CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

US 41/SR 45 AT CSX GRADE SEPARATION FROM S OF SR 676 TO N OF SR 676

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

Design Change Reevaluation



Florida Department of Transportation District 7

Work Program Item Segment No.: 440749-1

Federal Aid Project No.: D719-029-B

ETDM Project No. 14345

Hillsborough County, Florida

January 2023

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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Prepared By:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the US 41/State Road (SR) 45/S. 50th Street at CSX Grade Separation Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from South of Causeway Boulevard to North of Causeway Boulevard in Hillsborough County, Florida (Work Program Item Segment (WPIS) No. 440749-1). The objective of this survey was to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess these resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508); Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.); and the standards embodied in the FDHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines), Florida Administrative Code. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. Background research, subsurface testing, and the pedestrian survey determined the archaeological APE exhibits low potential for intact archaeological deposits. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during the current survey in areas devoid of hardscape, underground utilities, industrial waste, or large quantities of fill. No cultural material was recovered.

As a result of the current survey, 35 historic resources were identified within the project APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 18 newly identified resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375). The current survey also noted that three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were not extant within the APE.

The previously recorded historic resources in the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) located within the APE south of Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register—ineligible by the SHPO on

February 10, 2014. An updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated portion of US 41 (8HI12129) within the APE, which extends north from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard to the northern end of the APE. This segment of US 41 exhibits similar characteristics to the National Register—ineligible segment to the south, and is, therefore, also considered to be National Register—ineligible. The previously recorded rail spur (8HI15054), historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and structures (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) in the historic resources APE have been previously determined National Register—ineligible by the SHPO, and the results of the current survey support these previous determinations. As no changes to the National Register eligibility determinations were identified for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were prepared only for those resources that exhibited a change in setting, use, or alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI12113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116), and 8HI12128).

The newly identified historic resources in the APE consist of 17 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339, 8HI15375) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Each of these 18 newly identified historic resources within the APE exhibit common architecture and design types, lack significant associations, or exhibit alterations that impact their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375) are considered National Register—ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district.

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Appendix A – Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE Illustrated on Aerial Mapping

Appendix B – Florida Master Site File Forms

Appendix C - Survey Log

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Design Change and Right of Way (ROW) Authorization Reevaluation of a previous Environmental Assessment (EA) (Work Program Item Segment [WPIS] No. 255598-1) with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on May 24, 1994. **Figure 1-1** shows the limits of the previous PD&E study completed along 22nd Street Causeway/Causeway Boulevard (State Road [SR] 676) from SR 60 to US 301, in Hillsborough County, Florida. The segment currently being evaluated/advanced is shown as Segment 3 on **Figure 1-1**.

The previous study evaluated anticipated conditions for a 2015 Design Year. The FONSI documented the construction of a six-lane roadway to replace the existing 2- to 4-lane roadway beginning at SR 60 and extending approximately 7 miles east at US 301. Since the completion of the 1994 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study, Causeway Boulevard has been widened to four-lanes.

The project included a new interchange at US 41/Causeway Boulevard intersection for which the approved concept was a "compressed diamond" interchange with US 41 elevated over Causeway Boulevard. This interchange is also known as a Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI) or a Tight Urban Diamond Interchange (TUDI). The study identified that the US 41 interchange bridge would carry three lanes of traffic in each direction with a barrier wall separating opposing traffic. The study recommended an additional grade separation of US 41 over the CSX railroad crossing south of Causeway Boulevard while the CSX railroad crossing east of US 41 would remain at-grade with Causeway Boulevard. The concept showed the SPUI ramps oriented along US 41 and one-way, one-lane frontage roads were provided in the southeast and northeast quadrants to provide local property access. Five-foot sidewalks and 4-foot bicycle lanes were proposed along both sides of Causeway Boulevard.

The current study effort being conducted under WPIS No. 440749-1 is evaluating various intersection and operational improvements along Causeway Boulevard east and west of US 41 (SR 45/SR 599) along US 41 from south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. These improvements include the construction of a grade separation of US 41/SR 45 at the CSX railroad crossing located approximately 1,400 feet south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. Bicycle and pedestrian facility improvements along US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are also provided.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

1.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to reduce traffic delays associated with the CSX railroad crossing, adequately support the safe movement of vehicle traffic, including trucks and freight, and enhance connectivity and safety for bicyclists and pedestrians.

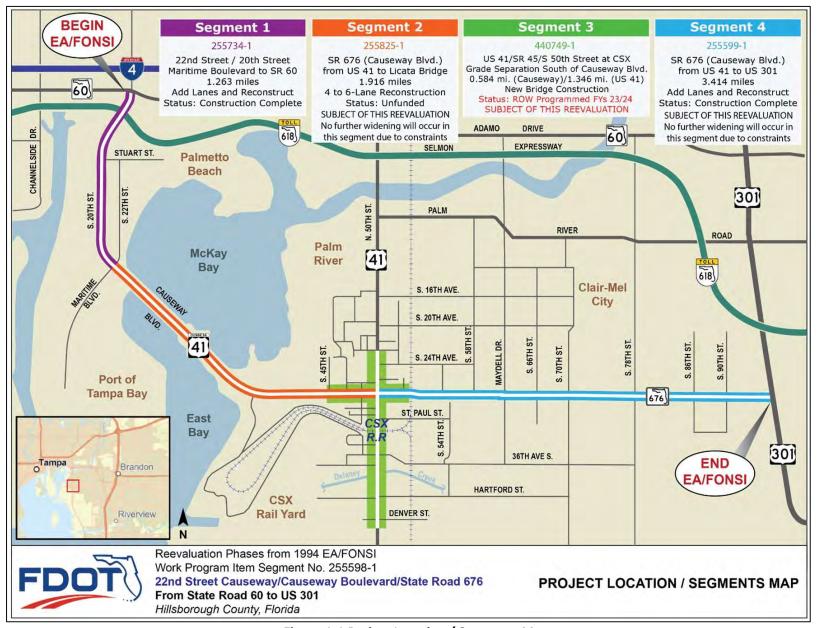


Figure 1-1 Project Location / Segments Map

1.2.2 Need

As expressed in the original 1994 EA/FONSI, the need for the 22nd Street Causeway/Causeway Boulevard improvements was based on the following criteria: System Linkage; Capacity; Transportation Demand; Federal, State, or Local Government Authority; Socioeconomic Demand; Modal Interrelationships; Safety; and Navigation.

For the current segment, US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are vital arterial highways which serve the City of Tampa located in Hillsborough County. The US 41/SR 45 and Causeway Boulevard intersection experiences traffic delays during the AM and PM peak periods with heavy truck traffic (approximately 13% of the daily volume) traversing through the intersection. The presence of CSX railroad crossings to the south and east of the intersection also further contribute to these traffic delays. The CSX railroad crossing located to the south of the intersection causes traffic delays particularly during the AM peak period. This project will address traffic delays associated with the CSX railroad crossing to the south of the US 41 and Causeway Boulevard intersection and will facilitate the safe movement of vehicle traffic through the project corridor.

In addition, this project will also address multimodal connectivity and safety within the area. Although there sidewalks and dedicated bicycle lanes along both sides of Causeway Boulevard within the project limits, there are only sidewalks and no dedicated bicycle facilities along US 41 within the project limits. Between 2017 and 2021, there were 10 crashes involving bicyclists or pedestrians. These 10 crashes resulted in 1 fatality as well as a total of 8 injuries.

The proposed improvements have been identified in the Hillsborough County Transportation Planning Organization's (TPO) 2045 Adopted Long Range Transportation Plan (under the Hillsborough County Freight Hot Spots), the TPO's Fiscal Year 2022/23-2026/27 Transportation Improvement Program, as well as the FDOT's Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan and Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Adopted 1st 5-Year Program. US 41 has also been identified as a Goods Movement Roadway Corridor from I-4 to the Manatee County Line and is a priority project for the National Highway Freight Program.

1.3 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

1.3.1 Existing Facility

The project limits identified along US 41 begin south of Denver Street (MP 22.578) and extend north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to 23rd Avenue (MP 23.925). The improvements along Causeway Boulevard begin west of 45th Street (MP 3.554) and extend east of the Causeway Boulevard intersection terminating prior to the CSX crossing (624815B; MP 2.971). US 41 is currently a six-lane roadway throughout the project limits and Causeway Boulevard is currently four-lanes. US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are functionally classified by the FDOT as urban principal arterials. US 41 south of Causeway Boulevard and Causeway Boulevard west of US 41 are part of FDOT's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), designated as a SIS Connector. The CSX railroad crossing east of US 41 is a designated SIS Railway Corridor and the CSX railroad crossing south of Causeway Boulevard is designated as a SIS Railway Connector. There is one bridge culvert south of Causeway Boulevard for US 41 over Delaney Creek (MP 23.003).

US 41 from south of Denver Street to Causeway Boulevard is a divided 6-lane roadway with a 19-foot median, 10-foot outside travel lanes, 11-foot middle and inside travel lanes, curb and gutter, and a sidewalk on both sides. The inside northbound travel lane from north of St. Paul Street becomes one of the two left-turn lanes

for the Causeway Boulevard intersection. The sidewalk on the east side is 6-foot wide and the sidewalk on the west side varies from 5-foot to 6-foot wide.

Along US 41 from north of Causeway Boulevard to just north of S. 23rd Avenue, the existing typical section consists of an undivided 6-lane roadway with asphalt pavement, 11-foot travel lanes, a centered 10-foot bidirectional turn lane, curb and gutter, and 4-foot sidewalk along both sides of the roadway.

Along Causeway Boulevard from S. 45th Street to Sagasta Street, the existing typical section consists of an undivided 4-lane roadway with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes, a centered 14-foot bi-directional turn lane, curb and gutter, 4-foot bike lanes, and 6-foot sidewalks.

The existing typical section of Causeway Boulevard from Sagasta Street to US 41 consists of a divided 4-lane roadway with concrete pavement and 12-foot travel lanes, 4-foot bicycle lanes, and 6-foot sidewalks on both sides.

The existing typical section of Causeway Boulevard from US 41 to the end project limits consists of a divided 4-lane roadway with asphalt pavement, 12-foot outside lanes and 11-foot inside lanes, curb and gutter, 4-foot bicycle lanes and 6-foot sidewalks on both sides.

The majority of the existing ROW along US 41 is 100 feet wide. In the vicinity of the CSX railroad, the ROW width varies from 100 to 332-feet. CSX Transportation owns a large portion of the adjacent property along both sides of US 41 where the CSX railroad crosses at grade. Causeway Boulevard is 150 feet wide or greater west of S. 45th Street and reduces to 100 feet wide around S. 47th Street. The ROW increases around the US 41 intersection along Causeway Boulevard then reduces to 100 feet wide before the CSX railroad crossing.

1.3.2 Proposed Improvements

This Design Change and ROW Authorization PD&E Reevaluation study (WPIS No. 440749-1), with a 2046 Design Year, is evaluating various operational improvements along US 41/SR 45/SR 599/S. Tamiami Trail (US 41) from south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. The study will evaluate roadway widening/reconstruction, new stormwater management facilities, new bridge overpasses at Delaney Creek, the CSX railroad, and other roadways for local traffic needs. Intersection and operational improvements being evaluated include signalization and turn lane additions for Hartford Street, US 41/Causeway Boulevard, and 47th Street. In addition to addressing operational improvements, this project will address the need for pedestrian/ bicycle accommodations and improving connectivity and safety for these modes.

There are multiple typical sections throughout the project limits. From just south of Denver Street to north of Trenton Street, the proposed typical section includes reconstructing US 41 with concrete pavement to accommodate a 6-lane divided urban curbed section with 12-foot lanes, 7-foot buffered bicycle lanes, and 10-foot sidewalks on both sides. The median width varies from 19-22 feet to provide turn lanes with raised traffic separators between opposing directions of travel. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW beyond the existing footprint varying from 0-22 feet along the west side and varying from 0-17 feet along the east side of US 41.

From north of Trenton Street the proposed typical section grade separates US 41 to continue a concrete paved typical section to south of St. Paul Street. The proposed typical section consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes and 10-foot inside and outside paved shoulders. A northbound

exit ramp connects to 36th Avenue with a t-intersection configuration on the east side of US 41. The proposed concrete ramp consists of a 15-foot travel lane, 7-foot buffered bicycle lane and a 10-foot sidewalk on the eastside. The existing US 41 southbound mainline pavement will be repurposed to accommodate a two-lane undivided frontage road for local access to adjacent properties. The proposed frontage road is an urban curbed section with asphalt pavement, 12-foot travel lanes, and a 10-foot sidewalk on the west side. Bridge overpasses are proposed for the US 41 mainline over Delaney Creek, 36th Avenue, and the at grade CSX Crossing (No 624802A). The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 29 to 88 feet along the west side and varying from 39 to 200 feet along the east side.

From north of St. Paul Street to the Causeway Boulevard intersection, the proposed typical section along US 41 consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes, 10-foot outside paved shoulders on the west side and a 7-foot buffered bicycle lane on the east side. The median bifurcates to accommodate three 12-foot left turn lanes approaching the intersection with one 12-foot right turn lane along the outside in the northbound direction. Milling and resurfacing is proposed for the outside 22-feet of the existing southbound lanes. This area will be restriped to provide a frontage road with one 15-foot lane and a 7-foot buffered bicycle lane on the outside with a new raised curb and 10-foot sidewalk. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 160 feet along the east side only.

The proposed typical section for US 41 north of Causeway Boulevard consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with 12-foot lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks. The northbound lanes will be asphalt and the southbound lanes will be concrete. There are two 12-foot left turn lanes and one 12-foot right turn lane shown in the southbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 30 to 45 feet along the west side and varying from 0 to 45 feet along the east side.

The proposed typical section for Causeway Boulevard from S. 45th Street to US 41 widens the existing concrete pavement to accommodate a 4-lane divided urban section with 11-foot travel lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks along the outside. Approaching the US 41 intersection, there are two 11-foot left turn lanes and three 11-foot right turn lanes in the eastbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 44 feet along the north side only.

The proposed typical section for Causeway Boulevard from US 41 to the end project limit just west of the CSX railroad crossing consists of a westbound concrete and eastbound asphalt 4-lane divided urban section with 11-foot travel lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks on the outside. Approaching the US 41 intersection, there are two 11-foot left turn lanes and one 11-foot right turn lane in the westbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 4 feet along the north side only.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES APPROACH AND APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The FDOT conducted a CRAS for the US 41/SR 45/S. 50th Street at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study from South of Causeway Boulevard to North of Causeway Boulevard in Hillsborough County, Florida (WPIS No. 440749-1). The location of the project area addressed in this CRAS is included for reference in **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2.** The objective of this survey was to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess these resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- Protection of Historic Properties (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the Programmatic Agreement among the FHWA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508); Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.); and the standards embodied in the FDHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines), Florida Administrative Code. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

On October 25, 2022, a meeting was held with staff from the FDHR/SHPO to discuss the project, including the proposed APE and methods. Both the APE and the methods, as discussed in this document, were deemed sufficient by the SHPO/FDHR. The discussion also noted the intent to include the standard archaeological and historic contexts in the report, given the expected lack of archaeological sites or National Register—eligible historic resources.

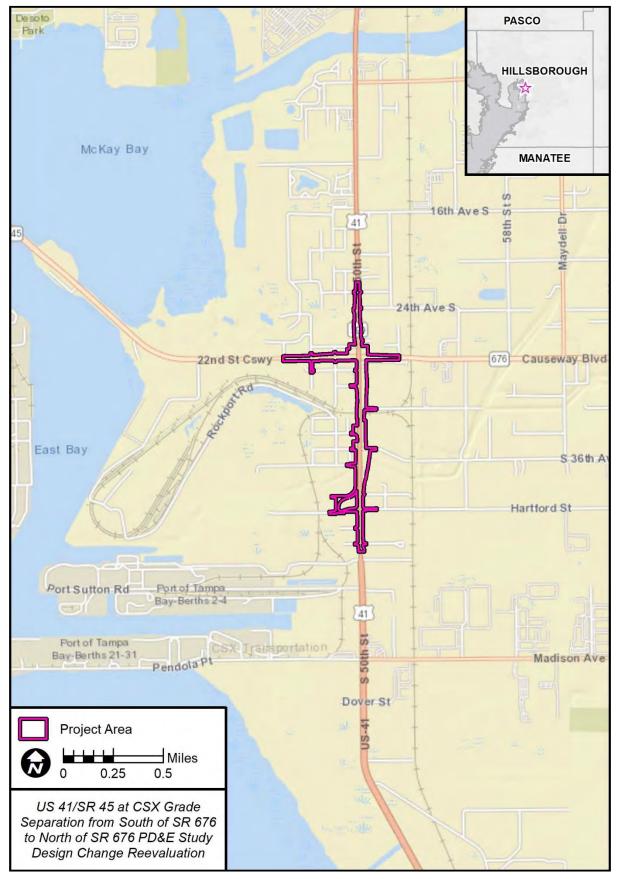


Figure 2-1 General Location of the Project Area

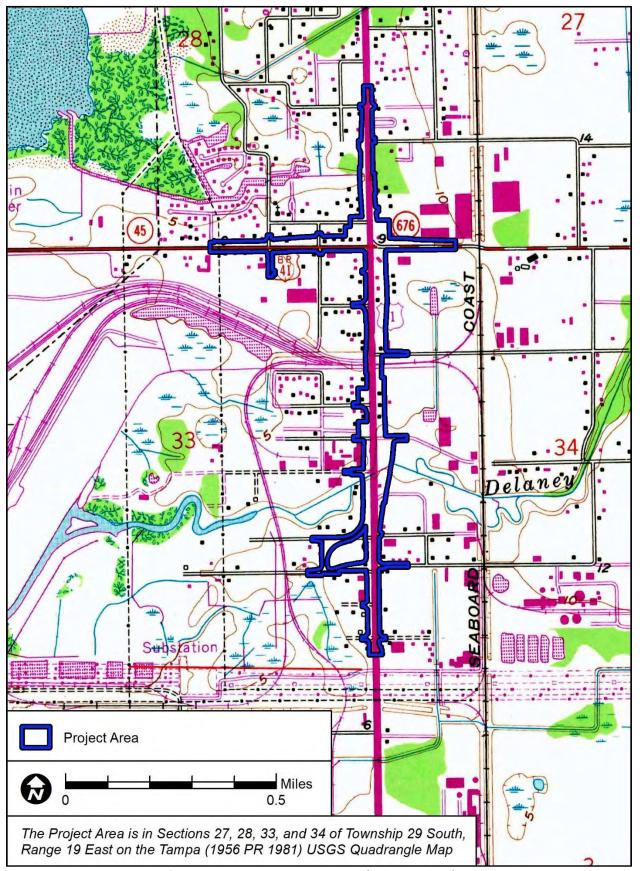


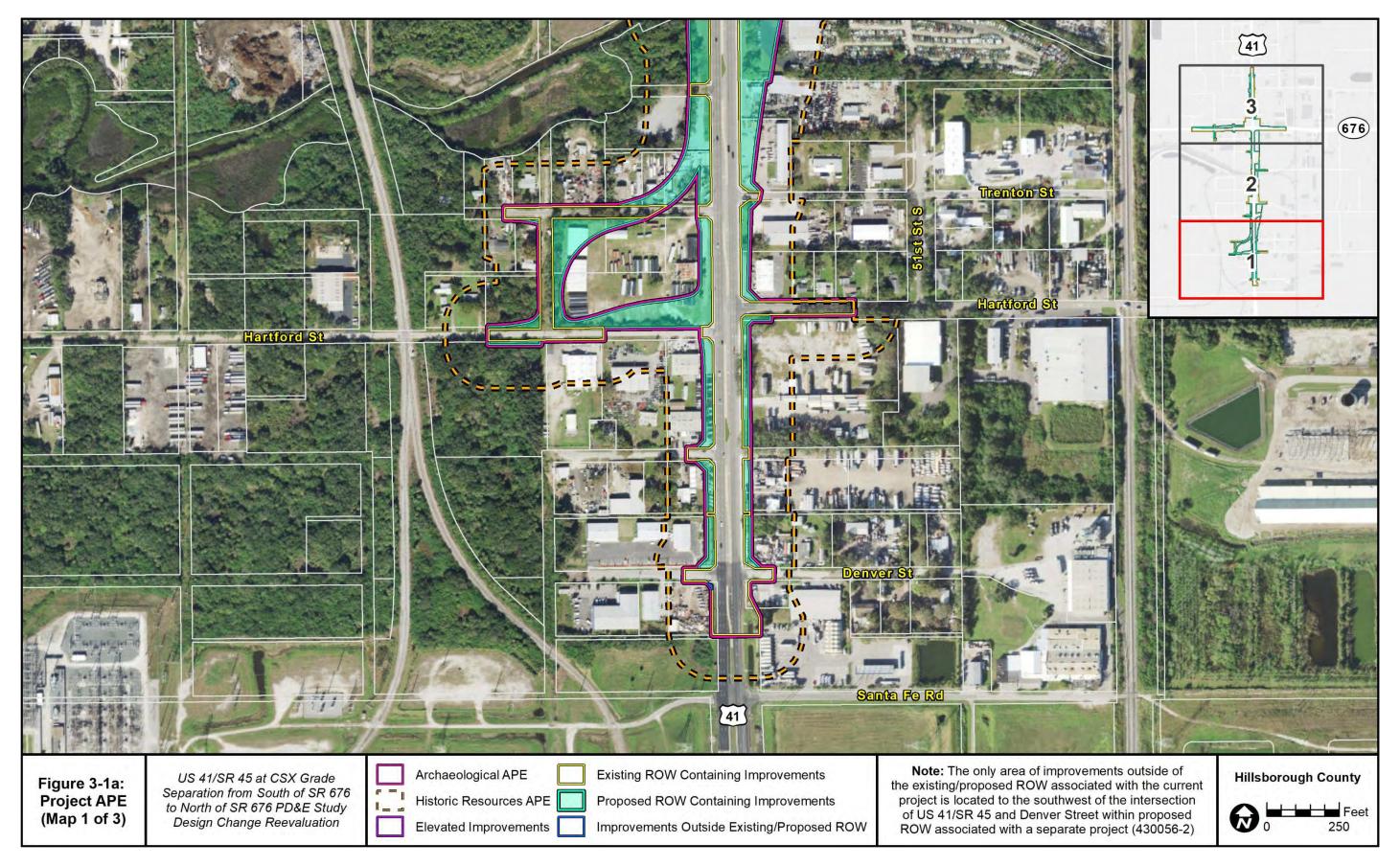
Figure 2-2 Location of the Project Area on the Tampa (1956 PR 1981) USGS Quadrangle Map

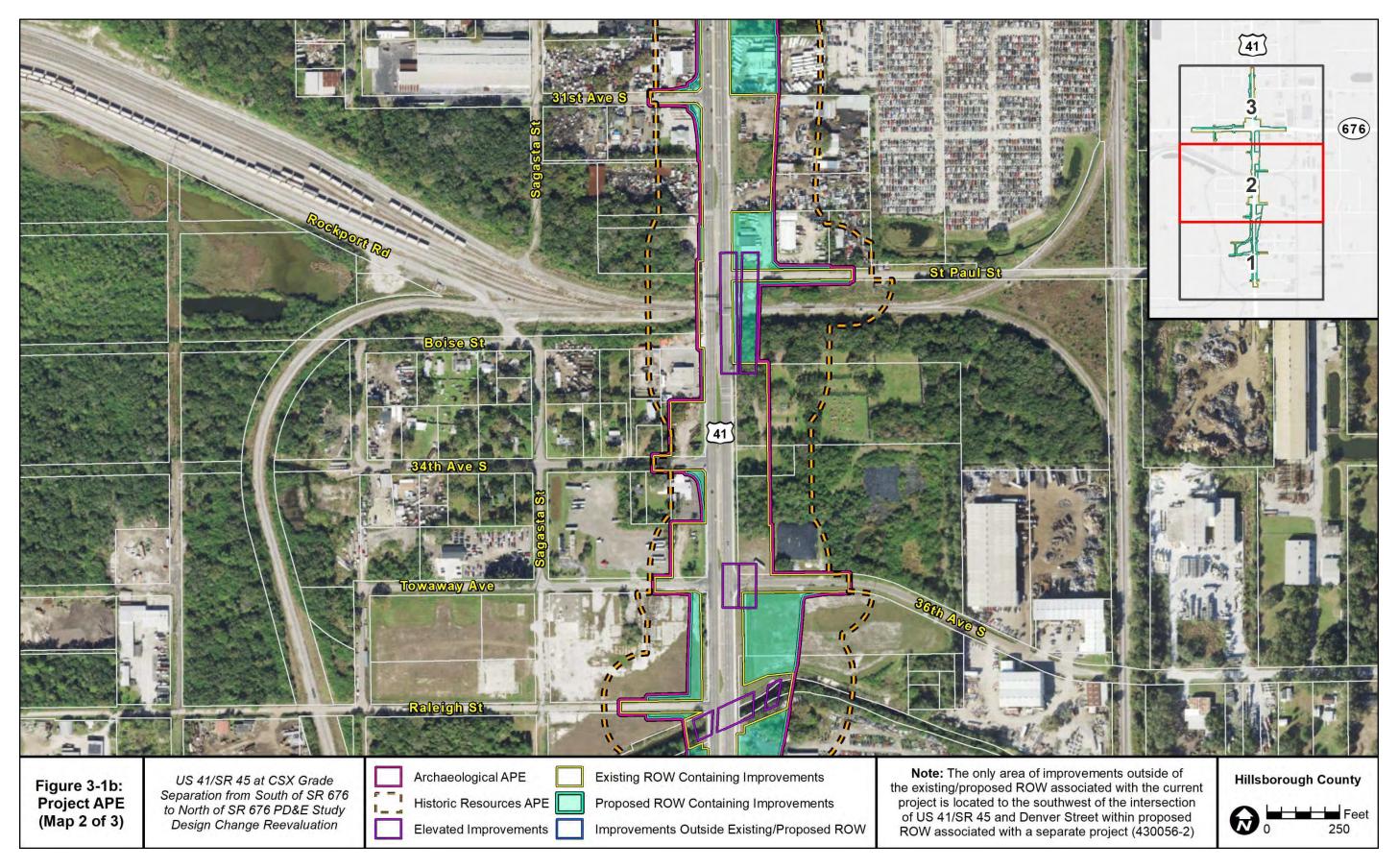
3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

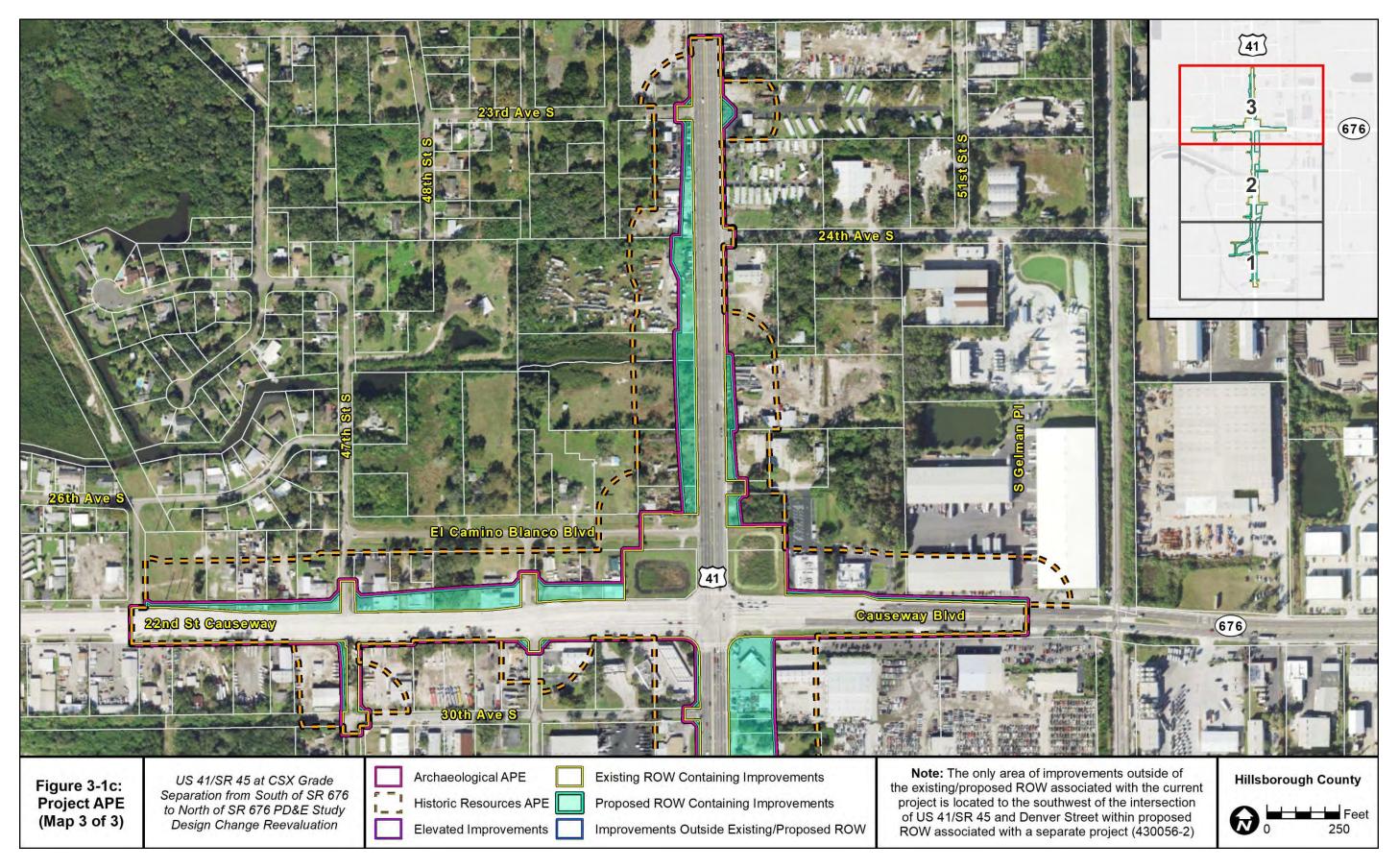
According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking as well as its geographical setting. The APE includes measures to identify and evaluate both archaeological and historical resources. The project APE, therefore, considers the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project and the extent of potential ground disturbance as well as the setting and character of the project area.

The project area is in an urban area of Hillsborough County with industrial and commercial development. Based on the proposed improvements and the character of the surrounding area, the archaeological APE consists of the footprint of the existing and proposed ROW containing the proposed improvements (**Figures 3-1a-3-1c**). It also includes the small area of proposed improvements extending outside of the existing road ROW to the west of US 41 at the southern end of the project, within proposed ROW associated with the project adjacent to the south: US 41 from south of Pendola Point/Madison Avenue to Denver Street (FPID No. 430056-2-32-01).

The historic resources APE was developed based on the improvements and took into consideration the proposed footprint and proposed ROW. Where the improvements were minor or limited (i.e. improvements like milling and resurfacing, signing and pavement marking, etc. within existing ROW), the historic resources APE consisted of the existing ROW containing the proposed improvements. The historic resources APE expanded in areas of proposed ROW, roadway widening, and newly proposed roadway alignments to the footprint of the existing and proposed ROW containing the proposed improvements, as well as adjacent parcels/resources for a distance of up to 150 ft. from the edge of the existing/proposed ROW. In addition, the historic resources APE expanded out 250 ft. from elevated improvements (i.e. the footprint of proposed bridges and the widening of existing bridges) (Figures 3-1a-3-1c).







4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors influenced the areas used and occupied by precontact and historic period populations. These factors change over time and are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation.

4.1 PALEO-ENVIRONMENT AND MACRO-VEGETATIONAL CHANGE

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida and the Tampa Bay region have undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. In the archaeological record, these changes can be seen in different settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

Although Florida was not glaciated, the glacial conditions associated with the Laurentide ice sheet to the north affected the paleoclimates of Florida. During the late Pleistocene, sea levels were more than 70 m lower than they are today, and the coastline extended many miles beyond its current location (Hines et al. 2017:475). During the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, sea levels rose dramatically as the continental ice sheets retreated and melted. The vegetational community in western Florida mostly consisted of oak, hickory, and southern pine forests, with mixed hardwood forests along major drainages from the Appalachian highlands toward the Gulf of Mexico. By the early Holocene, (approximately 11,550 BC) the climate became warmer and wetter as sea levels rose, and precipitation increased, contributing to rising groundwater tables and the filling of shallow lakes (Hines et al. 2017:457, 477).

The Holocene Climatic Optimum (also referred to as the Hypsithermal Interval), a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Archaic period (Deevey and Flint 1957; Anderson et al. 1996:3-7). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes. By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions and water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. Sea levels were still fluctuating but were within one meter (m) of current levels (Widmer 1983). After 3050 BC, the environment in Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine became established, probably at the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and the sea level rose, creating wetter conditions.

4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is within the southern extent of the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region (White 1970). Prominent topographic features of the Tampa Bay area are broad marine terraces formed during interglacial periods by the advance and retreat of Pleistocene seas. Subsequent exposure to wind erosion, downcutting and meandering of streams and rivers, and subsidence of the underlying limestone shaped the surface topography of these remnant terraces. As a result, the terrain within this physiographic province is generally flat to gently sloped with natural elevations ranging from 0–170 ft. above mean sea level (AMSL).

In Hillsborough County, three major rivers drain the uplands and discharge into Tampa Bay: the Hillsborough River, the Alafia River, and the Little Manatee River. Combined, these three rivers drain more than 1,300 square miles, involving a four-county area. The surface drainage is toward Old Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, and Tampa Bay. The surface lithology of Hillsborough County is composed primarily of undifferentiated deposits of sand and clay of Pleistocene and Recent age, which are underlain by Miocene age limestones of the Tampa/St. Marks Formation, and by the Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age (Knapp 1980). Limestone is present at or near the ground surface around the shore of Tampa Bay and along the central and lower portions of the Hillsborough River (Duerling and MacGill 1981; Knapp 1980). Precontact people exploited exposures of silicified limestone, or chert, as raw material for stone tool manufacture (Upchurch et al. 1982).

4.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL APE

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps and surveyor's field notes (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1852a, 1852b) of Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East, was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. Delaney Creek is visible intersecting the southern portion of the project area, and a small pond is depicted within the southern terminus of the project area. No additional cultural or environmental features are illustrated within the APE (**Figure 4-1**). Associated surveyor's notes described the APE as saw palmetto country, with 3rd rate pine and marsh.

A review of aerial photographs from 1938, 1948, 1957, 1965, 1976, 1987, and 1995 (FDOT, Office of Surveying and Mapping 1996–2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) was conducted to examine prior land use of the project APE. No hammock vegetation was visible on any of the historic aerials. In 1938, the majority of the project area remained undeveloped with scattered flatwoods, wetlands, and streams throughout the region. Delaney Creek had been channelized, as well as nearby wetland ponds, to control flooding (Figure 4-2). The APE is located along dirt roads that would eventually become US 41. The 1948 aerial showed little difference in terms of development and land alteration. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, residential and commercial development increased in the region surrounding the APE (see Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4). By 1976, commercial development eclipsed residential development in the area (Figure 4-5). The construction of CSX seaport terminals along McKay Bay was occurring outside of the APE to the west, and the terminals were accessed by Rockport Road and Sagasta Street, which crossed the APE south of St. Paul Street. Relatively little change was evident, outside of the continual trend towards commercial construction, throughout the aerial imagery from the 1980s and 1990s. A review of Google Earth satellite imagery from 1995 through 2022 (Google Earth 2022) indicated that little significant change has taken place within the APE during this time.

The archaeological APE is in a low-lying coastal region along Hillsborough Bay and southeast of McKay Bay. A review of the state-wide Digital Elevation Model (DEM) available via FGDL depicts elevations within the APE from approximately -1 m (3.33 ft.) below sea level, to 3 m (9.84 ft.) AMSL. A review of the Tampa (1956) USGS quadrangle notes that prior to development, the project area was primarily low and level at elevations between 5–10 ft. AMSL (**Figure 4-6**).

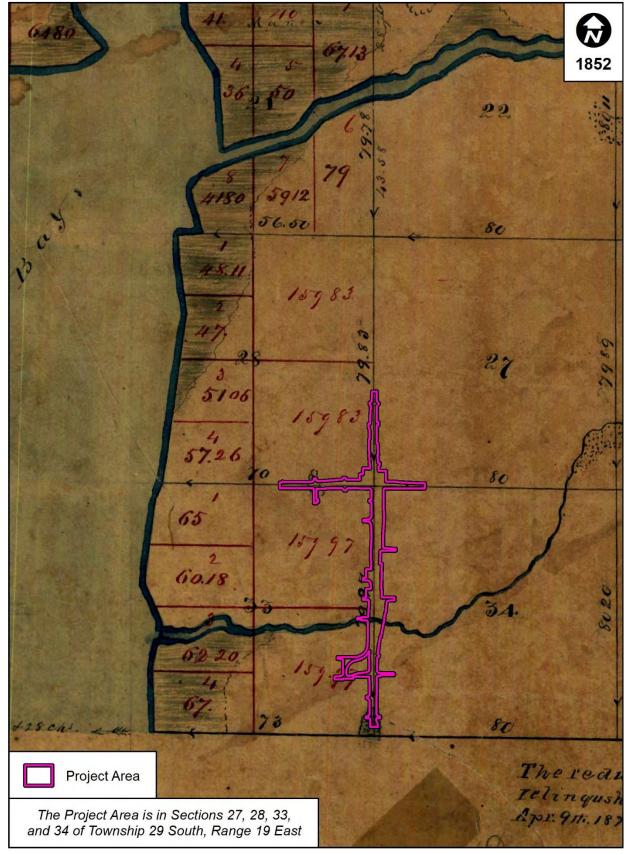


Figure 4-1 Project Area Illustrated on an 1852 GLO Plat Map

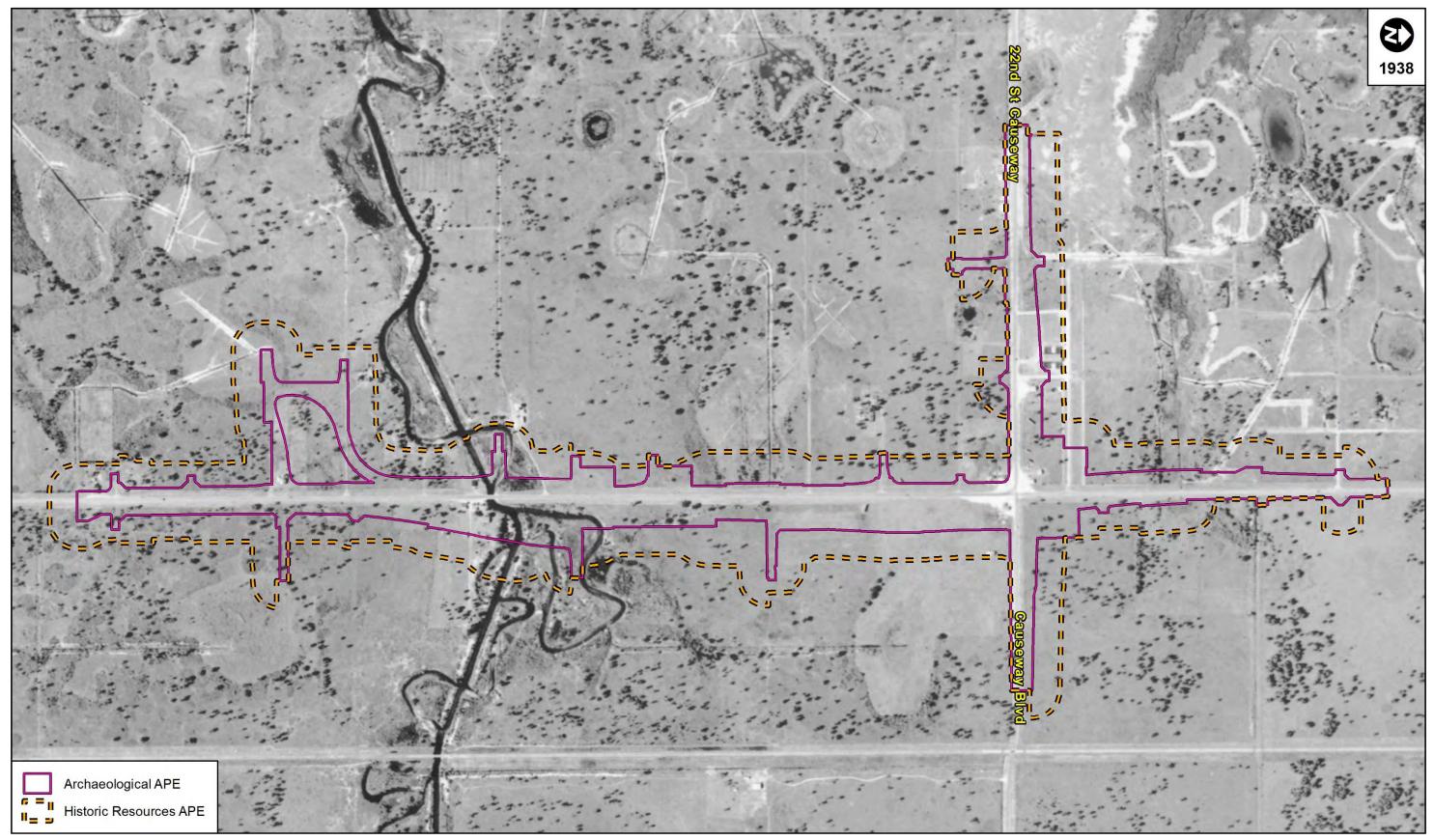


Figure 4-2 Project Area Illustrated on a 1938 Historic Aerial Photograph

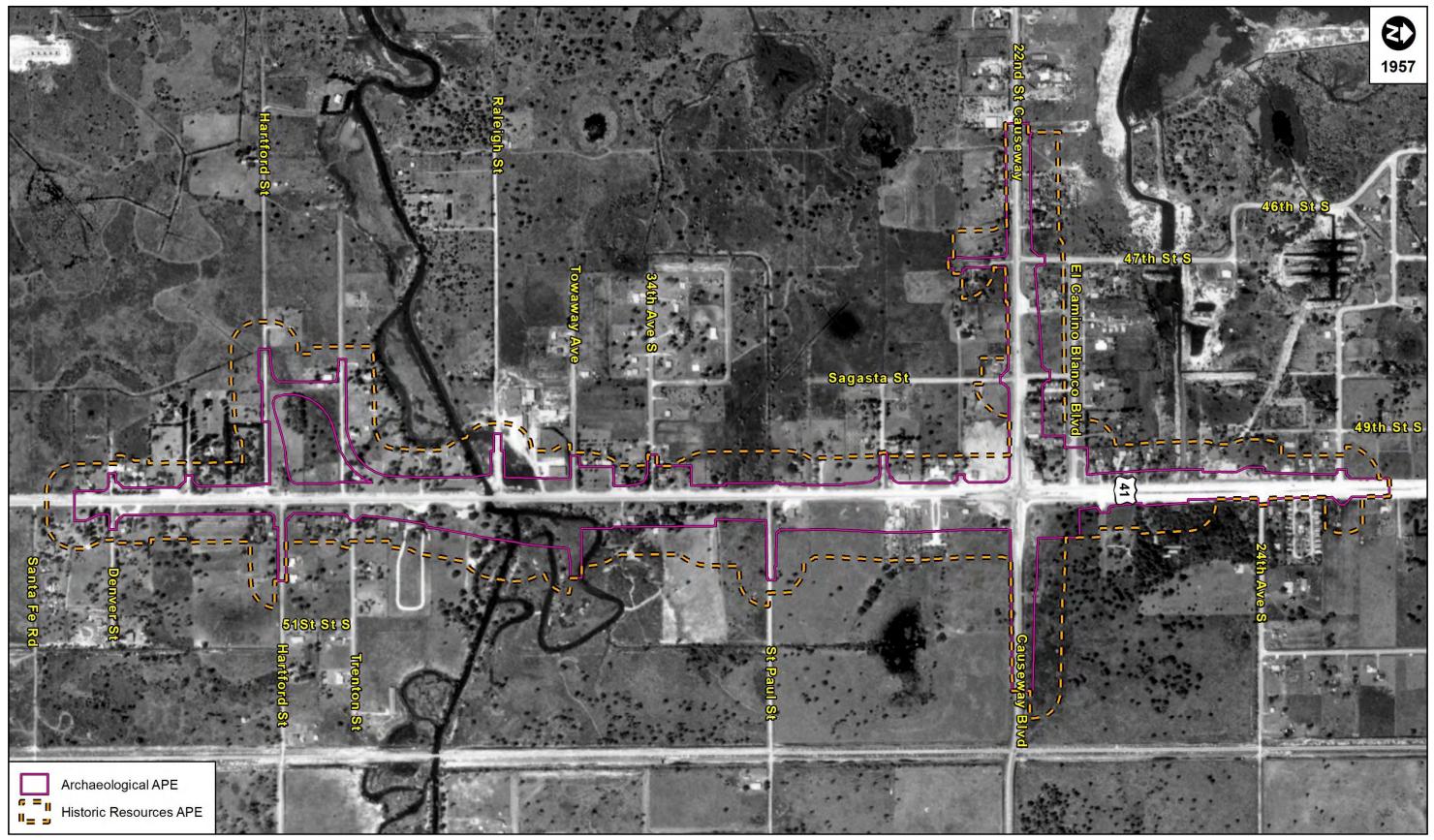


Figure 4-3 Project Area Illustrated on a 1957 Historic Aerial Photograph

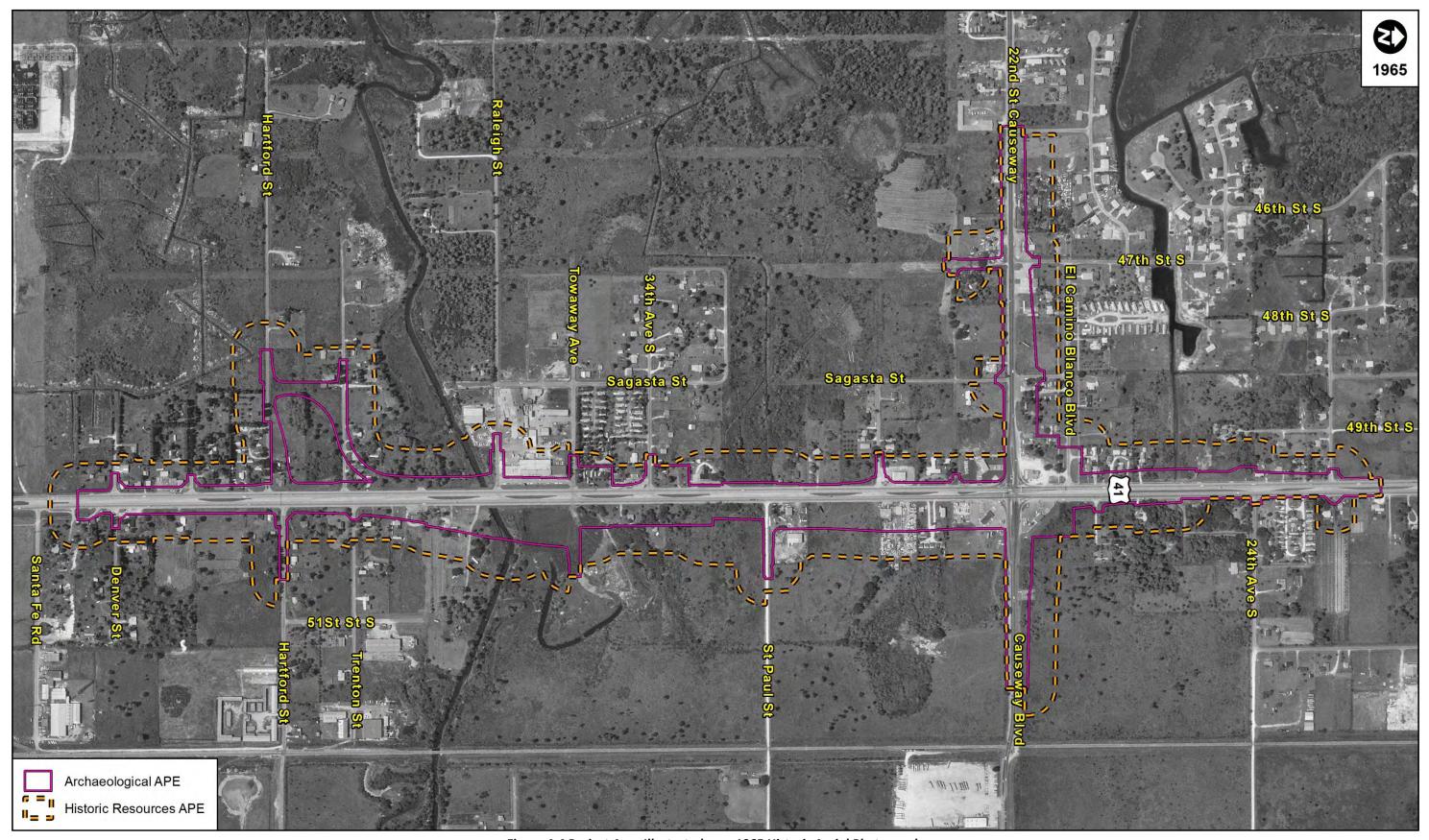


Figure 4-4 Project Area Illustrated on a 1965 Historic Aerial Photograph

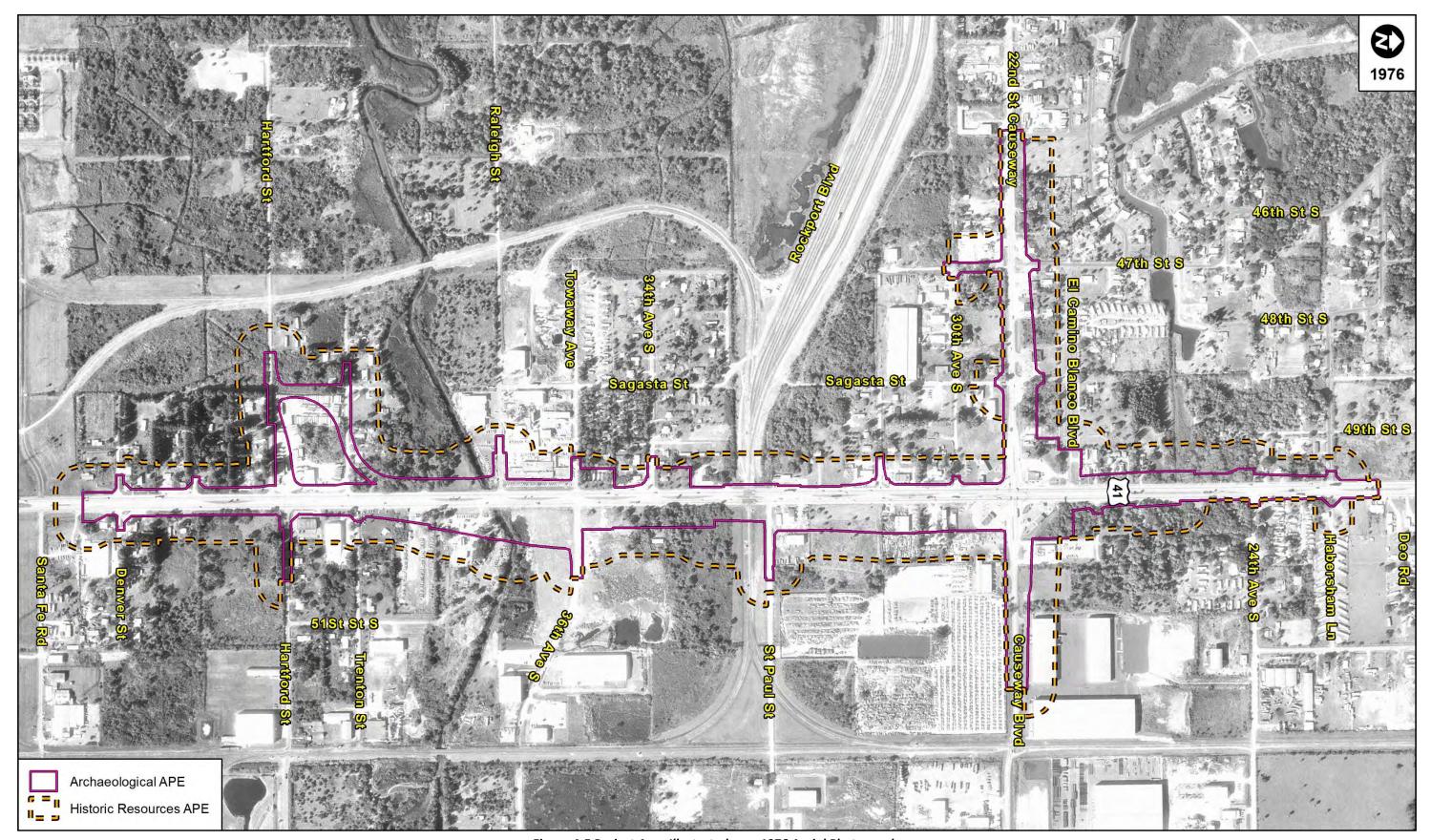


Figure 4-5 Project Area Illustrated on a 1976 Aerial Photograph

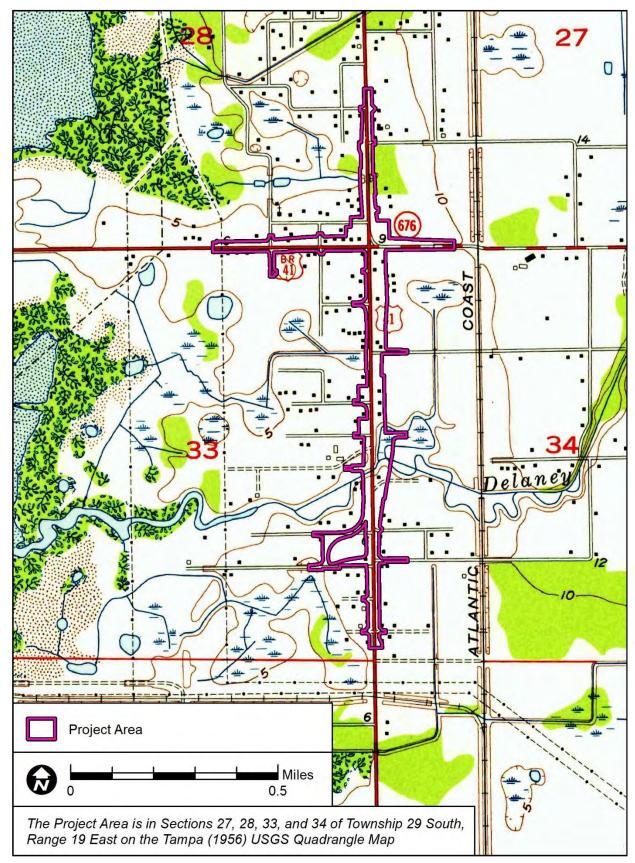


Figure 4-6 Project Area Illustrated on the Tampa (1956) USGS Quadrangle Map

The 1918 Soil Survey of Hillsborough County (USDA 1918) and the 1958 Soil Survey of Hillsborough County, Florida (USDA 1958) were reviewed to obtain a better understanding of the predevelopment conditions within the project area, as well as to help assess the level of modification within the Project APE. All soils within the current APE are associated with coastal locations or flatwoods characterized by somewhat poor to very poor drainage (Table 4-1). The project area is illustrated for reference on excerpts of the 1918 and 1958 soil survey maps in Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8.

Table 4-1 Soil Characteristics within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association					
1918 Soil Survey							
Poorly drained	Parkwood fine sandy loam, Flatwoods phase	Most extensively found along the shores of Tampa bay. The soils are level or nearly level to gently sloping. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, saw palmetto, wire grass, and broom sedge.					
uramed	Leon fine sand	One of the most widely distributed and extensive soil types in the county and is the principal flatwoods type. The surface is generally flat, with numerous depressions of varying sizes. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, saw palmetto, wire grass, and broom sedge.					
Very poorly drained	Tidal marsh	Occupies low, flat, marshy areas surrounding Tampa Bay and extending up the streams. The natural vegetation consists of marsh grasses.					
1958 Soil Surve	У						
	Keri fine sand	Level or near-level areas near the coast. The natural vegetation consists of pine, runner oak, gallberry bushes, saw palmetto, cabbage palm, and wiregrass.					
Somewhat	Leon fine sand	The most extensive soil in the county, occurring in flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of wiregrass, saw palmetto, and longleaf pine.					
poorly drained	Parkwood fine sand	Located within small areas along the coast, occupying level to nearly level elevation. The natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, water oak, live oak, pines, and saw palmetto.					
	Ruskin fine sand	Level or nearly level areas near the coast. The natural vegetation consists of pines, cabbage palm, saw palmettos, oaks, shrubs, and grasses.					
Poorly drained	Pompano fine sand	Occupies level or nearly level areas or slight depressions occurring along large areas of the coast. The natural vegetation consists of a few pine trees, cabbage palms, saw palmetto, and other shrubs.					
Very poorly drained	Tidal Marsh	Occupies level or nearly level areas that are only a few ft. above sea level, located along the southwestern coast of the county. The natural vegetation consists of salt-tolerant grasses, such as Saltgrass, big cordgrass, switchgrass, and needlegrass.					

USDA 1918:25-26, 31, 38; 1958:23, 26, 32-34, 39

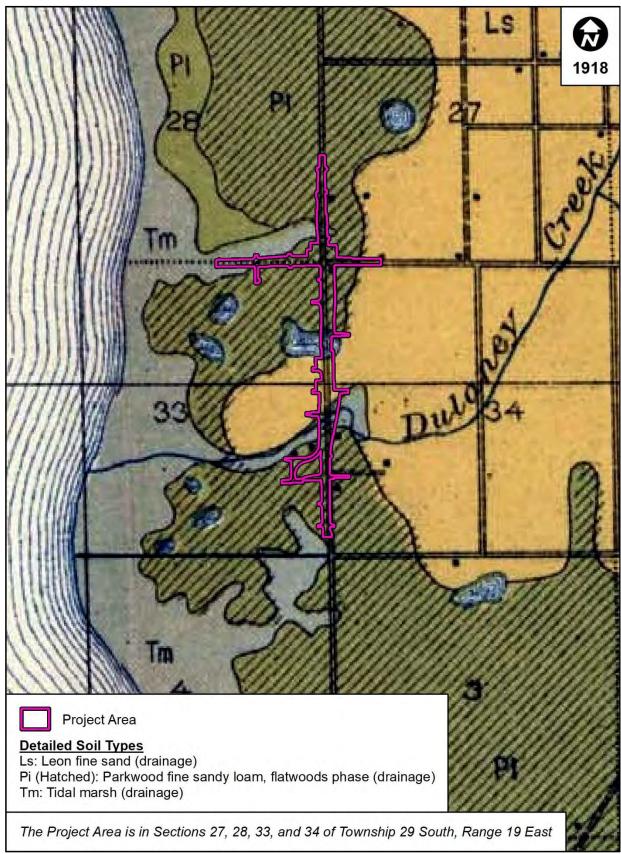


Figure 4-7 Project Area Illustrated on an Excerpt of the 1918 County Soil Survey Map

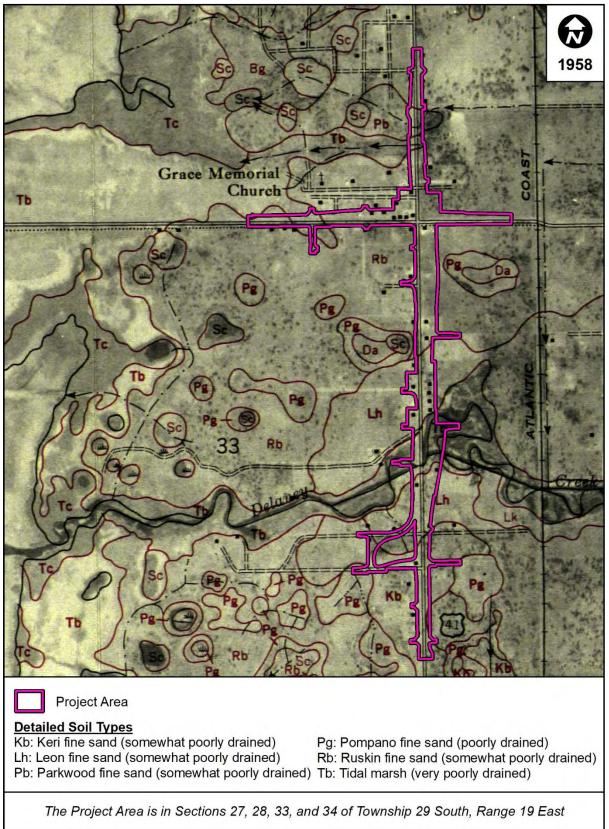


Figure 4-8 Project Area Illustrated on 1958 County Soil Survey Map Excerpt

5.0 PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

People have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural periods are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. The following discussion of the precontact period is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

5.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000-7500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to the time people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Dunbar 2016:46; Anderson et al. 2015:15; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these finds and other known Paleoindian sites is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of northern and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar 2016:46).

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea levels were more than 70 m lower than they are today, and the coastline extended many miles beyond its current location (Hines et al. 2017:475). Therefore, many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Thulman 2019; Faught 2019). Evidence of coastal adaptations by Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12; Dunbar 2016:25; Halligan 2019). The Harney Flats Site (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) in Hillsborough County represents another frequent topographical location common to several Paleoindian sites in Florida: large occupations situated several m above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019).

Archaic Period (7500-500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994; Anderson and Sassaman 2012). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC). The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

5.1.1 Early Archaic (7500-5000 BC)

Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with the onset of less arid conditions, which correlates with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63). Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Austin and Endonino 2004). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida.

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods was characterized by drought and water tables lower than in later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Dunbar 2016:24; Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are also submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

5.1.2 Middle Archaic Period (5000-3000 BC)

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. This is likely due to sea levels approaching, albeit not yet at modern levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012, Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) Site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shellfishing, and in many cases intensive shellfishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred in coastal southwest, northeast, and northwest Florida, and in the St. Johns River basin in northeastern Florida (Randall 2015; Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points. The Newnan point is the most distinctive and widespread in distribution (Bullen 1975:31). Other stemmed points of this period include the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994; Austin 2006). In addition to these stemmed points, the Middle Archaic lithic industry, as recognized in Florida, includes the production of cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, and sandstone "honing" stones (Purdy 1981; Clausen et al. 1975). Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods.

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975: Milanich 1994). The first type are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions. The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic

Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County.

5.1.3 Late Archaic Period (3000-500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). By the Late Archaic period, a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87).

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably similar to other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest cultural regions (Milanich 1994:85). In many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

5.1.3.1 Orange Period

By about 2000 BC or slightly earlier, the firing of clay pottery was either invented in Florida or the technique diffused from coastal Georgia and South Carolina, where early dates for pottery have been obtained (Milanich 1994:86). At one time, it was thought that the earliest pottery-manufacturing culture in Florida was the Orange culture of the St. Johns region in northeast Florida. But additional evidence from southwest Florida indicates that fired clay pottery from northeastern and southwestern Florida is comparable to the early dates from sites in Georgia and South Carolina (Division of Archives 1970; Cockrell 1970; Widmer 1974; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991). Data from sites in northeastern Florida suggest a revised Orange period chronology (Sassaman 2003:5-14). Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "...the four major subperiods of Bullen's (1955, 1972) sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." This revised chronology suggests that variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981; Chance 1982). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

5.2 FORMATIVE AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIODS (500 BC-AD 1513)

Changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida during the Late Archaic period, also known as the Florida Transitional period; these changes mark the beginning of the Formative period. Fiber-tempered wares were replaced by sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky temperless ceramics and three different projectile point styles (basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. Mississippian culture was characterized by elaborate community developments including truncated pyramidal mounds, large plazas, and a chiefdom level of socio-political organization. Other distinctive traits include small, triangular-shaped projectile points, the use of the bow, religious ceremonialism, increased territoriality and warfare, and, in some areas, the development of agriculture (Milanich 1994:355–412; Ashley and White 2012). The project area is located within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast cultural region, as defined by Milanich (1994:211) (Figure 5-1).

5.2.1 Manasota Culture

During the Formative period, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region was dominated by the Manasota culture, primarily known as a coastal-dwelling people. Sand-tempered plain ceramics, as well as shell and bone tools, characterize their material culture (Luer and Almy 1982). The identification of interior Manasota sites has been hampered by the difficulty in distinguishing between the various types of undecorated, sand tempered ceramic wares used by different precontact cultures of South Florida (Milanich 1994:224–226). A chronology for the Manasota Culture based on variations in ceramics and burial is presented in **Table 5-1**.

Despite its characterization as a primarily coastal culture, a number of inland Manasota sites have been documented (Deming 1976; Wood 1976; Wharton 1977; Wharton and Williams 1980; Piper and Piper 1981; Piper, et al. 1982; Almy 1982; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Austin and Russo 1989). These sites share characteristics that distinguish them from the typical Manasota site, which has been defined using characteristics from coastal sites. However, they are similar to what Luer and Almy define as "inland from the shore" sites. These sites are described as existing in the pine flatwoods, often occurring on a small, low hillock or "mound" of sand near a freshwater source and having similar artifact assemblages as the coastal sites except for a significantly lesser amount of shell and shell tools (Luer and Almy 1982:39–43). Luer and Almy distinguish these sites from "inland" sites, which are sites situated in interior regions of the peninsula (1982:51).

Table 5-1 Manasota Culture Chronology

Period	Dates
Safety Harbor	AD 900-1513
Late Weeden Island	AD 700–900
Early Weeden Island	AD 300-700
Manasota	500 BC-AD 300

Milanich (1994); modified from Luer and Almy (1980, 1982)

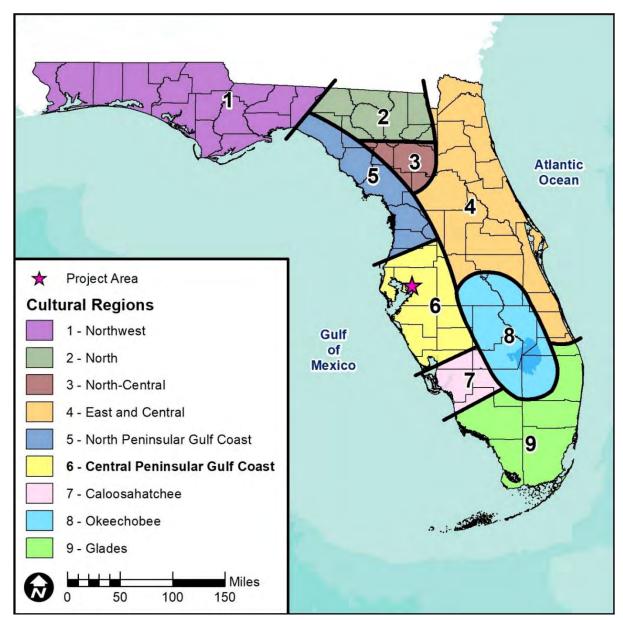


Figure 5-1: Location of the Project Area Within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Region (Adapted from Milanich 1994)

5.2.2 Weedon Island Related Manasota Culture

During its later periods, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island socio-political complex, which is best known in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama; the recognized "heartland" of Weeden Island cultures. Present evidence suggests a date of circa AD 200 for the beginning of the Weeden Island period. Mound burial customs, artifact evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization while technologically and stylistically Weeden Island ceramic types are considered outstanding examples of pre-Columbian pottery. Evidence for the adoption of Weeden Island customs by local Manasota groups appears in the archaeological record around AD 300–900. This period of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island–related" (Milanich 1994:227; Luer and Almy 1982:46–47).

Early Weeden Island burial mounds contained secondary interments accompanied by almost the full range of Weeden Island ceramics and, often, complicated-stamped sherds. These secondary interments were usually bundle burials, indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to interment. Late Weeden Island peoples continued these traditions, and their wares often include Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and occasional Safety Harbor sherds in addition to the Weeden Island ceramics. The inclusion of Safety Harbor wares within these Weeden island mounds indicates they were used for many generations (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227). The re-use or continued use of mounds was apparently a common practice in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region during Manasota and later periods. There are several examples, both inland and coastal, of such continually used or re-used mounds (Bullen 1971; Fewkes 1924; Janus Research 1999; Luer and Almy 1980, 1982; Sears 1960; Willey 1949:332–333).

5.2.3 Safety Harbor Culture

The Safety Harbor culture was the final pre-Columbian cultural manifestation to occur. Safety Harbor culture developed from the Manasota and later Weeden Island—related Manasota cultures. Safety Harbor sites are typically found on top of or near those occupied by the region's earlier inhabitants (Mitchem 2012:175). Initially, the northern extent of the Safety Harbor culture was set at Tarpon Springs. Research has indicated that it extended as far north as the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County (Mitchem and Weisman 1984; Mitchem 1989; Mitchem 2012:175). Although similar to the Mississippian cultures of northern Florida, Safety Harbor peoples apparently borrowed only certain ideas and practices that helped them adjust to larger populations and to maintain the greater level of political complexity needed to support stronger territorialism. Certain pottery forms and decoration motifs point to Mississippian influence, as well as the presence of exotic goods, especially in burial contexts, such as copper, galena, ground stone, and quartz crystal artifacts (Mitchem 2012:178-185). Other ideas and practices associated with a fully Mississippian way of life were not adopted because the agricultural economic system at the base of the Mississippian culture was not possible in coastal Florida.

The Circum-Tampa-Bay sub-region includes southern Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, and northern Manatee counties. Large and numerous shell middens identified in this sub-region suggest that subsistence strategies resembled those of the preceding Manasota and Weeden Island—related cultures. Data from analyses of materials from five of these sites support this contention (Kozuch 1986). Utilitarian pottery within the Circum-Tampa-Bay Safety Harbor sub-region is predominantly Pinellas Plain, usually wide-mouthed bowls with serrated rims (Luer and Almy 1980; Sears 1967). The predominance of Pinellas plain around Tampa Bay contrasts with the limestone-tempered Pasco ware of the Northern sub-region (Milanich 1994:396; Mitchem 1989).

Archaeologists have identified 15 major habitation sites in the Circum-Tampa-Bay sub-region, each consisting of a large platform mound and shell midden deposits thought to reflect associated village areas (Bushnell 1966; Bullen 1955:51; Bullen et al. 1970; Griffin and Bullen 1950; Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 1989; Sears 1967; Willey 1949:331–335). These sites occur on the shoreline in Tampa Bay, especially at the mouths of rivers and streams that drain into the bay, or along those rivers within a short distance of the coast, and along the western coast of Pinellas County. The plan of each is the same: a platform mound, probably the base of a temple or other important building, is placed adjacent to a plaza with surrounding village middens. Burial mounds are also present at the sites (Milanich 1994:396).

6.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the area from the early twentieth century through the modern era. This overview intends to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the historic APE and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

The project improvements intersect the National Register–ineligible US 41 (8HI12129), which was constructed circa 1915. For this reason, the historical overview begins at the turn of the 20th century based on the period in which the resources in the APE were first developed.

6.1 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD/TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY (1898–1916)

The brief war brought an immense and sudden influx of business to Tampa, adding to the momentum of economic and population growth started by the railroad and cigar industries. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, several infantry and cavalry regiments with 30,000 troops were stationed in Tampa (Federal Writers' Project 1984:287).

Around the same time the Spanish-American War was being launched from Tampa, another important industry for Hillsborough County was developing. Phosphate was discovered in 1899 at Dunnellon in Marion County. The discovery at Dunnellon began the industry that became important to Hillsborough County. The largest phosphate deposits were found in the County's eastern portion. Tampa became the main port for shipping phosphate, which developed into its primary export item (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-14–15). Cigars and phosphate remained the backbone of Tampa's industry through the 1920s; however, other industries, such as agriculture and shipbuilding, contributed to Tampa's growth (Ingalls 1985:129–130).

Tampa's port and railroad became increasingly important as the demand for Florida's citrus, vegetables, and phosphate grew. During the previous decade, 11,000 acres were under cultivation, and beef cattle outnumbered the county's population. County farms produced rice, corn, oats, sugar, potatoes, and honey (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:17, 20). Citrus production increased and lumber and turpentine were harvested. All these products went through Tampa's port to be distributed around the nation (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:15). The Seaboard Air Line Railroad established a major shipping area along Tampa's waterfront where it built warehouses, rail tracks, and loading docks. Phosphate was mined and shipped from Seddon Island, which was created from dredged fill in 1908 (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:130–131, 133, 136).

As a result of the growing cigar, rail shipping, tourist, citrus, and phosphate industries, Tampa's population had increased rapidly by the late-1890s. Areas such as West Tampa, Port Tampa, and Sulphur Springs began developing as Tampa's population expanded from 1,000 residents in 1883 to 15,000 in 1901. Sulphur Springs developed circa 1900 as a tourist resort with cottages and bathhouses around the natural mineral springs. To provide additional access between Sulphur Springs and Tampa, the Sulphur Springs Traction Company built a trolley line linking the tourist resort to Downtown Tampa in 1907 (Shiver 1993:8.1, 8.2). Land adjacent to the trolley line became an ideal location for suburban development. In 1911, the Seminole Development Company

purchased 40 acres of land north of Tampa's city limits for a middle-class neighborhood development (Shiver 1993:8.2). Only three miles from Downtown Tampa, residents were able to travel on the Sulphur Springs trolley to work in the central business district.

The dredging of the Sparkman and Ybor Channels in 1910 generated spoil, which was used to fill surrounding shore marshlands along the western and southern margins of Hooker's Point. The Seaboard Air Line connected Brooksville and Tampa via its shipping terminals on the newly filled section on lower Hooker's Point. East Tampa, more commonly known as Palmetto Beach, was annexed by the City of Tampa in 1911.

Tampa had unified its streetcar system by 1913, which aided the development of Seminole Heights and other similar neighborhoods known as streetcar suburbs (Florida Department of Transportation 1988:6). The location of these neighborhoods along the Sulphur Springs trolley line, just north of the city limits of Tampa, made them ideal neighborhoods for the middle-class family looking for a quiet suburb away from the city. Professional people and middle-income workers such as judges, teachers, clerks, government workers, jewelers, and craftsmen lived in Tampa's streetcar suburbs. Other neighborhoods such as Davis Islands and Temple Terrace were expanding during the 1920s as well (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:153, 156).

During the early part of the twentieth century, numerous masonry buildings were being erected in the Downtown area, including Maas Brothers, the Bruen and Webb Building, the Tampa City Hall, and Tampa Union Station. These buildings marked the growing importance of the City.

East of the bay, a series of communities were developed, including Gibsonton, south of the current APE. It was named for James Gibson, who homesteaded 150 acres along the south shore of the Alafia River in 1884 (Maio et al. 1988 in ACI 2013). Other new developments farther south included Gardenville, Garden City, and Adamsville. The road that would eventually become US 301, east of the APE, was built during this era. At the time it was known as the "Wire Road" due to the telegraph and telephone lines along it. US 41 was a nine-ft.-wide shell road that was paid for by a \$30,000 local bond (VisitRuskin 2012 in ACI 2013).

6.2 WORLD WAR I AND AFTERMATH PERIOD (1917–1920)

As one of Florida's port cities, Tampa became a major shipbuilder during World War I (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:150). Along with Jacksonville, Tampa became a center for ship construction, a supply depot, and an embarkation point for service members. Schooners had been built prior to the war, but American involvement in the War ushered in an era of large-scale shipbuilding. A Tampa-built ship, the *Poughkeepsie*, was the largest ironclad ship built south of Norfolk, Virginia, by 1917. Another vessel, the *U.S.S. Tampa*, left Tampa and was sunk by German submarines on its journey to fight in Europe. In addition to soldiers aboard the *U.S.S. Tampa*, the city sent Company H to fight in the Marne (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:150–151).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased because of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

In 1917, the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad constructed its Tampa Southern route north of the APE in Uceta to meet agricultural shipping demand (Turner 2003). The line's president, David Gillet, was a former Tampa mayor. The line was referred to as the "Ghost Line" originally because the owner was unknown. The line ran alongside US 41 south to Bradenton, where it then followed US 301 to Sarasota, before veering east to Southfort. The Tampa Southern route totaled 93 miles in length.

6.3 FLORIDA BOOM PERIOD (1920–1930)

The Florida Land Boom era of the 1920s ushered in a time of great prosperity for Hillsborough County. As Tampa was developing industries important to Hillsborough County between 1880 and 1920, she became a modern city with electric lights, a sewage system, an intra-urban trolley, paved streets, and congested sidewalks. During the boom years, warehouse buildings were constructed in the area presently known as the Channelside district to house the materials unloaded from the trains and ships. By 1925, Tampa had a population of 100,000 (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:148, 166). Tampa expanded to the northeast with Ybor City and west across the Hillsborough River. Developers began taking advantage of Florida's primary asset, water.

One of the major developments of the early 1920s that contributed to Tampa's economic revitalization was the deepening and expansion of the Ybor Channel. The improvements to the channel helped stimulate industrial and commercial growth in Tampa, as more products could be shipped in and out of the city.

Tourism and the real estate market also made this a time of growth and development. The introduction of the Model T as an automobile for middle-class Americans spurred a new automobile traveler. Called "tin can tourists" because they ate from tin cans during their journey, they traveled to Tampa and DeSoto Park near Ybor City. The construction of the Gandy Bridge in 1924 made traveling between Tampa and St. Petersburg easier and had the effect of increased tourism and real estate opportunities (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:152).

During the 1920s, real estate was a booming business with developers buying any available land and promoting it (Trigaux 1999:10h). The influx of tourists as well as the speculative real estate market encouraged subdivision establishment. The developments of Ballast Point, Temple Terrace, Palma Ceia, and Davis Island were begun during the boom (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). People lined up 40 hours ahead of time to buy lots on Davis Island (Trigaux 1999:10h). Other neighborhoods such as Gray Gables, Bon Air, New Suburb Beautiful, and Southern Pines were platted, and the Palmetto Beach neighborhood continued to expand during this time, as well. Downtown Tampa acquired many buildings, including two hotels, the tallest office building in Tampa at 13 stories, and three *Tampa Tribune* buildings. Several bridges were constructed as well, including the Cass Street and Platt Street bridges over the Hillsborough River. Also, nine elementary schools, three junior high schools, and two high schools were built (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:153, 166).

In 1924, the US Phosphoric Products Company established a phosphate plant west of US 41 on the north shore of the Alafia River, south of the APE (Maio et al. 1988 in ACI 2013). US 41 was paved between 1918 and 1925. The city of Gibsonton grew, receiving a post office in 1926 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). Many of the new residents were seasonal carnival workers who had been drawn there by Eddie and Grace May, retired carnival cookhouse operators who opened a successful restaurant. Permissive zoning in the area meant show animals, rides, and exhibits could be stored on residential property. Eventually, the Ringling Brothers' Circus train began to house its staff and store equipment in the town (Decoy Film Properties 2008 in ACI 2013).

A series of events caused the end of the early 1920s prosperity, including a financial collapse in real estate and two hurricanes. The hurricanes killed thousands, destroyed property, and ended the real estate boom across the state. Despite the serious consequences for Tampa's real estate market, the cigar industry kept Tampa economically viable. At this time there were 159 factories with 13,000 employees who produced 500 million cigars (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167).

6.4 DEPRESSION AND NEW DEAL PERIOD (1930–1940)

The next decade brought the Depression and the decline of development. Banks had heavily invested in the real estate ventures of the 1920s and when the stock market crashed, many of these banks closed (Triguax 1999:10h). Banks across Florida failed and closed their doors even before the stock market crash that began the Depression era for the nation (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:168). In 1929, rumors amongst cigar workers caused a run on the Citizens Bank and Trust Co. in Ybor City, and the doors closed on July 17, 1929 (Trigaux 1999:11h).

During the economic decline of the Great Depression, the cigar industry was damaged when smokers gave up the luxury of cigars for less expensive cigarettes. Tampa's cornerstone industry was in decline; factories closed or moved to the north and 4,000 workers were laid off during the decade (Ingalls 1985:129–130). In addition, many mines, mills, and citrus packing plants were closed. In 1931, Tampa decided to legalize gambling at horse and dog tracks to recover economically. To aid Tampa's economic recovery, the government established a Tampa headquarters for the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA employed 8,000 people and funded large-scale projects such as the Davis Island airport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:168). In other areas of the county, modern citrus canning plants and cooperatives were established in citrus grove areas (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:21).

US Phosphoric Products was successful during the Depression and even expanded by adding a new office building, rail yard, and docks. This can be attributed to the creation of gypsum plaster in 1930. The business was also aided by the sales of citrus insecticides and sulfuric acid (Maschek n.d.)

During the Depression, most rural development occurred northeast and north of Tampa. Plant City's rural population had increased due to the quality of agricultural land. The county experienced an absence of development in the vicinity of the Hillsborough River northeast of Tampa (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973: I-15).

6.5 WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR PERIOD (1940–1950)

The outbreak of World War II returned prosperity to Hillsborough County. Three air bases were in the County: MacDill Field, Drew Field, and Henderson Field (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). MacDill Field was opened in 1940 and became a staging area for the war. During the war, 25,000 soldiers were stationed at MacDill and Drew fields. In addition to air base activity, the port was expanded for the numerous shipbuilding enterprises (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). Shipbuilding was again producing at full capacity with the industry employing 16,000 people (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:174). Many military personnel were introduced to the area during the war and many returned as permanent residents (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973: I-16).

World War II also produced a demand for food for the war effort. This need caused a rapid expansion in citrus canning in the grove belt region that included Brandon and Valrico (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:21). After World War II, Tampa continued to prosper as a place for company offices, retirees, and tourists. As retirees earned pensions that freed them from being dependent on their children, many moved to Florida. Building activity during the post-war years was equivalent to the market during the 1920s, but "without the speculative aspects" (Grismer 1950:286). Wholesalers and distributors of various goods that residents had been without during the lean War years were also flourishing (Grismer 1950:286). The Federal Interstate founded in the 1950s also helped bring many Florida residents to their new homes. Interstate 75 (I-75) connected the Midwest to the Tampa Bay area and people continued to migrate. The retirees fueled the real estate development of affordable housing and retirement centers (Trigaux 1999:11h).

6.6 MODERN ERA (1950-PRESENT)

Hillsborough County and the Tampa area have continued to expand. Between 1950 and 1960, a 59 percent population increase occurred in Hillsborough County, with concentrations in Tampa. In addition, Temple Terrace and Plant City grew tremendously between 1950 and 1960 (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-16). Phosphate remains the number one product exported from Tampa. However, the port is diversifying its cargo to include frozen chicken, cars, and melons. In addition, cruise ships now depart from the new Cruise Terminals along Ybor Channel.

During World War II and the post-War era, as the Tampa cigar industry recovered from the Depression and labor union problems, the environment of Ybor City declined. Prosperity enabled some residents to move to other areas. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, Ybor City had become an urban slum. The 1962 embargo on all Cuban goods following the Cuban Missile Crisis crippled the remaining Tampa cigar industry. Cuban tobacco was essential to first-rate cigars (Yglesias 1996:74). In addition, the area suffered from the construction of Interstate 4 through Ybor City, which bisected the community and resulted in the demolition of approximately 600 houses. In 1965, an Urban Renewal project also resulted in the demolition of portions of the neighborhood.

In response, an interest in preserving the Latin community began during this period. Historic preservation measures included the designation of the Barrio Latino local district that monitors the demolition, rehabilitation, and rebuilding of Ybor City's historic structures. The Ybor City National Historic Landmark District is presently experiencing an incredible period of revitalization and growth, as is the Channelside district, located between Downtown Tampa and the Ybor Channel.

The project area is located within the Census Designated Place (CDP) of Palm River-Clair Mel. Palm River began as an agricultural community, and in the late-1940s and early-1950s, was made up primarily of family farms, cattle ranches, and 12 large dairy farm operations (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). Access to the community was provided by US 41 and Causeway Boulevard, both of which are located within the current APE. Within the CDP of Palm River, remnants of these former farms remained as vacant agricultural land between developed areas (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). After World War II, developer Mel Larsen purchased a large swath of land between 70th Street and US 301, approximately 1.3 miles outside of the APE to the east, with the intent to build affordable housing by prefabricated housing components that would be assembled within the proposed development (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). This area of development became Clair Mel City.

US 41 was widened to four lanes in the 1950s. I-4 between Tampa and Orlando was constructed between 1959-1965. In the late 1960s, multiple cities were lobbying for expansions to the I-75. There was debate over a Tampa bypass to the east of the bay, and one idea was a potential "Interstate 75E." Funding was obtained in 1975, and I-75 was completed through Hillsborough County in 1984.

As noted within **Section 4.3** of this CRAS report, the area containing the project area remained largely undeveloped up through the 1930s and 1940s, consisting primarily of scattered flatwoods, wetlands, and streams. The limited development that had occurred by this time was the presence of a dirt road that would later become US 41, and the channelization of Delaney Creek and some surrounding wetlands to control flooding (see **Figure 4-1**). During the 1950s and 1960s, the area containing the project area exhibited increasing residential and commercial development (see **Figure 4-3** and **Figure 4-4**). By the mid-1970s, the level of commercial development in the area surpassed residential development. Commercial development steadily increased until reaching the current modern levels.

7.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

An archaeological and historical literature and background search pertinent to the project APE was conducted to determine the types, chronological placement, and spatial patterning of cultural resources within the project APE. A review of previous surveys, FMSF data, Hillsborough County Property Appraiser records, unpublished Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports, and other relevant historical research materials was conducted to determine the potential for significant archaeological and historic resources in the vicinity of the APE. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the official position of the SHPO or the FDHR regarding the significance of a resource.

7.1 PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

A review of FMSF data identified seven previous cultural resources surveys conducted between 1979 and 2013 that included portions of the APE (**Table 7-1**), but no recent comprehensive survey has been conducted. The earliest survey which intersected the current APE (FMSF Manuscript No. 22378) was conducted by the FDOT in 1974 and does not meet current legal standards. The most recent survey which intersected the current APE was the 2013 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 41 (SR 45) from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard), Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida, WPI Segment No. 530056 1* (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2013; FMSF Manuscript No. 20682). The majority of the portion of the APE located within the existing US 41 ROW to the south of Causeway Boulevard falls within the boundaries of this 2013 survey. Archaeological survey work conducted by ACI in 2013 consisted of a pedestrian survey, as well as systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the current APE in 2013, all of which were negative for cultural material, and no previously or newly recorded archeological sites were identified within or adjacent to the current APE as a result (ACI 2013:5-7–5-9). The area overlapping the current project APE is described in the 2013 report primarily as urban land with underground utilities, overhead transmission line poles, contaminated areas, modern debris, oak, palm, and Brazilian pepper (ACI 2013:5-9).

Table 7-1 Previously Conducted Surveys Within the Project APE

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
816	A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Tampa- Hillsborough 201 Plan	Miller, James J.	1979
3515	An Archaeological and Historical Resource Assessment of the 22 nd Street/22 nd Street Causeway Boulevard (S.R. 676) PD&E Corridor (from U.S. 301 to S.R. 60), City of Tampa and Hillsborough County	HDR Engineering, Inc.	1992
11590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) From US 41 to US 301, Recommended Pond and Floodplain Compensation (FPC) Alternative Sites, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI	2004
12925	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed TECO Big Bend SCR Ammonia Supply Pipeline, Hillsborough County	Janus Research	2006

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
20682	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 41 (SR 45) from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard), Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida, WPI Segment No. 530056 1	ACI	2013
22377	State Road 676 from South Approach of 22 nd Street Causeway Bridge to State Road 45 (US 41) State Project No. 10250-1510, FAP: M-6135(1), BI No: 113276	Browning, William	1974
22378	US 41 Grade Separation at Seaboard Coastline Railroad Crossing at Port Sutton, State Project No 10060-1530, FAP U-011-2(57), BI No: 113218 in Hillsborough County, Florida	Browning, William	1974

7.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The review of the FMSF data identified no archaeological sites located within the archaeological APE, and 10 previously recorded archeological sites within one mile of the APE (**Figure 7-1** and **Table 7-2**). The Palm River Midden site (8HI108) located of the APE, contained human remains and was determined eligible for the National Register by the SHPO; other sites consisted of precontact middens, isolated flakes, procurement areas, lithic scatters, or historic refuse, which were either not evaluated or were determined ineligible for the National Register by the SHPO.

Table 7-2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within One Mile of the APE

FMSF No.	Site Name	Site Type	SHPO National Register Evaluation*
8HI28		Precontact Shell Midden	Not Evaluated by the SHPO
8HI108		Precontact Habitation	Determined Eligible
8HI326		Precontact Shell Midden	Determined Ineligible
8HI413		Precontact Shell Midden(s)	Determined Ineligible
8HI4594		Specialized site for procurement	Not evaluated by the SHPO
8HI4595		Isolated Flake	Not evaluated by the SHPO
8HI6825		Precontact Lithic Scatter and Historic American Component	Determined Ineligible
8HI6886		Lithic scatter/quarry	Determined Ineligible
8HI6887		Diffuse 20 th Century American Historic Refuse	Determined Ineligible
8HI9842		Precontact lacking pottery	Determined Ineligible

^{*} As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation; due to current COVID-19 safety protocols, the FMSF data may not be current.

7.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AND POTENTIAL UNRECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

The search of the FMSF data identified 20 previously recorded historic resources within the current historic resource APE including one roadway segment, one railway segment, two building complexes, 15 buildings, and one bridge. The previously recorded resources are listed in **Table 7-3** and the locations of the resources are illustrated relative to the current APE on aerial mapping (see **Figures 10-19a** through **10-19f**) contained in the **10.2 Historic Resources Results** section of this CRAS. Three previously recorded structures are non-extant (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) and are listed in **Table 7-4**.

Table 7-3 Previously Recorded Resources Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Date	Style/Type	SHPO National Register Evaluation ¹
8HI12023	Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge #100048)	c. 1959	Culvert	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12103	4132 S US 41	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12105	3825 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12106	3630 S US 41	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12107	3309 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12108	3309 S US 41	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12109	3140 S US 41	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12110	3140 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12111	2923 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12112	2930 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12113	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12114	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12116	2802 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12127	3140 S US 41	Post-	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
		c. 1946	Building Complex ²	
8HI12128	Ranch House Motel /	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
	2909 S US 41		Building Complex ³	
8HI12129	US 41	c. 1915	Road Segment	Portion Determined Ineligible by the SHPO; Resource Generally
				Considered Ineligible Within and to
				the North of the Vicinity of the APE ⁴
8HI15054	CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur	c. 1969	Railroad Segment	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO

¹ As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation; due to current COVID-19 safety protocols, the FMSF data may not be current.

² Building complex 8HI12127 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible storage and warehouse buildings (8HI12109 and 8HI12110, respectively).

³ Building complex 8HI12128 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible motel buildings (8HI12113 and 8HI12114, respectively).

⁴ The portion of US 41 in the APE south of the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard was previously determined Ineligible by the SHPO in 2014; the portion in the APE north of Causeway Boulevard had not yet been evaluated.

Table 7-4 Previously Recorded Historic Resources Formerly Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	National Register Evaluation	Current Status
8HI12102	4202 S US 41	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between January 2019 and November 2019
8HI12104	4106 S US 41	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between March 2017 and September 2017
8HI12115	2912 S US 41	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between May 2021 and March 2022

The 12 historic structures, bridge, two building complexes, and portion of US 41 located south of Causeway Boulevard were previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register—ineligible as a result of the survey work conducted for the CRAS associated with the US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study from Kracker Avenue to south Causeway Boulevard (ACI 2013; FMSF Manuscript Nos. 20682). The CSX Railroad — Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054) was previously determined to be National Register—ineligible by the SHPO in 2021 as a result of a CRAS conducted for the Pendola Point Substation (SEARCH 2021; FMSF Manuscript No. 27370), which was conducted to the south of the current APE. The portion of US 41 within the current APE extending to the north of Causeway Boulevard has not been recorded or evaluated for National Register eligibility by the SHPO.

A search of the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser data available from the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL), as well as a review of aerial imagery (FDOT, Office of Surveying and Mapping 1996–2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) and FDOT bridge data (FDOT 2022), identified the potential for up to 25 parcels with unrecorded historic buildings (built during or prior to 1974) within the historic resources APE. Several of the identified parcels with historic build dates contained multiple buildings or contained buildings that did not fall within the current historic resources APE. Seventeen historic buildings within the historic resources APE were newly recorded during the current survey effort. These buildings are noted within the 10.2 Historic Resources Results section of this CRAS, and their locations relative to the APE are also illustrated on aerial mapping in that section (see Figures 10-19a–10-19f).

8.0 PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, topography, distance to hardwood hammocks, and soil type (soil drainage). The APE was historically associated with flatwoods and Delaney Creek, which crosses the southern end of the APE. The Palm River is approximately one mile. to the north of the APE.

Hardwood hammocks provide a variety of resources that would have been exploited by the earliest inhabitants of this region. Hydric hardwood hammocks can contain abundant animal and plant life, particularly a variety of tubers. Mesic hardwood hammocks contain cabbage palms and other plants that produce edible portions. Other mesic hardwoods, such as ash and elm, are woods that are known to have been used for specific purposes, i.e., bows, canoes, mortars, and dart shafts (Newsom and Purdy 1983). Often, areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better-drained soils or the presence of hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic). No hammock vegetation was noted on the historic maps or aerial photographs.

Soils within the APE range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained associated with marshy, coastal areas or flatwoods. No uplands soils were present within the APE historically.

Relative elevation is the most difficult variable to quantify for central Florida because of the topographic diversity of the area. This variable has greater potential to locate sites in poorly to somewhat poorly drained areas of flatwoods than it does in typically undulating sandhill scrub environments. A slight topographic rise within a flatwood area adjacent to a wetland slough has a much greater potential for containing a precontact archaeological site than does the summit of a large, well-drained sand hill; even when both are the highest elevations within their respective environments. Historically, the topography within the archaeological APE was low and generally level with most of the APE at elevations of approximately 5–10 ft. AMSL.

Based on the low-lying nature of the archaeological APE, and the history of land modification because of industrial and commercial activities in the area, the APE is considered to have a low potential for intact archaeological sites.

9.0 METHODS

9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The pedestrian survey was conducted to confirm the low archaeological probability, document existing conditions, and determine the location of utilities. As the APE exhibited low site potential, shovel testing was conducted judgmentally, covering at least 10 percent of the testable area per FDHR requirements. The field crew was instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas they deemed likely for sites, regardless of the potential zone designation or testing interval. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or proximate to the current APE. The tests were circular, and approximately 50 centimeters (cm) (20 inches [in.]) in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated to a depth of one m (39 in.) unless they were inhibited by the presence of dense, compact fill, dense clay, compact hardpan, or solid limestone. All excavated soil was sifted through 6.4-millimeter (mm) (1/4-in.) metal hardware cloth screen suspended from portable wooden frames and all shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, soil descriptions, and environmental setting were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Locations of all shovel tests were recorded in the field with Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The locations of all shovel tests were also recorded on aerial photographs. The locations of these shovel tests and current conditions are illustrated on aerial mapping in **Appendix A**.

9.1.1 Sunshine 811 One Call Center Coordination

Coordination with the Sunshine 811 Call Center was also conducted to identify the approximate locations of known underground utilities. Because these locations are only approximate and do not necessarily include all utilities, excavation is not conducted within 3 m of general utilities and 6 m of fiber optic line due to the inexact nature of the underground utility location. Archaeological testing is not conducted within utility corridors for several reasons: the area has been disturbed by the excavation and burial of the utility, concern for the safety of archaeological field teams, disruption of essential services and potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged. Additionally, as noted in the Sunshine 811 Learning Center, "almost every job site includes some type of privately-owned underground facility" and it is not uncommon to find such facilities in rights-of way (sunshine811.com/private-facilities). The locations of such facilities are not included in a database and are unknown. Therefore, subsurface testing could not safely be conducted within much of the APE.

9.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

A historic resources field survey was conducted to ensure that any resource built during or prior to 1974 within the historic resources APE was identified, mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify any historic resources. Any resources within the APE received a preliminary

¹ Three of the seven shovel tests (ST Nos. 3, 4, and 7) excavated during the current CRAS effort were excavated within the footprint of a previous version of the preferred alternative, which has since been revised. These shovel tests were all negative for cultural material, and while they no longer fall directly within the current APE, they are proximate to the APE and have been included in the current CRAS report and associated mapping to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed at those locations in the future.

visual reconnaissance and any resource with features indicative of 1974 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was photographed and noted on an aerial photograph.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log recorded the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph. FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources (**Appendix B**). FMSF forms were also updated for previously recorded historic resources that had not been previously evaluated within the APE or where changes to the setting, use, or alterations were identified (**Appendix B**).

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were observed to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility. Property tax records and historic aerial photography were also consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

9.3 LOCAL INFORMANTS AND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

The project area is located within Hillsborough County, which is included on the September 16, 2022 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) available from the FDHR (FDHR 2022). Therefore, Mr. Thomas Hiznay, Executive Planner for Hillsborough County was contacted via email on November 2, 2022, regarding any local designated cultural resources or local cultural resource concerns they may have relative to the project area. As of the submittal of this CRAS report, Mr. Hiznay has not yet responded.

10.0 RESULTS

10.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The visual survey of the project area identified no archaeological sites within the project APE, as suggested by the background research. Shovel testing was inhibited throughout the project area due to large quantities of fill, industrial waste, hardscape, and underground utilities. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the project APE during the current survey in areas devoid of the aforementioned conditions. No cultural material was identified in any of the shovel tests. Vegetation in the drier areas included Brazilian pepper, live oak, and cabbage palm. Signage with warning messages was encountered in the field indicating that multiple areas of the modern soils within the archaeological APE have been contaminated because of pollutants associated with industrial activities, especially along Delaney Creek. Current conditions and the locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on aerial mapping in **Appendix A**. Representative photographs of the environmental conditions and select shovel test profiles are included for reference in **Figures 10-1 through 10-18**.

In general, the soils were consistent within most of the shovel tests. From a depth ranging from the surface to approximately 60 to 70 cm below the surface (cmbs), most included fill material, shell, and sand consisting of brownish grey to light and or dark grey color. Stratigraphic profiles for each shovel test excavated within the APE are included in **Table 10-1** to demonstrate the soil stratigraphy and factors inhibiting reaching a depth of one m found throughout the APE. As noted previously, no cultural material was found in any of the shovel tests.

Based on the results of the current survey, no further archaeological survey work is recommended within the APE.

Table 10-1 Stratigraphic Profiles and Results of Shovel Testing Conducted During the CRAS

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
1	Light grey fill/shell, 0-16 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
	Orange and light grey sand, 16-33 cmbs	
	Black sand, 33-40 cmbs	
	Light grey sand, 40-62 cmbs	
	Very pale grey, 62-76 cmbs	
	Compact soil, 76 cmbs	
2	Grey sand, 0-20 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
	Dark grey sand, 20-30 cmbs	
	Grey sand, 30-64 cmbs	
	Dark grey sand, 64-71 cmbs	
	Dark brown sand, 71-80 cmbs	
	Very pale brown clay, 80-100 cmbs	

² As explained in more detail in **Section 9.0 Methods** of the current CRAS, ST Nos. 3, 4, and 7 were excavated outside of the footprint of the current APE. These shovel tests were negative for cultural material and have been included in the current CRAS report and associated mapping due to their proximity to the APE, and to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed in the vicinity in the future.

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
3	Dark grey/light grey mottled sand, 0-28 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was
	Lite grey/reddish orange mottled sand, 28-68 cmbs	conducted outside of most recent
	Black sand, 68-76 cmbs	APE.
	Dark brown sandy clay, 76-102 cmbs	
4	Light grey sand and fill/shell, 0-13 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was
	Dark grey sand, 13-31 cmbs	conducted outside of most recent
	Grey sand, 31-40 cmbs	APE.
	Brownish grey sand, 40-50 cmbs	
	White limestone, 50 cmbs	
5	Brownish grey sand, 0-16 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
	Brownish grey/light brownish grey mottled sand, 16-30 cmbs	
	Brownish grey sand, 30-40 cmbs	
	Dark brownish grey sand, 40-100 cmbs	
6	Dark grey sand, 0-31 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
	Dark brown/pale brown sand, 31-50 cmbs	
	Pale brown sandy clay, 40-60 cmbs	
	Pale brown clay, 60-63 cmbs	
	Dense clay, 63 cmbs	
7	Dark greyish brown sand, 0-32 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was
	Light grey sand, 32-70 cmbs	conducted outside of most recent
	Dark grey sand, 70-77 cmbs	APE.
	Brown hardpan, 77-84 cmbs	
	Solid, compact brown hardpan, 84 cmbs	



Figure 10-1 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 1, Facing North



Figure 10-2 Representative View of the Location of ST 1, Facing North Within Urban Core Paintball field, US 41 Visible to the West



Figure 10-3 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 2, Facing North



Figure 10-4 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 3, Facing North



Figure 10-5 Representative View of the Location of ST 3, Facing East within the Urban Core Paintball Field



Figure 10-6 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 4, Facing North



Figure 10-7 Representative View of the Location of ST 4, Facing North Within the Urban Core Paintball Field



Figure 10-8 Representative View of Grass Underlain by Asphalt within Urban Core Paintball Field
Containing STs 1-4, Facing West Towards US 41



Figure 10-9 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape Along
US 41 and Side Streets, Facing West along Hartford Street



Figure 10-10 Representative View of Ditching and Hardscape Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-11 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Hardscape, and Creek Preventing
Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41 Towards Delaney Creek



Figure 10-12 Representative View of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, and Sign Designating Contaminated Soils, Facing East



Figure 10-13 View of Lot Containing Contaminated Soils along Delaney Creek, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-14 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along Causeway Boulevard, Facing West Along Causeway Boulevard



Figure 10-15 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing
Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-16 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing
Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-17 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 6



Figure 10-18 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 7

10.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES RESULTS

The historic resources survey identified 34 extant historic resources within the APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 17 newly identified resources. These resources are listed in **Table 10-2** and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in **Figures 10-19a through 10-19f**. An additional three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were determined to be non-extant within the APE as a result of the current field effort. These resources are listed in **Table 7-4**, and their absence will be communicated to the SHPO in the transmittal letter associated with the current CRAS report.

Table 10-2 Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

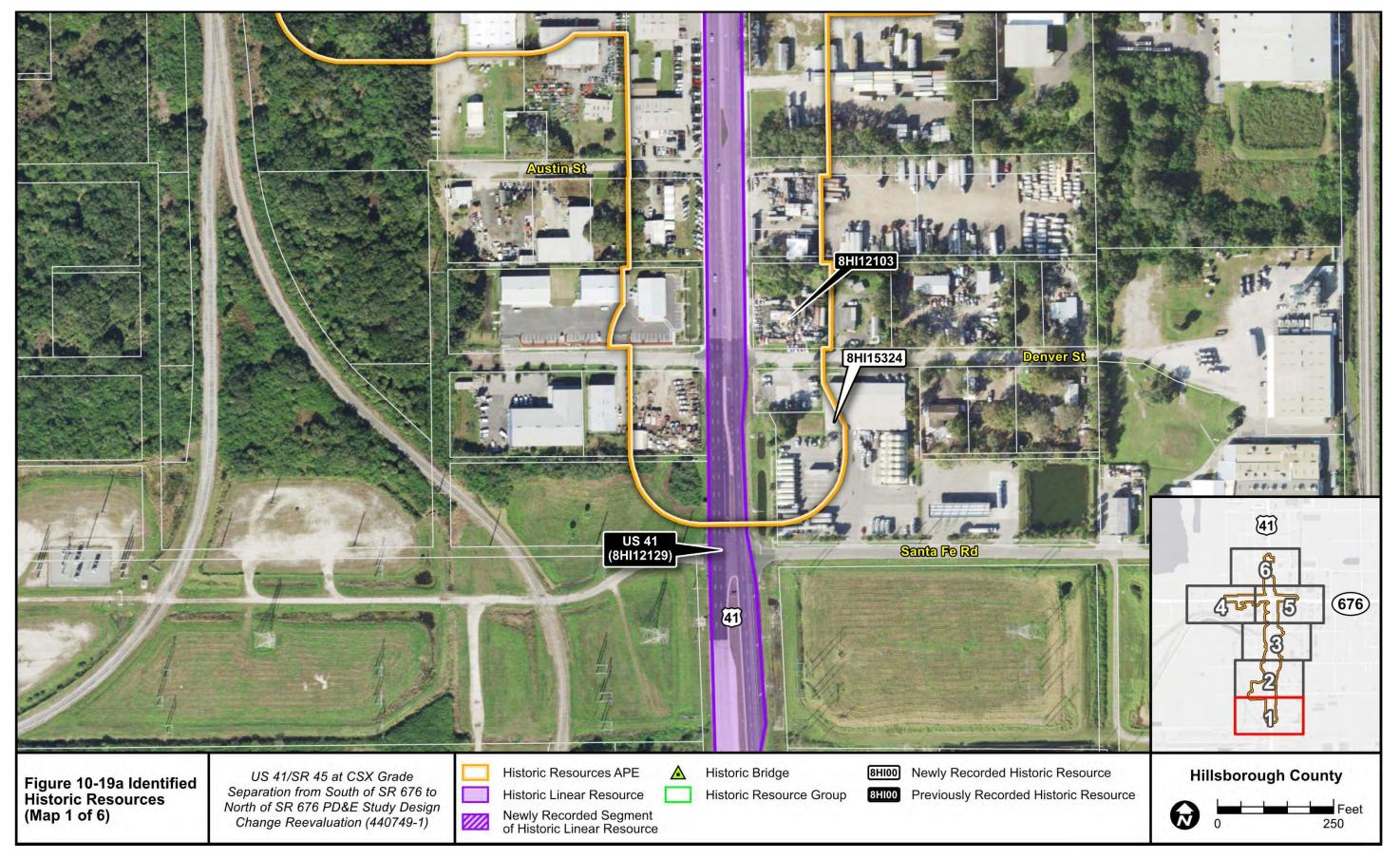
FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI12023	Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge #100048)	c. 1959	Culvert	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12103	4132 S US 41	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12105	3825 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12106	3630 S US 41	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO

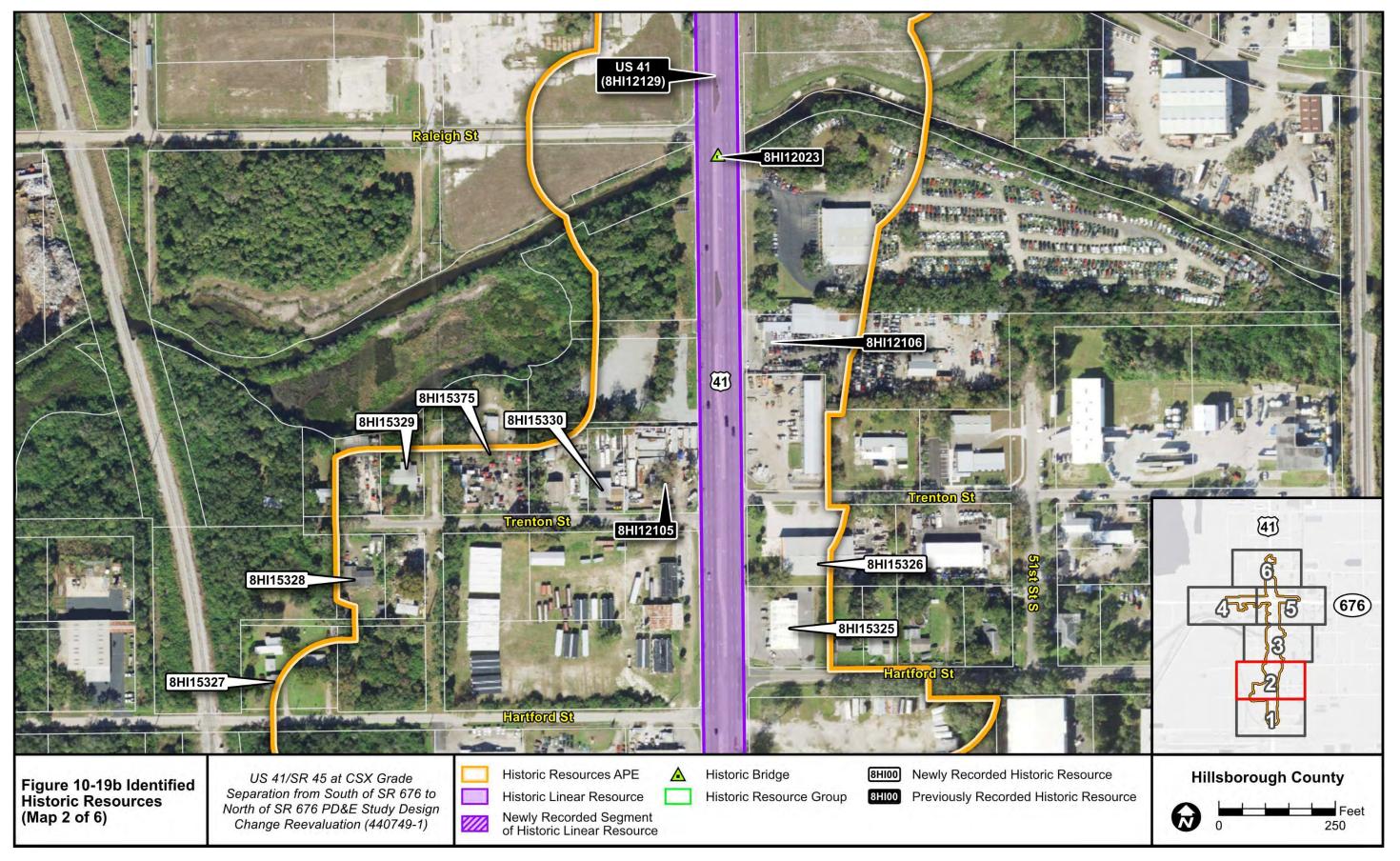
FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI12107	3309 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register– Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12108	3309 S US 41	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register– Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12109	3140 S US 41	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register– Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12110	3140 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register– Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12111	2923 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12112	2930 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12113	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12114	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12116	2802 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12127	3140 S US 41	Post- c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ¹	Determined National Register– Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12128	Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ²	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12129	US 41	c. 1915	Road Segment	Considered National Register– Ineligible Within APE
8HI15054	CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur	c. 1969	Railroad Segment	Determined National Register— Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI15323	Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane	c. 1962	Mobile Home Park	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15324	5007 Denver Street	c. 1969	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15325	3902 S 50 th Street	c. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15326	3900 S 50 th Street	c. 1973	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15327	4710 Hartford Street	c. 1952	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15328	4715 Trenton Street	c. 1959	Ranch	Considered National Register– Ineligible

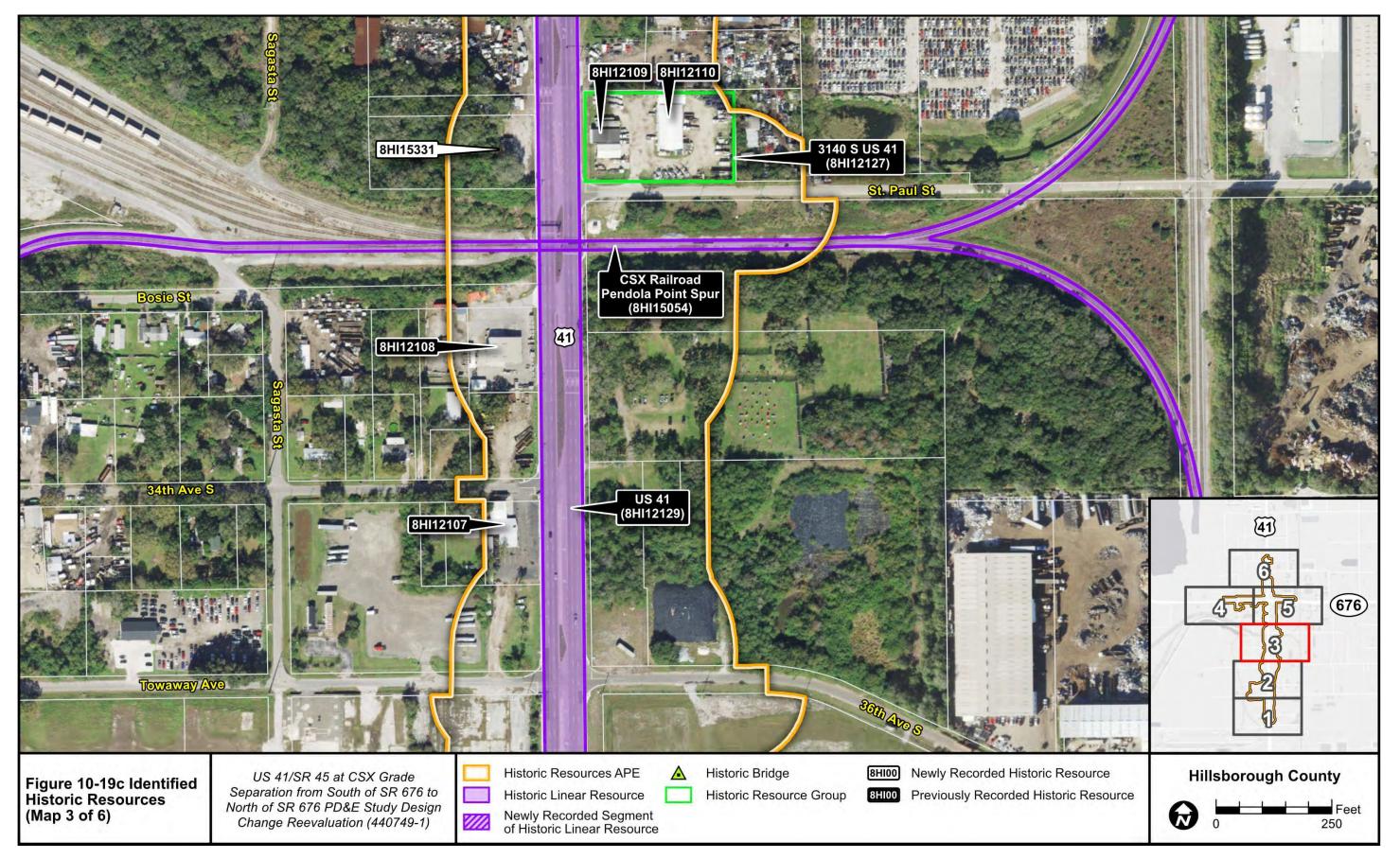
FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI15329	4724 Trenton Street	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15330	4920 Trenton Street	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15331	3137 S 50 th Street	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15332	4717 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15333	4901 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1952	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15334	4901 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1973	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15335	4702 E Causeway Boulevard	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15336	4711 El Camino Boulevard	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15337	4714 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15338	4916 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1974	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible
8HI15339	2319 S 50 th Street	c. 1951	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register— Ineligible
8HI15375	4906 Trenton Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register– Ineligible

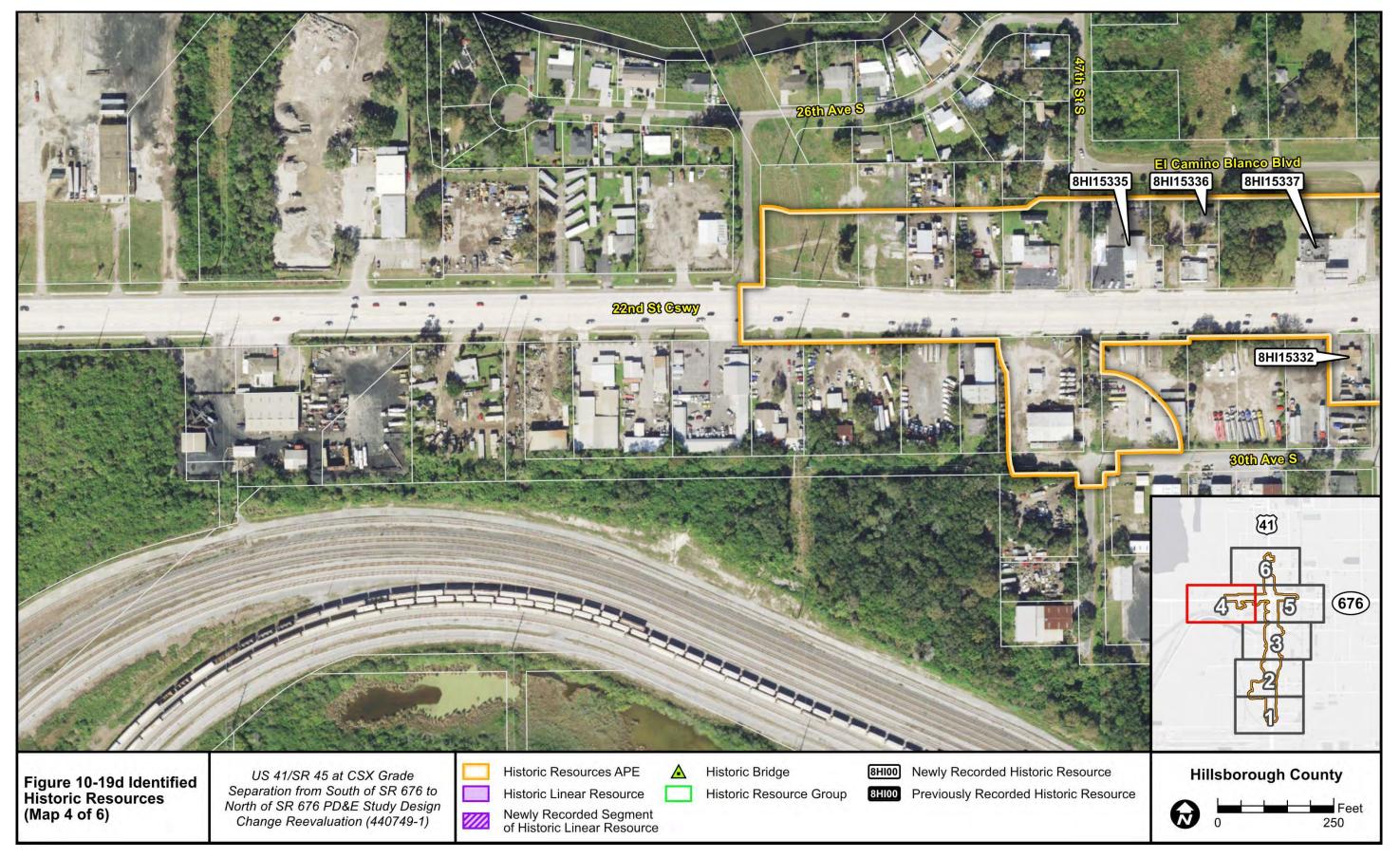
¹ Building complex 8HI12127 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible storage and warehouse buildings (8HI12109 and 8HI12110, respectively).

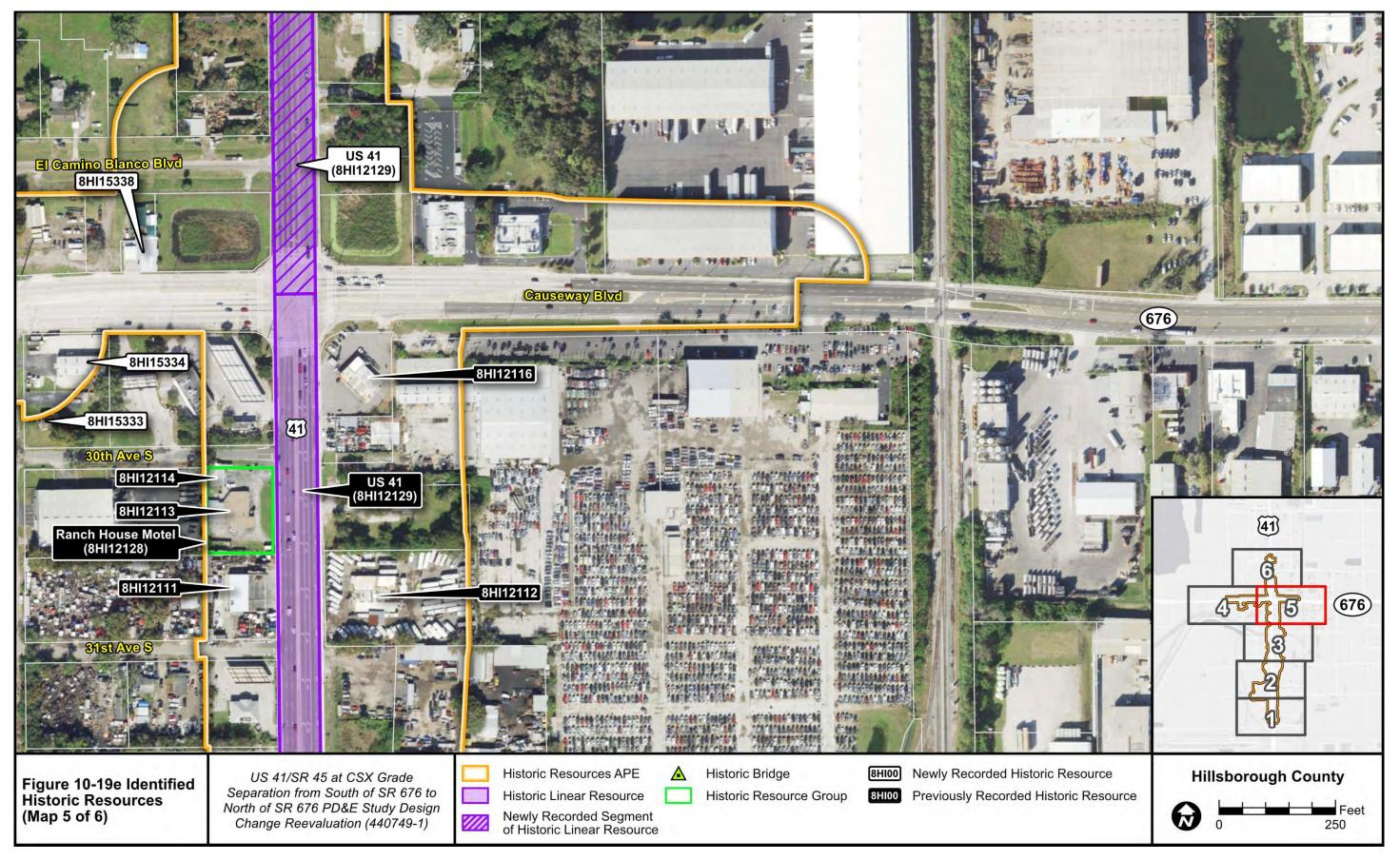
² Building complex 8HI12128 consists of two previously recorded National Register—ineligible motel buildings (8HI12113 and 8HI12114, respectively).

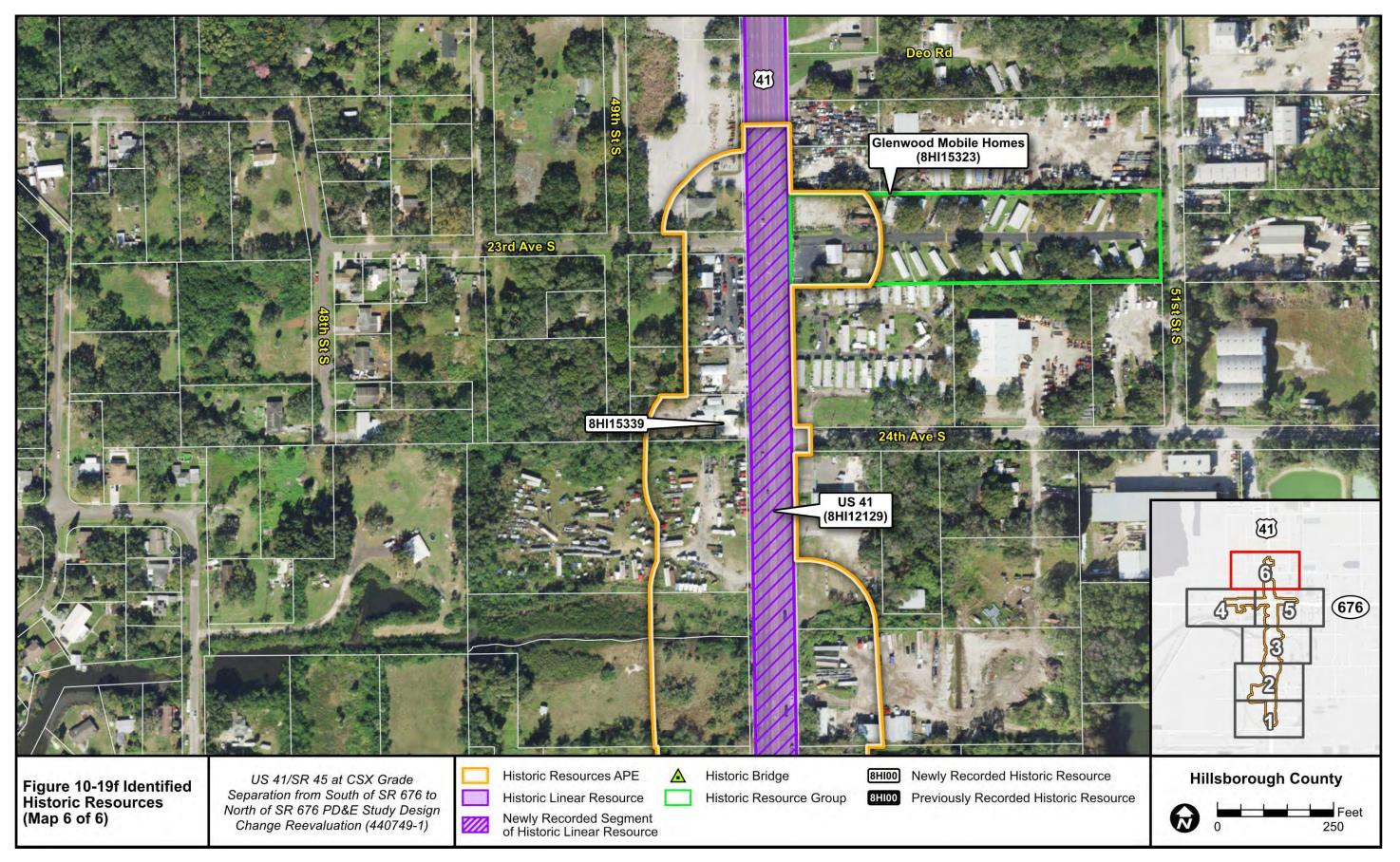












The previously recorded historic resources identified within the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The newly identified historic resources consist of 16 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Photographs of the 34 historic resources identified within the APE during the current study are included in **Figures 10-20 through 10-54**.

The previously recorded historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) within the historic resources APE have been previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register—ineligible within the current APE, and the results of the current survey continue to support these previous determinations. As there were no changes to the previous National Register eligibility determinations for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were only prepared for those resources that exhibited changes in setting, use, or that exhibited alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI12113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116, and 8HI12128). These updated FMSF forms are included for reference in **Appendix B**.

The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) extending from the southern terminus of the current APE to the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register—ineligible by the SHPO on February 10, 2014 due to a lack of significant associations, widening, and modern materials. The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) extending from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard north to the northern terminus of the current APE exhibits similar characteristics and is therefore also considered National Register—ineligible. As a segment of Old US 41/Tamiami Trail recorded under 8HI12129 within the County was determined National Register—eligible in September 2021 by the SHPO due to due to a high level of remaining material integrity, an updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated segment of US 41 within the current APE to document its lack of National Register eligibility (Appendix B).

While not previously recorded within the current APE, the CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054) was previously determined National Register—ineligible by the SHPO on March 8, 2021. As there have been no changes to the significance of 8HI15054 in the limited time that has passed, no updated FMSF form was prepared for this resource during the current survey effort.

The 18 newly identified historic resources within the historic resources APE exhibit common architecture and design types found throughout Florida, lack known associations with significant people or events, or exhibit modifications that affect their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 newly identified historic resources (8HI15323–8HI15339) are considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district. The FMSF forms, which include the physical details and significance evaluations of the buildings, are included in **Appendix B**.



Figure 10-20 4132 S US 41 (8HI12103), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-21 3825 S 50th Street (8HI12105), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-22 3630 S US 41 (8HI12106), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-23 Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge No. 100048) (8HI12023), Determined National Register— Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest



Figure 10-24 3309 S US 41 (8HI12107), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-25 3309 S US 41 (8HI12108), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing South-Southwest



Figure 10-26 CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054), Determined National Register—Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-27 3140 S US 41 (8HI12127), Building Complex, Determined National Register—Ineligible, Facing
Northwest



Figure 10-28 3140 S US 41 (8HI12109), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-29 3140 S US 41 (8HI12110), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-30 2923 S US 41 (8HI12111), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-31 2930 S US 41 (8HI12112), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-32 Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41 (8HI12128), Building Complex, Determined National Register—Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-33 2909 S US 41 (8HI12113), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-34 2909 S US 41 (8HI12114), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-35 2802 S US 41 (8HI12116), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing South



Figure 10-36 US 41 (8HI12129), Considered National Register-Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-37 5007 Denver Street (8HI15324), c. 1969, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-38 3902 S 50th Street (8HI15325), c. 1974, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-39 3900 S 50th Street (8HI15326), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-40 4710 Hartford Street (8HI15327), c. 1952, Considered National Register-Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest



Figure 10-41 4715 Trenton Street (8HI15328), c. 1959, Considered National Register-Ineligible, Facing South-Southeast



Figure 10-42 4724 Trenton Street (8HI15329), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-43 4920 Trenton Street (8HI15330), c. 1957, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-44 3137 S 50th Street (8HI15331), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-45 4717 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15332), c. 1946, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-46 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15333), c. 1952, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-47 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15334), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East

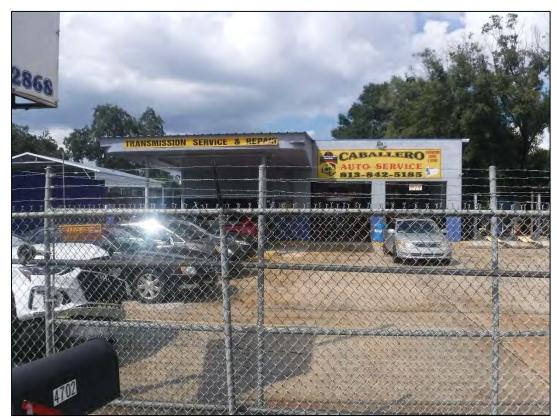


Figure 10-48 4702 E Causeway Boulevard (8HI15335), c. 1959, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-49 4711 El Camino Boulevard (8HI15336), c. 1959, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing South



Figure 10-50 4714 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15337), c. 1970, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-51 4916 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15338), c. 1974, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-52 2319 S 50th Street (8HI15339), c. 1951, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-53 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Office Building, c. 1962, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-54 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Representative Streetview, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East

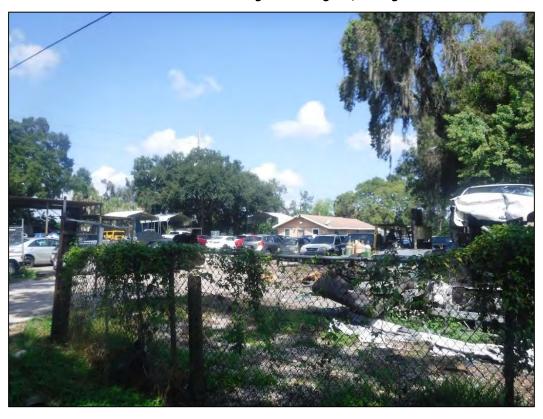


Figure 10-55: 4906 Trenton Street (8HI15375), c. 1955, Considered National Register—Ineligible, Facing Northwest

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. Background research, subsurface testing, and the pedestrian survey determined the archaeological APE exhibits low potential for intact archaeological deposits. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during the current survey in areas devoid of hardscape, underground utilities, industrial waste, or large quantities of fill. No cultural material was recovered.

As a result of the current survey, 35 historic resources were identified within the project APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 18 newly identified resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375). The current survey also noted that three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were no longer extant within the APE.

The previously recorded historic resources in the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) located within the APE south of Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on February 10, 2014. An updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated portion of US 41 (8HI12129) within the APE, which extends north from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard to the northern end of the APE. This segment of US 41 exhibits similar characteristics to the National Register–ineligible segment to the south, and therefore, is also considered to be National Register–ineligible. The previously recorded rail spur (8HI15054), historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and structures (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) in the historic resources APE have been previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO, and the results of the current survey support these previous determinations. As no changes to the National Register eligibility determinations were identified for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were prepared only for those resources that exhibited a change in setting, use, or alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI121113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116), and 8HI12128).

The newly identified historic resources in the APE consist of 17 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339, 8HI15375) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Each of these 18 newly identified historic resources within the APE exhibit common architecture and design types, lack significant associations, or exhibit alterations that impact their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 resources (8HI15323–8HI15339) are considered National Register—ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district.

All new and updated FMSF forms prepared as a result of this CRAS are included in **Appendix B**.

11.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS

Should construction activities uncover any archaeological material, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the material. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05, F.S. applies and the treatment of human remains will conform to Chapter 3 of the FDOT CRM Handbook, Section 7-1.6 of the FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and Stipulation XI of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, which require that all work cease immediately in the area of the human remains. Chapter 872.05,

F.S. states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

If previously unidentified historic properties are discovered before or during construction, the potential to affect historic properties changes after the Section 106 review has been completed, or if unanticipated impacts to historic properties occur during construction, then the consultation process outlined in Stipulation VII of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement will be followed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13 and Stipulation X of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

11.2 CURATION

A copy of this CRAS report, FMSF forms (**Appendix B**), photographs, and the associated survey log (**Appendix C**) are curated at the FMSF in Tallahassee. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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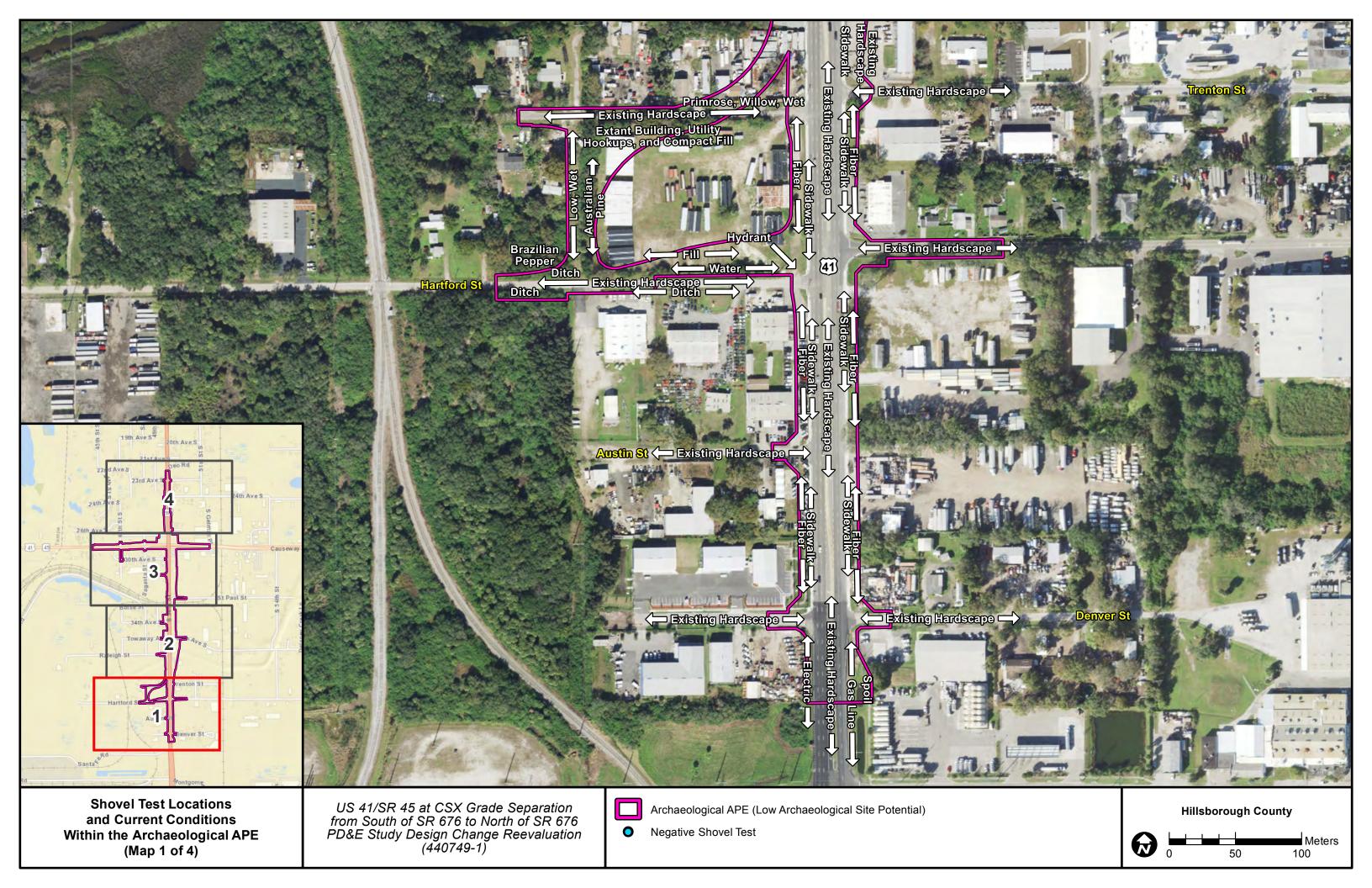
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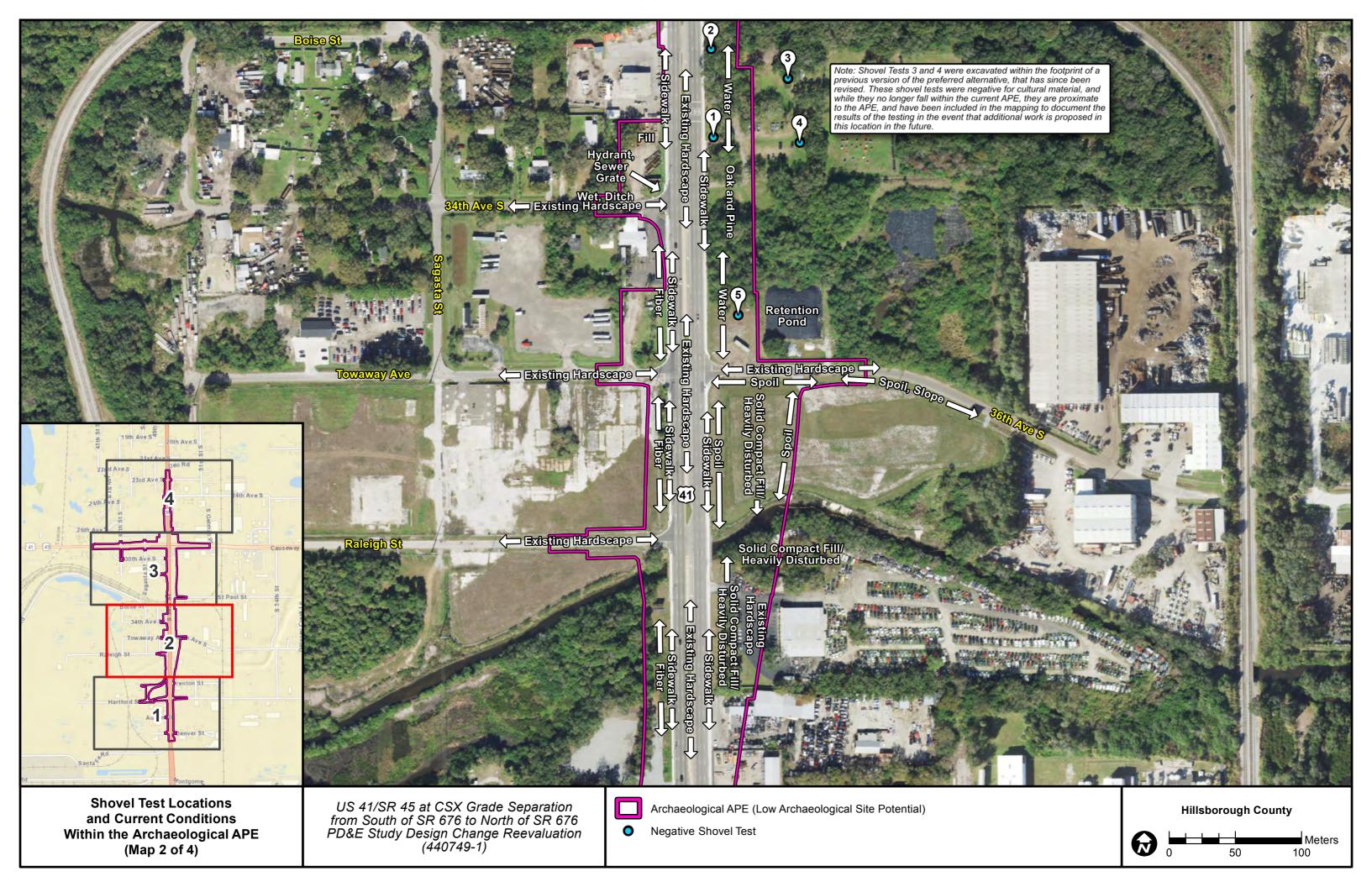
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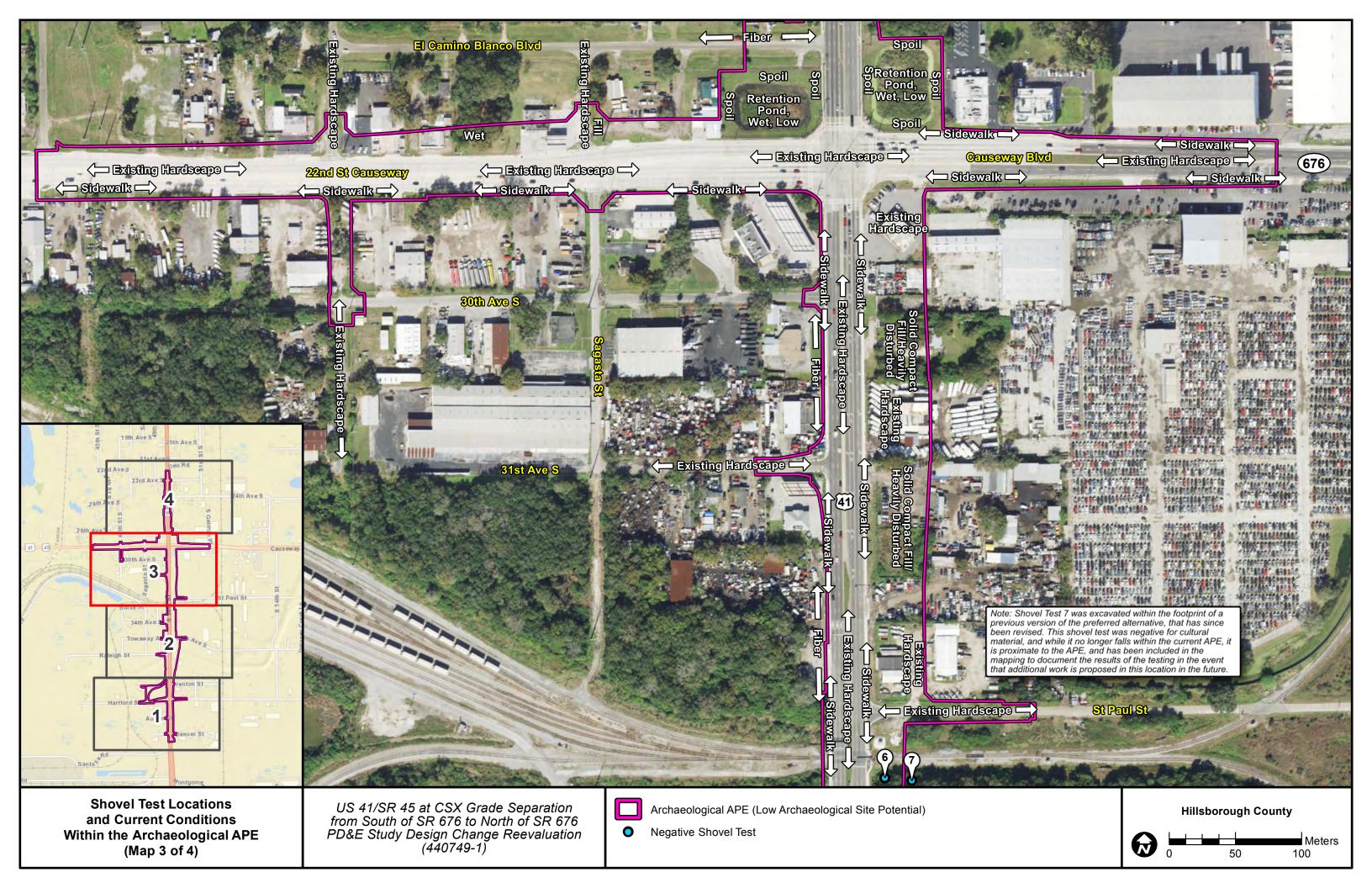
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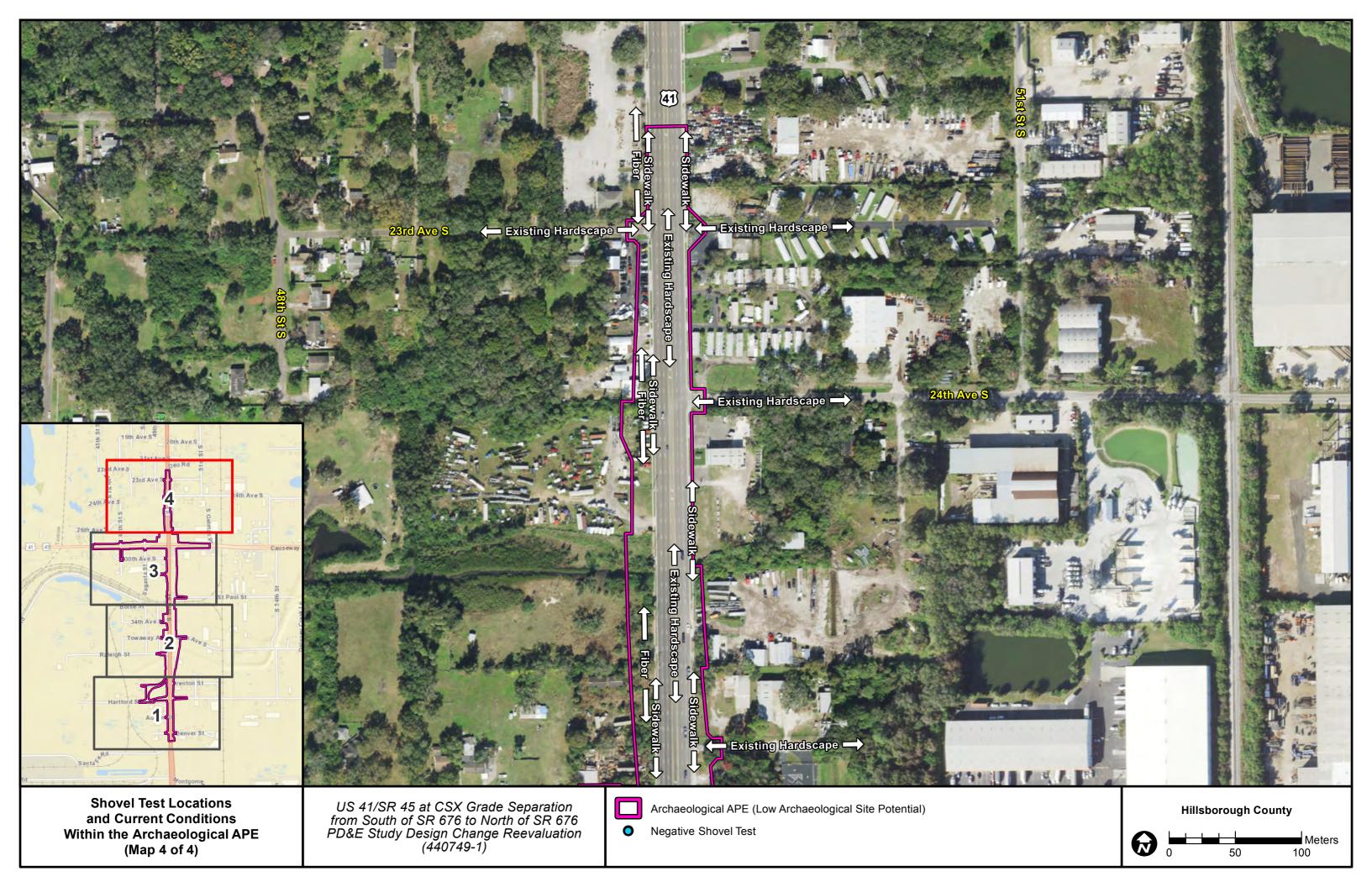
APPENDIX A

Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE Illustrated on Aerial Mapping









APPENDIX B

Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original ☑ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI12105
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Form Date	10-26-2022
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DHR I	JSE ONLY		OFFICIAL EV	/ΔΙ ΙΙΔΤ	ION			DHR USE (ONI Y
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears t KEEPER – Determ	o meet criteria for N nined eligible:	R listing: □yes □yes		⊒insufficier	nt info	Date Date)	Init

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

Site #8 HI12105

	DESCRIPTIO	N (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center of E facade;	2 2 2	2. 3. en porch.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open porch consists of a concre	to mad aggoggible	hu a gongroto gtair, no	anch is not shaltered
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent Narrative Description of Resource			of the first shellered.
The one-story Frame Vernacular wing; exterior is clad with asb skirting added. Lot use has cha	estos shingles; wi	ndow and front door hav	
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable		bi iccoluing.	
		DS (select all that apply)	
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # in the property of the prop		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection if needed)	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search
OPI	NION OF RESOUR	RCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signific The Frame Vernacular residence well as a change in setting and considered National Register-in	ter listing as part of a district cant or not; use separate sheet if a exhibits a common duse, and lacks hi	t? □yes ⊠no □insuffic needed) style in Florida, exhik	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Re			
1 2.	3. 4	5 6.	
	DOCUMEN		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at one Document description 2) Document type Document description	ite File - including field notes, and ite File - including field notes, and item Ma F Ma F	nalysis notes, photos, plans and other imprintaining organization	
	RECORDER IN	FORMATION	
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War	d St Tampa, FL / 8	Affiliation Janus Research 13-636-8200 / janus@jar	nus-research.com

Required Attachments

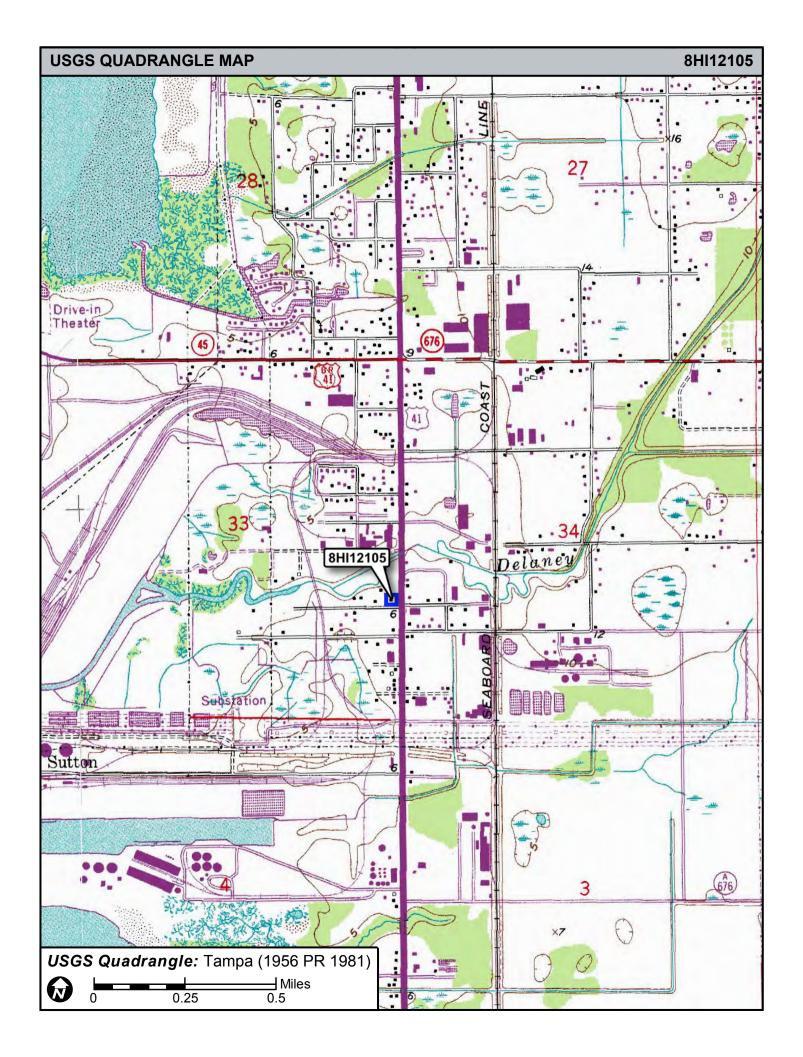
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI12105



SKETCH MAP 8HI12105





☐ Original ☑ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI12106
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-26-2022
Recorder #	

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

National Register Category (please check one) ☑ building ☐	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) Structure
LOCA Street Number Address: 3630 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 36th Ave S and USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Cit Township 29S▼ Range 19E▼ Section 34 ¼ section Tax Parcel # U-34-29-19-1Q4-000000-00022.0 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 ▼17 Easting 36207	Street Type Suffix Direction Highway USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map y Limits? yes Ino unknown County Hillsborough ction: NW ISW SE NE Irregular-name:
	HISTORY
Original Use Commercial Current Use Other Use Moves:	From (year): To (year): 2022 From (year): To (year): To (year): Original address Nature Awning removed, door changed, since 2013 Nature Builder (last name first):
	☐yes ☑no ☐unknown Describe Not Applicable
StyleMasonryVernacularExterior Fabric(s)1. Stucco2Roof Type(s)1. Flat2Roof Material(s)1. Built-up2	Atterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1 2. Concrete block 3. 2. Shed 3. 2. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 3. 2. 2. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Parapet roof; stucco on main exterior and Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscap	
DHR USE ONLY OFF	ICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR lis KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □	ting: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date Init ☐yes ☐no Date ☐c ☐d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)

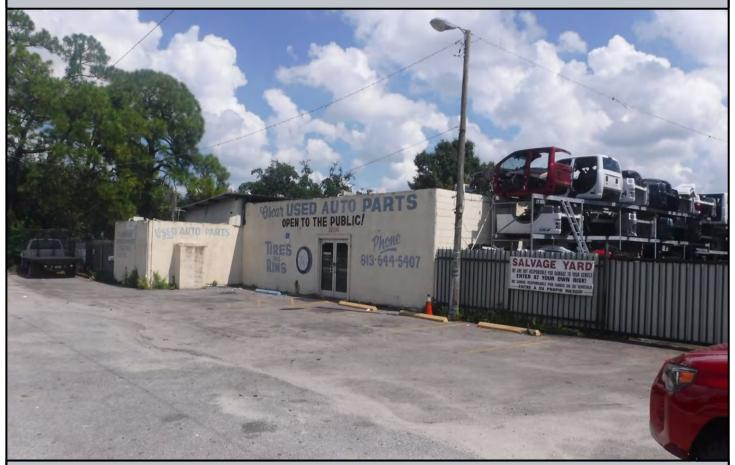
Site #8 HI12106

	DESCRIPTION	N (continued)		
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generi Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center of main facade; g	2 2 2		3.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None				
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ go Narrative Description of Resource				
The one-story Masonry Vernacular costucco on main facade. Since last rthe N. with a shed roof, removed the	ecorded in 2013	, the building ha	as had a me	pet; exterior is etal addition to
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable			Che	eck if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEA	RCH METHOD	${f S}$ (select all that app	oly)	
□FL State Archives/photo collection □city □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		□ building permits □ occupant/owner inter □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection	view □p □P	lanborn maps lat maps lublic Lands Survey (DEP) IABS/HAER record search
OPINIO	N OF RESOUR	CE SIGNIFICAN	[CE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register list Appears to meet the criteria for National Register list Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or The Masonry Vernacular building explacks historic associations. Therefore	ing as part of a district? not; use separate sheet if ne nibits a common	yes Ino eded) style in Florida		mation modifications, and
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register E. 1. 3. 4.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.		
	DOCUMENT	ΓΑΤΙΟΝ		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File 1) Document type All materials at one loc Document description	e - including field notes, ana cation Maint File	lysis notes, photos, plans and taining organization <u>Janus R</u> or accession #'s	Research	
2) Document type	File	or accession #'s		
R	ECORDER INF			
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St (address / phone / fax / e-mail)		Affiliation Janus Research 3-636-8200 / janu		esearch.com

Required Attachments

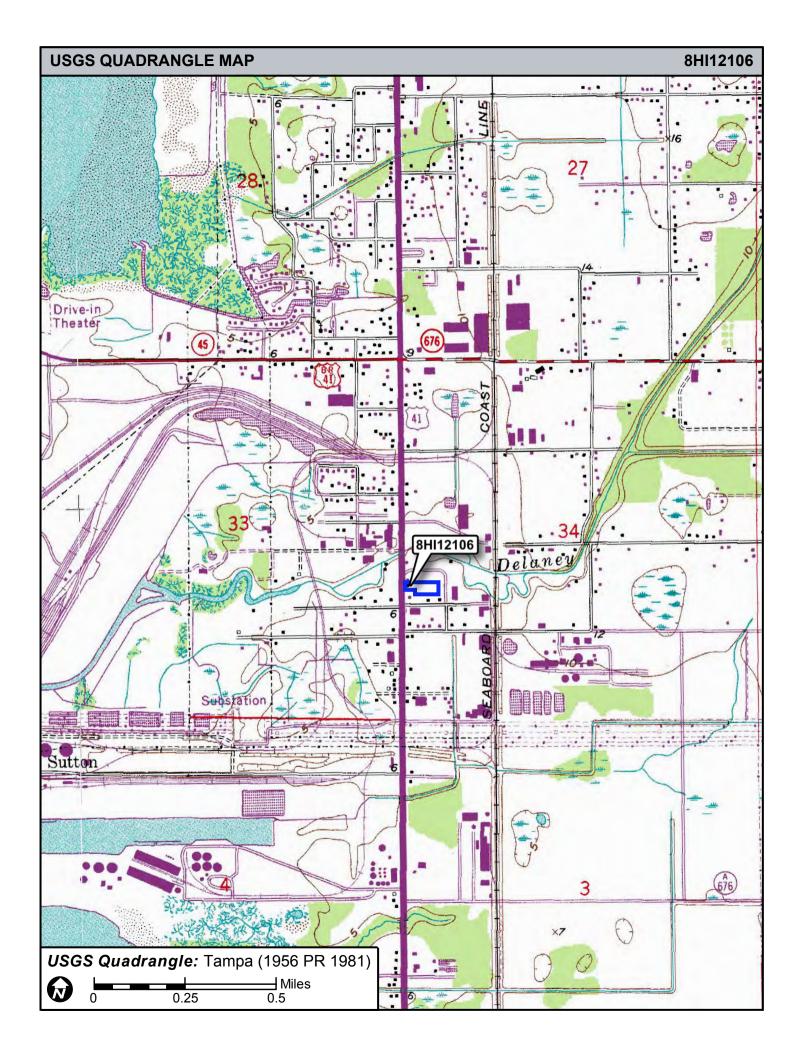
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI12106



SKETCH MAP 8HI12106





☐ Original ☑ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI12111
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-26-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address Survey Project Name National Register Cat Ownership: ☑private-pr	US 41 at CSX egory (please check one	Grade Separa e) 🗷 building [tion PD&I	E Study □district □s	ite 🔲 objec	S urvey	# (DHR only) _	
		LOC	ATION	& MAPPI	NC			
Address: 2923 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 298 Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Xound Other Coordinates: Xound Name of Public Tract	/between) Between e TAMPA les) Tampa Range 19E Sec -29-19-1Q3-000 one 16 X17 E	Street Name US 41 30th Ave S a In (2tion 33 1/4 s 010-00006.0 asting 3 6 2 0 Y:	and S 31s City Limits? section: N 2 4 Northi	t Ave GS Date 198 □yes ☑no □ W □SW □ Landgr Block	reet Type ighway 1 Plat or C □unknown USE ☑NE ant 2 7 5	Irregular-na	llsborough me:	
			HIST	ORY				
Construction Year: Original Use Common Current Use Common Other Use Moves: Yes Alterations: Yes Additions: Yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	ercial ercial Ino Unknown Da	ate: ate: ates, profession, etc.)	ar listed or ea Fr Fr Fr Original a Nature Nature	rlier	1946 2018 rame remo	To (year):_ To (year):_ To (year):_ oved.	2022	
			DESCR	PHON				
Style Masonry Verification Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material Glass blocks;	Flat Composition restrucs. (dormers etc.) 1	bl1 	2. <u>Shed</u> 2. <u>Sheet</u>	metal:corr	rugated 2	3 _ 3 _ 3		Stories1
Distinguishing Archite Parapet; pilas				Pows				
rarapet, prias		metal doors	Over will	lows.				
Ancillary Features / C	utbuildings (record ou	tbuildings, major landso	ape features; us	se continuation she	eet if needed.)			
DHR U	JSE ONLY	OF	FICIAL E	/ALUATION		D	HR USE ON	LY
NR List Date		meet criteria for NR		□no □insu	ufficient info	Date		Init

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

Site #8 HI12111

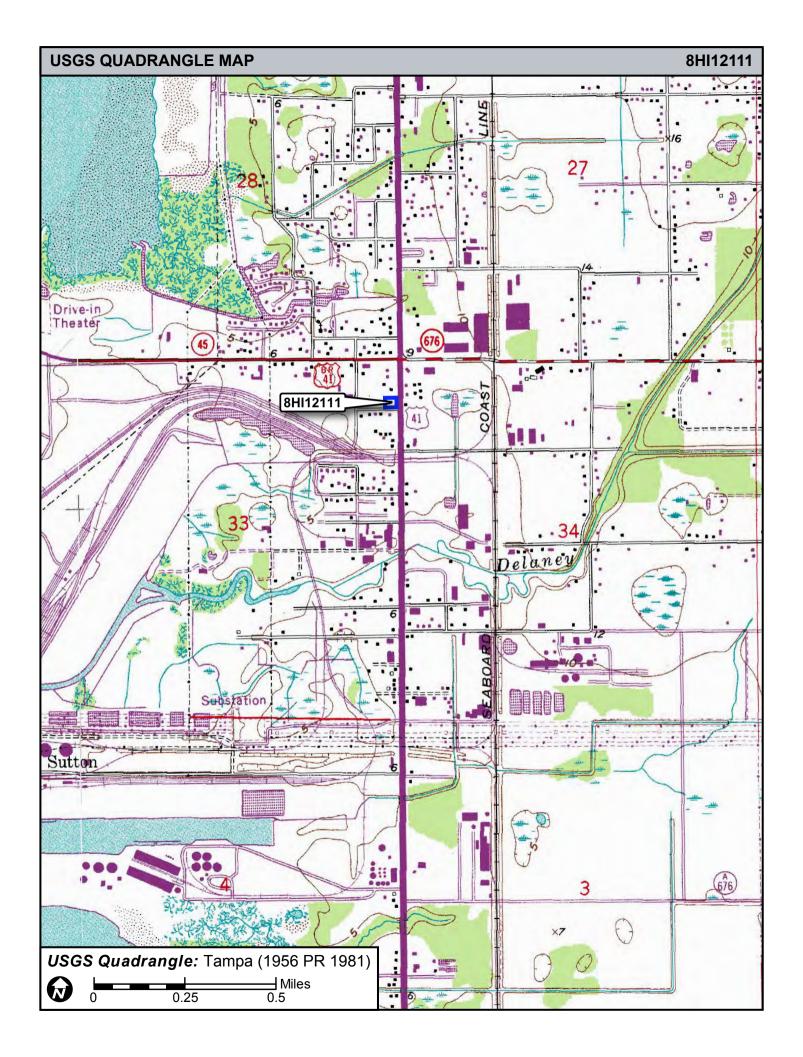
DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Condition (overall resource condition):
The one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building has a flat roof with a parapet, stucco exterior, and glass block windows. Since last recorded in 2013, the building is no longer vacant and metal awning frames have been removed. Archaeological Remains Not Applicable
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □Iibrary research □building permits □Sanborn maps □plat maps ☑property appraiser / tax records □newspaper files □neighbor interview □Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) □historic photos ☑interior inspection ☑describe) historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes x no insufficient information
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research To Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☐ Original ☑ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI12113
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-26-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address i Survey Project Name National Register Cate Ownership: ☑private-pr	US 41 at CS: egory (please check of	X Grade Separ one) IX building	ration PD&E	Study district site	☐ objec	S urvey t	# (DHR only)		_
	TAMPA es) Tampa Range 19E▼ S -29-19-1Q3-00 ne □16 図17 :	Street Name US 41 Lection 33 1/00010-00001.0 Easting 36 2 0 Y:	USon City Limits? [4 section: □N 009 Northir	Higgs Solute 1981 □yes Solute 1981 □yes Solute 1981 □ Landgran □ Block □ 3 0 8 9 3	tType ghway Plat or O Inknown ENNE t	Other Map CountyHi	llsboroughme:Lot		
			HISTO	ORY					
Construction Year: Original Use Mote: Current Use Mote: Other Use Moves: Jyes Alterations: Jyes Additions: Jyes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	I l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	Date:	From From From From From From From From	om (year): 19 om	of remore	To (year):_ To (year):_ To (year):_ ved, ca.	2022		
			DESCRI						
Roof Material(s) 1.	Stucco Gable Composition strucs. (dormers etc.) ls, etc.)		Exterior Plan 2. 2. Shed 2.	Irregular					
Distinguishing Archite Arches on all		terior or interior orname	ents)						
Ancillary Features / O For Ranch Hous				e continuation sheet	t if needed.)				
DHR L	JSE ONLY		OFFICIAL EV	ALUATION			HR USE O	NLY	
NR List Date	KEEPER - Detern	to meet criteria for N mined eligible:	□yes	□no				Init	

Site #8 HI12113

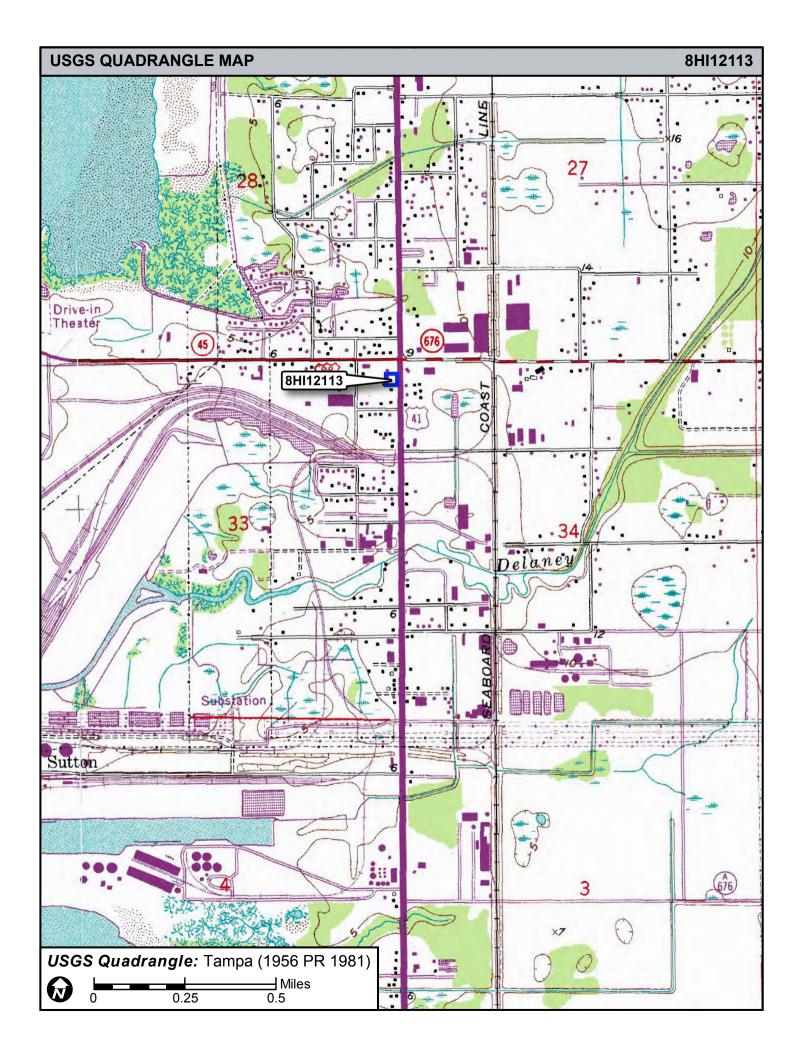
DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Covered walkways along all facades; sheltered under main roofs; roofs supported by elongated arches.
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous Narrative Description of Resource
The one-story Masonry Vernacular motel has a gable roof; exterior is stucco; arches along walkways span all facades. Since last recorded in 2013, the shingled faux mansard roof parapet has been removed.
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Complete
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ occupant/owner interview ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☑ other methods (describe) historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ building permits ☐ plat maps ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Affiliation Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☐ Original ☑ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI12114
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-26-2022
Recorder #	

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

Street Number Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction Street Name					
JTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 3 6 2 0 4 Northing 3 0 8 9 3 5 1 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum 84					
Iame of Public Tract (e.g., park)					
HISTORY					
Construction Year:1949					
s the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes unknown Describe Not Applicable					
DESCRIPTION Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1					
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3. 3. Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. 3. Roof secondary strucs. (dommers etc.) 1. 2. Vindows (types, materials, etc.) Awning, 2-light.					
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Arches along main facade walkway.					
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) For Ranch House Motel Building A, see HI12113.					
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY					
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: SHPO – Appears to					

Site #8 HI12114

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.					
Multiple, located on main facade; accessible through walkway.					
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Covered walkway spans main facade; sheltered by main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by three elongated arches.					
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource					
The one-story Masonry Vernacular motel building has a side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the front wing. Exterior is stucco. Arches were added to match Building A between 2013 and 2015.					
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed					
RESEARCH METHODS (select 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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ historic aerials, field survey, Google street view Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)					
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE					
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)					
The Masonry Vernacular motel structure exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.					
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1					
DOCUMENTATION					
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s					
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s					
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name _Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research					
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com					

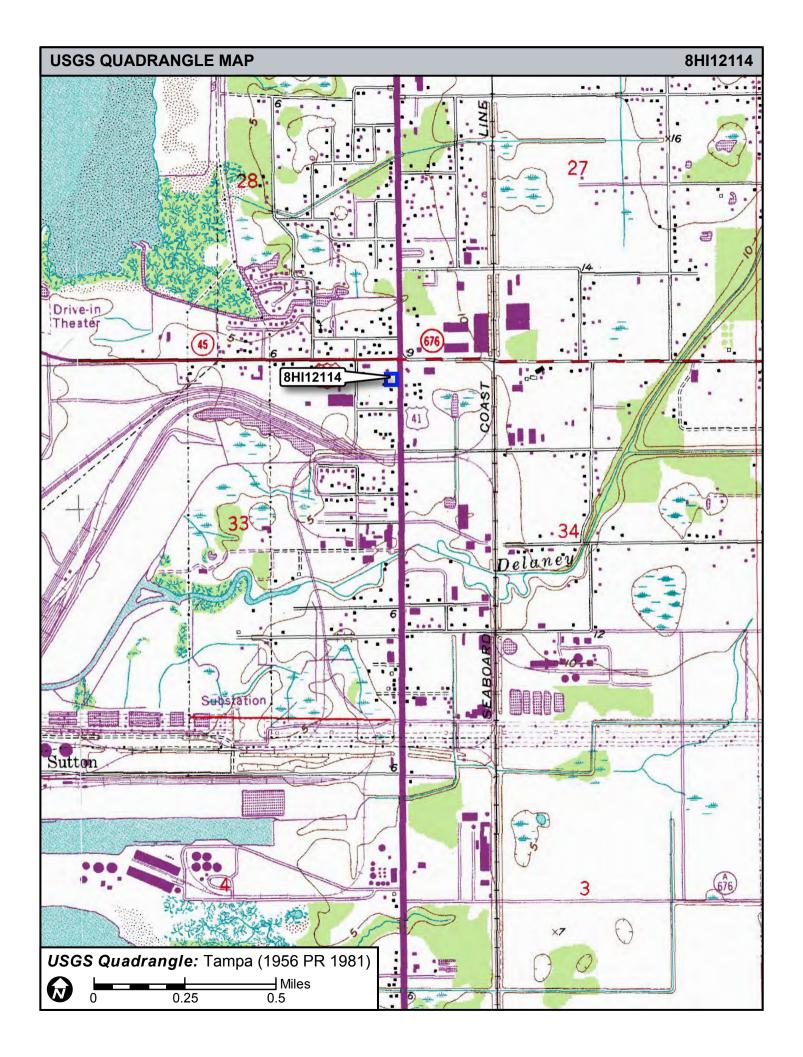
Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE



SKETCH MAP 8HI12114





☐Original ☑Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HI12128
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-27-2022
Recorder#

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:				
Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings) Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see National Register Bulletin #18, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.) Rural historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.) Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.				
Resource Group Name Ranch House Motel Multiple Listing [DHR only]				
Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study FMSF Survey #				
National Register Category (please check one): ☑ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object				
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): □canal □railway □road □other (describe):				
Ownership: Imprivate-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign munknown				
LOCATION & MAPPING				
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction				
Address: 2909 S V US 41 Highway V				
City/Town (within 3 miles) _Tampa				
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)				
1) Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:				
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: DNW DSW DSE DNE				
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: DNW DSW DSE DNE				
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: DNW DSW DSE DNE				
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name USGS Date 2) Name USGS Date				
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Landgrant				
Landgrant Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)				
Landgrant				
Landgrant Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41. For Building A, see				
Landgrant Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41. For Building A, see				
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41. For Building A, see HI12113; for Building B, see HI12114.				
Landgrant Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41. For Building A, see				
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41. For Building A, see HI12113; for Building B, see HI12114.				

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION						
Construction Year:1949						
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) 1Modern (Post 1950) 3						
Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)						
The Masonry Vernacular motel complex consists of two buildings. Both have stucco exteriors, gable roofs, and arcades. The larger building had a mansard parapet removed and the smaller building had the roof changed and arches added between 2013 and 2015.						
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)						
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐IDrary research ☐IDrary research ☐Index permits ☐Interview ☐Interior inspection ☐Interior inspection ☐IDRARDS/HAER record search ☐IDRA						
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE						
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes Image: Insufficient information						
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1						
DOCUMENTATION						
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type Field notes Document description Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s						
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #s						
RECORDER INFORMATION						
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Affiliation Janus Research						

Required Attachments

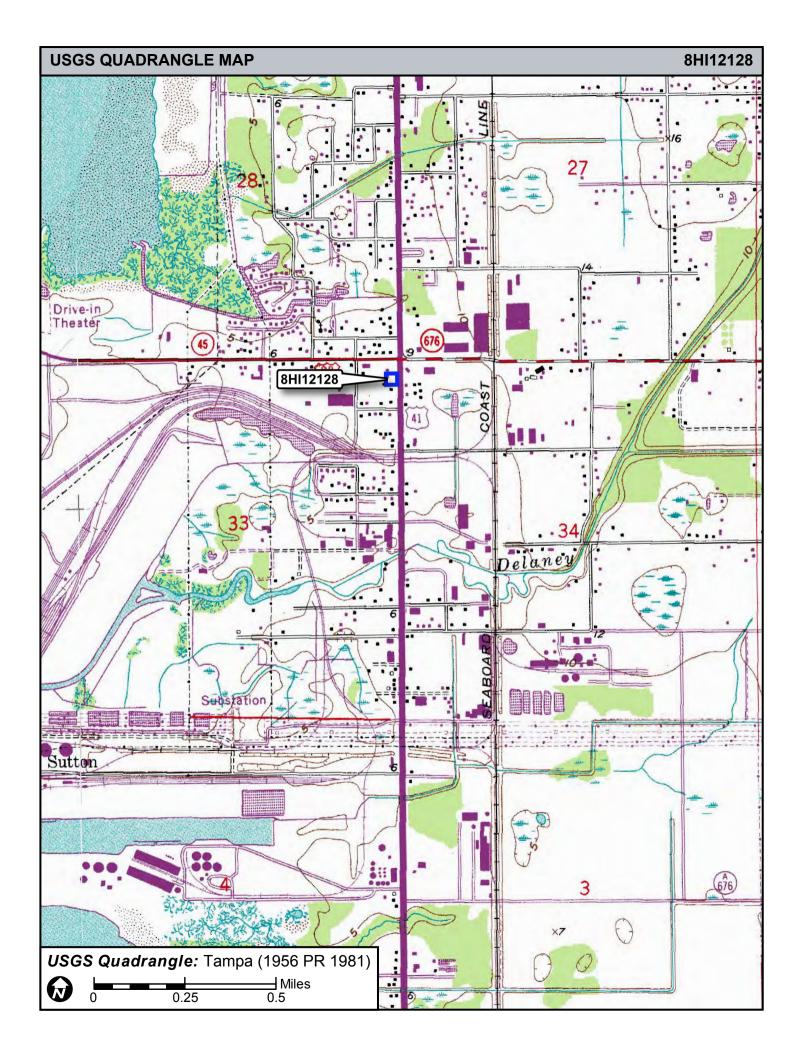
- **1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- **❷** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- **3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
- **4** PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI12128



SKETCH MAP 8HI12128





☐Original ☑Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HI12129
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-27-2022
Recorder#

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:				
Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings) Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see National Register Bulletin #18, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.) Rural historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.) Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.				
Resource Group Name US 41 Multiple Listing [DHR only]				
Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study FMSF Survey #				
National Register Category (please check one): □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □				
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): □canal □railway ☒road □other (describe): □				
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown				
LOCATION & MAPPING				
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction				
Address: City/Town (within 3 miles) Multiple In Current City Limits? Uyes In Our ounknown				
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) _Hillsborough				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)				
1) Township 29S Range 19E Section 27 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:				
2) Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: NW SE NE				
3) Township 29S ▼ Range 19E ▼ Section 33 1/4 section: □NW □SW □SE ▼NE				
4) Township 29S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE				
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981				
2) Name USGS Date				
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)				
Landgrant				
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)				
The unrecorded segment of US 41 within the APE runs for approximately 0.36 miles in a N/S				
direction, beginning from south of SR 676 (Causeway Blvd) to north of S. 23rd Avenue.				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:				

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION						
Construction Year:1915_ ⊠approximately □year listed or earlier □year listed or later Architect/Designer: Builder:						
Architect/Designer:Builder:						
2. 4. Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)						
See continuation sheet.						
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)						
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐Ibuilding permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐Ibuilding permits ☐ Doccupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ Cultural resource survey ☐ Interior inspection ☑ One of the property interview ☐ Description ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ Other methods (specify) ☐ Historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)						
Bibliographic Notice need (give i wish wantuscript # in relevant)						
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE						
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes Image: Insufficient information						
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)						
1						
DOCUMENTATION						
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents						
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s						
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research						
Document description File or accession #'s						
RECORDER INFORMATION						
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address/phone/fax/e-mail)						

Required Attachments

- **1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- **❷** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- **3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
- **4** PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: US 41

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The portion of US 41 located within the APE runs in a north/south direction on the Tampa USGS quadrangle map (1956 PR 1981) in unincorporated Hillsborough County, Florida. The unrecorded length of US 41 within the APE is approximately 0.36 miles and consists of three lanes in each direction separated by a middle E/W turn lane (Figure 1). Sidewalks are located on both sides of the street. The road exhibits modern painting, signage, and signalization. The CSX Railroad runs parallel to this section of US 41 on the east side.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The portion of US 41 within the current APE was constructed circa 1915 and originally 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, this road and others were built to facilitate the transportation of produce to local markets throughout the 1920s (VisitRuskin 2017). The roadway was widened to four lanes in the 1950s (ACI2013).

A 7.7 mile-long portion of US 41, which includes a majority of the current project APE to the south of SR 676, was previously documented by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) as part of the 2013 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of US 41 from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) Project Development and Environment Study, Hillsborough County, Florida. This survey found US 41 to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register, and the SHPO concurred with this finding on February 10, 2014.

Like the previously documented portion of US 41 within the APE, the unrecorded portion of the roadway within the current project APE has been drastically altered by non-historic improvements and widening. This segment of the roadway has undergone a series of substantial transformations based on modern transportation needs such that it no longer conveys its historic appearance. The road exhibits standard road design and common materials for modern road construction, and does not retain any traces of its original materials, configuration, or character. It has been altered by widening, modern painting, modern signage/streetlights, and the establishment of a large grassy median. Within the APE, there is no longer any evidence that the roadway is historic. This section of the roadway with the current APE exhibits similar characteristics to section to the south that has already been determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO. Based on its compromised historic physical integrity, which greatly affects its significance, the section of US 41 located within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, either individually or as part of a historic district.

SITE NAME: US 41



Figure 1: US 41 (8HI12129), c. 1915, considered National Register-ineligible, facing North

C. BIBLIOGRAPY

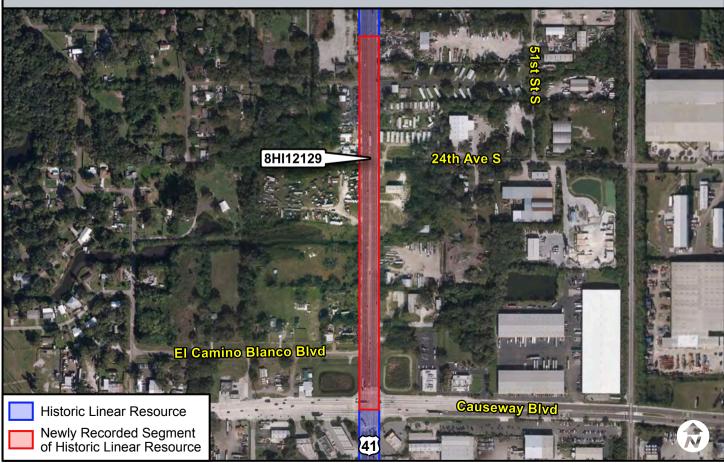
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

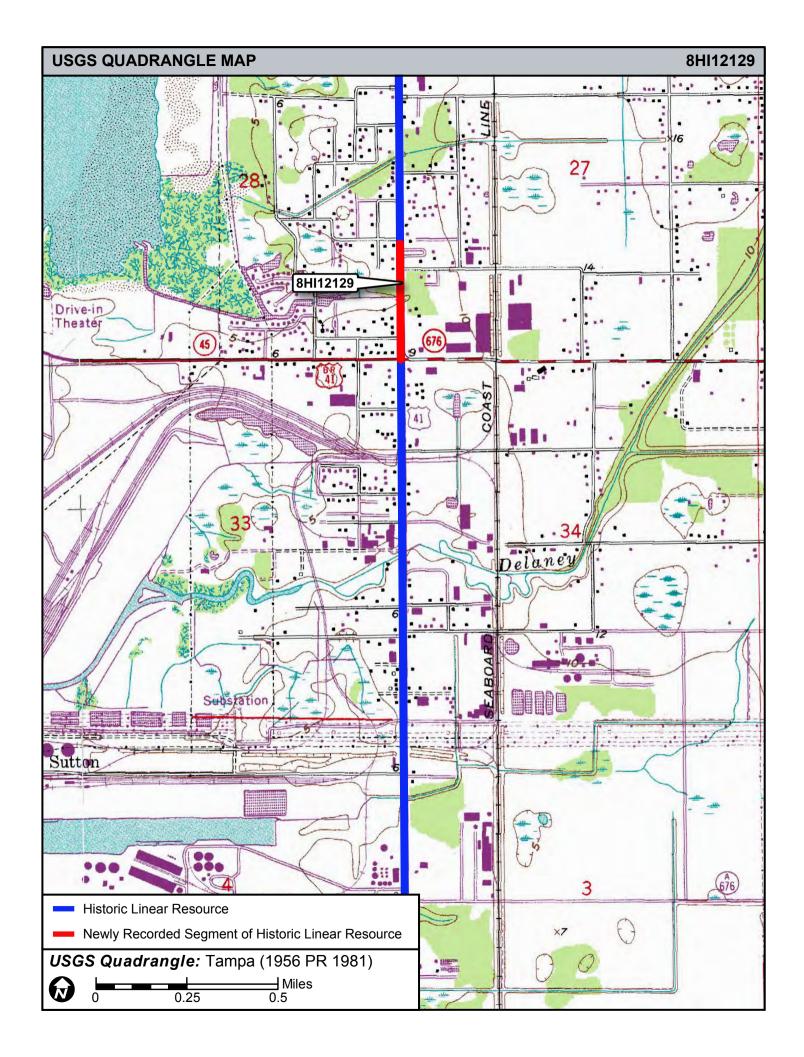
2013 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 41 from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) Project Development and Environmental Study, Hillsborough County, Florida. On file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

VisitRuskin

2017 *History of Ruskin*. Accessed online at http://visitruskin.com/Articles/history_of_ruskin.htm on July 18, 2017.









RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HI15323
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder#

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:				
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Resource Group Name Glenwood Mobile Homes in Habersham Lane Multiple Listing [DHR only] Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study FMSF Survey # National Register Category (please check one): Ebuilding(s) structure district site object Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal cana				
Ownership: 🗷 private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown				
LOCATION & MAPPING				
Street Number Direction Address: 5001 Flabersham Lane Suffix Direction				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION					
Construction Year:1962					
Architect/Designer:Builder:# of non-contributing# of non-contributing# of non-contributing#. Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) 1					
Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 3	33-34; attach supplementary she	eets if needed)			
The mobile home park contains the original c. 1962 concrete block building with a metal gable roof and 6/6, 8/8 SHS windows. The mobile home park was established by 1973 with 12 homes. There are currently approximately 25 mobile homes of varying ages.					
RESEA	RCH METHODS	(check all that apply)			
□FL State Archives/photo collection □ □ property appraiser / tax records □	city directory newspaper files historic photos s, field survey	□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search		
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) The houses in the Glenwood Mobile Home Park exhibit a common style found in Florida and lack historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.					
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Registe	er Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories:	: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage",	"community planning & development", etc.)		
13		5.	, , ,		
24		6			
	DOCUMENT				
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site I Document type _Field notes Document description	Maint	lysis notes, photos, plans and other in aining organization _Janus Researcl or accession #'s	nportant documents		
2) Document type _Field maps Document description _		aining organizationJanus Research	h		
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name <u>Janus Research</u> Recorder Contact Information <u>1107 N Ward</u> (address / phone / fax / e-mail)		Affiliation <u>Janus Research</u> 3-636-8200 / janus@ja	anus-research.com		

Required Attachments

- **1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- **❷** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
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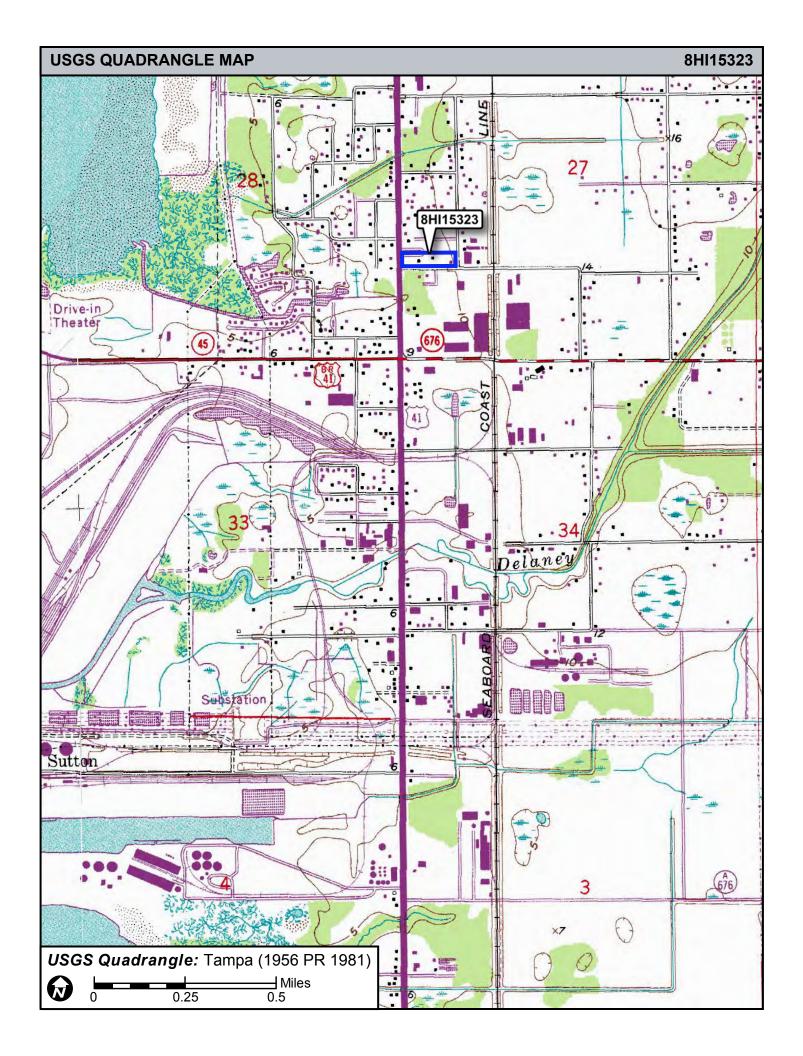




SKETCH MAP 8HI15323







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15324
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-21-2022
Recorder #	

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

National Register Category (please check one)	Multiple Listing (DHR only) PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) ure district site object -nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown
Street Number Address: 5007 Cross Streets (nearest / between) S 50th St., Santa USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa Township 29S Range 19E Section 34 1 Tax Parcel # U-34-29-29-1Q3-000058-00003.0 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 3 6 2	USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
	IISTORY
Original Use	d or earlier
	SCRIPTION
	3. 3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornam One loading bay on N facade; metal awn.	er doorway.
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land	tures; use continuation sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY	AL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for N	

Site #8 HI15324

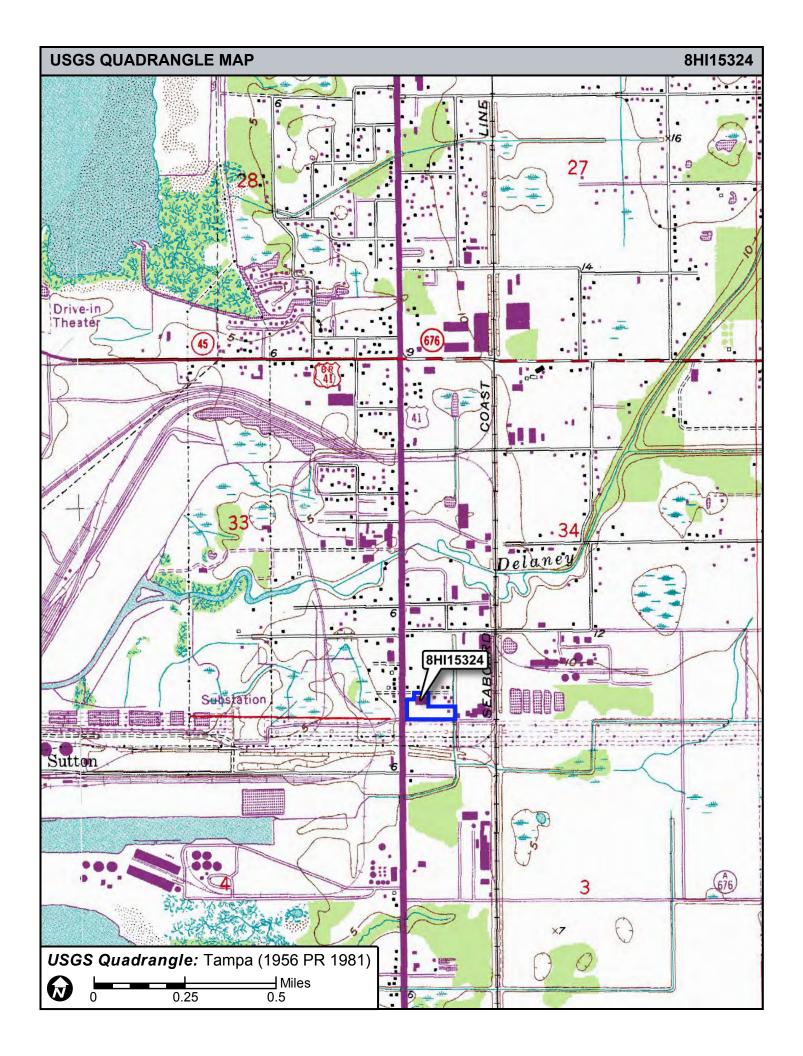
DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Doorway is sheltered by metal awning; one window in door.
Condition (overall resource condition): Dexcellent Good fair deteriorated ruinous Narrative Description of Resource The one-story warehouse has a rectangular plan with a metal exterior. Non-historic storage tanks and a large parking lot have been added to the rear of the building.
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Complete
RESEARCH METHODS (select 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 (CRAS) ☐historic photos ☐interior inspection ☐HABS/HAER record search ☑other methods (describe) ☐historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1.
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization File or accession #s 2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #s Comment type File or accession #s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Affiliation Janus Research

Required Attachments

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- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

S ite#8	HI15325
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-21-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name _ National Register Cate	gory (please check one) 🗷 building	ration PD&E Study □structure □district	site object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
USGS 7.5 Map Name_City / Town (within 3 miles Township 295 Ray Ray Parcel # U-34-3 Subdivision Name_UTM Coordinates: Zon Other Coordinates: X:	Direction Street Name S	USGS Date In City Limits? □yes ☒ ¼ section: □NW ☒SW ☐ La E 100 Northing 30 Coordinate	Street Type Street 1981 Plat or Other no □unknown Coun V □SE □NE Irrect andgrant Block 8 8 3 2 2	gular-name:
		HISTORY		
Other Use Moves:	bakery no unknown Date: no unknown Date: no unknown Date:	From (year) From (year) From (year) Original address Nature Nature Builder (): 1974 To(): 1984 To(): To((year):2022
Is the Resource Affects	ed by a Local Preservation Ordinan	ice? □yes ☒no □un	known Describe Not	Applicable
		DESCRIPTIO	N	
Roof Material(s) 1. E Roof secondary si Windows (types, materials	Stucco Built-up Built-up trucs . (dormers etc.) 1	2	3. 3. 3. 2.	Number of Stories 1 glass front door.
Drive through of extending from Ancillary Features / Ou	tural Features (exterior or interior omandor bay on N. facade, she N facade; large ramp on atbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands)	ltered by extensi main facade. dscape features; use continuat	ion sheet if needed.)	
NR List Date	SE ONLY SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for N KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation:	□yes □no	□insufficient info	DHR USE ONLY Date Init Date p. 2)

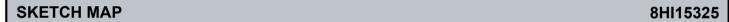
Site #8 HI15325

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete blo Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Ge Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located right of center on buil on S. facade.	ck 2. 2. 2. neric 2.				
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)					
facade with stairs on both side	None. Ramp occupies ~1/3 of main facade; secondary door is accessible by "porch" that spans S. facade with stairs on both sides, sheltered by wide eaves; metal railings.				
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent Narrative Description of Resource					
The one-story store is currentl Storefront windows are grouped sign at SW corner of building.					
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable			□ Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RES	SEARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply)			
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # 		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search		
OPI	NION OF RESOUR	CE SIGNIFICANCE			
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?					
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1 5 5					
2	4				
DOCUMENTATION					
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at one Document description	e location Mai	ntaining organization Janus Research le or accession #'s			
2) Document type	Mai	ntaining organizationle or accession #'s			
	RECORDER IN				
Recorder Name _Janus Research					
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War	d St Tampa, FL $\sqrt{8}$	13-636-8200 / janus@jan	us-research.com		

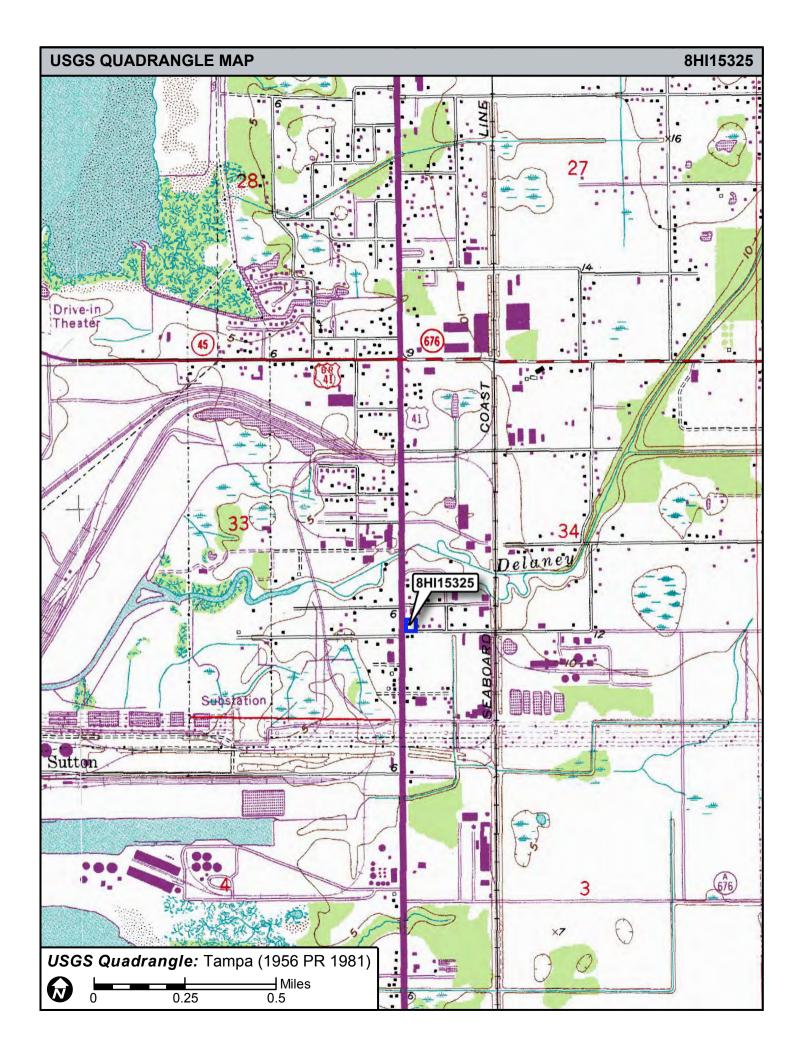
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- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE









☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15326
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-24-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address Survey Project Name National Register Cat Ownership: Imprivate-pu	US 41 at CSX tegory (please check one	Grade Separa) ⊠building [tion PD& structure	E Study □district	site	objec	S ur :t)	
Street Num Address: 3900 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi) Township 295 Tax Parcel # U-34 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: X Name of Public Tract	ber Direction S S V / between) Trenton Direction S S V / between) Trenton Direction S S V / between) Trenton Direction S S V / between	LOC Street Name 50th St.; Hartfor In C tion 34 1/4 s 000-00012 asting 36210 Y:	d St. Usity Limits? ection:	& MAP SGS Date Uyes Ør W ØSW Lar B ing 3 0 8	Street To Street	Plat or Conown (INE	Su Sther Map County _ Irregular	ffix Direction D Hillsboroug r-name: Lot	gh	
Name of Fublic Tract	(e.g., park)			ORY						
	house house Ino unknown Da no unknown Da Ino unknown Da t): specially original owner, da	te:te:tes, profession, etc.)	r listed or e F F F Original a Nature Nature	arlier [rom (year): rom (year): rom (year): address Builder (. 197	73	To (yea To (yea To (yea		-	
13 the Nesource Allec	aca by a Local i resc		DESCR			COOLIDC	1100 11	ppiroabic		
Style Industrial Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material None Glass do	Metal Gable Sheet metal:3V Strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. als, etc.)	crimp	Exterior Plan 2. Stone 2.	η <u>Rectar</u>	ngular		3	Number o	f Stories	
	surrounding don main facade	oorway and o	n W. fac				n, pila	asters on W	. facade	
DHR (JSE ONLY	OF	FICIAL E	VALUAT	ION			DHR USE C	NLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to KEEPER – Determin NR Criteria for Evalu	ed eligible:	□yes	□no	⊒insufficie		Date Date in 15, p. 2	·	Init	

Site #8 HI15326

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.	
located at fight side of main facade, glass double doors.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None. Secondary doorway on main facade accessible by 5 concrete stairs with metal railings	3.
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource	
The one story warehouse building has a shallow gable roof; exterior is primarily metal wit stone cladding around primary entrance and along W. facade, stone cladding is approximatel half-height of building.	
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological For	m Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☐ plat maps ☐ public Lands Survey ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record ☑ other methods (describe) historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Industrial Vernacular warehouse building exhibits a common type in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is National Register-ineligible.	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development 1	
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research Document description File or accession #s 2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #s	
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Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Affiliation Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com	

Required Attachments

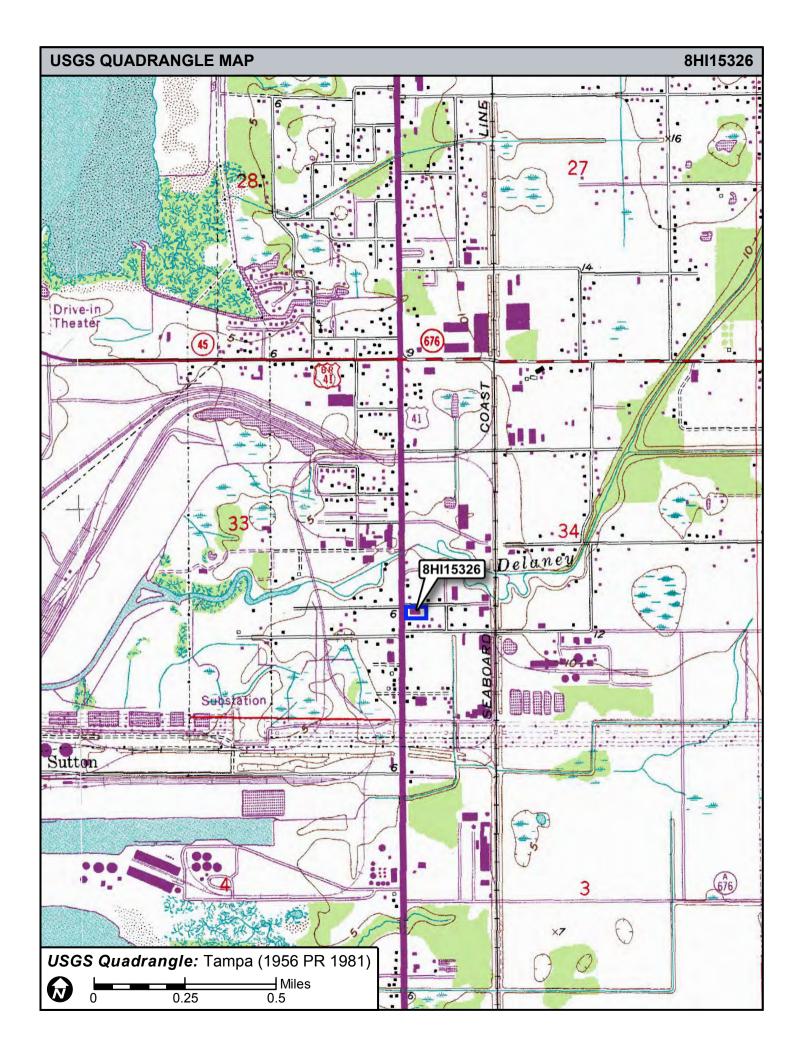
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PHOTOGRAPH 8HI15326



SKETCH MAP 8HI15326





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15327
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-24-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name _ National Register Cate	gory (please check one)	ation PD&E Study structure district	Z □ site □ object	_ Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) rederal □Native American □foreign □unknown
Cross Streets (nearest / USGS 7.5 Map Name_City / Town (within 3 mile Township 295 R Tax Parcel # U-33-Subdivision Name_UTM Coordinates: Zon Other Coordinates: X:	between) Denver St.; Santa I TAMPA s) Tampa	USGS Date City Limits? □yes ⊠ section: □NW ☑SV La E 4 2 Northing 3 0 Coordinate	Street Type Street 1981 Plat or Othe Ino Dunknown Cou W DSE DNE Irre andgrant Block 8 8 2 5 8	Suffix Direction T Suffix Direction F F F F F F F F F F F F F
		HISTORY		
Original Use Priva Current Use Priva Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first)	no unknown Date:	age/Ca From (year) age/Ca From (year) From (year) From (year) Original address Nature Nature W side Builder (): 1952 To): To): To e, unknown date	o (year):2022 o (year):
Is the Resource Affect	ed by a Local Preservation Ordinand	e? □yes ☒no □un	known Describe No	ot Applicable
		DESCRIPTIO	N	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Second Type(s) 1. Second T	Flat Sheet metal:standing seam trucs. (dormers etc.) 1. s, etc.)	2. <u>Stone</u> 2		3 3
Stone cladding	ctural Features (exterior or interior orname on lower facade; 2 doorw ng from W. addition.		with awnings;	; raised walkway with stone
Ancillary Features / Ou Metal shed west	utbuildings (record outbuildings, major land of house.	scape features; use continuat	ion sheet if needed.)	
DHR U	SE ONLY C	FFICIAL EVALUAT	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NI KEEPER – Determined eligible:	R listing: □yes □no	□insufficient info	Date Init

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

□yes □no

□с

Site #8 HI15327

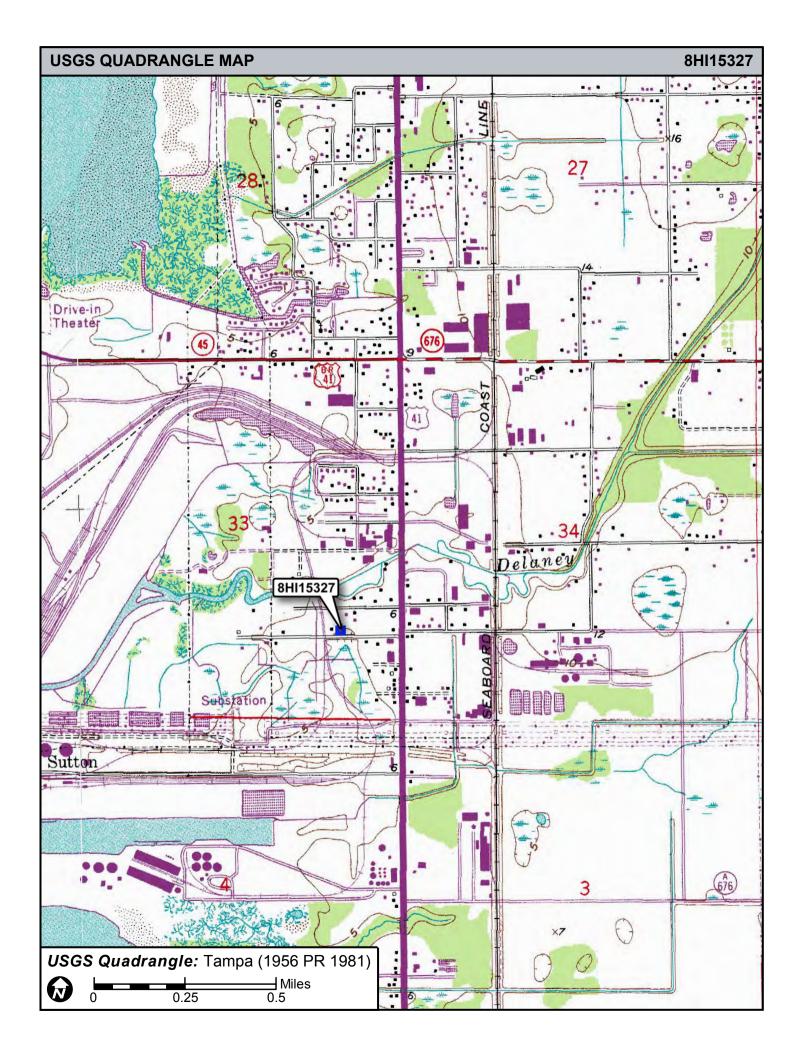
DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located on E. facade; accessible through	2 3 2. Piers 2. Obscured			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open entry porch is sheltered by metal awning; accessible at grade; secondary entrance on same facade with awning; accessible by two stairs.				
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ► Narrative Description of Resource	⊠fair ∐deteriorated ∐ruinous			
The one-story Frame Vernacular house has exterior is stucco with stone cladding of from addition.	s a flat roof with a shed roof over the west addition; on lower facade; matching stone platform walkway extends			
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	Check if Archaeological Form Completed			
RESEARCH	H METHODS (select all that apply)			
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑city directed content of the content of t	ctory			
OPINION OF	F RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE			
	part of a district? yes ino insufficient information			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15 1 3 2. 4.	15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 5 6			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - include 1) Document type All materials at one location Document description 2) Document type	File or accession #'s			
RECO.	ORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tamp (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	Affiliation Janus Research pa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com			

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15328
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-22-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	egory (please check one)	ade Separation PI ■ building □ structure	©&E Study district site	Survey #	isting (DHR only) (DHR only) ive American ☐foreign ☐unknown
		LOCATION	J & MADDING		
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 29S ✓ I Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	/between) Hartford s TAMPA les) Tampa Range 19E Section -29-19-1Q3-000044 one 16 X17 Eastir	In City Limits 33	NW SW SE Landgrant _ Block thing 3 0 8 8 3 1	Plat or Other Map	lsborough
	(0 / 1 /		TODY		
		HIS	TORY		
Original Use Priv. Current Use Priv. Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	no □unknown	use/Cottage/Ca use/Cottage/Ca Origina Nature Profession, etc.)	From (year):195 From (year): From (year): I addressWindow replaceBuilder (last name fire	9	2022 1 date.
is the Resource Affect	ted by a Local Preservat	·		escribe Not Appir	Cable
		DESC	RIPTION		
Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1	Asphalt shingles strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	2 2		3 3	Number of Stories1
D: (: : 1: A 1:(, , , , , ,				
Bipartite step	ectural Features (exterior or oped roof; exposed outbuildings (record outbuildings)	d concrete blocks		needed.)	
DHR L	JSE ONLY	OFFICIAL	EVALUATION	DH	R USE ONLY
NR List Date		t criteria for NR listing: □y			Init

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

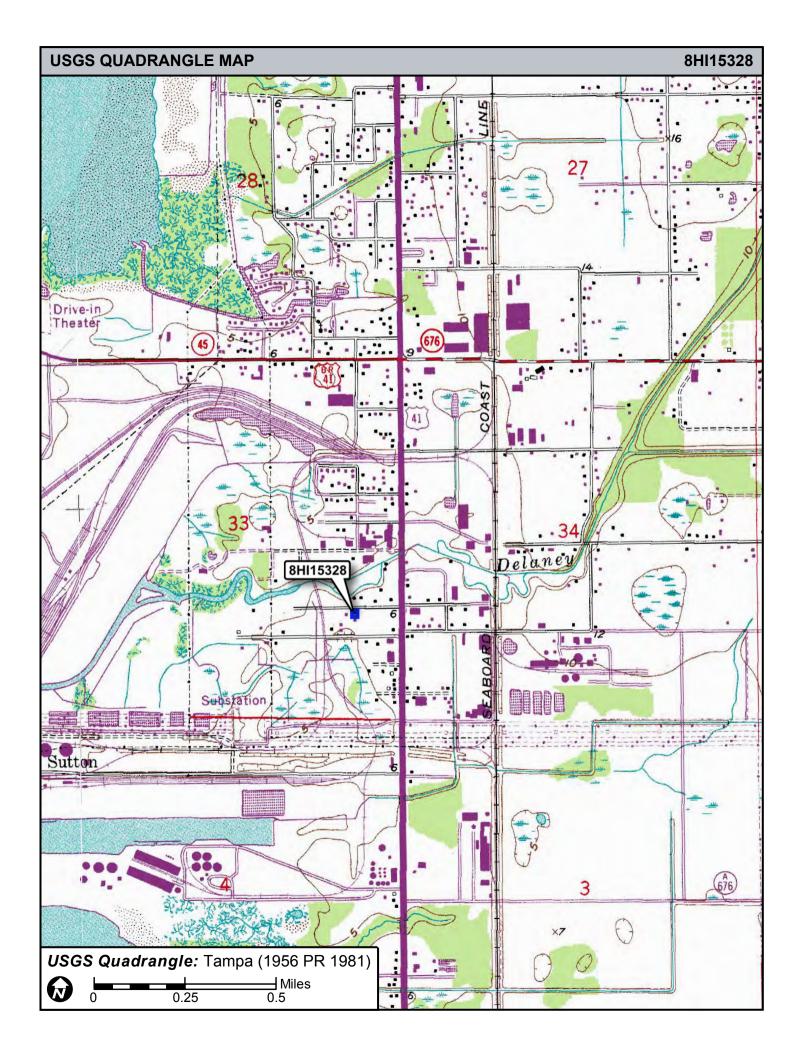
Site #8 HI15328

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by projection of main side-gabled roof; roof ridge is supported by one lally column.
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource
The one-story Ranch style house has a side-gabled roof with a secondary side-gabled roof a step higher over west wing; exterior is exposed concrete block; windows have been replaced.
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ Doccupant/owner interview ☑ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☑ newspaper files ☑ clity directory ☑ neighbor interview ☑ clity directory ☐ plat maps ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☑ interior inspection ☑ the property appraiser / tax records ☐ public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic aerials, field survey Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Ranch style residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1
2
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15329
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	11-3-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address Survey Project Name National Register Cat Ownership: private-p	US 41 at CSX egory (please check o	: Grade Separa ne) ⊠building	tion PD&	E Study district s	site 🔲 obje	Surve			
Street Num Address: 4724 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: > Name of Public Tract	/ between) Part TAMPA les) Tampa Range 19E Second	Street Name Trenton In (ection 33 1/4 s 0038 - 00006 . 0	UCity Limits? section: □	SGS Date 198 SGS Date 198 Syes Inc E W SW Landgr Block Ling 3 0 8 8 Coordinate Syst	reet Type treet 1 Plat or 0 unknown SE NE rant 1 7 9 rem & Datun	Other Map County Irregular-r	Hillsboroug		
			HIST	ORY					
Construction Year: Original Use Priv Current Use Priv Other Use Moves: Jyes Alterations: Yes Additions: Yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (estimates) Is the Resource Affect	ate Residence ate Residence Ino Unknown [I	(House/Cotta (House/Cotta)ate: Date: Date: Date:	ge/Ca Fge/Ca F Ge/Ca F Original Nature Nature	rom (year): rom (year): rom (year): address Window re Rear addi Builder (last na	eplacemention, urame first):	To (year): To (year): To (year): nt, shut nknown d	ters remove	ed	
	,			IPTION					
Style Masonry Ve Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material Replacement, 8	Concrete blood Gable Asphalt shing Strucs. (dommers etc.) als, etc.) 8/8 SHS; fanli	les 1ght in door.	Exterior Pla 2 2 2	n <u>Irregula</u>		3		Stories	
Shutters have				ront porch	roof ha	s been 1	removed.		
Ancillary Features / C	Outbuildings (record o	utbuildings, major landso	cape features; ı	use continuation sh	eet if needed.)				
DHR I	JSE ONLY	OF	FICIAL	VALUATION	l		DHR USE O	NLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears t	o meet criteria for NR		s □no □insi	ufficient info	Date _		_ Init	

☐Owner Objection

Site #8 HI15329

DESCH	RIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at right side of building's main face	2 3 2
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) No porch; door is sheltered by roof overham	ng; accessible by two concrete steps.
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☑fai Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has	a side-gabled roof; exterior is concrete block;
shutters have been removed and windows have Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	e been replaced. Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH M	ETHODS (select all that apply)
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☑city directory ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑historic photos ☑other methods (describe) historic aerials, field serials 	□ occupant/owner interview □ plat maps es □ neighbor interview □ Public Lands Survey (DEP) s □ interior inspection □ HABS/HAER record search survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuous	ESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individual Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate Masonry Vernacular style residence exh. modifications, and lacks historic associat ineligible.	of a district? yes Ino insufficient information rate sheet if needed)
	3 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 5. 6.
DOC	CUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including find Document type All materials at one location Document description	ield notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s
RECORD	DER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, (address/phone/fax/e-mail)	Affiliation Janus Research FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

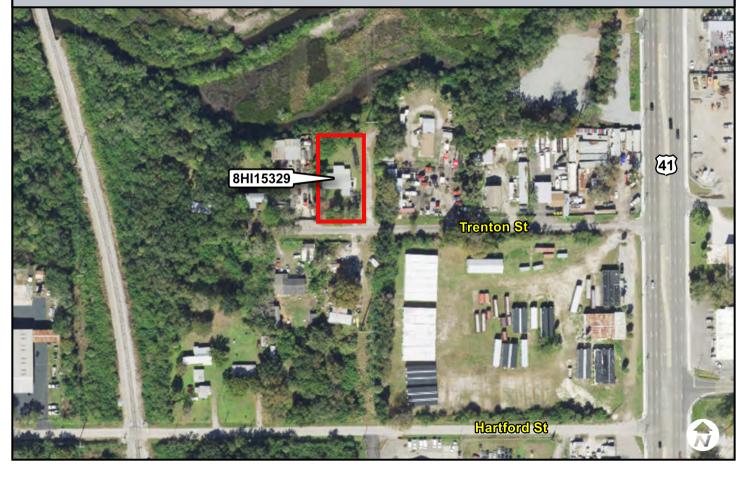
Required Attachments

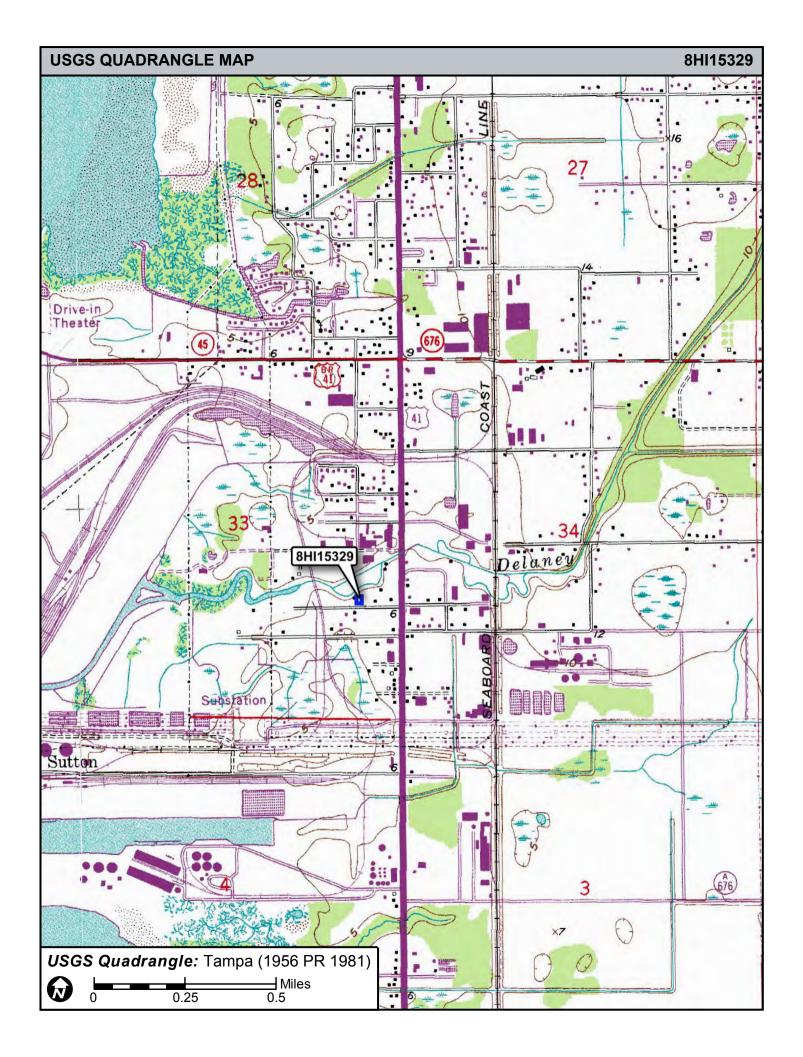
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI15329



SKETCH MAP 8HI15329





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15330
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	if none) <u>4920 Trent</u> <u>US 41 at CSX Gr</u> iegory (please check one) rofit □private-nonprofit ☑p	rade Separation ⊠ building □structu	re district	☐ site ☐ d	object		
Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: >		enton In City Lim 1 33 1/4 section: 7-00005.1	USGS Date its? □yes ☒ □NW □SV La ENorthing ③ 0 Coordinate	Street Type Street 1981 Plat of no Unknow V SSE IN andgrant IN Block IN 8 8 3 6 9 System & Da	or Other Map _ rn County _ H NE Irregular-na	ame: _ Lot	
		Н	ISTORY				
Original Use Priv Resi Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es		ouse/Cottage/Ca al Oric Nati	From (year) From (year) From (year) inal address ure E sheel ure Builder (: 1957 : 2007 : 2007 d addtn, 2	To (year): To (year): To (year):	2022 port 2001	
To the recourse range	100 Sy a 200a 1 1000 14		CRIPTIO				
Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1.	Concrete block Gable Asphalt shingles strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	Exterio 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	r Plan <u>Irre</u> g	ular	3		Stories 1
Shed addition limo and taxi	ectural Features (exterior of abutting house; service. Outbuildings (record outbuild	large carport,				currently	housing a
DHR	JSE ONLY	OFFICIA	L EVALUAT	TION		DHR USE O	NLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to med	et criteria for NR listing:	⊒yes □no I				Init

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 HI15330

	DESCRIPTIO	ON (continued)							
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete bloom Soundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, German Entrance (stylistic details) Located left of center on build	neric 2	▼							
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Doorway is sheltered by extensi accessible by one step. Condition (overall resource condition): Descellent	Doorway is sheltered by extension of main side-gabled roof that spans left side of main facade; accessible by one step.								
Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacularesidence is also in use as a livehicles. Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	ar house has a side imo/taxi business	e-gabled roof; exterior							
RE	SEARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply)							
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # 		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search						
OPI	NION OF RESOUI	RCE SIGNIFICANCE							
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signified the Masonry Vernacular residence and lacks historic associations	ter listing as part of a distriction or not; use separate sheet if the exhibits a commo	ct? □yes ⊠no □insuffic needed) on style in Florida, exh							
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Ref. 12	egister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categor 34	5	community planning & development", etc.)						
	DOCUMEN	NTATION							
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at one Document description	e location Ma	aintaining organization <u>Janus Research</u> ile or accession #'s							
2) Document type	RECORDER IN	ile or accession #'s							
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War (address / phone / fax / e-mail)		Affiliation Janus Research	nus-research.com						

Required Attachments

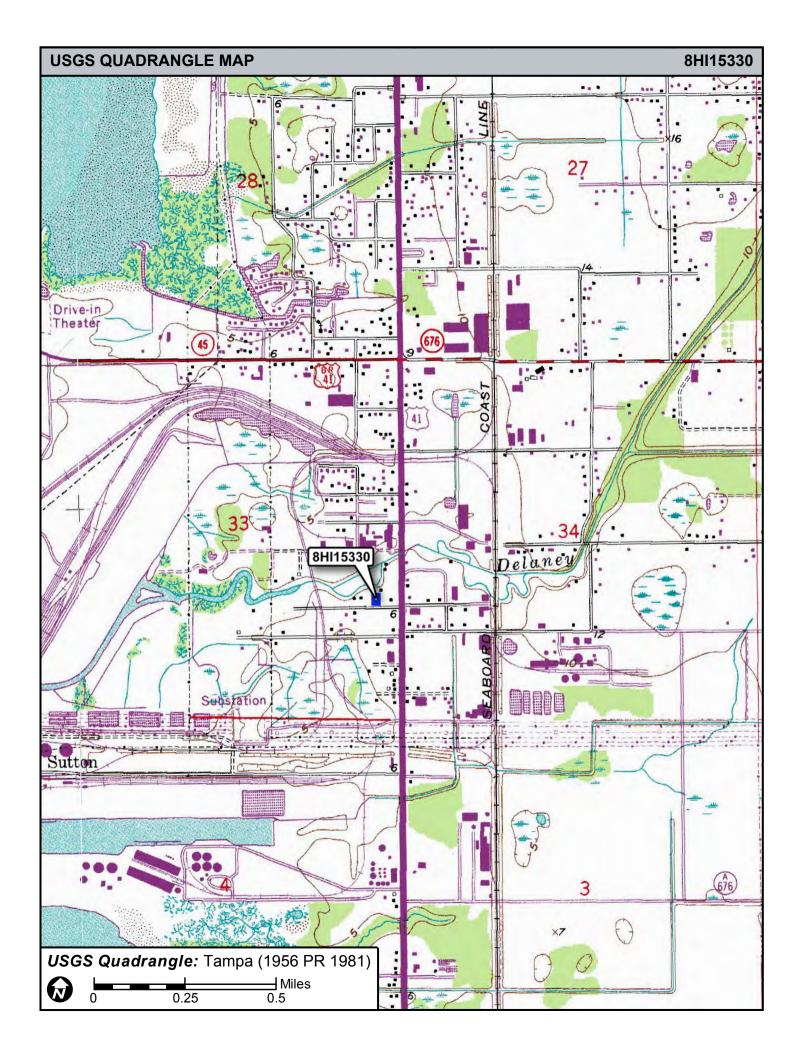
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI15330



SKETCH MAP 8HI15330





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15331
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address Survey Project Name National Register Cat Ownership: ☑private-pr	US 41 at CS2 egory (please check of	K Grade Separ ne) 🗷 building	ation PD&E	Study district site	e 🔲 object	S urvey		
Street Num Address: 3137 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X Name of Public Tract	/ between)	In	USC City Limits? □ section: □NV 116 Northin Co	St: GS Date 1981 Iyes ⊠no □u V □SW □S Landgrar Block 0 g 3 0 8 9 0 ordinate Systen	etType reet Plat or Of unknown C SE NE nt	ther Map CountyHi Irregular-nai	llsborough me: Lot	
			HISTO	DRY				
Construction Year: Original Use Gas Current Use Other Use Moves: Moves: Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	station aurant no unknown no unknown no unknown no unknown no unknown	Date: Date: Date:	Fro Fro Fro Fro Original ad Nature Nature	m (year): 1 m (year): 2 m (year): 2 m (year): 1 dress Modern sig	.968 2006 mage.	To (year): To (year): To (year):	2022	
Is the Resource Affect	ted by a Local Pres	servation Ordinanc	e? □yes ⊠n	o unknown	Describe	Not Appl	icable	
			DESCRI	PTION				
Style Masonry Ve Exterior Fabric(s) 1 Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1 Roof secondary Windows (types, material Fixed; metal g	Concrete blood Gable Asphalt shing strucs. (dormers etc.) lls, etc.)	gles	Exterior Plan 2. 2. 2. 2.	Irregular		_ 3	Number of Sto	
Distinguishing Archite Shallow gable				ornamentat:	ion on f	acades.		
Ancillary Features / C					et if needed.)			
DHR U	JSE ONLY	0	FFICIAL EV	ALUATION		D	HR USE ONL	Υ
NR List Date Owner Objection	KEEPER - Detern	o meet criteria for NF nined eligible: aluation: □a □b	□yes	□no		Date		Init

Site #8 HI15331

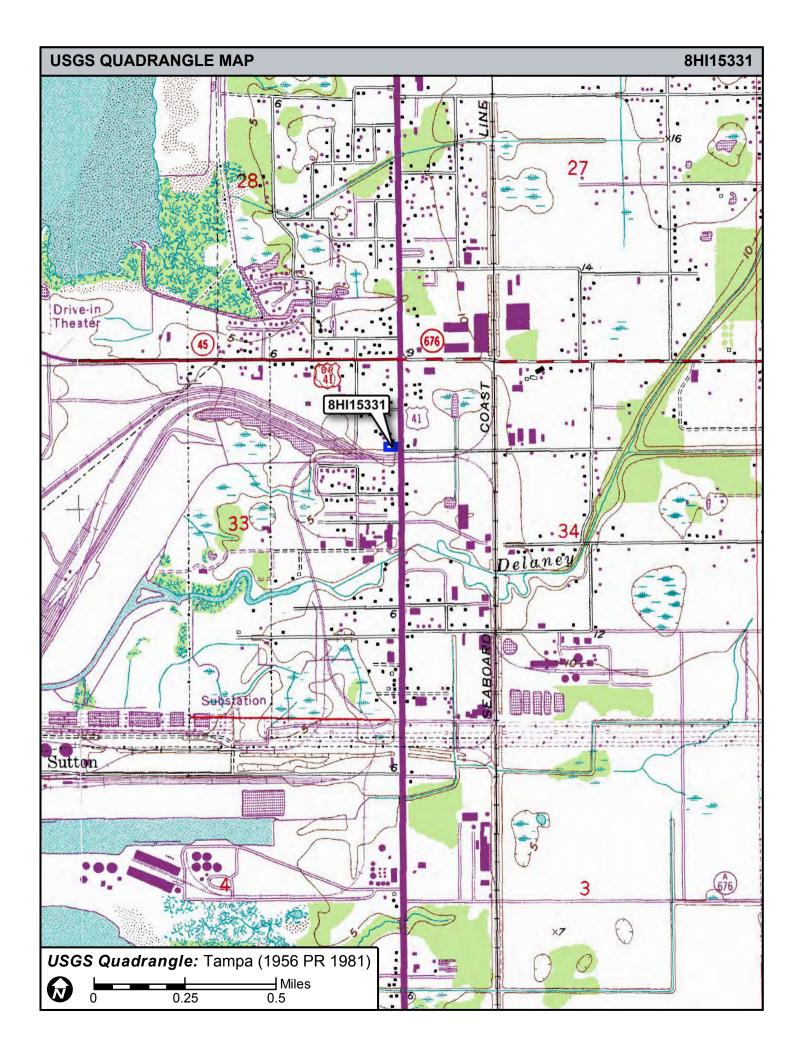
	DESCRIPTION	ON (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete bil	ock 2	2	3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab	2		_ ^{3.}
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, C			=
Main Entrance (stylistic details)			
Located right of center on but	ilding's main facade	ē.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc	2.)		
Porch occupies right side of t		red by secondary fro	nt-gabled roof; roof is
supported by two square posts		•	
Condition (overall resource condition): □ excellen Narrative Description of Resource	t ⊠ good □fair □de	teriorated	
The one-story Masonry Vernacu			
secondary front-gabled roof or			
breezeblock; was originally a Archaeological Remains Not Applicab		ups have been remove	□ Check if Archaeological Form Completed
•			• •
R	ESEARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply	
	□library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	□occupant/owner interview	
☑property appraiser / tax records	⊠newspaper files	neighbor interview	□Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☑cultural resource survey (CRAS)	□historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search
■ other methods (describe) historic ae Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscripi			
OP	INION OF RESOU	RCE SIGNIFICANO	CE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Reg Appears to meet the criteria for National Reg Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether sig	ister listing as part of a distri	ct? ☐yes ☒no ☐	insufficient information insufficient information
The Masonry Vernacular restau Florida, and lacks historic a Register-ineligible.			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National 1.	Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for catego 3.		age", "community planning & development", etc.)
2	4		
	DOCUME	NTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the			ner important documents
Document type All materials at concentrations Document description	ne location M	aintaining organization Janus Res	earch
Decument time			
2) Document description		File or accession #'s	
	RECORDER IN	NFORMATION	
Recorder Name Janus Research		Affiliation Janus Research	
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Wa (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	ard St Tampa, FL /	313-636-8200 / janus	@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15332
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Pacardar #	

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

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	egory (please check one)	paration PD&E Studger	y Surv □site □object	tiple Listing (DHR only) vey # (DHR only)
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 29S ✓ I Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	Direction Street Name Causeway	USGS Date _In City Limits? □yes ☒ _¼ section: □NW □S' .0 L	Street Type Boulevard 1981 Plat or Other Map County W SE NE Irregular andgrant Block 9 4 3 1 System & Datum WGS	V
		HISTORY		
Original Use Prive Current Use Shop Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	no □unknown Date:	ttage/Ca From (year From (year From (year Original address Windo Nature Pre-1 Builder	1946 To (year To (year): c2011 To (year): To (year): To (year): To (year): C.2 w replacement, c.2 965 (last name first):	016-2018
is the resource rules	lou sy a zoodi i rosorradon oralin	DESCRIPTIO		
Exterior Fabric(s) 1 Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1	Cross-gabled Asphalt shingles strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	Exterior Plan Irres 2. 2.	gular 3 3	Number of Stories 1
Multiple cross	ectural Features (exterior or interior orms gables; cantilevered goutbuildings (record outbuildings, major l	gable porch roof.	tion sheet if needed.)	
DHR L	JSE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUA	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria fo KEEPER – Determined eligible:			Init

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 HI15332

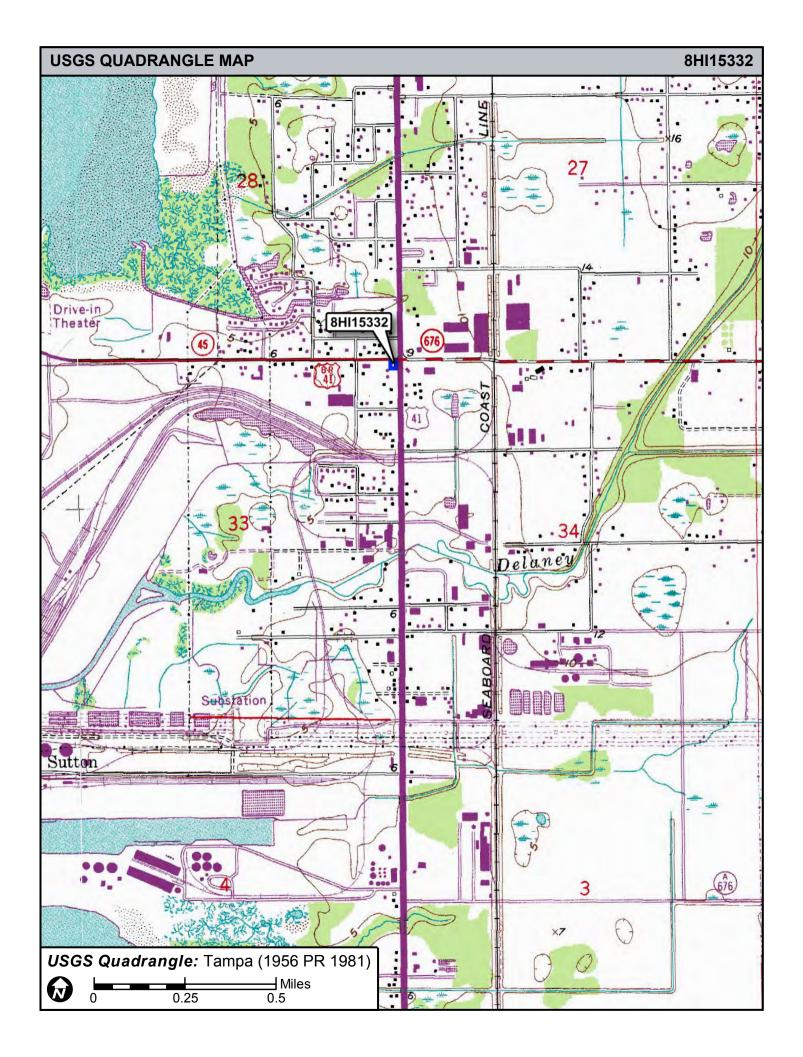
DESCRIPTION (continued)						
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1	ck 2. 2. 2. neric 2.	▼	rough open entry porch.			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)						
Open entry porch is sheltered by cantilevered front-gabled roof; accessible by four concrete stairs.						
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource						
The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front gabled roof and rear additions; exterior is stucco; windows have been replaced; lot is in use as an auto repair shop.						
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	2		Check if Archaeological Form Completed			
RE	SEARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply)				
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # 		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection if needed)	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search			
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE						
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? 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 Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.						
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1						
2	4					
DOCUMENTATION						
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s						
Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s						
RECORDER INFORMATION						
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com						

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15333
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

S urvey Project Name N ational Register Cat	US 41 at CSX Grade Septegory (please check one)	earation PD&E Study g □structure □district	Z Sι □ site □ object	ultiple Listing (DHR only) urvey # (DHR only)
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-33 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	Direction Street Name Causeway	USGS Date _In City Limits? □yes ☑ '¼ section: □NW □SV .0 La	Street Type Boulevard 1981 Plat or Other Malno Dunknown County W DSE NE Irregulandgrant Block 8 9 3 8 8 System & Datum WGS	<u> </u>
		HISTORY		
Original Use Priv Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	on one of the contract	ttage/Ca From (year) ttage/Ca From (year) From (year) Original address Nature Siding Nature Builder (): 1952 To (ye): To (ye): To (ye g, unknown date. (last name first):	ar):ar):
		DESCRIPTIO		
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, materia	Asphalt shingles strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	Exterior Plan Irreg 2. 2.	gular 333	Number of Stories1
Ornamental met gable vent. Ancillary Features / C	ectural Features (exterior or interior ormatical porch roof supports; Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major labuilding on parcel, se	metal awnings ove		facing garage at rear;
DHR U	USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUAT	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for KEEPER – Determined eligible:	r NR listing: □yes □no I □yes □no	□insufficient info Da Da	te Init

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

Site #8 HI15333

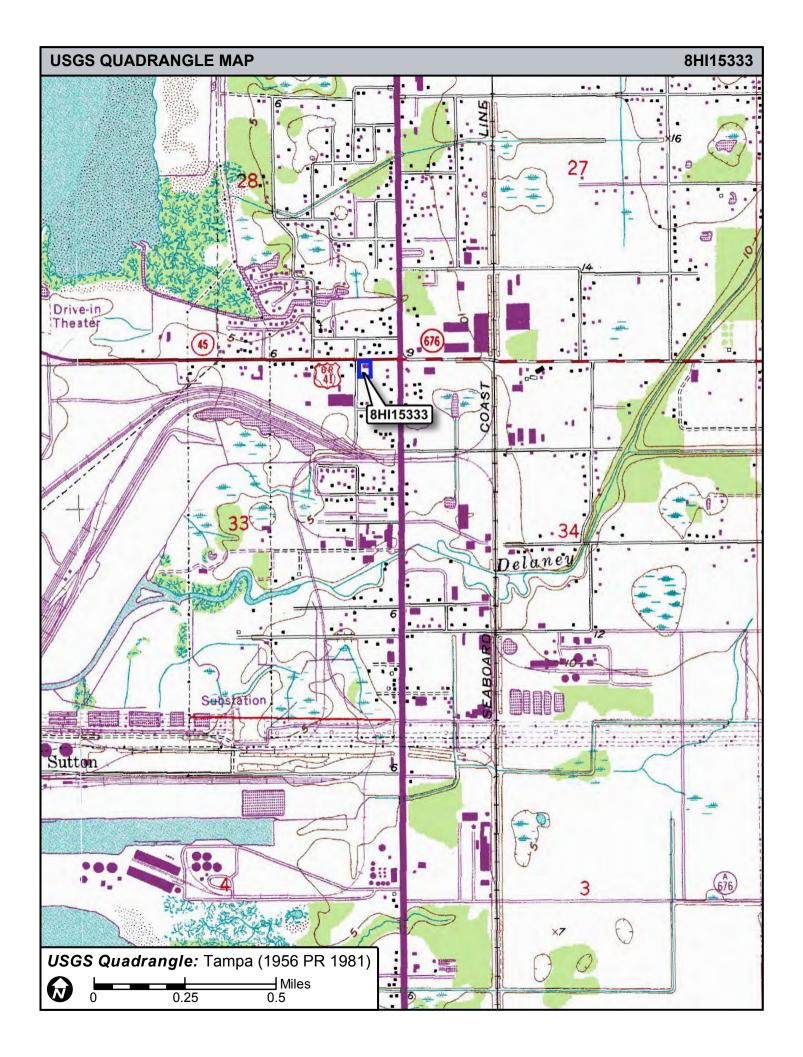
	DESCRIPTIO	N (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1	2 2 ck 2	3.	ry porch: storm door w/
scalloped window edges.	main racade, acce	ssibic chioagh open che	ry poren, scorm door wy
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open entry porch is located at supported by two ornamental met	al supports; acces	sible by four concrete	
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent Narrative Description of Resource	⊠ good ∐fair ∐dete	eriorated L Iruinous	
The one-story Frame Vernacular over the porch and rear garage. porch has ornamental metal roof	Exterior is clad supports.		ngs shade windows;
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	:		_ Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RES	SEARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply)	
 ☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☒property appraiser / tax records ☒cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☒other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript#i 		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection if needed)	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search
OPI	NION OF RESOUR	RCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significantly the Frame Vernacular residence associations. Therefore, it is	er listing as part of a district cant or not; use separate sheet if exhibits a common	t? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficenceded) style in Florida and la	cient information cient information cks historic
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Re 1	gister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categori 34.	es: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "co 5 6.	ommunity planning & development", etc.)
	DOCUMEN		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at one Document description	ite File - including field notes, a lecation Ma	nalysis notes, photos, plans and other impo intaining organization <u>Janus Research</u> ile or accession #'s	
2) Document type			
	RECORDER IN		
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War		Affiliation Janus Research	us-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e mail)			

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15334
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Pacardar #	

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

National Register Category (please check one) ■ building □ structure	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) a
Address: 4901	Street Type Boulevard USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map s? Uses Inc Unknown County Hillsborough NW SE NE Irregular-name: Landgrant Block Orthing 3 0 8 9 4 2 5 Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	STORY
Alterations:	From (year): 1973 To (year): From (year): To (year): From (year): To (year): al address Builder (last name first):
	CRIPTION
Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2.	3 3
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 2. Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.)	3
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 2. Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) 8/8 SHS, grouped. Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) 2 bays on N facade, 1 on W facade; 1 on S facations for residential building on parcel, see HI1533	3

Site #8 HI15334

	DESCRIPTION	ON (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1		2	▼
Structural System(s): 1. Metal skeleto	2	3.	
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Gen	2 neric 2	-	
Main Entrance (stylistic details)	Z		
Located on right side of buildi	ng's main facade.		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)			
None.			
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent Narrative Description of Resource	⊠ good □fair □de	teriorated □ruinous	
The rectangular truck repair sh	op has a gable roo	of and metal exterior. T	There are a total of 5
bays, two on each long facade a	nd one on the W. 1	facade.	
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	:		Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RES	SEARCH METHO	DDS (select all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	□library research	□building permits	□Sanborn maps
	□city directory	□occupant/owner interview	□plat maps
	□newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	□Public Lands Survey (DEP)
	□historic photos	□interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search
▼other methods (describe) historic aeri			_
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # i			
OPI	NION OF RESOU	RCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist	er listing individually?	□yes ⊠ no □insuffi	cient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regist			cient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signific			
The Industrial Vernacular metal associations. Therefore, it is	building exhibit considered Nation	s a common style in Flor al Register-ineligible.	rida and lacks historic
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Re	gister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for catego 3.		community planning & development", etc.)
2.	4.		
	DOCUME		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S			ortant documents
Document type All materials at one	e location M	aintaining organization <u>Janus Research</u>	
Document description	I	File or accession #'s	
Document type	M	aintaining organization	
2) Document description			
	RECORDER IN	NFORMATION	
Recorder Name Janus Research		Affiliation Janus Research	
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	d St Tampa, FL / 8	313-636-8200 / janus@jar	nus-research.com

Required Attachments

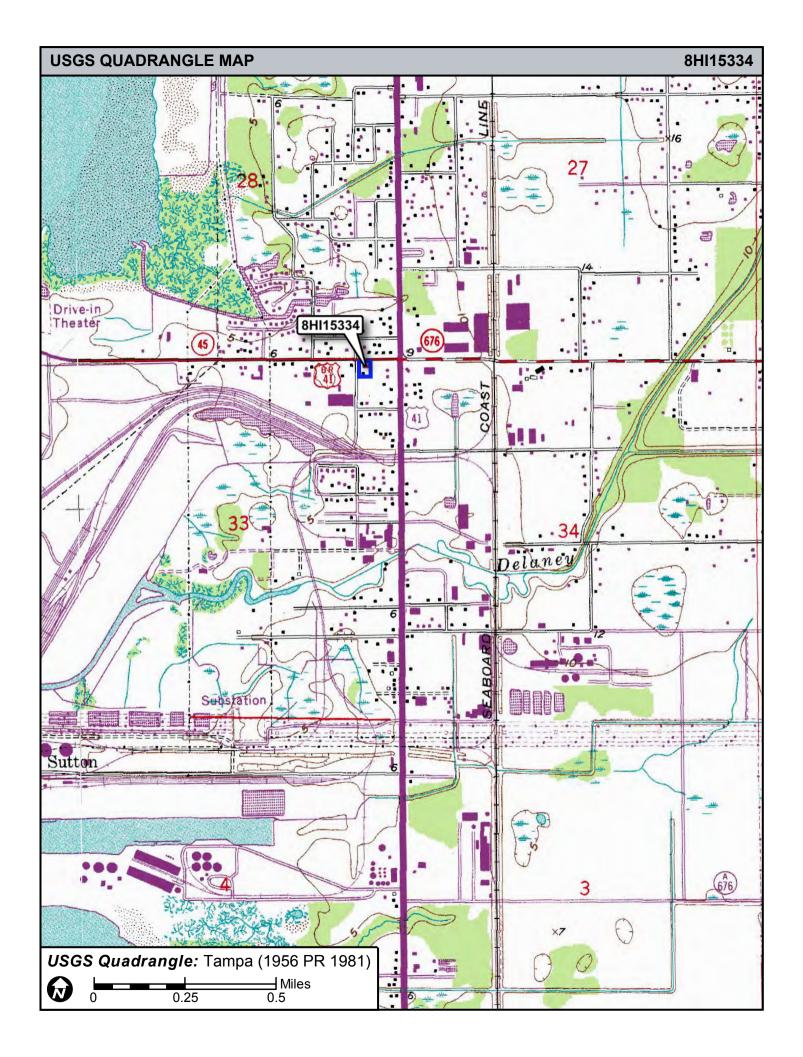
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

PHOTOGRAPH 8HI15334



SKETCH MAP 8HI15334





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15335
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

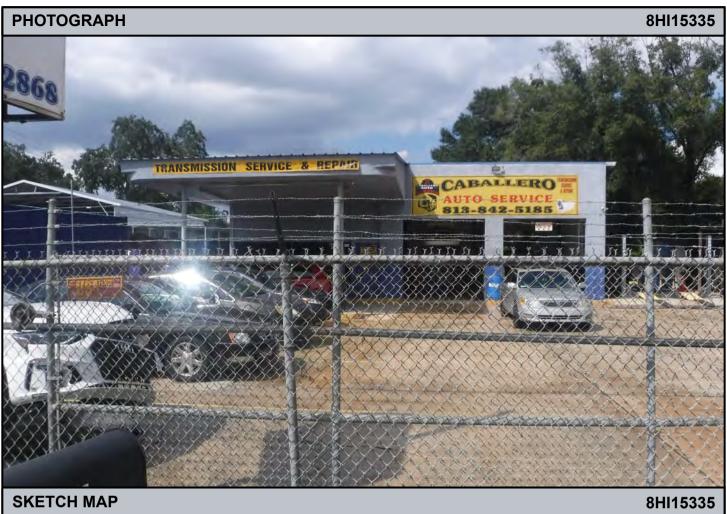
Site Name(s) (address if none) 4702 E Causeway Boursey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separa National Register Category (please check one) building Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual	tion PD&E Study structure district site object	
Address: 4702 E Causeway Cross Streets (nearest / between) 47th St. S; E1 Camin USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In (Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 st. Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-000001-60590. Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3 6 1 7 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other City Limits? Uyes Ino Unknown Cousection: NW ISW ISE INE Irre Landgrant Block Toordinate System & Datum	r Map ntyHillsborough egular-name: Lot
	HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1959	From (year): To From (year): To Original address Nature Nature Builder (last name first):	(year): 2022 (year): 2022 (year): 2022 (year): 2022
the recounse / modes by a coour reconvation oralinance	DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco Roof Type(s) 1. Gable Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Storefront fixed windows.	Exterior Plan Irregular 2. 3 2. 3	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornament 2 auto bays; large carport.	is)	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landso	cape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
DHR USE ONLY OF	FICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR KEEPER – Determined eligible:		Date Init

Site #8 HI15335

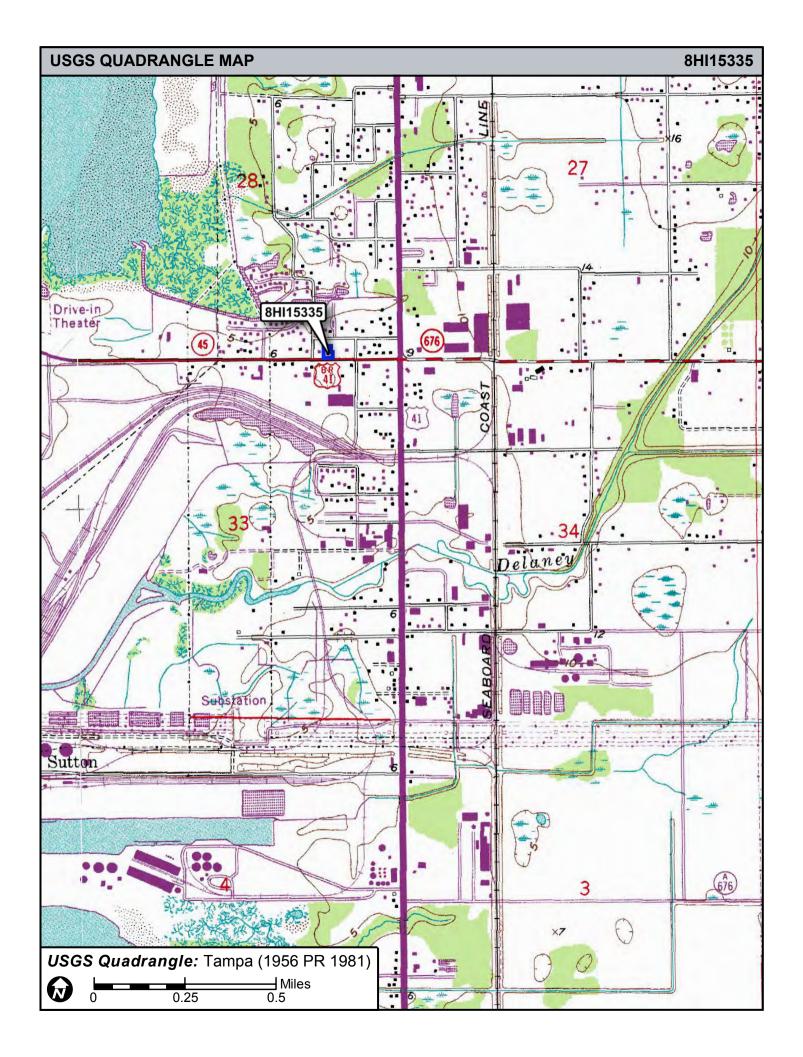
	DESCRIPTION	N (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, General Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located left of center on building	2 2 ic 2	2	3
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Large carport extending from left side-gabled roof; roof is supported	d by two metal co	olumns.	tension of primary
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ■g Narrative Description of Resource	jood ∐tair ∐deter	iorated □ruinous	
The one-story auto service shop has carport on the left front of the brain facade.			
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable			Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEA	ARCH METHOD	S (select all that apply)	
□FL State Archives/photo collection □ci □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □		□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection needed)	□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search
OPINIO	ON OF RESOUR	CE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register lis Appears to meet the criteria for National Register lis Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant of The Masonry Vernacular auto servic associations. Therefore, it is con	ting as part of a district? r not; use separate sheet if ne e shop exhibits	y yes ⊠no □ins eded) a common style in Fl	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register 1	Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories	5	", "community planning & development", etc.)
	DOCUMENT		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site Fi 1) Document type All materials at one lo Document description 2) Document type Document description	le - including field notes, ana cation Maint File Maint	lysis notes, photos, plans and other taining organization Janus Resear or accession #'s	ch
F	RECORDER INF	ORMATION	
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward Standards / phone / fax / e-mail)	_	Affiliation Janus Research 3-636-8200 / janus@j	anus-research.com

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15336
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address Survey Project Name National Register Cat Ownership: private-p	US 41 at CSX egory (please check o	: Grade Separ ne) ⊠building	cation PD8	E Study district	site 🗆 o	S ul	rvey # (DHR only	/)	
Address: 4711 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-28 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: Name of Public Tract	e_TAMPA les)_Tampa Range_19E▼ Se -29-19-ZZZ-00 one □16 図17 (:	Street Name El Camino Ir ection 28 ½ 0001-60610.0 Easting 3 6 1 7 Y:	Un City Limits? 4 section:	SGS Date □yes ⊠I NW □SW La Bning ③ 0 [3]	Street Type Bouleva 1981 Plat cono Uunknown V SSE UN ndgrant slock 8 9 5 2 6	or Other Ma n C ounty _ IE Irregula	pHillsborou r-name: Lot		
			HIST	ORY					
Construction Year: Original Use Current Use Other Use Moves:	ate Residence ate Residence Ino Unknown [I	(House/Cott (House/Cott Oate: Date: Oate: Oate: dates, profession, etc.	age/Ca F age/Ca F Coriginal Nature Nature	rom (year) rom (year) rom (year) address Builder (: 1959 : : : : : last name first): _	To (yea	ır):2022 ır):	_	
			DESCR						
Style Masonry Ve Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material	Concrete bloc Hip Composition r strucs. (dormers etc.)	oll	Exterior Pla 222Flat 2.	n <u>Irreg</u>	ular	3 3 3	Number o		
Distinguishing Archite Large screened Ancillary Features / C	l porch; shall	ow-pitched h	nip roof.	use continuati	on sheet if neede	d.)			
רפהע	JSE ONLY		OFFICIAL E	VALUAT	ION		DHR USE (או ע	
NR List Date		meet criteria for N	R listing: □yes		☐insufficient inf	o Date	e	Init	

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c

Site #8 HI15336

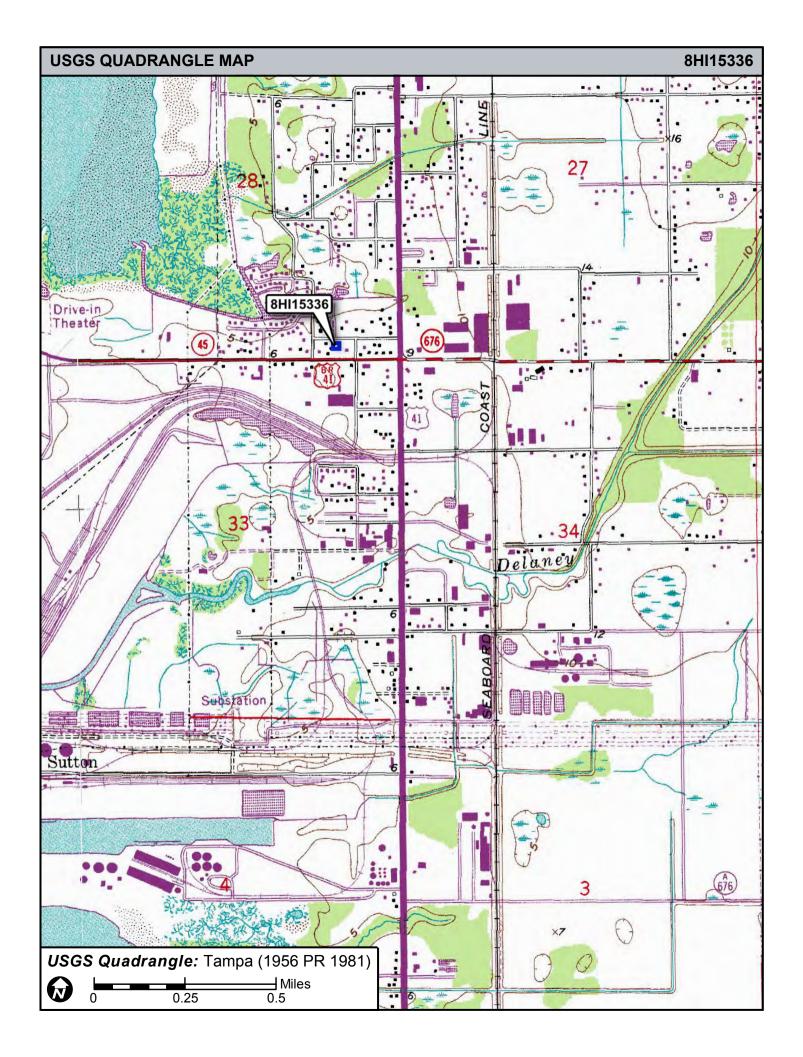
	DESCRIPTION	ON (continued)	
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Gen Main Entrance (stylistic details) Obscured.	2 2	2 3 3.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)			
Large screened porch on left had with wood lattice; accessed from			f; partially enclosed
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent Narrative Description of Resource			
The one-story Masonry Vernacular large screened porch occupies le		low hipped roof; exters	ior is concrete block;
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable			Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RES	EARCH METHO	DS (select all that apply)	
☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ FL State			□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search
OPIN	NION OF RESOUL	RCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Registe Appears to meet the criteria for National Registe Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signific The Masonry Vernacular residence and lacks historic associations	er listing as part of a district antion not; use separate sheet if exhibits a common exhibits a common exhibits.	ct? ☐yes ☑no ☐insuffi needed) on style in Florida, exl	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Reg 12.	ister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categor 34.	5	community planning & development", etc.)
Σ			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Sir 1) Document type All materials at one Document description 2) Document description	location Ma	analysis notes, photos, plans and other imp aintaining organization <u>Janus Research</u> File or accession #'s <u>Janus Research</u> aintaining organization	
	RECORDER IN	FORMATION	
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	i St Tampa, FL / 8	_ Affiliation <u>Janus Research</u> 313-636-8200 / janus@jar	nus-research.com

Required Attachments

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- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15337
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

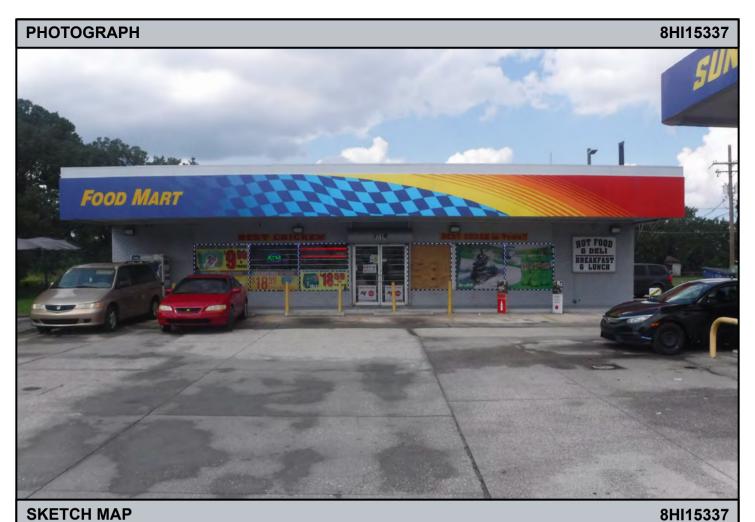
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separ National Register Category (please check one) Dividing Ownership: Imprivate-profit private-individual	□ structure □ district □ site □ obj	
Street Number Direction Street Name	Bouleva mino Blanco Blvd USGS Date 1981 Plat or n City Limits? □yes 図no □unknown n section: □NW □SW ☑SE □NE	Other Map County _Hillsborough Irregular-name: Lot
	HISTORY	
Alterations: ☑yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: Additions: ☑yes ☐no ☐unknown Date:	From (year): 1970 From (year): 1984 From (year): Original address Nature Modern signage Pump shelter, by Builder (last name first):	To (year): 1984 To (year): 2022 To (year): 1984
Lui Daniera Affrata de la sal Decomination Ordinana	O D D Doubles Describ	27:1 7:0012 0012
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance		e Not Applicable
Style Masonry Vernacular	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular	Number of Stories 1
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular 2. 2.	Number of Stories133.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular 2. 2.	Number of Stories133.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Fixed storefont windows, group of three	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. c on each side of glass doubles.	Number of Stories1
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. e on each side of glass double ents)	Number of Stories1
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Fixed storefont windows, group of three Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname	Exterior Plan Rectangular 2	Number of Stories 1 3. 3. 3. 3. ble doors.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Fixed storefont windows, group of three Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname Symmetrical main facade; brick cladding Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land) Gas pump shelter, supported by two square	Exterior Plan Rectangular 2	Number of Stories 1

Site #8 HI15337

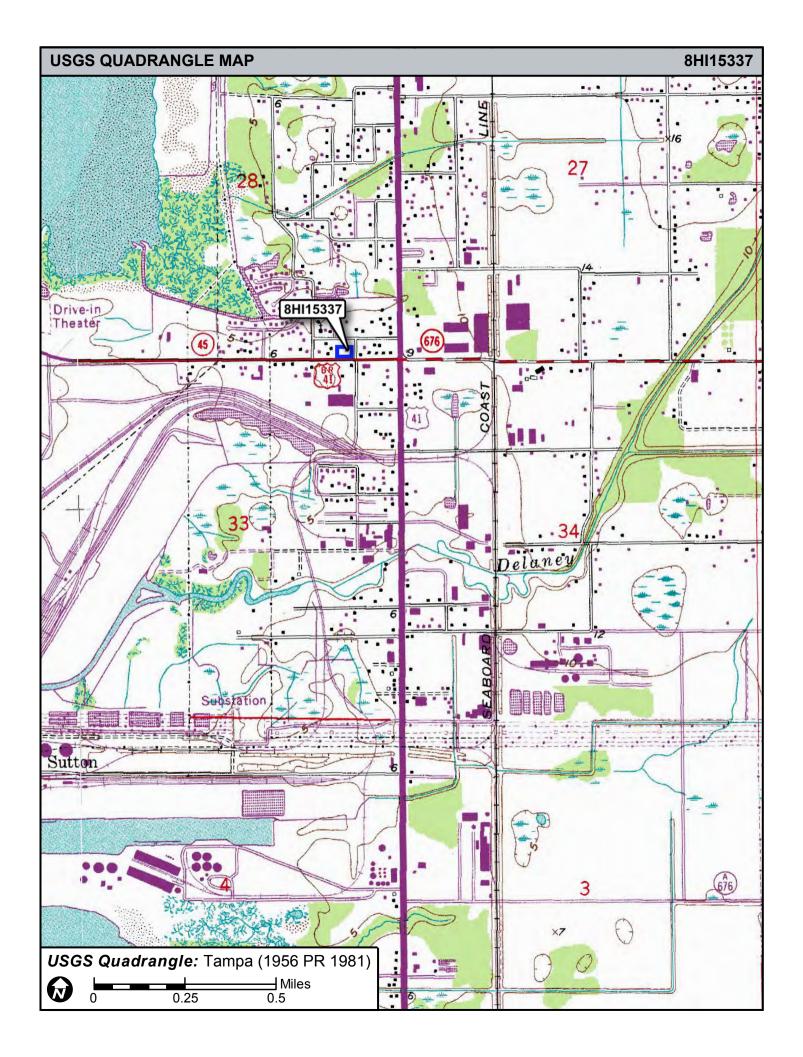
DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete blo Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Ge Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center of building's	ck 2. neric 2. 2. 2.	3.	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Roof overhang shelters full spa	n of main facade.		
Condition (overall resource condition): □excellent Narrative Description of Resource	⊠good □fair □d	eteriorated □ruinous	
The one-story Masonry Vernacula with brick cladding; grouped wi 1984 aerial.			
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	2		Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RE	SEARCH METH	ODS (select all that apply)	
 ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aeri Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # 			□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search
OPI	NION OF RESOU	URCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant to the Masonry Vernacular gas stated and lacks historic associations	ter listing as part of a dist cant or not; use separate sheet cion exhibits a co	rict? □yes ☑no □insufficif needed) ommon style in Florida, €	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Ref. 12.	egister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categ 34.	5	community planning & development", etc.)
	DOCUME	ENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at one Document description 2) Document type Document description	Cite File - including field notes e location	, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plans and other important plans and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plans and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plans are determined and other important plans are determined and other important plans and other important plans are determined and other important plant plans are determined and other important plans are determined and other important plans are determined and other important plant	
	— RECORDER I	NFORMATION	
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N War (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	rd St Tampa, FL /	Affiliation Janus Research 813-636-8200 / janus@jar	nus-research.com

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
 - **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15338
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	tegory (please check one)	paration PD&E Stud g □structure □district	dy Site □object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) eral Native American foreign unknown
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 29S Tax Parcel # U-28 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	ber Direction Street Name Causeway / between) El Camino Blanco TAMPA les) Tampa Range 19E Section 28 -29-19-ZZZ-000001-60640 one 16 X17 Easting 361	USGS Dat _In City Limits? □yes ☐ 1/4 section: □NW □S .1	Street Type Boulevard The 1981 Plat or Other It was a count of the second of the sec	
		HISTORY		
Other Use Moves:	own , auto repair Ino unknown Date: Ino unknown Date: Ino unknown Date:	From (yea From (yea Original address_ Nature Wadd Builder	ar): 1974 To (yar): c2011 To (yar): To (yar): c2011 To (yar): To (6-2018
is the Nesource Allec	hed by a Local Preservation ordina	DESCRIPTIO		TAPPITOGOTE
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1.	Sheet metal:3V crimp strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	Exterior Plan	egular 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Number of Stories 1
Multiple prefa Ancillary Features / C	ectural Features (exterior or interior ormabricated metal building Dutbuildings (record outbuildings, major ling to W was separate bu	gs joined together landscape features; use continu	nation sheet if needed.)	ed. Large carport.
DHR (USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUA	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria fo KEEPER – Determined eligible:	r NR listing: □yes □no □yes □no		Date Init

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 HI15338

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: No0 Chimney Material(s): 1 Structural System(s): 1. Metal skelet Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Ge Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at right side of W. fac	2	3.			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is located at rear west of	Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is located at rear west of building spanning between building and carport.				
Condition (overall resource condition): □excellent Narrative Description of Resource	□good ⊠ fair □do	eteriorated □ruinous			
The one-story metal building is multiple separate metal building			exterior is metal;		
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable	9		Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RE	SEARCH METHO	ODS (select all that apply)			
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □FL State Archives/photo collection ☑property appraiser / tax records ☑cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑other methods (describe) historic aer: Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript #			□Sanborn maps □plat maps □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □HABS/HAER record search		
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE					
Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Appears to meet the criteria for National Regis Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signif The Industrial Vernacular metal modifications, and lack historia	ter listing as part of a dist icant or not; use separate sheet l buildings exhib:	rict? ☐yes ☑no ☐insuffi if needed) it a common style in Flo:			
Register-ineligible. Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Ref. 1	egister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categ 3 4	5	community planning & development", etc.)		
	DOCUME	ENTATION			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the S 1) Document type All materials at on Document description 2) Document type Document description	Site File - including field notes e location	, analysis notes, photos, plans and other imp Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s			
	KECURDER I.	NFORMATION			
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Wan (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	cd St Tampa, FL /	Affiliation Janus Research 813-636-8200 / janus@jar	nus-research.com		

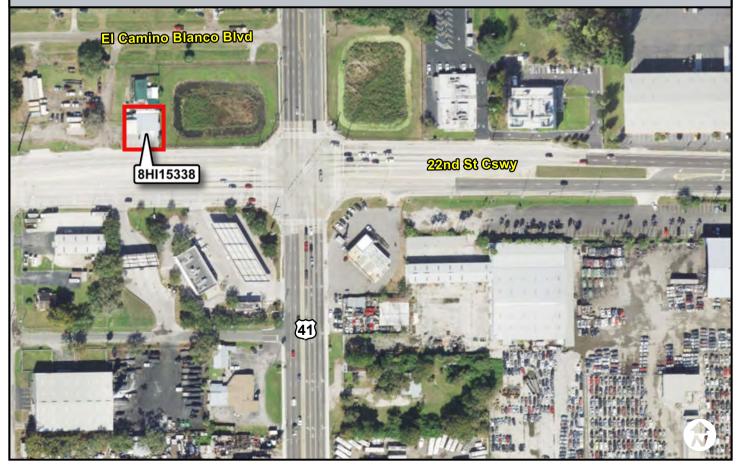
Required Attachments

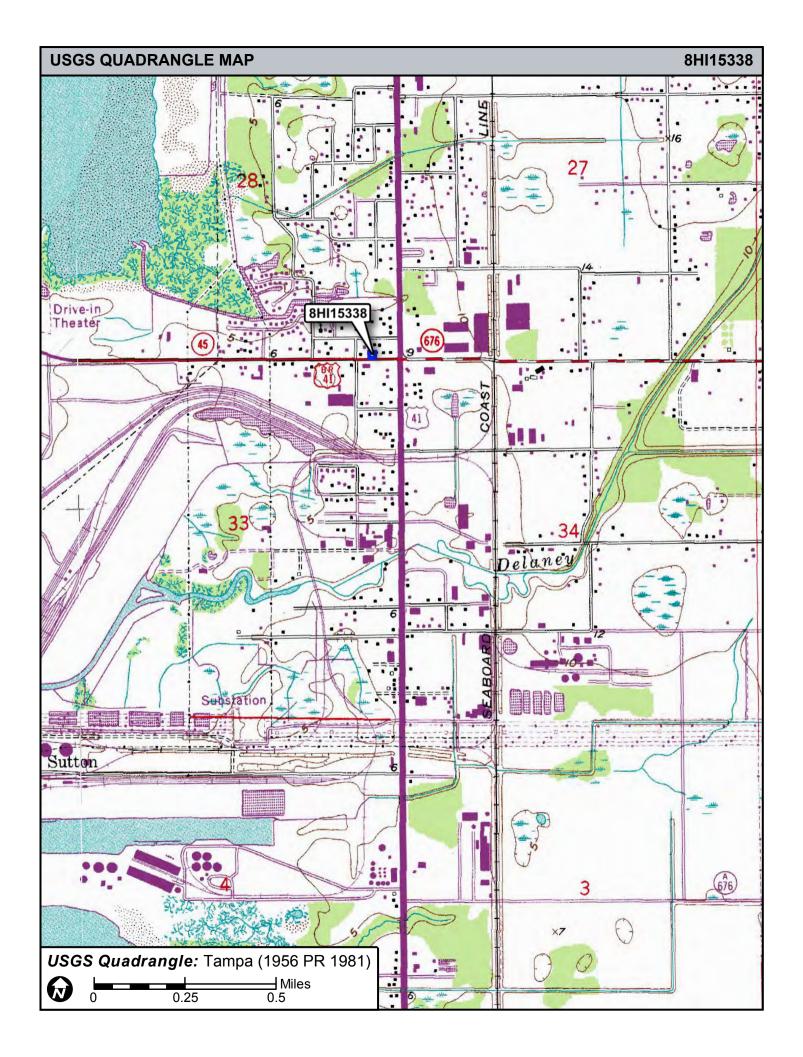
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
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PHOTOGRAPH 8HI15338



SKETCH MAP 8HI15338





☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

S ite#8	HI15339
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	10-25-2022
Recorder #	

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

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	tegory (please check one)	eparation PD&E Study ng	□ site □ object	M ultiple Listing (DHR only) S urvey # (DHR only) Ifederal □Native American □foreign □unknown
Street Num Address: 2319 Cross Streets (nearest	ber <u>Direction</u> <u>Street Name</u>	LOCATION & MAP	Street Type	Suffix Direction
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi	e TAMPA les) Tampa Pango 19FV Section 28	USGS Date _ In City Limits? □yes ⊠n	/ MCE HNE In	er Map
Other Coordinates: 20	one lio k ii/ Easting <u>sto</u>	Coordinate	System & Datum _	WGS 84
		HISTORY		
Original Use Priv Current Use Resi Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first	nounknown Date:	ottage/Ca From (year): From (year): From (year): From (year): Original address Nature E buil Builder (kear): Builder (kear):	: 1951 Ti : 2016 Ti : To	o (year): 2016 o (year): 2022 o (year):
Is the Resource Affect	cted by a Local Preservation Ordi	nance?	nown Describe N	ot Applicable
		DESCRIPTION	V	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1.	Composition shingles strucs. (dormers etc.) 1als, etc.)	2. Vinyl 2. Shed		Number of Stories1
Distinguishing Archite	ectural Features (exterior or interior or two doorways on main		building E of	house with separate
concrete slab				TOURS WISH REPORTED
E. additional	Outbuildings (record outbuildings, majo suite constructed 2019 d as auto repair busine	replaced a tiki st		fully enclosed carport W.
DHR U	JSE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUAT	ION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria KEEPER – Determined eligible:	for NR listing: □yes □no □	⊒insufficient info	Date Init

☐Owner Objection

☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

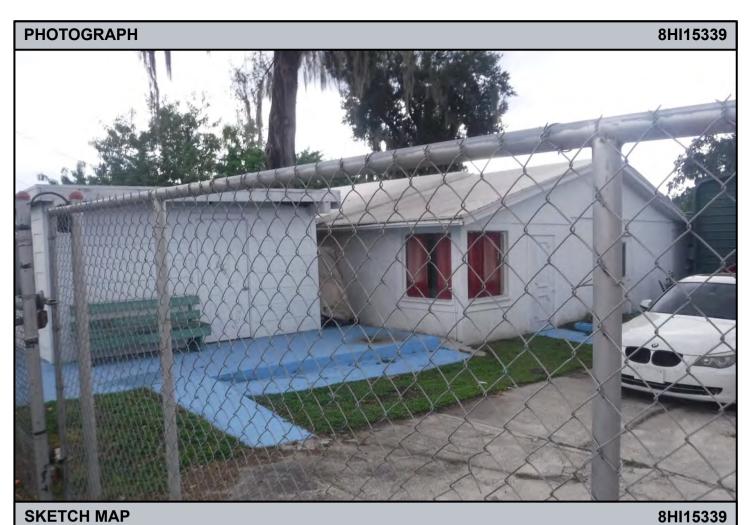
NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c

Site #8 HI15339

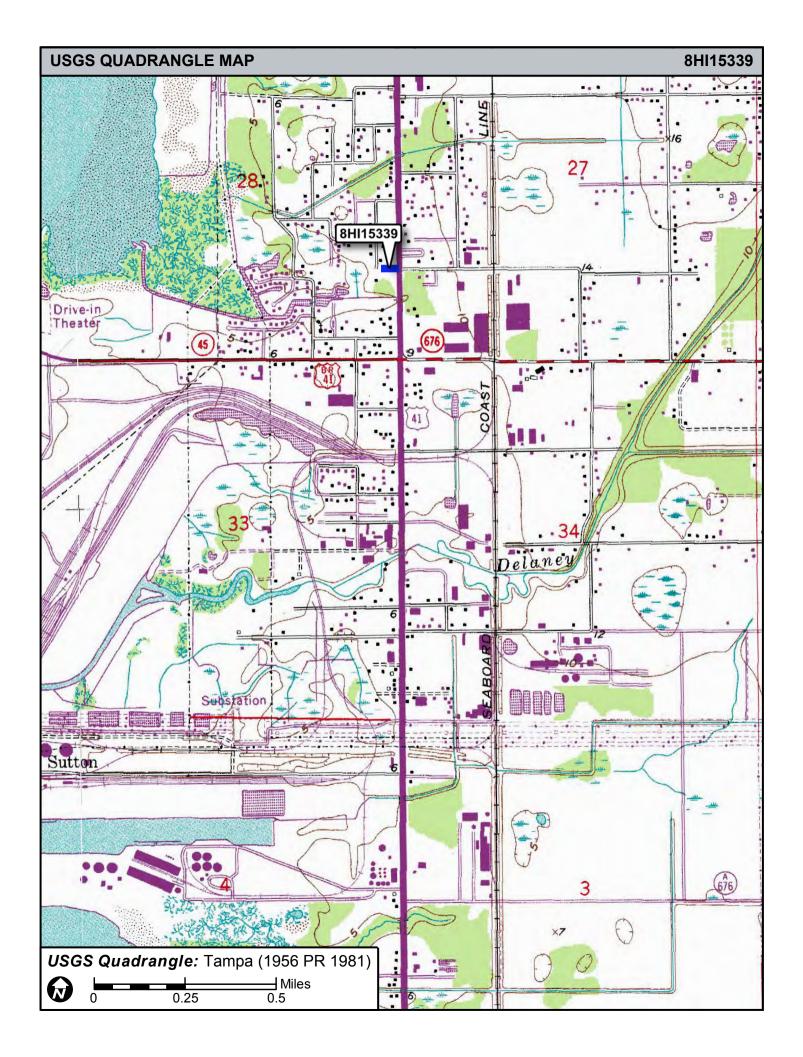
DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) No porch.
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource
The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; corner window at NE corner of house; additional building E. of house has vinyl siding and a shed roof; carport on property used as auto repair business.
Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ city directory ☑ cocupant/owner interview ☑ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☑ historic photos ☑ interior inspection ☑ the methods (describe) ☐ historic aerials, field survey, Google Street View Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Jyes Mo Insufficient information
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1
2 4 6
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE







☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	HI15375
Field Date	9-26-2022
Form Date	1-5-2023
Recorder #	

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

National Register Category (please check one)	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Sation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) Object Oprivate-nonspecific Ocity Ocounty Ostate Offederal ONative American Offereign Ounknown
Street Number	USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map City Limits? Dyes Ino Dunknown County Hillsborough Section: NW DSW Ise DNE Irregular-name: Landgrant Block Lot S 9 0 Northing 3 0 8 8 4 0 3 Coordinate System & Datum
	HISTORY
Current Use Auto dealership Other Use Moves:	Age/Ca From (year): 1955 To (year): c1996 From (year): c1996 To (year): 2022 From (year): To (year): Original address Window replacement, c2013-15 Rear carport, pre-1995 Builder (last name first):
	1
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinano	ce? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinand	DESCRIPTION Describe
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 3.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block Roof Type(s) 1. Gable Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.)	DESCRIPTION Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 2.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block Roof Type(s) 1. Gable Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Vinyl 1/1 SHS. Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname Vertical wood siding in upper gable. Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land)	Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 2. 2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block Roof Type(s) 1. Gable Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Vinyl 1/1 SHS. Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname Vertical wood siding in upper gable. Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land)	Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.

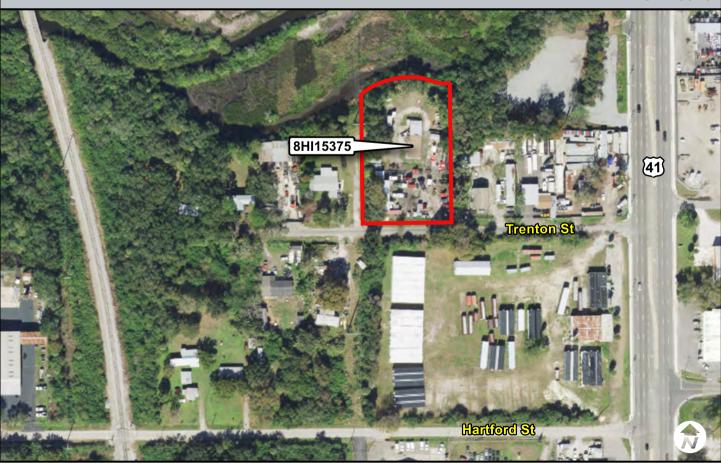
Site #8 HI15375

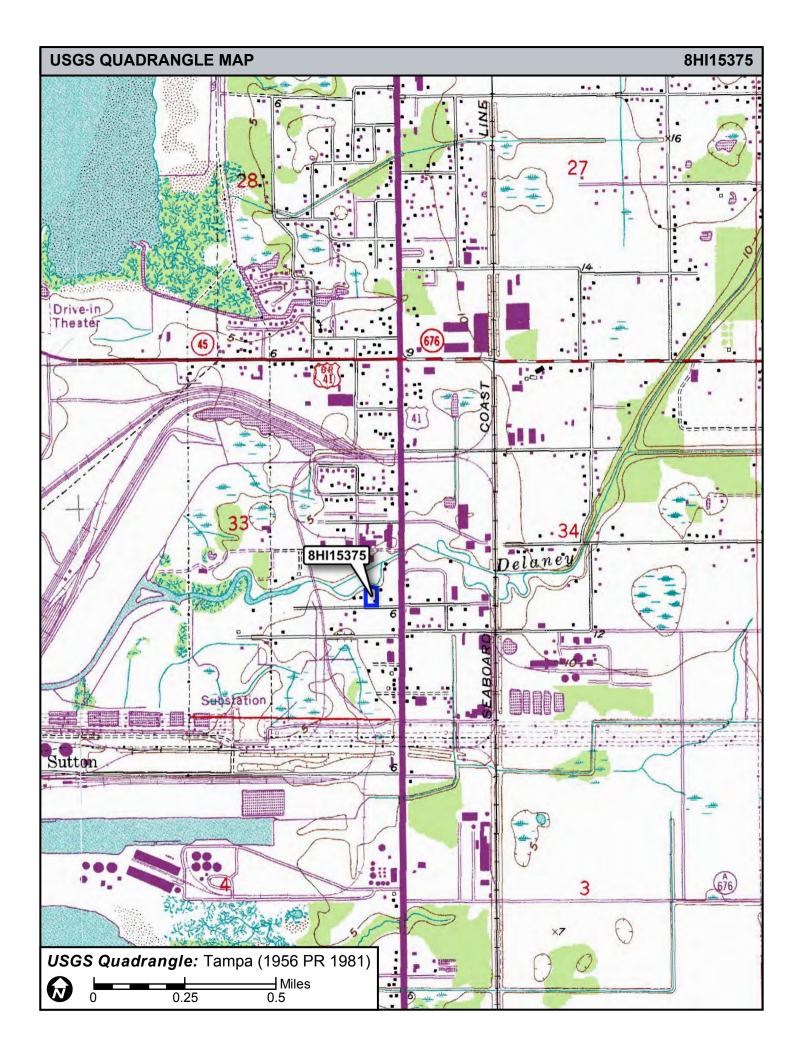
	DESCRIPTIO	N (continued)	
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center on building's	2	2	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) No porch.			
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular wooding siding in the upper gablautomotive commercial use.	r house has a front	-gabled roof; exter en replaced. Lot is	
Archaeological Remains			☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RES	SEARCH METHOL	S (select all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐FL State Archives/photo collection☑property appraiser / tax records	□library research □city directory □newspaper files ☑historic photos ic Imagery	□ building permits □ occupant/owner interview □ neighbor interview □ interior inspection	☐Sanborn maps ☐□plat maps ☐□Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐□HABS/HAER record search
OPIN	NION OF RESOUR	CE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Registe Appears to meet the criteria for National Registe Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether signific The Masonry Vernacular building lacks historic associations. The	er listing as part of a district ant or not; use separate sheet if no exhibits a common	? ☐yes ☑no ☐in eeded) style in Florida, e	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Reg 1	ister Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categorie 34	5	e", "community planning & development", etc.)
	DOCUMEN	TATION	
Document description	te File - including field notes, and Mair File Mair	alysis notes, photos, plans and other training organization Janus Researce or accession #s ataining organization Janus Researce or accession #s	rch
	RECORDER INI		
Recorder Name Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward (address / phone / fax / e-mail)	d St Tampa, FL / 81	Affiliation Janus Research 3-636-8200 / janus@	janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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APPENDIX C

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only)	
	. /

Survey Log Sheet Florida Master Site File Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only)

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information	
Survey Project (name and project phase)	
CRAS of the US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluat	ion
Report Title (exactly as on title page)	
US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from S of SR 676 to N of SR 676 Project Develo Environment (PD&E) Study Design Change Reevaluation	opment &
Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Janus Research 3.	
2 4	
Publication Year2023 Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms)103	
Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the sty	yle of <i>American Antiquity</i> .)
Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607	
Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Kathleen S. Hoffman; Amy Streelman	
Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization _ Janus Research City _ Tampa	
Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.)	
1. Widening 3. US 41 5. 7.	
2. CSX 4. 6. 8.	
Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)	
Name FDOT District 7 Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7 Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N. Malcolm McKinley Dr, Tampa, Fl 33612 / 800-226-7220	
Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research Date Log Sheet Comp	lated 11-28-2022
Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ⊠No □Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)	
Project Area Mapping	
, 11 3	
Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)	
1. Hillsborough 3	
2 4 6	
USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)	
	Year
	Year
3. Name Year 6. Name	1 & al
Field Dates and Project Area Description	
Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-19-2021 End 9-30-2022 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) hect	ares 119.50 acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1	
If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width:metersfeet Length:kilometers	miles

Page 2 Survey Log Sheet Survey #____

Research and Field Methods								
Types of Survey (select all that apply):			⊠historical/a	rchival [underwater			
	damage assessment	☐monitoring report	other(descr	ibe):				
Scope/Intensity/Procedures								
GLO plat maps, aerial photos, soil surveys, and topographic maps were analyzed to determine prior land use. FMSF data was used to identify previous surveys and cultural resources within the APE. Limited subsurface testing conducted where feasible.								
Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)								
☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☑ Site File property search	□library research- <i>local public</i> □library-special collection □Public Lands Survey (maps at l	□ Isocal property or tax records □ Inewspaper files □ Isocal property or tax records □ Inewspaper files □ Isocal property or tax records □ Inewspaper files □ Inex in the property or tax records □ Inex in the property □ Inex in the pro		⊠soils maps of □windshield s	Sother historic maps ☐ LIDAR Soils maps or data ☐ other remote sensing windshield survey Saerial photography			
☑Site File survey search ☑other (describe): Janus Library	⊠local informant(s)		surance maps	raeriai pilotog	гарпу			
Mother (describe): Janus Librar	<u>Y</u>							
Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole) Check here if NO archaeological methods were used. Surface collection, controlled Shovel test-other screen size Shovel test-other screen si								
surface collection, uncontrolled	water screen	_	□block excavation (at least 2x2 m) □soil resistivity		other remote sensing			
≤shovel test-1/4"screen	posthole tests	_	magnetometer meter meter meters pedestrian survey					
shovel test-1/8" screen	auger tests		de scan sonar	Jan (CDD)	□unknown			
□shovel test 1/16"screen □shovel test-unscreened	□coring □test excavation (at least 1x	-	ound penetrating rac DAR	iai (urn)				
▼other (describe): Desktop Anal								
Historical/Architectural Methods (Check here if NO historical/architectural building permits commercial permits interior documentation	oral methods were used. □demolition permits □windshield survey ☑local property records		eighbor interview ccupant interview ccupation permits		□subdivision maps □tax records □unknown			
▼other (describe):Visual survey of APE								
Survey Results								
Resource Significance Evaluated? ☑Yes ☐No Count of Previously Recorded Resources 7 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 18 List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary) HI12105, HI12106, HI12111, HI12113, HI12114, HI12116, and HI12128								
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (at	tach additional pages if neces	sary)						
HI15323-HI15339, HI15375	. 0	,						
Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☐Site File PDF Forms								
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary								
SHPO USE ONLY	S	HPO USE ONLY			SHPO USE ONLY			
Origin of Report: □872 □Public Laı □Grant Project # Type of Document: □Archaeological So	urvey		Survey Cell Tow	ver CRAS □Mo	onitoring Report			
□Overview □Excavation Report □Multi-Site Excavation Report □Structure Detailed Report □Library, Hist. or Archival Doc □Desktop Analysis □MPS □MRA □TG □Other:								

Document Destination: Plottable Projects

