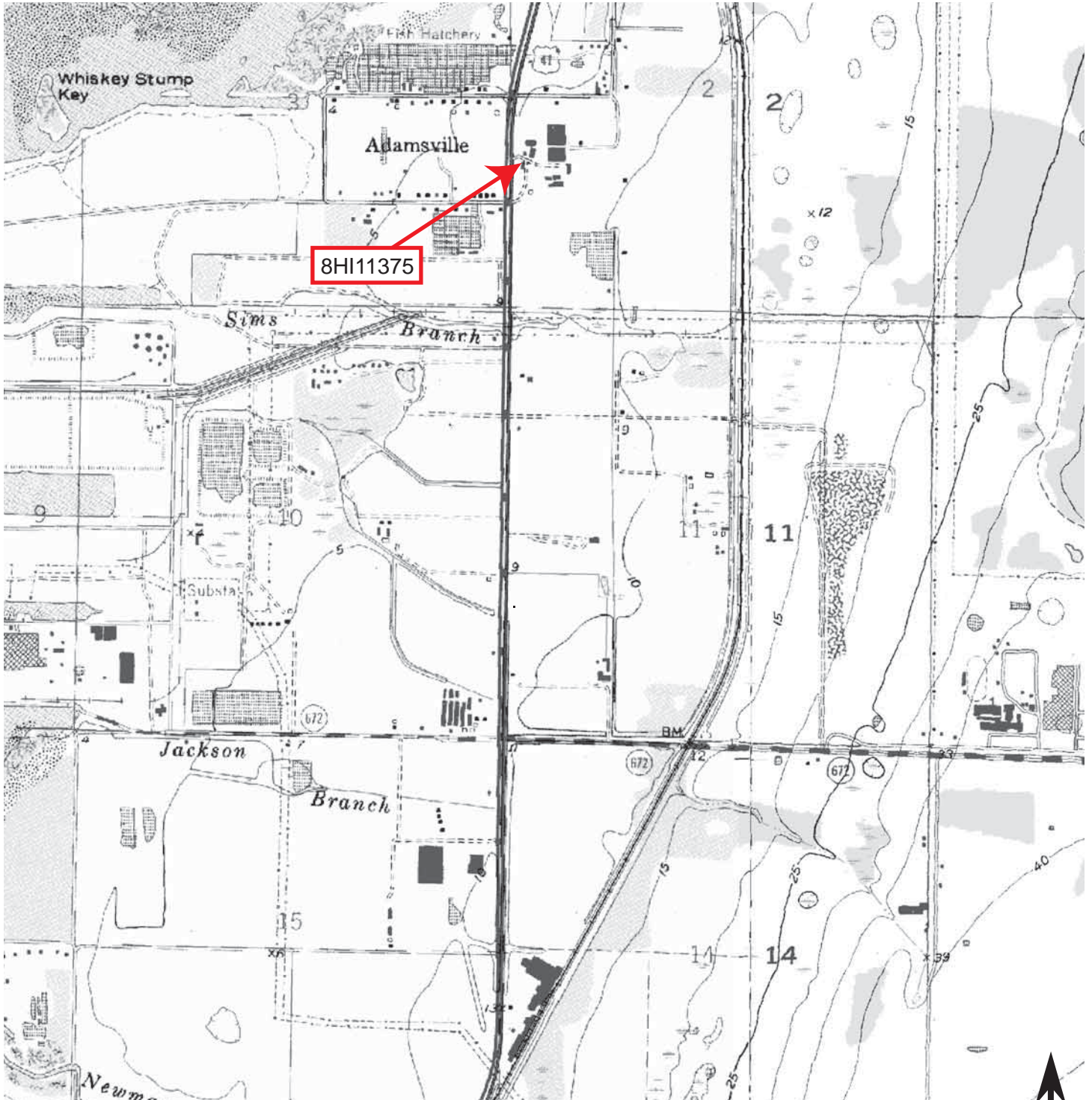
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 2
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11376
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-44

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) 12608 South US Highway 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 12608 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Kracker Avenue and Powell Road, on east
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 2 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-02-31-19-1RR-000000-00181.2 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Revised Map of Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363603 Northing 3077025
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 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 ca. 1990 Nature* corrugated metal, east additions (3), east porch
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) East Bay Corp. (2004-current); Eyas, Jerry and Evelyn (unknown - 2004)
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)* corrugated metal
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* corrugated metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 2-light casement, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) folding window shutters, awnings over windows
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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * concrete block
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) wood swing on east (porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, east, shed (entry)

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

Narrative Description of Resource This is a Masonry Vernacular commercial building constructed ca. 1953. A slab foundation supports concrete block walls, which are entirely covered in corrugated metal. The gable roof is also covered in corrugated metal. Three ca. 1990 additions and a porch are on the east elevation. The windows are 2-light casement with shutters. Covered parking is on the east elevation.

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 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) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. The replacement siding, and additions compromise its architectural integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11376 is not considered potentially eligible for 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



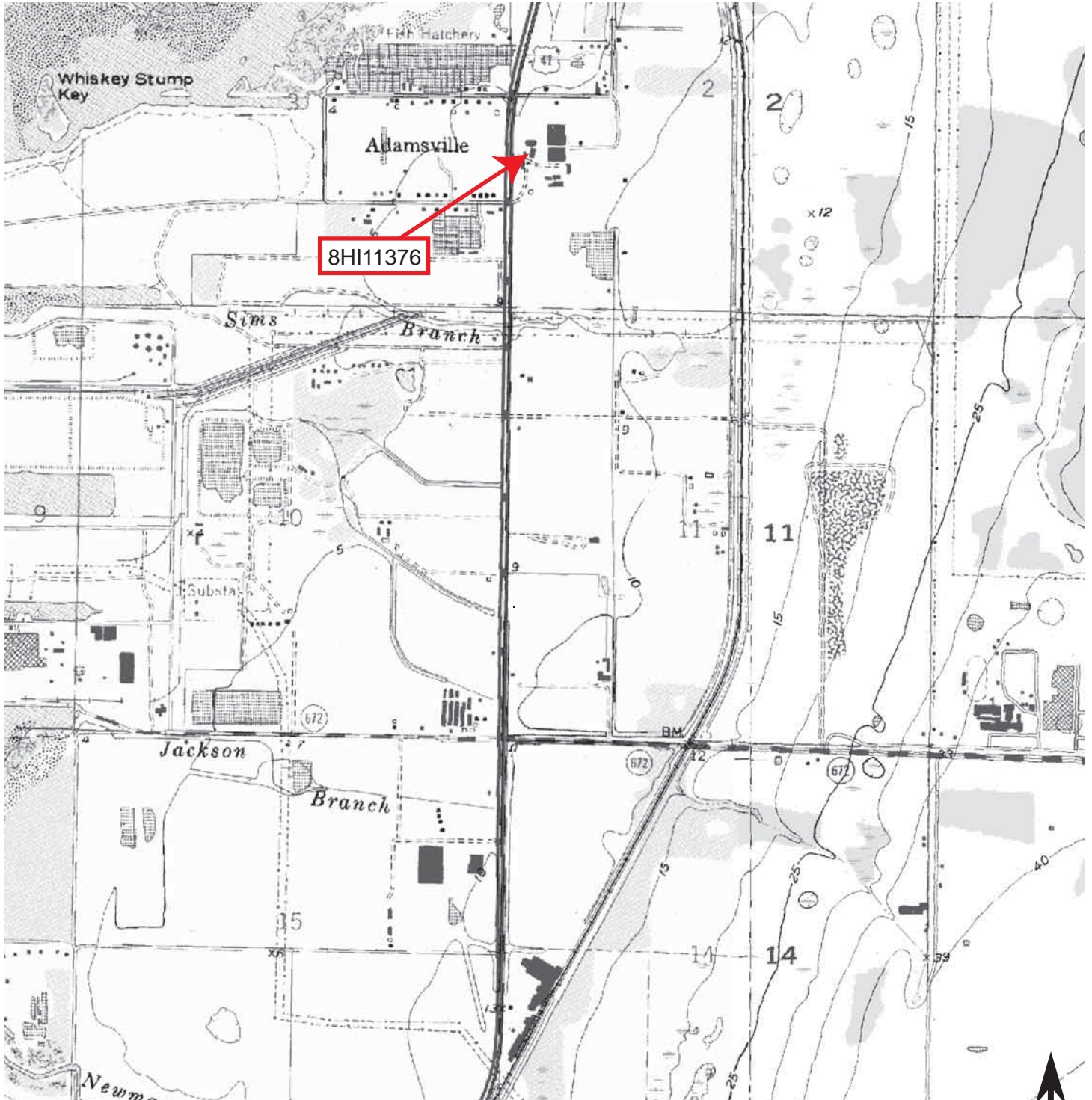
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 2
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11377
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-1,2,3,4,5

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) 6115 Kracker Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6115 Kracker Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and end of Kracker Avenue, on south
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 050813-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Revised Map of Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363510 Northing 3077424
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* residence From (year): orig _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* residence From (year): _____ To (year): curr _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c1960 Nature* repl windows (jalousie and awning)
Additions: yes no unknown Dates c1970 Nature* south addition, att carport on west
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Stanley, Diana (1995-curr); Stanley, Wayne (1978-1991); Smythe, Howard and Barbara (1971-1978)
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)* asbestos shingles, vertical wood siding, weatherboard
Roof Type(s)* cross gable, shed Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, paired; jalousie, metal, independent; 3-light awning, metal, ribbon (3)
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wood window surrounds; wood door surrounds; corner boards; projecting window sills; gable vents; exposed ridge beam
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 2 sheds to south; attached carport on west (shed roof)

* 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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * concrete block, pre-cast concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 4-panel, 9-light wood swing on north (porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, north, gable (entry)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular residence built ca. 1940. It has a pier foundation of concrete block and pre-cast concrete. The wood frame walls are clad in asbestos shingles, vertical wood siding, and weatherboard. The gable roof is covered in composition shingle. An attached carport in on the west and a south addition on the west elevation (ca. 1970). There are two sheds to the south.
 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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County. The replacement windows, south addition and carport diminish its architectural integrity. In addition, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11377 does not appear to be potentially 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 and 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

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



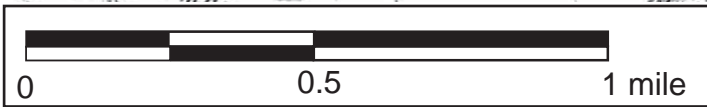
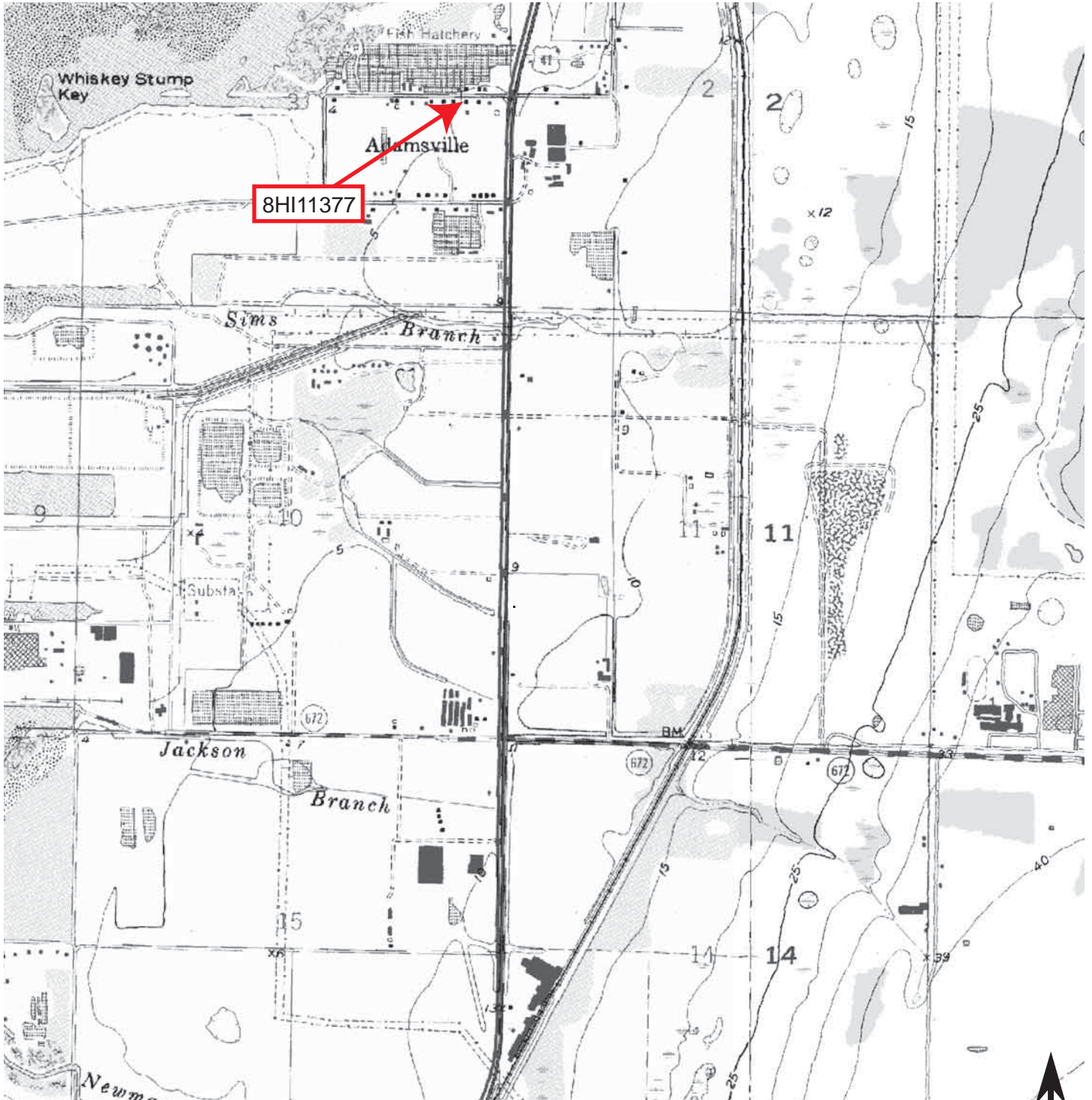
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11378
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 12 / 2008
Recorder # 1-8

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) 6618 Kracker Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough County 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6618 Kracker Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highway 41 and end of Kracker Avenue, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-31-19-IRR-000000-00095.3 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363580 Northing 3077433
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* private residence From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use* private residence From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca.1960; 70 Nature* replacement windows (awning); aluminum siding
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca.1960 Nature* east addition between house and garage
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) William & Evonne Leek (1996-present); Evalyn Gladden (1982-1996); Gladden family (unknown-1982)
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)* face brick; aluminum siding
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* 5-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 4-light awning, metal, independent; 2-light awning, metal, independent; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) gable vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 1-car garage to 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 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</i> 15, p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * obscured by concrete block infill
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) pair of 10-light wood swing doors on the south elevation, accessed by porch
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) one open porch, south elevation, gable roof (main entrance)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular residence constructed ca. 1935. It sits on a pier foundation and is faced with brick and aluminum siding, and has replacement 2- and 4-light awning, and 1/1 SHS windows. A small addition was constructed between the house and garage ca. 1960.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 typical example of the Frame Vernacular style found throughout Hillsborough County with no distinct features, and does not retain its original windows or siding, causing a loss in integrity. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8H11378 is not considered potentially eligible for 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. _____
Field notes, photos, background information at Archaeological Consultants Inc, Sarasota, Florida,
Project #P6156C

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Slovinac, Trish and Marielle Lumang
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL, 34240; 941-379-6206; 941-379-6216; ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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



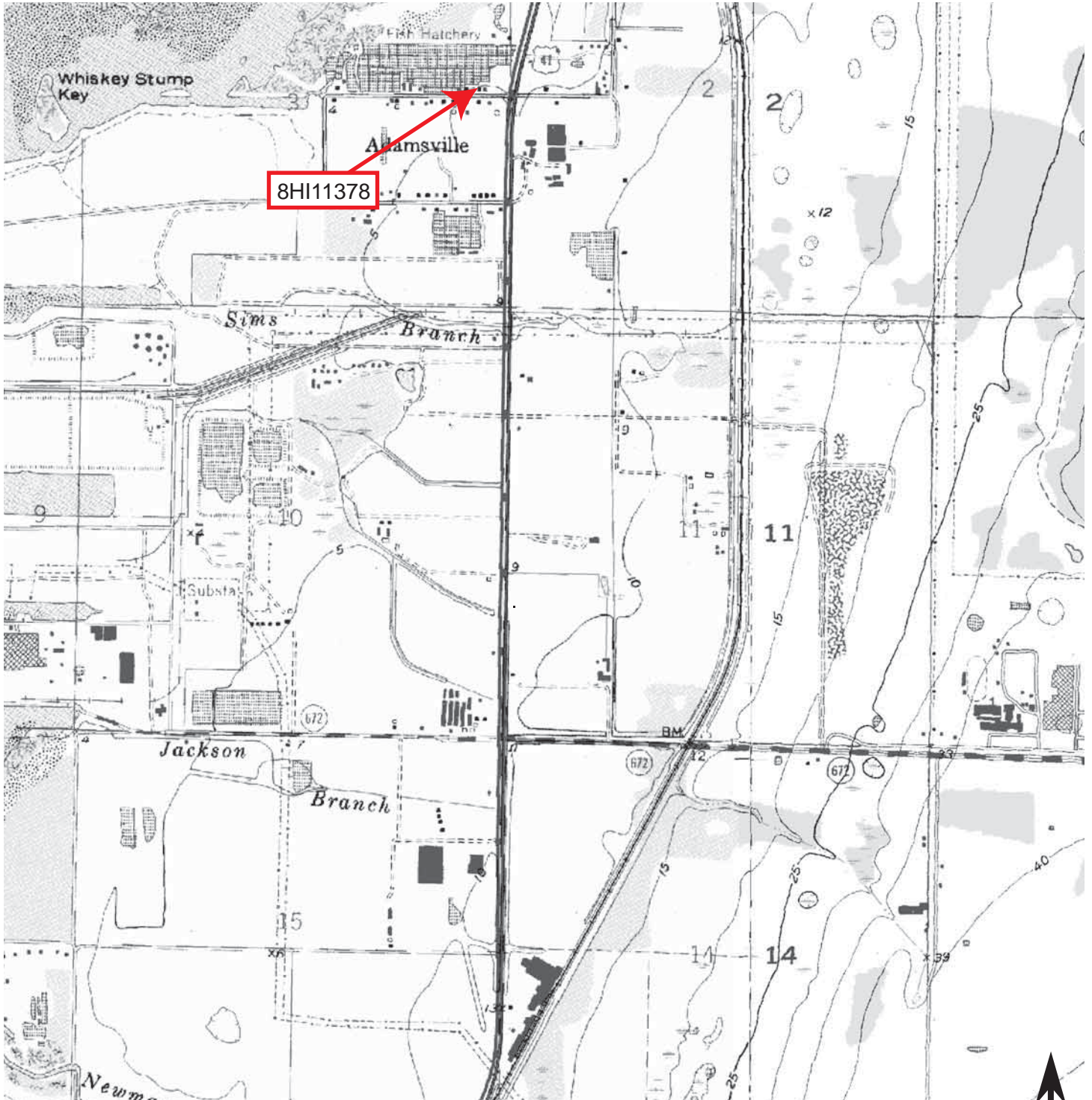
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 3
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11379
Field Date 4 / 30 / 2008
Form Date 5 / 1 / 2008
Recorder # 1-53, 54

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) 6214 Kracker Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS PD&E US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue; Hillsborough Co. 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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 6214 Kracker Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between US Highway 41 and end of Kracker Avenue, on north
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1956, 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Gibsonton In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 2 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-02-31-19-1RR-000000-00091.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Revised Map of Florida Garden Lands Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363777 0 Northing 3077429 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* residence From (year): original To (year): _____
Current Use* residence 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 ca. 1970; 1980 Nature* repl roof, siding; screen-in porch
Additions: yes no unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Rodgers, William (1972-current); Cooper, Richard and Mattie (unknown-1972)
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)* vertical board
Roof Type(s)* cross gable Roof Material(s)* 3-V crimp; corrugated metal
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent; 1-light awning, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) decorative corner eaves; gable vents; lattice in-fill between piers; wood window surrounds; projecting window sills
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 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 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * obscured
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) 6-panel wood swing on south (porch)
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, south, hip (entry)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular residence constructed ca. 1945. The pier foundation support wood frame walls clad in vertical board. The cross gable roof is faced in corrugated metal and 3-V crimp. An open porch (screened-in) with a hip roof is on the south elevation. The windows are 1/1 SHS and 1-light awning.

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)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

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 an example of the Frame Vernacular style commonly found throughout Hillsborough County. In addition, research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11379 is not considered eligible for 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 field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P06156C US 41/12th St. to Kracker/Hillsborough

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

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

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ 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



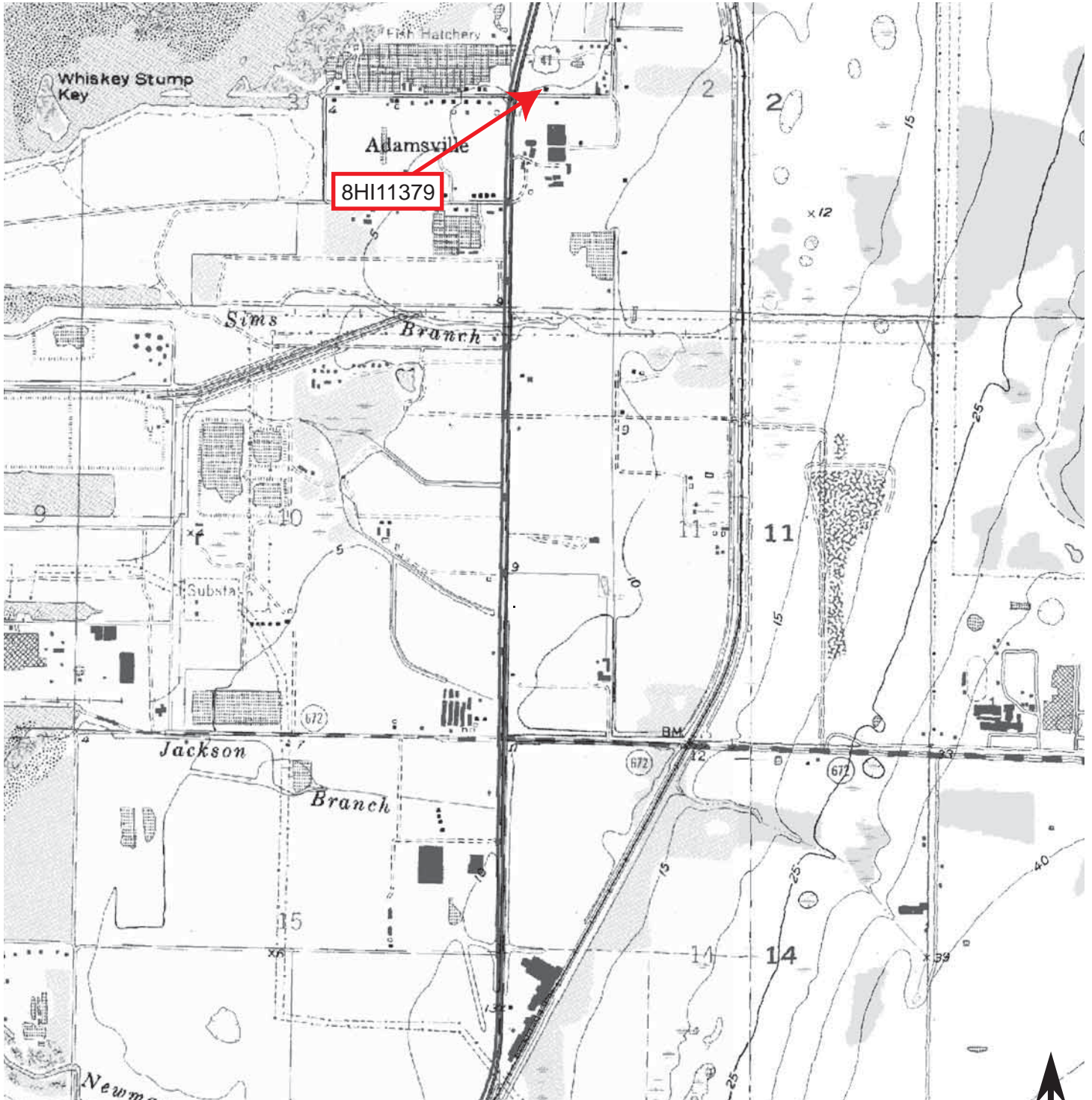
GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Apollo Beach, Florida



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 2
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



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APPENDIX B: Survey Log Sheet

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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 41 PD&E 12th Street to Kracker Avenue

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 41 (SR 45) from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue, Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E), Hillsborough County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) ACI

Publication Date (year) 2008 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 95

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
ACI (2008) Cultural Resource Assessment US 41 from 12th Street to Kracker Avenue, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first) Deming, Joan

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

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Apollo Beach, Gibsonton, US 41 Ruskin Vegetable Corporation

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

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District 7

Address/Phone 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612-6403

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Horvath, Elizabeth A. Date *Log Sheet* Completed 06 /06 /08

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

Mapping

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Gibsonton 1956, PR 1981
Ruskin 1956, PR 1987

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 04 /30/ 08 End 05 /30/ 08 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 150 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters 182-227 feet Length _____ kilometers 6.2 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

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

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

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

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

Historical/Architectural Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, systematic subsurface testing at 50 & 100 m intervals, 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm screen, total 79 shovel tests; historical/architectural survey; CRAS prepared

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 3 Newly Recorded Sites 20

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) HI010, HI10237, HI11360

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) HI11317, HI11318, HI11362-11379

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

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

DO NOT USE

SITE FILE USE ONLY

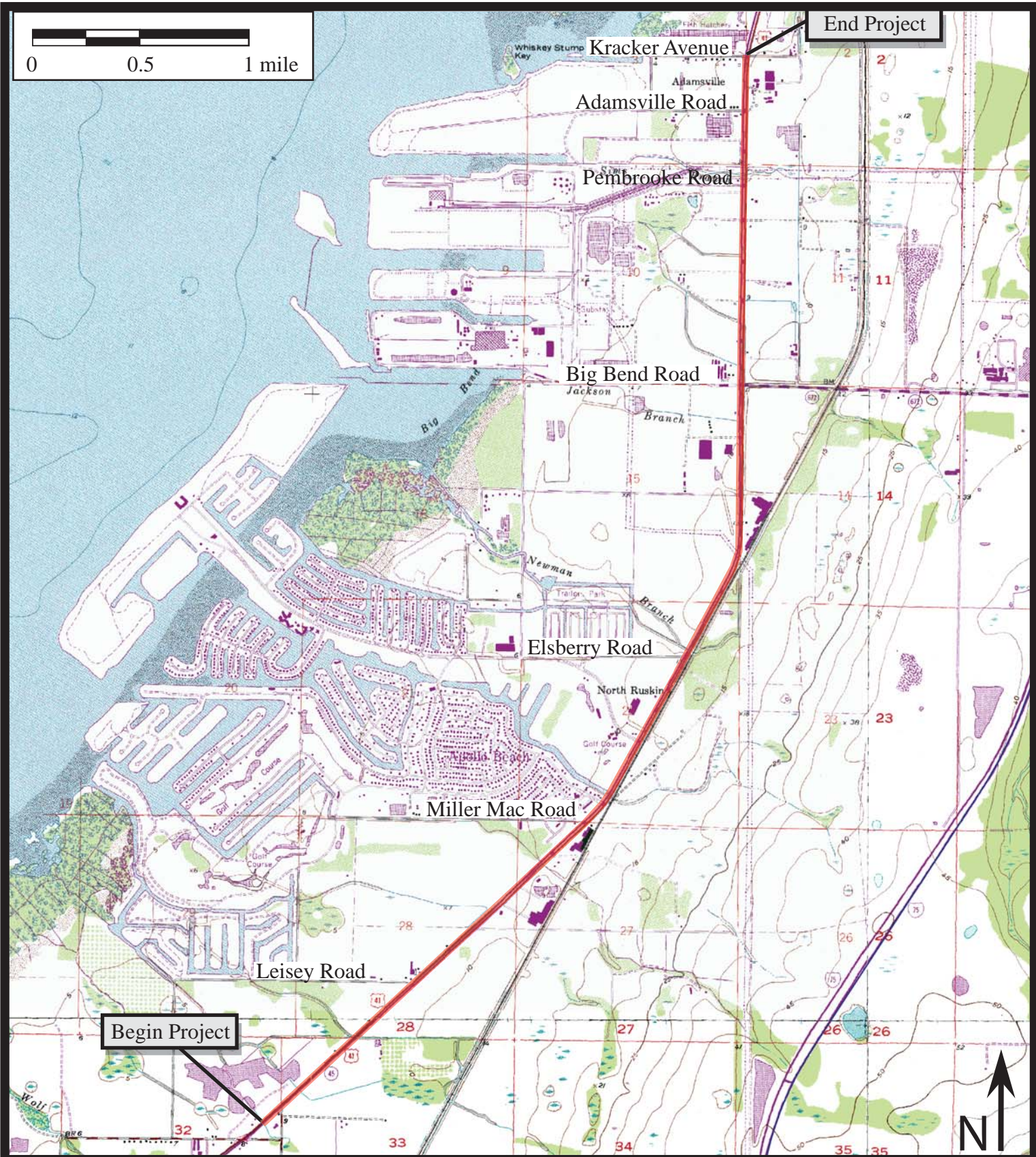
DO NOT USE

BAR Related

- 872 1A32 # _____
CARL UW

BHP Related

- State Historic Preservation Grant
Compliance Review: CRAT # _____



US 41 PD&E Study project corridor, Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 33 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Ruskin, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Wimauma, Fla. 1956, PR 1969).

CRAS
 US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study,
 from 12th Street
 to Kracker Avenue
 Hillsborough County, Florida
 FPID: 421140-8-22-01

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