# **Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Report**

US 98 / State Road (SR) 35 / SR 700
From County Road (CR) 54 to US 301 (SR 39)
Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study



# Florida Department of Transportation District 7

Work Program Item Segment No. 443368-2

ETDM Project No. 14374

Pasco County, Florida

October 2021

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

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Work Program Item Segment No. 443368-2 ETDM Project No. 14374 Pasco County, Florida

Prepared for:



Florida Department of Transportation District Seven

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October 2021

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District 7 is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study along US Highway 98 (US 98) / State Road (SR) 35 / SR 700 from CR 54 to US 301 / SR 39, in Pasco County. The study will focus on widening this section of US 98 from a two-lane undivided facility to a four-lane divided facility and includes the realignment of US 98 between CR 35A to US 301 (**Appendix A**). The realignment allows US 98 to align with the Clinton Avenue (New SR 52) intersection at US 301 and was the result of a separate Alternatives Corridor Evaluation (ACE) study (WPI Segment No. 443368-1). The study will also evaluate issues related to traffic operations, access management, safety, and include pedestrian and bicycle accommodations.

The PD&E study objectives include: determine proposed typical sections and develop preliminary conceptual design plans for proposed improvements, while minimizing impacts to the environment; consider agency and public comments; and ensure project compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion is being prepared as part of this study. The proposed improvements will include construction of stormwater management facility (SMF) and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites. The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way [ROW]) acquisition, and construction).

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE was limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200 feet (ft) of the existing ROW were surveyed along the existing segment of US 98. However, in the area of the new alignment between US 98 and Clinton Avenue (New SR 52), the APE was extended to include historic resources within 500 ft from edge of proposed ROW. All proposed work activities as shown in the October 2021 Preferred Alternative Concept Plans (Appendix A) will take place within the APE as defined in this report. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted between May and August 2021.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2020), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR's) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (*FAC*). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic* 

*Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Project No. 14374 (FDOT 2021) summary report, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that four previously recorded archaeological sites are within the APE and three are immediately adjacent to the APE. Given the known patterns of aboriginal settlement, the APE was considered to have a variable probability for prehistoric archaeological site occurrence and a low probability for historic archaeological sites. The ETDM report noted the project had a minimal degree of effect for cultural resources and the background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic or artifact scatters. As a result of this survey, two new archaeological sites were found (8PA03418 and 8PA03419) and evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites were also documented (8PA0144B and 8PA0145K), as well as one Archaeological Occurrence (AO). An AO is defined by the FMSF as "the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter regardless of depth below surface." Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites, but the presence of artifacts indicate prehistoric activity existed in the area. No evidence was found for sites 8PA00355 and 8PA00046 that extended into the US 98 APE but the FMSF forms for these sites were updated to reflect the negative evidence. In addition, no evidence of adjacent sites 8PA00047, 8PA00145C, and 8PA0144B were found to extend into the APE, thus those FMSF forms were not updated.

Historic background research, including a review of the ETDM, the FMSF, and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. This includes the circa (ca.) 1925 Frame Vernacular residence located at 1061 Beckum Road (8PA02224). The resource was first recorded in 2005 and has not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). In addition, unrecorded segments of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) are located within the historical APE. The SHPO evaluated segments of the Railroad, located outside of the APE, and found there was insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility; however, the segments of Old Lakeland Highway have not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Pasco County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for 37 new historic resources, 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier), within the APE (Wells 2021).

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 40 historic resources within the APE. Of these, 37 were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8PA03346 – 8PA03381; 8PA03417), two unrecorded segments of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) were recorded and evaluated, and one previously recorded historic resource (8PA02224) was identified and re-evaluated. These 40 historic resources include: 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381) constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1975, one object (8PA03346), one building complex

resource group (8PA03417), two linear resources (8PA02802 and 8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356).

Of the 40 identified historic resources, 38 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district. These include 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381), one building complex resource group (8PA03417), one linear resource, Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356). Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered. The bridge and linear resource are of common design and construction that lack unique design features and characteristics. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Two historic resources within the APE appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include a segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and the newly identified Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346). The segment of South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) is located over the Polk County line in Pasco County at the northeast intersection of US 98 and CR 54 and appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History.

In addition to the 40 historic resources identified within the APE, the Pasco County property appraiser identified one historic resource constructed in ca. 1961 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW. The resource is located at 9287 US Highway 98. Based on available information, the resource is probably a typical example of a vernacular style building; however, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. Per the Concept Plans dated August 2021, there is no proposed ROW acquisition from this parcel (**Appendix A**). Since the building is hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the building.

Given the results of background research and field survey, no archaeological sites that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, 40 historic resources (8PA02224, 8PA02802, 8PA03346 – 8PA03381, and 8PA03417) were identified and evaluated within the historical APE. Of these, two historic resources within the APE appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include a segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346). Since these resources are considered NRHP eligible but not yet evaluated by the SHPO, proposed project effects will be evaluated as if the resources have been determined NRHP eligible. Therefore, the Criteria of Adverse Effect, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1), was applied to the project.

The segment of South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation. Within the APE, Bridge No. 140025 carries US 98 over the railroad. Per the Concept Plans, work in this area includes widening the east and west bound lanes of the bridge to accommodate the US 98 road widening from a two-lane facility to a four-lane facility. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not affect the historical alignment or the integrity of the railroad as a whole. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History. The Obelisk is located over the Polk County line in Pasco County at the northeast intersection of US 98 and CR 54. Per the October Concept Plans, the roadway improvements are being performed within the existing right of way and centered on the centerline of the roadway. While this will result in the roadway shifting closer to the obelisk, the obelisk will not be impacted and will maintain its current location. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the of the Obelisk. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI, that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) or the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346).

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## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PD&E STUDY PURPOSE

The objective of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study is to assist the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) Office of Environmental Management (OEM) in reaching a decision on the type, location, and conceptual design of the proposed improvements for the widening of US Highway 98 (US 98), including stormwater management facility (SMF) and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites. This study documents the need for the improvements as well as the procedures utilized to develop and evaluate various improvements, including elements such as proposed typical sections, preliminary horizontal alignments, and intersection enhancement alternatives.

The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way [ROW] acquisition, and construction). This project was screened through the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as ETDM Project No. 14374. The ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report was published in March 2021, containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) on the project's effects on various natural, physical, and social resources. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion will be prepared as part of this PD&E study.

The project is located in Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, Township 25 South, and Range 21 East; and Sections 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 34 and 35, Township 25 South, and Range 22 East; Pasco County, Florida. See **Figure 1-1** for Project Location Map.

## 1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

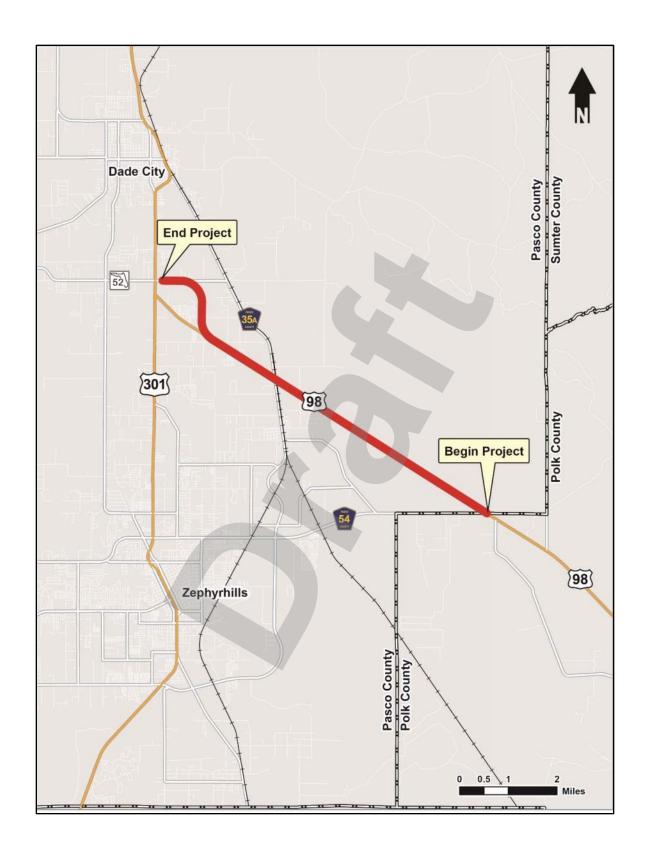
The purpose of this project is to widen US 98 and to realign US 98 to Clinton Avenue to enhance safety and provide system linkage/regional connectivity.

The need for the project is based on the following criteria:

## Safety

A total of 211 crashes were documented between 2014 and 2018 along this corridor. Approximately 36% were rear end crashes, which is a crash type typically related to "stop-and-go driving" conditions and is indictive of traffic congestion. Of the 211 total crashes, there were three fatal crashes, 109 crashes involving personal injury, and 99 crashes that were property damage only.

The closely spaced intersections of US 301 at US 98 and US 301 at Clinton Avenue have crash rates that exceed the statewide average. The intersection of US 301 at US 98 experienced a total of 63 crashes, a crash rate (0.816 crashes per million entering vehicles) that was consistently higher than the statewide average (0.270) for a similar type of intersection, resulting in a crash ratio of 3.022 (crash rate divided by statewide average crash rate). The intersection of US 301 and Clinton Avenue



experienced a total of 65 crashes, a crash rate (1.259) that was consistently higher than the statewide average (0.526) for a similar type of intersection, resulting in a crash ratio of 2.394. A realignment of US 98 to Clinton Avenue to eliminate high traffic volumes at one of the two closely spaced intersections has the potential to reduce crashes and enhance safety.

The intersection of US 98 and CR 54 experienced a total of 6 crashes. This intersection exhibited a crash rate (0.483 crashes per million entering vehicles) that was consistently higher than the statewide average (0.273) for a similar type of intersection resulting in a crash ratio of 1.769 (crash rate divided by statewide average crash rate).

## System Linkage

US 98 is the longest road in Florida and spans from Pensacola to Palm Beach primarily traveling along the Gulf Coast. Within the study area, US 98 is a regional corridor which provides a connecting link between Polk and Pasco Counties. Plans are currently underway for the widening of US 98 from north of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54 (WPI Segment No. 436673-1). These projects will provide additional capacity for the final segments of US 98 connecting to US 301 (both are designated regional freight mobility corridors) as well as operational improvements to the intersection of US 98 and US 301 ultimately resulting in enhanced transportation network connectivity. Currently, this segment of US 98 experiences truck volumes in excess of 23% of annual average daily traffic (AADT) which illustrates this facility's importance to the overall freight network within the State of Florida.

Also, the SR 52/Clinton Avenue extension from I-75 to West of Fort King Road (WPI Segment No. 435142-1) is currently under construction. This extension will provide direct linkage to I-75 from this project.

## 1.3 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

## 1.3.1 Existing Facility

The existing US 98 from CR 54 to US 301 is a 2-lane roadway. The roadway is functionally classified by FDOT as an Urban Principal Arterial – Other. In Pasco County, the 2-lane undivided facility has 12-foot travel lanes and 8-foot (4-foot paved) shoulders. There are no sidewalks, multi-use trails, bike lanes or other similar multi-modal facilities within the project corridor. The existing right of way (ROW) along the project corridor is 160 feet wide. There are two (2) existing bridges in the project limits. The first carries US 98 over the Hillsborough River and the second carries US 98 over Old Lakeland Highway and the CSX railway. Both locations consist of a single bridge with two 12-foot lanes and 8-foot paved shoulders.

## 1.3.2 Proposed Improvements

The proposed improvements will widen US 98 to a 4-lane divided facility from CR 54 to north of Townsend Road and realign US 98 from north of Townsend Road to US 301. The realignment allows US 98 to align with the Clinton Avenue (New SR 52) intersection at US 301 and was the results of a separate Alternatives Corridor Evaluation (ACE) study (WPI Segment No. 443368-1).

The widened 4-lane divided facility roadway will consist of 11 to 12-foot travel lanes with a varying 22 to 40-foot median. Where the roadway is widened, the roadway consists of a rural typical section and will fit within the existing 160-foot-wide ROW. In the realignment section, the roadway consists of a suburban typical section within a proposed 245-foot-wide ROW and include a 6-foot sidewalk on the east side of the road and a 12-foot trail on the west side of the road. Where the new US 98 connects to Clinton Avenue and extends to US 301, the roadway consists of an urban typical section within a 140-foot-wide ROW and includes a 6-foot sidewalk on the east side of the road and a 10-foot trail on the west side of the road.

## 1.4 REPORT PURPOSE

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (FS). All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (FDOT 2020), and the FDHR's standards contained in the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

## 1.5 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE was limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200 ft of the existing ROW were surveyed along the existing segment of US 98. However, in area of the new alignment between US 98 and Clinton Avenue (New SR 52), the APE was extended to include historic resources within 500 ft from edge of proposed ROW. All proposed work activities as shown in the October 2021 Preferred Alternative Concept Plans (Appendix A) will take place within the APE as defined in this report. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted between May and August 2021.

#### SECTION 2 **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

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

#### 2.1 LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The APE is located in Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, Township 25 South, Range 21 East; and Sections 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 34 and 35, Township 25 South, Range 22 East; Pasco County, Florida (Figures 2-1 and 2-2, Branchborough and Dade City United States Geological Survey [USGS] maps). Wetland features within and adjacent to the APE include Mud Lake, Bonnett Lake, the Hillsborough River, and several swamps and marshes. The project area is characterized as hardwood forests, pine flatwoods, mixed with swamps (Davis 1967).

Currently, the APE is primarily a rural setting with mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial development. Disturbances noted within the APE include the elevated road berm, utilities, and ditches (Photos 2-1 - 2-8).





Photo 2-1 Southeast view of built-up US 98 Photo 2-2 Drainage culvert within the APE. ROW.

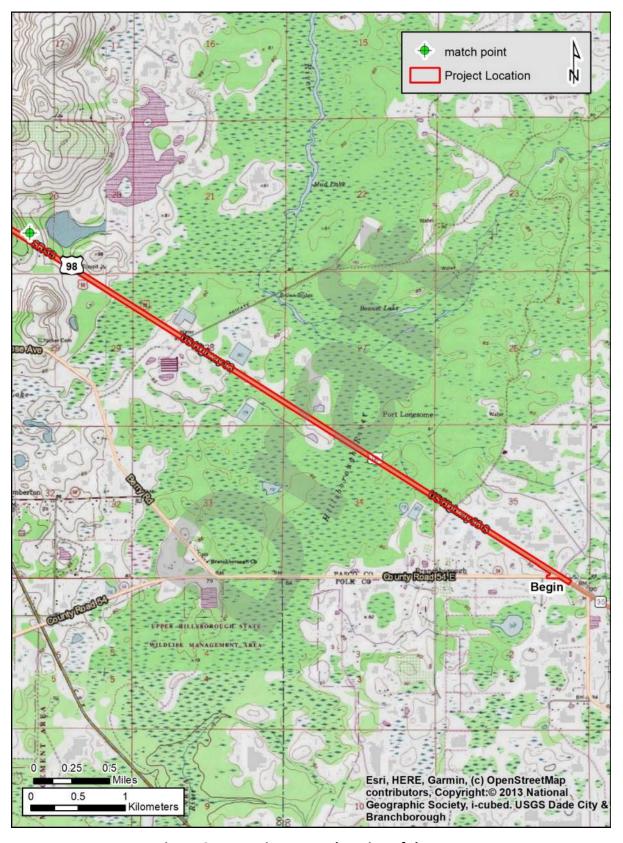


Figure 2-1 Environmental setting of the APE.

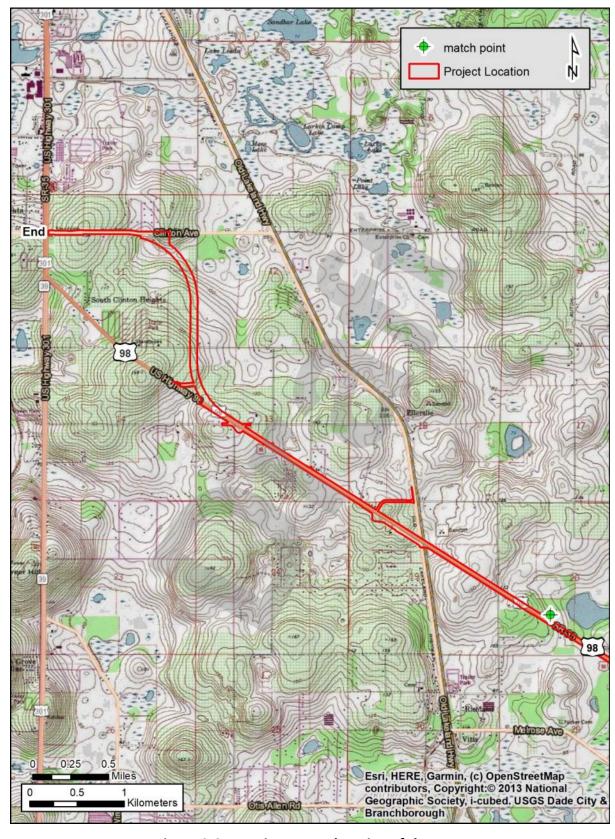


Figure 2-2 Environmental setting of the APE.



Photo 2-3 South side of US 98 looking southeast.



Photo 2-4 North side of US 98 looking northwest.



Photo 2-5 Area located west of proposed corridor, south of Clinton Avenue.



Photo 2-6 Looking north at area or proposed corridor from Wilds Road.



Photo 2-7 Looking southeast at US 98 at the northern portion of the APE.



Photo 2-8 Looking northwest at another portion of proposed northern corridor.

## 2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The APE is situated within the central or mid-peninsular physiographic zone, which is characterized by discontinuous highlands in the form of sub-parallel ridges aligned with the axis of the peninsula and separated by broad valleys (Puri and Vernon 1964). The ridges in this area tend to be above the piezometric surface while the valleys are below it. This influences the form and availability of water resources. Geologically, the project lies within the southern section of the Brooksville Ridge (White 1970). It is underlain by clayey sand associated with the Tertiary Hawthorne formation (Arthur 1993). The topography within the APE slopes towards the wetlands and the elevation ranges from 60-150 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

Pasco County is situated within the Middle Gulf Hydrologic System (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1970). The major permanent streams are the Withlacoochee, Hillsborough, Pithlachascotee and Anclote Rivers. Numerous small streams and creeks are located in the coastal areas. Springs are also somewhat common along the coast. Almost 200 lakes are scattered throughout the county (USDA 1982) though many shrink in size or become completely dry during extended arid periods. During the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene, many of these water features were non-existent. The surface drainage of the area is very poorly developed. The disposal of surface water through sinkhole drains has precluded general development of well-defined streams (Wetterhall 1964). The few streams that do occur in the interior portions of the county terminate in sinkhole drains. Sources of fresh water in the vicinity of the APE include Mud Lake, Bonnett Lake, and the Hillsborough River, in addition to swamps, marshes, and small unnamed wetlands.

## 2.3 SOILS AND VEGETATION

The APE is located within four soil associations: the Lake-Candler, Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville, Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers, and Basinger-Wauchula soil associations (**Table 2-1**). **Figure 2-3** shows the specific soils within the archaeological APE. Common vegetation includes slash pine, longleaf pine, live oak, laurel oak, willow oak, water oak, blackjack oak, turkey oak, and post oak. An understory of greenbrier, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiangrass, panicum, purple lovegrass, and broomsedge bluestem is common with the wetter areas containing cypress, bay, and sweetgum (USDA 1982).

Table 2-1 Soil types within the APE

Name	Drainage	Location
Lake-Candler	Nearly level, gently sloping moderately well drained	Uplands
Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville	Nearly level, gently sloping excessively well drained	Uplands
Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Chobee	Nearly level, poorly drained	Swamps, Marshes, River Floodplains

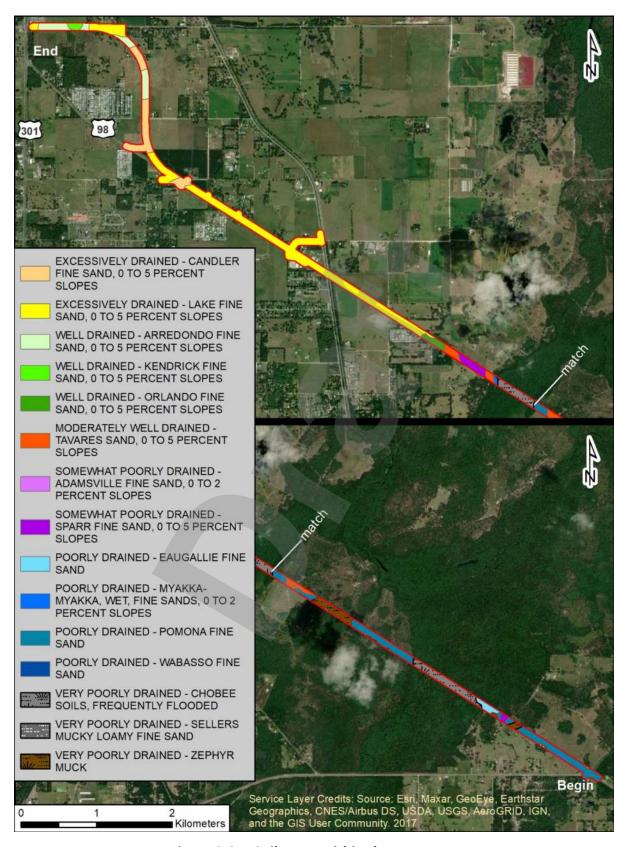


Figure 2-3 Soil types within the APE

### 2.4 PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Due to arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006).

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). About 5000 years ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

## SECTION 3 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

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

Archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The APE is located near the transition zone between the Central and North Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). The Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor to north of Tampa Bay, while the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region extends from Pasco County northward to the Big Bend/Apalachee Bay area (Figure 3-1). Within these zones, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and, more recently, Milanich (1994) have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Orange, Florida Transitional, Deptford, Manasota, Weeden Island, and Safety Harbor (Table 3-1). Since the project area lies within a transitional zone, traits associated with both archaeological regions may be expected within the project area.

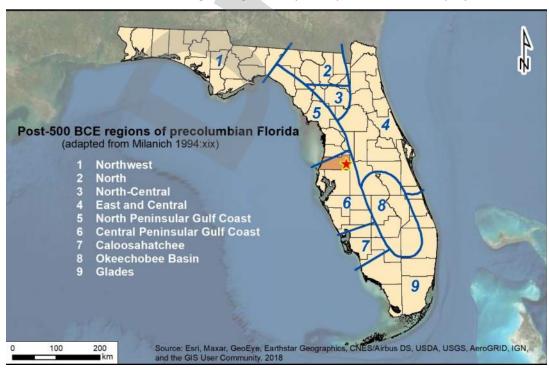


Figure 3-1 Florida Archaeological Regions

Table 3-1 Cultural chronology and traits

	J.		
CULTURAL PERIOD TIME FRAME	CENTRAL PENINSULAR GULF COAST	NORTH PENINSULAR GULF COAST	
Paleo-Indian 12,000 - 6500 B.C.E.	Migratory hunters and gatherers traveling between permanent and semi- permanent sources of water; Oasis model; Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.		
Early Archaic 6500-5000 B.C.E.	Hunters and gatherers; sites found in a variety of locales; stemmed projectile points such as Arredondo, Hamilton, and Kirk varieties, increase in population size and density, burials in wet environment cemeteries; fabric and cordage available.		
Middle Archaic 5000-3000 B.C.E.	Occupation in the Hillsborough River drainage and along the Gulf Coast; more evidence for coastal occupation; increased sedentism; increased variety of site types; burials also occur within midden deposits; stemmed, broad-bladed projectile points; Newnan point most common; increased use of thermal alteration and silicified coral for stone tool manufacture.		
Late Archaic/Orange 3000-500 B.C.E.	Preceramic and ceramic sites; point types include Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette; Orange series ceramics are fiber-tempered and molded; plain ceramics early on; by 1650 B.C. geometric designs and punctations decorate the vessels; increased occupation of the coastal lagoons.		
Deptford 500 B.C. E C.E. 200; Manasota 500 B.C.E. – C.E. 700	Primarily a coastal manifestation with inland extractive camps; Deptford ceramics (North Peninsular Gulf Coast) were sand-tempered and decorated with simple, check, and linear check stamping; Manasota ceramics (Central Peninsula Gulf Coast) were primarily sand- tempered with no decoration; economically focused on the exploitation of marine resources; permanent residences along the coast; increased complexity in burial practices.		
Weeden Island- related C.E. 200-900		Ceramics tempered with sand or limestone (Pasco wares); most coastal shell midden composed of oyster; farming may have occurred at inland sites; village ceramics were primarily plain; riverine and freshwater marsh environments were also exploited; many burial mounds were continuously used.	
Late Weeden Island-related C.E. 700-900	Wakulla and St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics are found in village sites and burial mounds; subsistence patterns similar to the previous period; extensive trade networks; increased socio- political complexity; major sites located in the coastal areas.		

CULTURAL PERIOD TIME FRAME	CENTRAL PENINSULAR GULF COAST	NORTH PENINSULAR GULF COAST	
Safety Harbor (Precolumbian) C.E. 900-1500	Most sites are still located along the coast, but some are inland; most village pottery is undecorated (Pinellas Plain in Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and Pasco Plain in North Peninsular Gulf Coast); mound sites have decorated ceramics; hunters and fisherfolk utilizing bay-estuarine resources; platform mound and village complexes as well as dispersed settlements; Southeast Ceremonial Complex influences though no intensive agricultural pursuits.		
Safety Harbor (colonial period) C.E. 1500-1725	European artifacts appear at sites; settlement and subsistence patterns are similar to the Precolumbian period until disease and warfare disrupt the aboriginal social system and decimate the populations.		

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

## 3.1 PALEO-INDIAN

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

When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic Coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppé 1980). Evidence of this includes sites that were discovered as a result of dredging activities in the Gulf (Karklins 1970).

Most of the information about the Paleo-Indians, which have been characterized as small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest Site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973),

has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time.

Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Also, research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were very important to Paleo-Indian populations. Since the climate was cooler and drier, it is likely that the presence of permanent sources of water, such as springs, combined with the availability of certain fixed resources, such as chert, were important factors in Paleo-Indian site location. In Pasco County, sites 8PA00467 and 8PA00469 reportedly have Paleo-Indian components (FMSF).

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

## 3.2 ARCHAIC

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

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

The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C.E., is well-documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site in Brevard County (Adovasio et al. 2002; Penders 2002) indicate that bone, antler, and wood tools were also used. In addition, the Windover Site possesses one of the most complex and diverse set of textile materials from this time period in the New World (Andrews et al. 2002). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Most Early

Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. The Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C.E., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad-bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Thermal alteration of chert and coral as part of the tool manufacturing process was prevalent during this time (Ste. Claire 1987). Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations including the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay (Milanich 1994:76). Several Middle Archaic period campsites were also recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981; Gagel 1981; Daniel 1982; Chance 1982). The Gorges Site (8PA00275), located along the Anclote River in Pasco County, also has a Middle Archaic component (Horvath et al. 1997).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C.E., populations increased and became more sedentary as the result of the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions (Milanich 1994). The projectile points used by the Late Archaic populations were virtually the same as those utilized during the Middle Archaic with the inclusion of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette stemmed and cornernotched varieties. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it was during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe-shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 1000 to 500 B.C.E. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

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

## 3.3 FORMATIVE

The Formative stage in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions is comprised of the Deptford period (500 B.C.E. to C.E. 200) and the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 B.C.E. to C.E. 800), respectively. Within the North Peninsular Gulf Coast region, the Deptford period has been well-documented as a coastal culture. The sites tend to be located in live oak-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to saltwater marshes. Sea level rise since the Deptford period has inundated some of these sites and formed islands out of others. Deptford subsistence strategies were based on hunting and gathering with an emphasis on coastal resources. It is believed that Deptford people spent most of the year along the lagoons and salt marshes. Seasonally, small groups may have moved inland and up the rivers to exploit the riverine and hammock resources (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:72). There is some evidence that around C.E. 200, soils better suited to cultivation were sought inland by the expanding Deptford populations (Kohler 1991). Deptford pottery is characterized by linear patterns of small rectangles or squares on the outside of pots. Burial mounds and other ceremonial mounds were constructed during Deptford times. Deptford ceramics were recovered from the Gorges Site, located along the Anclote River (Horvath et al. 1997).

In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (500 B.C.E. to C.E. 900) evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. This pattern is similar to that seen among the Deptford peoples further north. Subsistence patterns were focused on the coastal exploitation of fish and shellfish, supplemented by hunting and gathering of inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). The Yat Kitischee Site in Pinellas County was a Manasota period coastal hamlet (Austin 1995). The major villages were located along the shore with smaller sites being located up to 12 to 18 miles inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use sites, were located within the pine flatwoods on elevated lands near a source of freshwater where a variety of habitats could be readily exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). The Curiosity Creek (Almy 1981), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982), and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County are examples of Manasota period hinterland extractive sites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as the well-developed shell and bone technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with burials being placed within sand burial mounds located near the village and middens. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds. The Bay Cadillac Site in Tampa is an example of one of the early Manasota period shell midden cemetery sites (Austin et al. 1992).

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982:41, 44-45). The early forms (ca. 500 B.C.E. to C.E. 400) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 B.C.E. until C.E. 700. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around C.E. 400 and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. C.E. 800) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarcer along the coast, especially in the more southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982). Inland shell middens such as the Myakkahatchee Site in Sarasota County (Luer et al. 1987) have also been attributed to the Manasota period.

Influences from the Weeden Island "heartland," located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained fairly consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types (Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Weeden Island varieties) and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds. The Muck Pond Site (8HI00515) in Hillsborough County has a component that dates from this period (ACI/Janus 1994).

Weeden Island-related cultures (C.E. 200 to 900) also evolved out of the preceding Deptford period. Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this time period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. In general, Weeden Island-related period sites are found along the coast, on bay shores, or on streams, and nearly all are marked by shell refuse with burial mounds of sand situated near the middens (Willey 1949).

Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctation, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally

made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture (e.g., charred cobs, kernels, or beans) in this coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

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

## 3.4 MISSISSIPPIAN/ACCULTURATIVE

The Weeden Island-related cultures evolved into the Safety Harbor culture (C.E. 800-1625), named for the type of site in Pinellas County. Mitchem (1989) has subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: Englewood (C.E. 900 to 1100), Pinellas (C.E. 1100 to 1500), Tatham (C.E. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview (C.E. 1567 to 1725). The first two phases are Precolumbian and the second two are from the colonial period. These temporal divisions are based upon radiocarbon dates associated with certain ceramic types during the Precolumbian phases and datable European artifacts during the colonial phases. The Tampa Bay area is within the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant locale and may be considered the heartland of Safety Harbor. The areas further north are within the Northern Safety Harbor regional variant locale.

As with the preceding Manasota/Weeden Island period, the utilitarian village wares tend to be devoid of decoration. The most common type is Pinellas Plain that has a laminated paste with quartz inclusions. Further north, Pasco Plain, or limestone tempered wares dominate. It is, however, the decorated ceramics recovered from burial mound contexts that allow for the easier dating of the sites. The projectile points most commonly associated with this period are the Pinellas, Ichetucknee, and Tampa varieties.

The settlement and land-use patterns are similar to the preceding Weeden Island culture (Luer and Almy 1982; Mitchem 1989). Often, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Weeden Island deposits. The major sites tend to be located along the coast with smaller sites located inland. Large towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and burial mound associated with them. The platform mound-village complex probably served as the center of a political unit (Milanich 1994). Their subsistence economy also appears to mirror the earlier Weeden Island pattern of hunting and gathering, with a focus on the coastal/estuarine resources. Coastal sites include Safety Harbor (Griffin and Bullen 1950), Maximo Point (Bushnell 1962; Sears 1958), Narvaéz Midden (Bushnell 1966; Simpson 1998) and Tierra Verde (Sears 1967) in Pinellas County. Picnic Mound (Willey 1949), Buck Island (Bullen 1952), and the Parrish Mounds 1, 2, and 3 (Willey 1949) are inland sites in Hillsborough and Manatee Counties dating from this period. The Oelsner Mound in southwestern Pasco County also dates from this time (Garner and Williams 1992).

Evidence to date suggests that extensive agricultural pursuits were not an important factor in the diet as was the case with the Mississippian chiefdoms (Fort Walton culture) of northern Florida. This is not to say, however, that influences from the northern areas were limited. The evolution of the sociopolitical system and the influences of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex can be seen in the burial practices and grave offerings placed in the mounds.

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. Locally they are referred to as the Tocobaga. The colonial period begins with the arrival of the Pánfilo de Narvaéz expedition in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1539. The de Soto expedition headed north from Tampa Bay and passed through several towns on its way to Apalachee. These included one near Dade City (Plain of Guancozo), Luca which was near Lacoochee, Vicela which was reported to be near Istachatta, and Tocaste which was on Duval Island at the southern end of Lake Tsala Apopka (Milanich 1995:77). Spanish influence and contact are indicated by the presence of European objects, especially beads, at the sites. The presence of cut marks on bones that could only be the result of metal swords and knives also reflected the European presence. The introduction of European diseases, warfare, and the general disruption of their cultural system resulted in the demise of the Tocobaga as an archaeological culture.

By the mid-1700s, the native populations had all but vanished from the Tampa Bay area. Around that time, Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama began moving into Florida to avoid the Europeans further north. These new arrivals became known as the Seminoles. Seminole sites tend to be located in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna (Weisman 1989); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge. The Seminoles did not exploit heavily the maritime and riverine resources; instead, they focused on hunting and horticulture. The Nicholson's Grove (8PA00114) Site and the Hawes Site, situated north of the current APE, possess a wealth of information on the Seminoles during the Enterprise period ca. 1767-1821 (Weisman 1989:69-74).

The dispersed Seminole villages were situated within a reservation established by the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek. By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Following this conflict, the Seminoles who remained in Florida were driven further south, clearing the way for homesteaders. Piper and Piper (1982) report that Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke Cemetery. This site (Quad Block) in downtown Tampa is one of the few known sites associated with the Seminoles in the area. After the Second Seminole War, a band of Seminoles under the leadership of Billy Bowlegs reportedly settled southeast of Lake Thonotosassa (Deming 1980:34).

## 3.5 COLONIALISM

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The first European to have contact with Florida was Ponce de Leon. Arriving near St.

Augustine in 1513, his journals record his exploration of the Gulf Coast of Florida from Charlotte Harbor to Apalachee Bay. Next, Pánfilo de Narvaéz arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528. His party explored northward from Tampa Bay eventually crossing the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon and investigating the mouth of the river in search of the Gulf of Mexico. Finally, Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Indian village of Cale. By the early 1700s, the native populations were largely gone - ravaged by conquest, disease, and the typical effects of European contact.

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the dissemination of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Indians became known, formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72).

## 3.6 TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, including present day Pasco County; Escambia County included the land lying to the west.

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the War, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1967). The treaty never satisfied the Indians. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, in what is now downtown Tampa, by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and started settling the Tampa Bay area. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie Agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968). With the establishment of Fort Brooke, a military road, called Fort King Road, was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992).

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

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles.

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the Federal Government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles were transported west. However, those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1967:321).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832. At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties--most of southwestern Florida.

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

Through the Armed Occupation Act, James Gibbons purchased land in 1842 in the vicinity of Fort Dade. James and his wife Mary settled the homestead. Unfortunately, Mr. Gibbons had a fatal heart attack on his way to Tallahassee to take public office (Dayton 2000). Mary later wed William Kendrick, captain of the Fort Dade Militia. Together, Mary and William Kendrick established Fort Dade's first post office in 1845. The Kendrick home, known as the "White House" because it was the only painted house in the area, served as the trading post around which the community of Fort Dade developed.

The Fort Dade post office was discontinued in 1851 but was reestablished a year later (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:30; Horgan et al. 1992:70, 96). Mary Gibbons Kendrick, along with several of her children, and five to six slaves are reportedly buried on the crest of the hill at the White House plantation (Dayton 2000).

The state legislature created Hernando County in 1843 from portions of Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua Counties. Although the name was changed to Benton County in 1844, it reverted to Hernando in 1850 and included present day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. The project area was first surveyed during this period. B. F. Whitner surveyed both interior and exterior portions of Township 25 South, Ranges 21 and 22 East in 1845 (State of Florida 1845a, 1845b, 1846a, 1846b). He described the land as "1st rate pine" and good pineland with swamps (State of Florida 1845a:329, 331; 1845b:266, 277) (**Figure 3-2**).

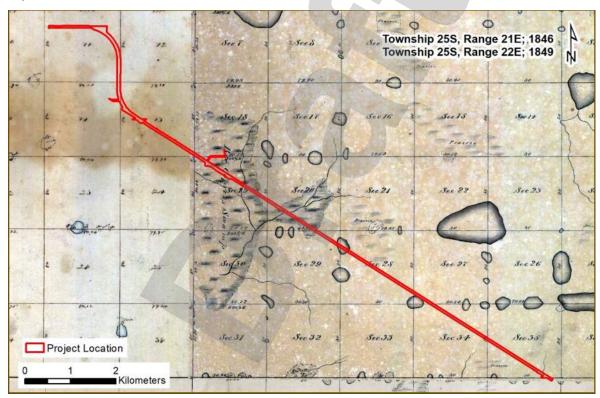


Figure 3-2 1846 and 1849 Plats showing the project location

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858), began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war started in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1981).

Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs and others accepted and on May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. This made for a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end (Covington 1981:78-80).

## 3.7 CIVIL WAR AND AFTERMATH

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida's 35 counties as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves in the state at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Despite the fact that Florida's coast was blockaded during the Civil War, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government or joined the "Confederate cow cavalry." The Confederate cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy. The war lasted until 1865 when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of reconstruction to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U. S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). During the Reconstruction period, Florida's financial crisis, borne of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the reminder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company. It purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state's debt including land in Section 33. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold off smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1980).

The end of the Civil War stimulated growth in the area. Southerners sought new homes to escape the continued unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to a large number of Northerners desiring vacation homes in warmer climates (Shofner 1995:83).

Improvements in the transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the area. The railroad had an immediate impact on the entire region. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, who was a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to

expand his railway lines into Florida, a place he considered the only isolated area remaining in the south. From Alfred M. Parslow, he purchased a charter to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven-month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With this segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with the St. Johns River with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

Pasco County, carved from Hernando County in 1887, was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, the speaker of the Florida House of Representatives and United States Senator from Florida. In 1889, a county-wide referendum chose Dade City as the permanent county seat (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its creation; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county's inception (Hendley n.d.). Dade City, Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the 1840s (Horgan et al. 1992). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-Denham, Shingleton, Stemper, and Tucker (Horgan et al. 1992). Port Richey, Gulf Key, St. Joseph, St. Leo, and San Antonio were founded in the 1880s and the early settlement called Abbott Station became Zephyrhills in 1910 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962).

The first railroad was constructed through Dade City by the South Florida Railroad under a charter of the Florida Southern Railway in ca. 1885 under the direction of Henry Plant (Spain-Schwarz and Thurston 1994). The Pemberton Ferry Branch line connected the Florida Southern Railway lines in the north at Pemberton Ferry near Brooksville to South Florida Railroad lines in the south near Lakeland. The line later became a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad following the company's acquisition of the Plant System. In ca. 1886, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was constructed through Dade City with a depot along 8th Street - this line would later become acquired by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. As a result of the proximity to the railroad and downtown Dade City, the nearby Church Street neighborhood – now known as the NRHP-listed Church Street Historic District - became the popular residential area in town during the late 1800s (Spain-Schwarz and Goodwin 1997).

## 3.8 TWENTIETH CENTURY

From Reconstruction until after World War II, turpentine and lumber were major contributors to the local economy. Around 1900, the Campbell Shingle Factory was founded east of Dade City on the Withlacoochee River and in 1922 the Cummer Cypress Company was founded north of Dade City in Lacoochee (Hendley n.d.). Citrus and tobacco also provided the foundation of income for early communities; however, the Great Freeze of 1894 and 1895 destroyed the citrus industry and saw the demise of numerous small settlements. In 1897, W. E. Embry arrived in Dade City and started a tobacco farm initially known as W. E. Embry & Son. The company, which later changed its name to Sunny Brook Tobacco Company, grew approximately 100 acres of Havana and Sumatra tobacco under shade nets in fields. Used to make cigars, the tobacco proved so profitable that the company was the county's largest employer from 1908 until the 1920s (Horgan et al. 1992).

As a result of the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida prospered. More settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible, and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores destined for northern markets became a reality (Tebeau 1980). The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement about growth and development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were also significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services. In 1903, W. J. Ellsworth organized the first telephone exchange which featured 16 subscribers (Horgan et al. 1992). After the initial efforts failed, Clarence Griffin took over the company and made Griffin's Drug Store the central exchange. By 1910, the system serviced 135 individuals and families in ten communities: Dade City, Trilby, Blanton, Greer, St. Joseph, Saint Thomas, Jessamine, Saint Leo, San Antonio, and Pasco. Businesses and public buildings were also constructed during this time in Dade City.

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the increased use of the automobile, the completion of roads, and the overall prosperity of the 1920s. As evidence of this, Pasco County celebrated the completion of SR 23 as part of the national highway system in November 1923 (Orlando Sentinel 1923a). SR 23, now SR 39, extended north-south through Dade City, Zephyrhills, and Crystal Springs. In addition, the Lakeland-Dade City Highway was constructed between Dade City and Lakeland, beginning at the intersection with Meridian Avenue at the north and extending southward through Pasco County and Polk County to Lakeland (Tampa Times 1925). Several similar city-to-city routes were constructed or improved throughout the region during the early twentieth century, such as the Lakeland-Plant City Highway, Lakeland-Tampa Highway, and the Auburndale-Lakeland Highway (Tampa Tribune 1920; Orlando Sentinel 1923b; Lakeland Evening Telegram 1912).

Several subdivisions were platted along the Lakeland-Dade City Highway during the development boom of the 1920s; however, many subdivisions platted during the 1920s remained undeveloped until after the Great Depression. Few subdivisions were platted outside of the city limits as most of the land was utilized for agricultural purposes; however, the Zephyrhills Colony Company subdivision was platted south of Dade City as early as 1912 (Wells 2021). Additional subdivisions within the agricultural area south of Dade City and north of Zephyrhills along US 98 include Anderson Acres (plat unavailable) and Sunset Hills (plat unavailable) (Wells 2021).

Despite the prosperity of the decade, the 1920s also witnessed devastating disasters. In October 1921, a hurricane swept through the area. It demolished buildings such as the Mount Zion Methodist Church and damaged farms and crops. The hurricane destroyed the delicate nets and sheds of the Sunny Brook Tobacco Company in Dade City. When the black shank disease struck the tobacco crop soon thereafter, the company closed, ending tobacco-growing in the area (Horgan et al. 1992:57). Financial problems spread to other industries and businesses in 1926. At that time, the real estate market in Florida was based upon such inflated land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or

property values. By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and an economic depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. Simultaneously, the citrus industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly which endangered the future of the entire industry (Tebeau 1980). To make the situation even worse, hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed the illusion of Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of emigrants fleeing northward. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of economic stagnation (Tebeau 1980).

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills, resulting in widespread unemployment. The population of Dade City declined from a high of 3,500 in 1926 to 1,811 in 1932. Despite the difficult times, the Bank of Pasco County survived both the collapse of the Florida Land Boom and the stock market crash, largely due to the efforts of Laura Spencer Porter and Frank Price. The two devised a system of fully repaying the bank's depositors, making the bank the only one in the county to survive both disasters (Horgan et al. 1992). By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, employed large numbers of workers and helped to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County benefited from several small Public Works Administration projects such as the construction of the Old State Farmer's Market and City Hall in Dade City (Horgan et al. 1992). The Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration described Dade City, population 1,811, as "the commercial center of a prosperous truck-farming and citrus-fruit district" (Federal Writers' Project 1939). By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association, which pioneered the development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936 as a fresh fruit cooperative (Horgan et al. 1992). The cooperative built a packing house along US 301 and the railroad tracks north of downtown Dade City in order to pack and ship fresh fruit. In 1938, the company erected processing facilities and began experimenting with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of the association's output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps Bases and school lunch programs in the United States (Horgan et al. 1992).

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming servicemen and women renewed the area's local economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp from around 1942 until 1946, known as Company 7. The compound could accommodate approximately 200 POWs, mostly from Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. They worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer & Sons Cypress Company. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot

trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar (Horgan et al. 1992). Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city's municipal airport (Horgan et al. 1992).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Forstall 1995). Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and making vacations less costly and easier. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. After World War II, agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa (HT/HCPB 1980:34). Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate.

Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948, the Pasco Packing Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice. The following year, Lykes Brothers, Inc. acquired 20 percent of the Pasco Packing Association stock, and in 1954 acquired the balance of stock in the company, becoming Lykes-Pasco. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continued to be a financial stronghold for the area (Hawes 1986). In 2004, the former Lykes-Pasco Plant – most recently known as Pasco Beverage – was officially closed, purchased by investors, and renovated to become the Dade City Business Center (Tampa Bay Times 2004).

Interstate 75 (I-75), completed through Pasco County in the early 1960s, provided access allowing continued growth in the eastern half of the county. With the population explosion in western Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway county wide. By 1993 the population of Pasco County was 293,966, ranking as the 13th largest county in the state. The largest employers in 1993 were now in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Nearly 90% of the population now lived in the unincorporated areas which had increased nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1987. Pasco County was designated with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994:102). Between the years 1980 and 1990, the population of Pasco County increased by 45.2%, between 1990 and 2000, it increased 22.6%, and between 2000 and 2010, it increased 34.8%. The estimated population in 2017 was 505,709, an 8.8% increase since 2010. Approximately 24% of the employed in Pasco County work in the trade, transportation and utilities industries, 20% in the leisure and hospitality industries, and 15% in government (Enterprise Florida 2019).

#### 3.9 PROJECT AREA SPECIFICS

In the 1930s, a Neo-Classical style obelisk was one of several monuments constructed to serve as boundary markers entering into Polk County. The obelisk within the APE is the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was originally located on the south side of CR 54. By this time, Polk County had moved to the forefront of Florida roadway construction, with asphalt-paved roads connecting all of the county's cities and towns. A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that five major transportation routes were present within the APE by ca. 1941 (USDA 1941[a-c]) (Figure 3-3). These include CR 54 at the southern terminus of the APE, Lakeland Highway and the South Florida Railroad - Pemberton Ferry Branch intersecting the APE toward the central part of the corridor, and Clinton Avenue and US 301 at the northern terminus of the APE. At this time, the vast majority of the surrounding area was undeveloped wetlands, forested area, or utilized for agricultural purposes and US 98 had not yet been constructed. By 1951, US 98 had been constructed through the APE and several bridges were constructed to carry the new route over the Hillsborough River (Bridge No. 140024) and the Lakeland Highway and the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch (Bridge No. 140025). In addition, two box culverts were constructed because of US 98 being constructed through cattle pastures. The culverts are utilized as cattle passes to allow cattle to pass safely from pastures on both sides of US 98. At the southern terminus of the APE, CR 54 was adjusted to fit the US 98 intersection. At this time, the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was relocated to accommodate the construction of US 98 during the 1950s. The Obelisk now sits on the northeast side of US 98 (USDA 1957). By 1957, light residential development had occurred along the corridor and the Clinton Avenue area to the north remained agricultural land with surrounding groves (USDA 1957[a-e]). Residential development throughout the corridor continued over the years and by 1967 multiple residences had been constructed along Clinton Avenue (FDOT 1967). By 1974, the APE had largely reached the current configuration with the construction of multiple streets for mobile homes along the north side of Clinton Avenue and additional development along the corridor (FDOT 1974) (Figure 3-4). The corridor has not changed greatly since this time with the exception of scattered new development and overall, the APE remains predominantly rural.

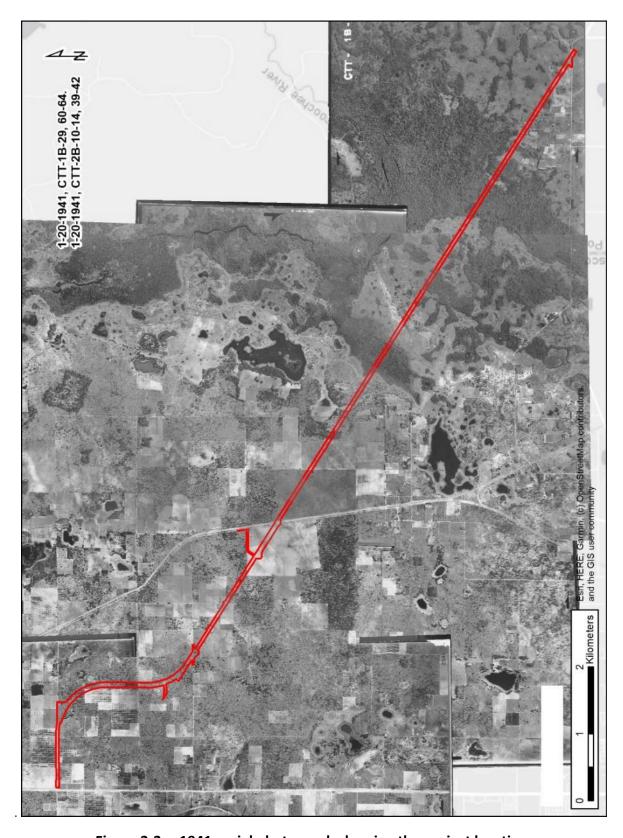


Figure 3-3 1941 aerial photograph showing the project location.

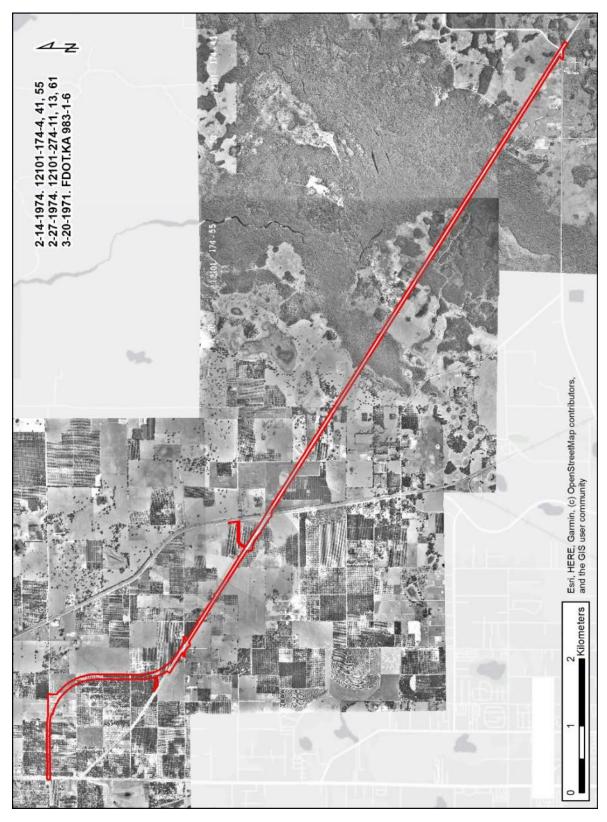


Figure 3-4 1974 aerial photograph showing the project location.

# SECTION 4 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

#### 4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, information from the files of ACI, and ETDM Project No. 14374. It should be noted that the FMSF information in this report was obtained in May 2021 from the FMSF. However, according to FMSF personnel, input may be one month behind receipt of reports and site files. No individuals were available for interview.

### 4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Archaeological background research indicated that four previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA00046, 8PA0144B, 8PA0145K, and 8PA00355) are within the APE and three (8PA00047, 8PA00145C, and 8PA0144B) are immediately adjacent to the APE. In addition, 14 other archaeological sites are recorded within one half mile (**Figures 4-1 & 4-2**). The majority of the sites (17) were recorded during a survey of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Areas in Pasco and Polk Counties (Wharton 1984). Only two of the 21 sites were evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the others have not been evaluated.

Other surveys that resulted in the recording of archaeological sites within a half mile of the corridor include an assessment of the construction impacts of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area in southeastern Pasco County (Wharton 1979), a CRAS of a proposed borrow pit and asphalt plant site (Estabrook 1990), and a CRAS for the Boarshead Ranch Mitigation Bank (Ambrosino 2015).

In addition to the previously referenced survey, several other cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one mile of the APE. These include surveys for a proposed transmission line (ACI 2012) the Department of Transportation (ACI 2009), and for a private developer (ACI 2006).

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

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project area, as well as their likely environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and



Figure 4-1 Previously recorded cultural resources located within one-half mile of the APE.

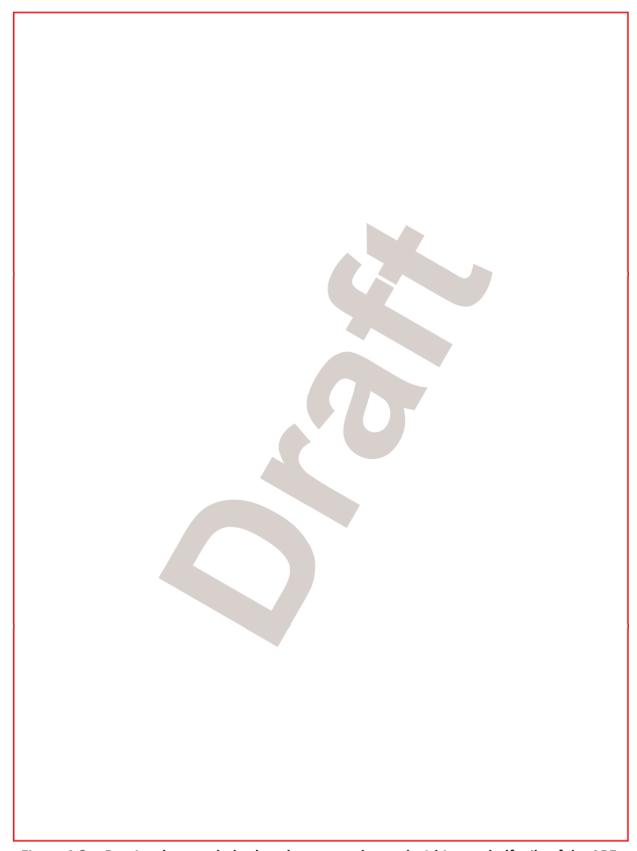


Figure 4-2 Previously recorded cultural resources located within one-half mile of the APE.

special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric sites are found, more often than not, on better drained soils, and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds.

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

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, it was anticipated that prehistoric sites, if present, would be small lithic and/or artifact scatters. The project APE was determined to have a variable probability for prehistoric site occurrence given the better drained, elevated soils and their proximity to stable wetland. As a result of the historic research, examining original survey documents, historic aerial photographs and maps, the project area was determined to have a low probability for historic sites or artifacts.

#### 4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and NRHP revealed that one historic resource has been previously recorded within the APE (8PA02224) (Figure 4-2). This includes the circa (ca.) 1925 Frame Vernacular residence located at 1061 Beckum Road (8PA02224). The resource was first recorded in 2005 during the county wide survey, *Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County*, and has not been evaluated by the SHPO (Streelman 2005; Survey No. 11798). In addition, unrecorded segments of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) are located within the historical APE. The Richloam Railroad (8PA02802), also known as the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch, has been previously recorded outside of the APE and the SHPO found there was insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility. The segment of Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) recorded outside of the APE has not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Pasco County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for 37 new historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Wells 2021).

#### 4.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey.

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100 meter (m) intervals and judgmentally. In addition, closer interval testing was conducted at 10 and 12.5 m intervals to define the boundaries of positive shovel tests. Shovel tests were placed at 25 and 50 m intervals within and adjacent to previously recorded prehistoric sites and on better drained soil adjacent to freshwater or relic sinks. Shovel tests placed at 100 m intervals and judgmentally were placed in very poorly drained soils and those areas with no correlation to previously recorded sites. The tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless precluded by groundwater intrusion or road fill. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded with an ESRI GIS Collector and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historical/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1975), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

#### 4.3 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics were divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools were measured and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage and classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e. cores, blanks, tested cobbles) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). No aboriginal ceramics were found.

## 4.4 INADVERTENT/UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL REMAINS

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, FS must be followed; however, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant. In the event the discovery is found not to be significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.

## SECTION 5 SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of 282 shovel tests with 10 being positive for artifacts (Figures 5-1 – 5-10). Shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals, judgmentally, and at a closer interval (10-12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. As a result, two new archaeological sites were found (8PA03418 and 8PA03419) and evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites were also found (8PA0144B and 8PA0145K), as well as one Archaeological Occurrence (AO). An AO is defined by the FMSF as "the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter regardless of depth below surface." Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites but the presence of artifacts indicate prehistoric activity existed in the area. In addition, AOs are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No evidence was found for sites 8PA00355 and 8PA00046 that extended into the US 98 APE but the FMSF forms for these sites were updated to reflect the negative evidence. In addition, no evidence of adjacent sites 8PA00047, 8PA0145C, and 8PA0144B were found to extend into the APE, thus those FMSF forms were not updated. FMSF forms for the new sites that were found were completed and the FMSF forms for previously recorded archaeological sites that extended into the APE were updated. These six sites (8PA03418, 8PA03419, 8PA0144B, 8PA0145K, 8PA00355, and 8PA00046) and AO are discussed below; FMSF forms for six sites are located in Appendix B.

Shovel tests stratigraphy was variable throughout the APE. Below represents some of the general soil stratigraphy encountered with sample photographs.

- Southern portion of the APE: 0 to 30 cm below surface (cmbs) of dark brown, gray sand followed by 30 to 100 cmbs of reddish, brown sand with concretions.
- Western portion of APE, south of US 98: 0-60 cmbs of gray, brown sand followed by 60-100 cmbs of light brown sand (**Photo 5-1**)
- Approximate center portion of APE: 0-40 cmbs of light-gray, brown sand; 40-60 cmbs of light gray sand; and 60-100 cmbs of dark brown sand (**Photo 5-2**)
- Water was encountered in several test pits at the extreme outer limits of the APE (Photo 5-3)
- Northern portion of the APE: 0-30 cmbs of dark brown sand followed by 30-100 cmbs of orange, brown sand (Photo 5-4)

For the entire limits of US 98 and the APE, a reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b) (1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the APE. Some field conditions that resulted in limited or no shovel testing were due to ditching, areas that contained standing water, and underground utilities such as drainage systems.



Figure 5-1 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE

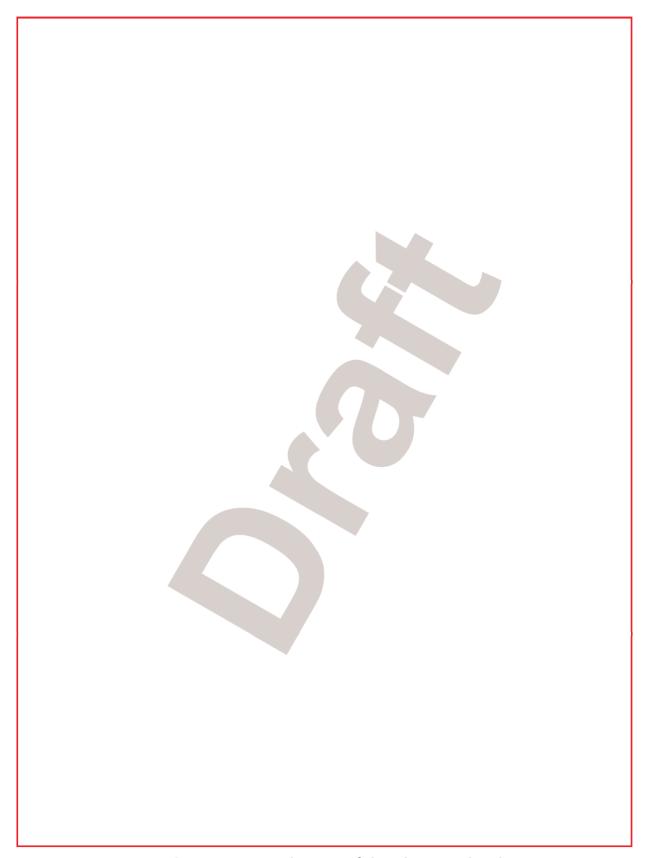


Figure 5-2 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-3 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE

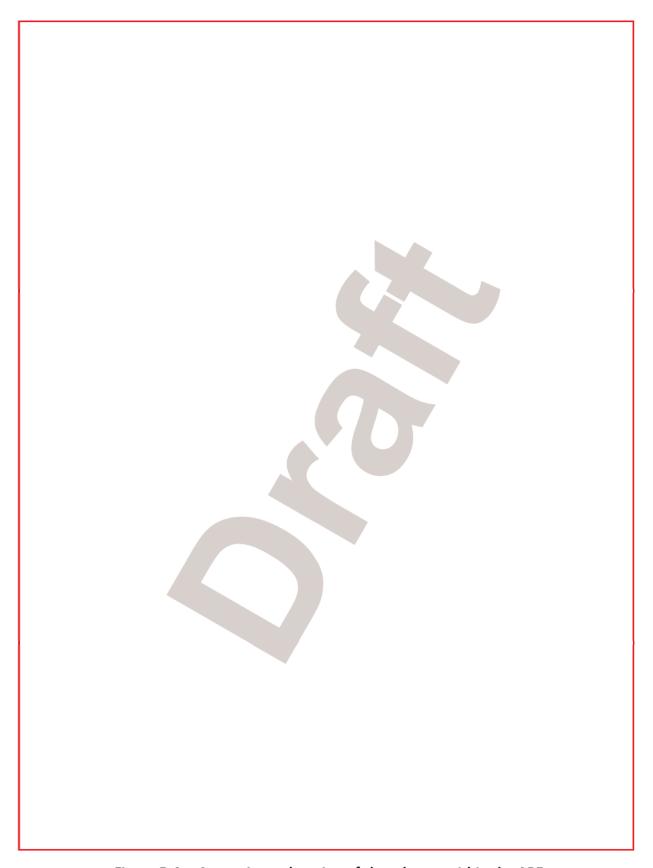


Figure 5-4 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE

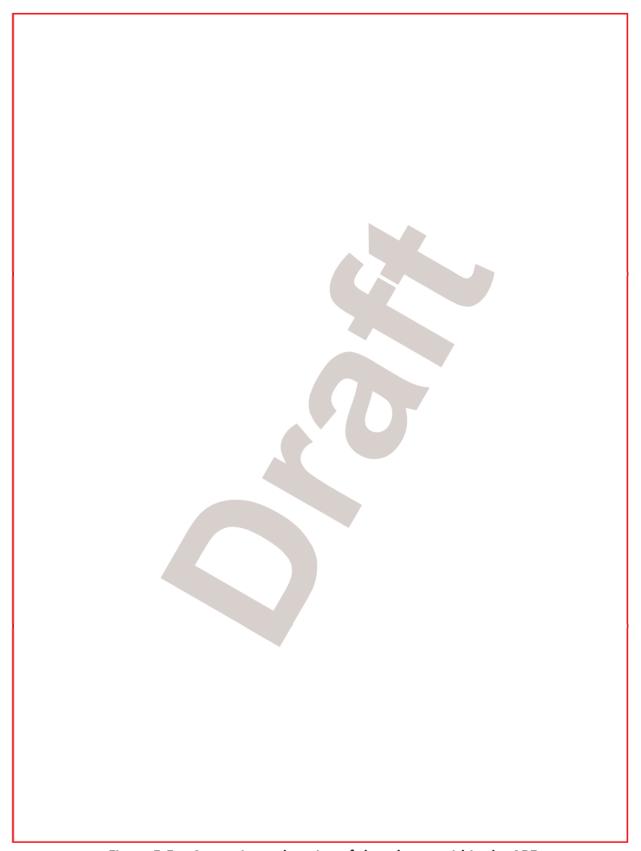


Figure 5-5 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-6 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-7 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-8 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-9 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Figure 5-10 Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE



Photo 5-1 Stratigraphy in the western part of the APE.



Photo 5-2 Stratigraphy within the center of the APE.



Photo 5-3 Water encountered in several of the shovel tests.



Photo 5-4 Soil stratigraphy in the north portion of the APE.

#### Archaeological Occurrence (AO):

AO#1 is in the

It occurs on EauGallie fine sand at an elevation of 80 ft amsl. The single artifact, a 2X-large sized (4-5 cm), non-thermally altered, non-decortication chert flake recovered at a depth of 40 cm. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-30 cm of brown sand followed by 30 to 100 cm of gray, brown sand. The area has been disturbed by clearing and is within the US 98 ROW. The AO was found during 25 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional nine tests at 12.5 and 25 m intervals around the positive test, north and south of US 98. Due to its low research potential, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## New Archaeological Sites

**8PA03418**: The ROW North Site is located in the

It is located on the poorly drained EauGallie fine sand at an approximate elevation of 85 ft amsl. Swamps are adjacent to the north and south and

the site is vegetated with live oak, pine, and saw palmetto. However, the site has been disturbed by roadway ROW construction. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-10 cm of gray sand, 10-20 cm of light brown sand, 20-35 cm of dark gray sand, and 35-100 cm of brown sand.

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 25 m intervals. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the site. There were two positive and seven negative shovel tests. Shovel tests placed on the north side of US 98 yielded negative results and no artifacts were found on the surface. The site extends 25 m southeast/northwest by 10 m north/south within the APE.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of 13 waste flakes (debitage) (six of chert and seven coral) and one flake tool from 50-90 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes four secondary decortication flakes and nine non-decortication flakes. Six of the flakes are medium-sized (1-2 cm) and seven are large (2-3 cm). Only five of the flakes were thermally altered. In addition, there was one flake tool; it is a chert flake that had been thermally altered and used for scrapping and perforating.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources of the adjacent swamp. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the portion of the ROW North Site (8PA03418), as it is located within the APE, is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-5 Looking southeast at site 8PA03418

8PA03419: The ROW South Site is located in the s

It is located on the poorly drained EauGallie fine sand at an approximate elevation of 85 ft amsl. Swamps are adjacent to the north and south and

the site is vegetated with live oak, pine, and saw palmetto. However, the site has been disturbed by roadway ROW construction. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-100 cm of mottled brown sand.

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 25 and 50 m intervals. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the site. There were three positive and six negative shovel tests. Shovel tests placed on the north side of US 98 yielded negative results and no artifacts were found on the surface. The site extends 50 m southeast/northwest by 10 m north/south within the APE.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of three waste flakes (debitage) (all chert) from 40-90 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes three non-decortication flakes with one being medium-sized (1-2 cm) and two are large (2-3 cm). Only one of the flakes had been thermally altered.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources of the adjacent swamp. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the portion of the ROW South Site (8PA03419), as it is located within the APE, is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-6 Looking northwest at site 8PA03419 on the south side of US 98.

### Previously Recorded Updated Archaeological Sites

8PA0144B The Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area 28B Site is in the I

The site was initially recorded during the survey of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area (Wharton 1984) and described as a low-density lithic scatter that produced nine pieces of debitage. Neither the recorder nor the SHPO evaluated the site.

The site occurs on Tavares, 0-5% slope fine sand, a moderately well drained soil on uplands (USDA 1982). The stratigraphy in this area was 0-25 cm of gray, brown mottled sand, 25-50 cm of dark gray, brown sand and 50-100 cm light gray, brown sand. Elevation is approximately 85 ft amsl.

The current investigations consisted of testing at 25 m intervals within and around the site, and one shovel test out of seven was positive. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the positive test pit. The one artifact found consisted of one medium (1-2 cm) non-decortication chert flake that had been thermally altered; it was found between 70-80 cm. As a result, the southeastern boundary was expanded and additional 25 m to the southeast (**Figure 5-6**). This new data does not change anything that was previously known about the site. Thus, the previously recorded portion of site 8PA0144B within the APE and the expanded portion within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features.



Photo 5-7 8PA0144B, looking south.

8PA0145K: The Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area 29K Site is in the

The site was initially

recorded during the survey of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area (Wharton 1984) and described as a low-density lithic scatter that two waste flakes. Neither the recorder nor the SHPO evaluated the site.

The site occurs on the poorly drained EauGallie fine sand (Doolittle 1989). The stratigraphy in this area was 0-25 cm of brown sand, 25-50 cm of light gray to gray, brown sand, and 50-100 cm light brown sand; clay was encountered in a few of the shovel tests at 80 cm. Elevation is approximately 85 ft amsl.

The current investigations consisted of testing at 25 m and 50 m intervals within and around the site as well as 12.5 m interval to bound the positives; three out of the 20 shovel tests were positive. The artifacts found consisted of three medium (1-2 cm) and one large (2-3 cm) non-decortication flakes (three coral and one chert) and all but one of the coral flakes had been thermally altered. Also found was one large (2-3 cm) coral secondary decortication flake that had been thermally altered. As a result, the south and southeastern boundaries were expanded. The site dimensions are now 125 m southeast/northwest by 100 m north/south (**Figure 5-5**). This new data does not change anything that was previously known about the site. Thus, the previously recorded portion of site 8PA0145K within the APE and the expanded portion within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features.



Photo 5-8 North portion of site 8PA0145K, looking north.

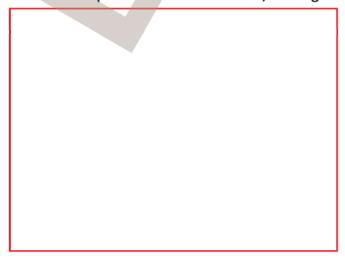


Photo 5-9 South portion of 8PA0145k, looking south.

# Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within APE, No Evidence Found

8PA00046: The Upper Hillsborough 1 Site is recorded in the The site was initially recorded in 1979 during an archaeological assessment of the construction impact areas of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area in southeastern Pasco County (Wharton 1979) and described as a lithic scatter that contained over 500 pieces of lithic debitage plus a bifacial preform. The recorder noted it as eligible for listing in the NRHP however, the SHPO never evaluated the site. The current investigations consisted of testing at 25 and 50 m intervals within and around the site, but no evidence of it was discovered within the APE. Fourteen negative shovel tests were excavated (Figure 5-2). The boundaries of the site have not been altered. No new data have been collected and the portion of the site within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Photo 5-10 North side of 8PA00046, looking north.

The site was

initially recorded in 1990 during a CRAS of a proposed borrow pit and asphalt plant site (Estabrook 1990) and described as a lithic scatter that contained 16 pieces of lithic debitage. The recorder noted it as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the SHPO concurred.

The current investigations consisted of testing at 25 m intervals within and around the site, but no evidence of it was discovered within the APE. Seven negative shovel tests were excavated (**Figure 5-6**). The boundaries of the site have not been altered. No new data have been collected and the portion of the site within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-12 Looking north at 8PA00355.

# 5.2 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource (8PA02802) was previously recorded within the APE. This includes the ca. 1925 Frame Vernacular residence located at 1061 Beckum Road (8PA02224). The resource was first recorded in 2005 and has not been evaluated by the SHPO. In addition, unrecorded segments of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) are located within the historical APE. The SHPO evaluated segments of the Railroad, located outside of the APE, and found there was insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility; however, the segments of Old Lakeland Highway have not been evaluated by the SHPO.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 40 historic resources within the APE. Of these, 37 were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8PA03346 – 8PA03381; 8PA03417), two unrecorded segments of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343) were recorded, and evaluated, and one previously recorded historic resource (8PA02224) was identified and re-evaluated

(**Figures 5-11 – 5-14; Table 5-1**). These 40 historic resources include: 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381) constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1975, one object (8PA03346), one building complex resource group (8PA03417), two linear resources (8PA02802 and 8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356).

Of the 40 identified historic resources, 38 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district. These include 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381), one building complex resource group (8PA03417), one linear resource, Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356). Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered. The bridge and linear resource are of common design and construction that lack unique design features and characteristics. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Two historic resources within the APE are listed, determined eligible, or appear potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include a segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and the newly identified Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346). The segment of South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History.



Figure 5-11 Location of updated previously and newly recorded historic resources within the APE.



Figure 5-12 Location of updated previously and newly recorded historic resources within the APE.



Figure 5-13 Location of updated previously and newly recorded historic resources within the APE.

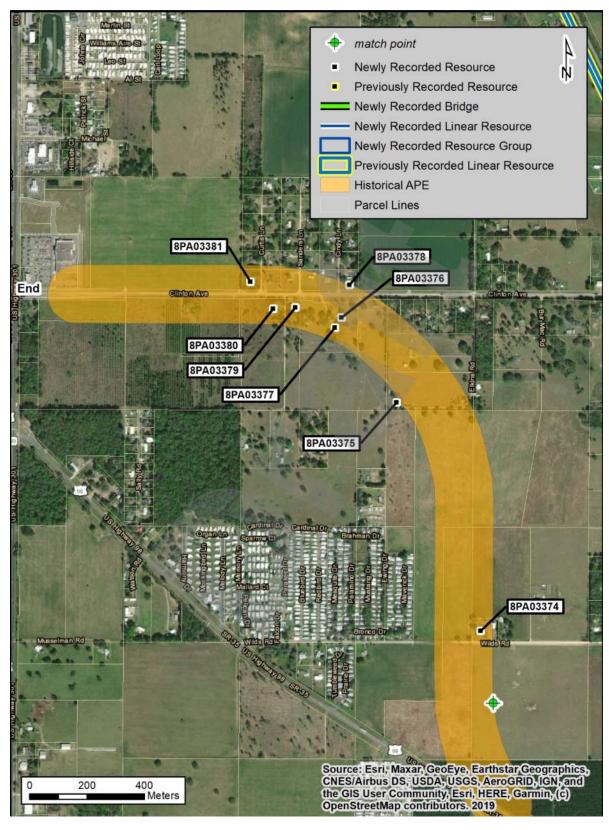


Figure 5-14 Location of updated previously and newly recorded historic resources within the APE.

Table 5-1 Newly recorded and updated previously recorded historic resources within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation			
8PA03346	Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk	ca. 1930	Object	Eligible			
8PA03347	US 98 Cattle Pass #1	ca. 1950	Culvert	Ineligible			
8PA03348	US 98 over Hillsborough River (FDOT 140024)	ca. 1951	Stringer (multi- beam) bridge	Ineligible			
8PA03349	US 98 Cattle Pass #2	ca. 1950	Culvert	Ineligible			
8PA03350	9242 US Highway 98	ca. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03351	9325 US Highway 98	ca. 1953	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03352	9325 US Highway 98 (Garage)	ca. 1967	No Style	Ineligible			
8PA03353	9363 US Highway 98	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03354	9363 US Highway 98 (Garage)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible			
8PA03355	9350 US Highway 98	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03356	US 98 over CSX Railroad/CR-35A (FDOT 140025)	ca. 1951	Stringer (multi- beam) bridge	Ineligible			
*8PA02802	South Florida Railroad - Pemberton Ferry Branch/ Richloam Railroad	ca. 1885	Linear Resource	Eligible			
*8PA03343	Old Lakeland Highway	ca. 1925	Linear Resource	Ineligible			
8PA03357	9960 US Highway 98	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03358	9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 1)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible			
8PA03359	9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 2)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible			
8PA03360	9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 3)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible			
8PA03361	10002 US Highway 98	ca. 1954	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03362	10150 US Highway 98	ca. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03363	10217 US Highway 98	ca. 1967	Ranch	Ineligible			
8PA03364	10220 US Highway 98	ca. 1964	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03365	10307 US Highway 98	ca. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			
8PA03366	10311 US Highway 98	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible			

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
*8PA02224	1061 Beckum Road	ca. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03367	10325 US Highway 98	ca. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03417	39345 Townsend Road	ca. 1957	Building Complex Resource Group	Ineligible
8PA03368	39345 Townsend Road (Residence)	ca. 1965	Ranch	Ineligible
8PA03369	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 1)	ca. 1957	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03370	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 2)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03371	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 3)	ca. 1957	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03372	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 4)	ca. 1967	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03373	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 5)	ca. 1975	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03374	39015 Wilds Road	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03375	11741 Elkins Road	ca. 1975	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03376	38622 Clinton Avenue	ca. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03377	38622 Clinton Avenue (Building 2)	ca. 1973	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03378	11744 Cindy Lane	ca. 1972	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03379	38606 Clinton Avenue	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PA03380	38530 Clinton Avenue	ca. 1975	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03381	38511 Clinton Avenue	ca. 1975	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes previously recorded resources updated as part of this survey. The blue highlight indicates historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Below are descriptions and photographs of the two NRHP eligible resources as well as general descriptions and selected examples of the architectural styles represented within the APE. FMSF forms for the updated previously recorded and newly identified historic resources are provided in **Appendix B** and are summarized in **Table 5-1**.

### NRHP-Listed, Eligible, or Potentially Eligible Historic Resources

Within the APE, two historic resources are NRHP-listed, eligible, or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and the newly identified Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346). A description of each follow.



Photo 5-13 South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802), looking northwest.



Photo 5-14 South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802), looking northwest.

**8PA02802:** The segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad within the APE was constructed in ca. 1885 and is located in Sections 18 and 19 of Township 25 South, Range 22 East (USGS Dade City 1960). This segment is approximately 0.45 miles long and runs parallel to Old Lakeland Highway (**Photos 5-13 and 5-14**). The rail line consists of two sets of standard gauge

tracks affixed to timber railroad ties with single and double shoulder tie plates and hook head track spikes laid over gravel track ballast. The segment is equipped with a railroad switch located to the north of the US 98 overpass (Bridge No. 140025). The resource has been modified to modern standards, no longer reflecting ca. 1885 materials, and the railroad crossing located within the APE at Messick Road has been paved with asphalt. The crossing is equipped with modern flashing lights with gates. A set of signals flank the railroad immediately south of the US 98 overpass and south of the Messick Road railroad crossing.

The development of railroad systems in Florida largely began in the late nineteenth century with the Disston Land Purchase of 1881, phosphate discovery, and the blooming citrus industry as the catalyst. As a result of growing interest in the region, the State government further enticed investors by awarding land to those who constructed railroads within the state (Johnston & Mattick 2001). The South Florida Railroad, incorporated in 1879 in order to connect the port in Sanford and the city of Orlando, was completed by 1880. In 1883, the Plant Investment Company purchased three-fifths interest in the South Florida Railroad as well as controlling interest in the Florida Southern Railway (Pettengill, Jr. 1952; Johnston & Mattick 2001). Under the direction of Henry Plant, the first railroad was constructed through Dade City by the South Florida Railroad under a charter of the Florida Southern Railway in ca. 1885 (Spain-Schwarz and Thurston 1994). This line – the Pemberton Ferry Branch – connected Florida Southern Railway lines in the north at Pemberton Ferry near Brooksville to South Florida Railroad lines in the south near Lakeland.

The Plant System was later acquired by the ACL Railroad in 1902 and as a result of the acquisition the rail line became one of the largest railroad systems in the south. The railroad extended over 3,000 miles of tracks and provided access to ports in Charlotte Harbor, Jacksonville, and Tampa (Johnston and Mattick 2001). By 1903, five primary railroad systems existed as a result of consolidations: Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL), Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), Florida East Coast Railway, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Southern Railway (Panamerican 2005).

The railroad industry continued to expand throughout Florida during the first two decades of the twentieth century, peaking during the mid-1920s, and declining during the Great Depression (Johnston & Mattick 2001). During the Land Boom of the 1920s, Seaboard invested more money into new lines and improvements than any other carrier in the state (Panamerican 2005). The industry received a boost during World War II as many military installations were constructed in Florida and required the transportation of building materials and troops (Johnston & Mattick 2001). Following the war, however, revenue began to decline once more, largely a result of increased automobile use, commercial airlines, and competition amongst railroads (Panamerican 2005).

The ACL Railroad merged with SAL Railway, another regional giant and competitor, forming the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in 1967. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, later known as Amtrak, was established in 1971. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad joined the corporation with nineteen other railroads. In 1980, Seaboard Coast Line merged with the Chessie System to reorganize to its final form, the Chessie Seaboard Exchange (CSX Corporation) (Johnston & Mattick 2001).

The railroad is a typical example found throughout Florida and does not possess distinctive historic characteristics or materials. The railroad, however, does possess historical significance for its association with the development of Florida's railroads. Therefore, the segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation.



Photo 5-15 Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346), looking southeast.

**8PA03346:** The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk in Kathleen, Florida is a ca. 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style monument located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54 (**Photo 5-15**). This cast concrete obelisk has an overall height of roughly 15 feet and is topped by a sphere. It features a square base, tapered column, and a collar supported by scrolled brackets. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The northwest and southwest sides of the US 98 Polk-Pasco County marker are engraved with the following, "Oct 1930 Welcome to Polk County Citrus Center" while the northeast side of the marker is engraved with the same phrase; however, it reads "welcome in" rather than "welcome to." The southeast side of the marker heading into Pasco County is not engraved.

Upon the US gaining control of Florida in 1821, road construction remained in the background while the Legislative Council focused on the survey and sale of public lands. The council did declare, however, that any existing roadways were public roads. For the remainder of the nineteenth century, construction of public roads fell under the jurisdiction of the counties, who made few improvements to the infrastructure as most travelers continued to rely on steamboats and railroads for transportation (ACI 2014).

With the introduction of the bicycle in the late nineteenth century, urban bicyclists, or "wheelmen," initiated a country-wide good roads movement through their national organization, the League of American Wheelmen. The first branch of this society in Florida was formed in Jacksonville in the 1880s. Gradually, some counties began to improve existing roads through grading, the addition of a sand-clay mixture, or layering with pine needles or oyster shells. Other counties used gravel or crushed rock mixed with asphalt, which provided better results (ACI 2014). In Polk County, good roads activists began pushing the county authorities for better roads in 1909. This prompted some local cities and towns to lay brick, concrete, or asphalt over sandy streets, but the county government continued to decline issuing bonds to pay for hard-topping county roads. The county had, however, initiated a program to surface those roads linking major towns with local clay material (Brown 2001).

In July 1914, the good roads movement firmly took hold in Polk County when a group of individuals met in Bartow to form an association with the goal of carrying a large enough bond issue to establish a county-wide system of hard surfaced roads. This group, the Polk County Good Roads Association, adopted as its campaign slogan: "A road from every town in Polk County to every other town" (Brown 2001). Over the next two years, the association compiled a plan based on studies of materials and construction methods used in other areas of the state. The plan, which included the construction of 217 miles of asphalt road at a cost of \$1.5 million, was presented to the County Commissioners in 1916. Despite the commission's objections, with the support of Governor Park Trammell (a long-time resident of Polk County) and the new State Road Department, the county's residents voted to approve the plan (Brown 2001).

By 1919, the original 217 miles of roadway were complete, and more funds had been allocated to the construction of additional roadways. Also, a special roads district in Winter Haven spent \$325,000 on roadway improvement so various communities could be part of the celebrated Dixie Highway, established in 1915 by Carl Fisher, an Indiana millionaire who became a prominent developer of Miami Beach (ACI 2014; Brown 2001). Due to rapid population growth, by 1923, an additional 129 miles of paved roads were constructed throughout the county (Kendrick 1964). These 'velvet highways' "were marvelously smooth and, since they were laid with proper care as to drainage, were expected to last indefinitely" (Kendrick 1964).

This effort by the Good Roads Association put Polk County at the forefront of road construction throughout Florida and much of the country, and the effort did not go unnoticed. In October 1930, the Polk County Commission learned that several highway engineers from around the world would be touring Florida roads, including those in northern Polk County, as part of the Sixth International Road Convention, taking place in Washington, DC. To impress the visitors, the Commission immediately began a program to construct county markers at the northern entrances to the county. The exact number of markers constructed is speculative; however, three extant remain in the following locations: one along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line (8HI05328), one along US 98 at the Pasco County line (8PA03346), and one along Old Tampa Highway (a segment of the Dixie Highway) at the Osceola County line. The latter was accidentally placed about two-tenths of a mile into Osceola

County. The markers were constructed by L.Z. Tate, a local contractor, and his team of 16 African American workers, with concrete provided by A.R. Leach and Company.

The markers were ready for the October 23<sup>rd</sup> visit by the delegation, which consisted of 87 engineers from 35 different countries. The group "drove into Polk County at Loughman and toured Haines City, Waverly, Bok Tower, Lake Wales and Winter Haven before driving to Lakeland," from which they headed west toward Plant City. Following the tour, the markers were left in place to welcome tourists, and no additional ones were constructed (Bair 1999). The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was originally located on the south side of CR 54 (USDA 1941) (**Figure 5-15**). The location was slightly altered to accommodate the construction of US 98 during the 1950s and was moved to the northeast intersection of US 98 (USDA 1957) (**Figure 5-16**). The eastern segment of CR 54 was abandoned and gradually became overgrown.

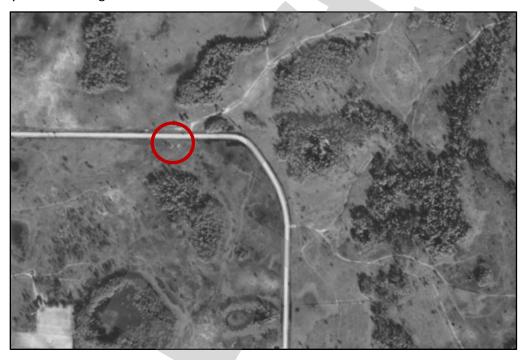


Figure 5-15 1941 aerial photograph depicting CR 54 and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk prior to the construction of US 98 (USDA 1941).



Figure 5-16 1957 aerial photograph depicting CR 54 and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk during the construction of US 98 (USDA 1957).

By the mid-1920s, Polk County had moved to the forefront of Florida roadway construction, with asphalt-paved roads connecting all of the county's cities and towns. As part of the Sixth International Road Convention in Washington, DC, a group of civil engineers from around the world toured some of Florida's roads, including those in Polk County, in October 1930. Several obelisks were erected to impress these engineers, and thus serve as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. The obelisk along US 92 at the Polk County/Hillsborough County line (8HI05328) was determined eligible by the SHPO in 2014. The obelisk was evaluated as being significant "as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the "State Roadway System" and was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History (ACI 2014; Survey No. 21944).

Despite the fact that the location of the US 98 obelisk was slightly altered, the marker has stood at the same route where it was originally erected, thus it continues to maintain some integrity of location. The alteration was a necessary adjustment to allow for continued road improvements through the region – improvements similar to those that lend the resource its significance. Similar to the aforementioned NRHP-eligible obelisk located along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line (8HI05328), the marker maintains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Overall, the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system.

# **Ineligible Historic Resources**

There are 38 ineligible historic resources located within the APE. This total includes 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381), one building complex resource group (8PA03417), one linear resource, Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356). The architectural styles represented are Masonry Vernacular (13), Frame Vernacular (5), Ranch (2), and No Style (12). In general, the historic resources are associated with the residential development of the rural, unincorporated area of Dade City in Pasco County between ca. 1925 and ca. 1975. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered. The bridge and linear resource are of common design and construction that lack unique design features and characteristics. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-16 Masonry Vernacular style building (8PA03350) located at 9242 US Highway 98, looking northeast.



Photo 5-17 Masonry Vernacular style building (8PA03362) located at 10150 US Highway 98, looking northeast.

Masonry Vernacular: A total of 13 historic resources (8PA03350, 8PA03353, 8PA03355, 8PA03357, 8PA03362, 8PA03365, 8PA03366, 8PA03367, 8PA03374, 8PA03375, 8PA03376, 8PA03379, 8PA03381) within the APE are of the Masonry Vernacular style (Photos 5-16 & 5-17). The majority of these resources are single-family residences; however, one resource serves a commercial purpose (8PA03367). These resources have construction dates that range from ca. 1950 to ca. 1975. Masonry Vernacular style buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament. Within the APE, the commercial building has fixed pane windows with wood frames, a shed roof covered with ribbed sheet metal, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. The buildings used as single-family residences generally have a concrete slab or continuous concrete block foundations and concrete block walls and the windows typically are awning or single-hung sash. Roof types commonly consist of gable, most of which are clad with composition shingles. The exterior cladding often consists of painted concrete block, stucco, and artificial masonry or brick veneer. Most display replacement windows and roofs, fenestration changes, and additions.



Photo 5-18 Frame Vernacular style building (8PA02224) located at 1061 Beckum Road, looking northeast.

Frame Vernacular: A total of five (5) historic resources (8PA02224, 8PA03351, 8PA03361, 8PA03364, 8PA03377) within the APE are of the Frame Vernacular style (Photo 5-18) and have construction dates that range from ca. 1925 to ca. 1973. All of the resources represented in this style are single-family residences. Frame Vernacular style buildings are simple structures built with available local materials and boasting little ornamentation (McAlester 2013). They are often built by developers, contractors, master carpenters, or the building's occupants. These buildings are decidedly practical structures. Within the APE, this building type has pier, continuous, or slab foundations. Gable roofs are most common, and the majority of the roofs are clad with composition shingles or sheet metal. The majority of these buildings are clad in wood siding, vinyl, or asbestos. Fenestration typically includes single-hung sash windows, but awning and fixed windows are also present. Exterior ornamentation is minimal, and typically consists of wood window and door surrounds, corner boards, gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. The majority display alterations or additions, such as replacement siding and windows and living-space additions.



Photo 5-19 Ranch style building (8PA03368) located at 39345 Townsend Road, looking north.

Ranch: Two (2) historic resources (8PA03363 and 8PA03368) within the project APE are of the Ranch style (Photo 5-19). These are residential buildings that have construction dates in ca. 1965 and ca. 1967. The style, which gained popularity after World War II, features low-slung buildings and a low-pitched roof with large windows (McAlester 2013). Within the APE, this building type has continuous concrete block foundations. Gable roofs are clad with composition shingles and ribbed sheet metal. The buildings are clad in asbestos, as well as stucco and brick veneer. Fenestrations include awning and single-hung sash windows. Exterior ornamentation is minimal, and typically consists of gable vents and wide roof overhangs. The resources display alterations or additions, such as replacement roofs and windows and living-space additions.



Photo 5-20 Building with no style (8PA03354) located at 9363 US Highway 98, looking south.



Photo 5-21 Mobile home with no style (8PA03358) located at 9960 US Highway 98, looking north.

**No Style**: Twelve (12) historic resources within the project APE are buildings with no style (8PA03352, 8PA03354, 8PA03358, 8PA03359, 8PA03360, 8PA03369 – 8PA03373, 8PA03378, 8PA03380). These buildings have construction dates that range from ca. 1957 to ca. 1975 (**Photos 5-20 and 5-21**). Of

these buildings, five (5) are mobile homes (8PA03358, 8PA03359, 8PA03360, 8PA03378, 8PA03380) and seven (7) are outbuildings (8PA03352, 8PA03354, 8PA03369 – 8PA03373). Two are utilized as garages (8PA03352 and 8PA03354), while the remaining are utilized for an agricultural purpose that could not be determined.

Within the APE, the mobile home varies between single-wide and double-wide, and all display alterations or additions. This building type usually rests on a pier foundation that is covered by metal skirt panels. Metal awning or single-hung sash windows with clamshell hurricane awnings are most common, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. These manufactured buildings have no style and are simply built in a factory with a steel chassis to allow for the ability to be moved. The outbuildings are commonly constructed wood or metal frame buildings, clad in plywood or sheet metal, with shed or gable roofs.



Photo 5-22 Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343), looking southeast from the northwest corner of Old Lakeland Highway and Messick Road looking southeast

Linear Resource: The segment of Old Lakeland Highway within the APE runs parallel to the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and is located in Sections 18 and 19 of Township 25 South, Range 22 East (USGS Dade City 1960). The segment is comprised of two 12 ft wide travel lanes and a merging lane paved with asphalt and lined with modern roadway signage and signals (Photo 5-22). The segment within the APE extends approximately 0.45 miles from south of the US 98 overpass to north of Messick Road. The segment of the Old Lakeland Highway within the APE was originally known as the Lakeland-Dade City Highway, which was constructed in ca. 1925 between Dade City and Lakeland, beginning at Meridian Avenue in the north within Dade City and extending southward through Pasco County and Polk County to Lakeland (Tampa Times 1925). Several similar city-to-city routes were constructed or improved during the early twentieth century,

such as the Lakeland-Plant City Highway, Lakeland-Tampa Highway, and the Auburndale-Lakeland Highway (Tampa Tribune 1920; Orlando Sentinel 1923; Lakeland Evening Telegram 1912). The setting was highly altered in ca. 1951 with the construction of US 98 and the associated overpass (Bridge No. 140025). In addition, an on-ramp with a merge lane was constructed south of the US 98 overpass to provide access to and from Old Lakeland Highway. The segment has also been altered by the construction of the intersection with Messick Road and an entrance to an industrial parcel.

The overwhelming majority of the Old Lakeland Highway is located outside the project APE. Surveying and recording the entire highway are beyond the scope of this report, as such only the segment within the project APE was surveyed and recorded. The surveyed segment is a common two-lane roadway found throughout Pasco County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads and several similar roads were constructed through the region during the early twentieth century. Its setting within the APE has been greatly altered with the construction of US 98 and the associated overpass and the introduction of modern traffic signage along the road.



Photo 5-23 Typical example of a stringer (multi-beam) bridge within the APE. US 98 over CSX Railroad/CR-35A (Bridge No. 140025) (8PA03356), looking north from Old Lakeland Hwy/CR 35 Alt.



Photo 5-24 Typical example of a cattle pass box culvert within the APE. US 98 Cattle Pass #2 (8PA03349), looking southeast.

Bridges & Culverts: Two bridges, Bridge No. 140024 (8PA03348) and Bridge No. 140025 (8PA03356), and two box culverts (8PA03347 and 8PA03349) are located within the APE (Photos 5-23 and 5-24). The bridges include the US 98 over Hillsborough River, Bridge No. 140024 (8PA03348) and the US 98 over CSX Railroad/CR-35A, Bridge No. 140025 (8PA03356). Both are Stringer (Multi-Beam) bridges that were built in 1951 during the construction of US 98. The bridges range from 200-ft to 363-ft in length and are 43-ft in width with paneled concrete walls along the span of the bridges and metal guardrails on timber posts along the bridge approaches. Both bridges are inscribed with the date "1951" on the concrete parapet walls and the superstructures are supported by concrete pile bents and sloped, solid concrete abutments. The bridges were reconstructed in 1995 and do not possess any notable engineering features or design elements that would differentiate it from dozens of similar examples built throughout Florida during the same time period.

The two box culverts were constructed at the request of local ranchers, the Larkin brothers, when this segment of US 98 was constructed through their land in ca. 1950 (Mosher 1950). The culverts – utilized as cattle passes – allowed cattle to pass safely from pastures on both sides of US 98 while also allowing the necessary fencing along the roadway. The cattle passes are approximately 10-ft long and 63-ft wide concrete box culverts with a passage that is approximately 8-ft tall flanked by angled concrete wingwalls. The pastures adjacent to the passes have been sold off in parcels and fenced off at the property lines, leaving the cattle passes unused.

**Building Complex Resource Group:** There is one (1) building complex resource group within the APE (8PA03417). The building complex is comprised of six contributing resources that includes a Ranch Style residence (8PA03368) and five agricultural outbuildings (8PA03369 – 8PA03373) with no style

(**Table 5-2**). The original, historic agricultural use of the property could not be determined; however, field work revealed that the property is currently utilized for harvesting pine needles. All contributing buildings listed below are typical examples of their respective styles and construction.

Table 5-2 Contributing resources to the Building Complex Resource Group (8PA03417)

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Build Dates	Style	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8PA03368	39345 Townsend Road (Residence)	ca. 1965	Ranch	Ineligible
8PA03369	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 1)	ca. 1957	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03370	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 2)	ca. 1974	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03371	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 3)	ca. 1957	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03372	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 4)	ca. 1967	No Style	Ineligible
8PA03373	39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 5)	ca. 1975	No Style	Ineligible

# **INACCESSIBLE RESOURCE**

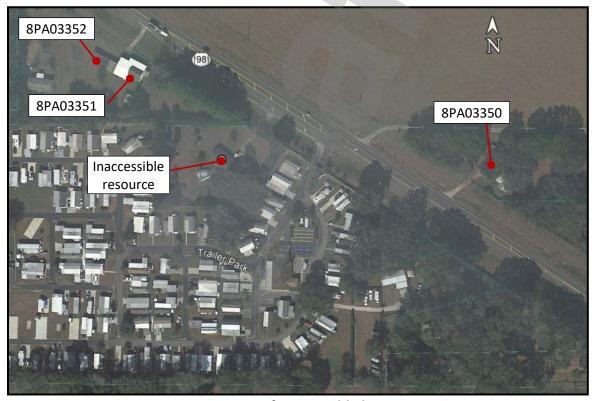


Figure 5-17 Location of inaccessible historic resource.



Photo 5-25 Inaccessible resource located at 9287 US Highway 98, looking southwest.

In addition to the 40 historic resources identified within the APE, the Pasco County property appraiser identified one historic resource constructed in ca. 1961 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW (Figure 5-17). The resource is located at 9287 US Highway 98. Based on available information from the Pasco County property appraiser's website and observations of the surrounding area, the resource can be described as typical example of a vernacular style building. Google Earth and the Pasco County property appraiser site cannot act as reliable sources in providing visual aid to what a property currently looks like. The property was not recorded or evaluated due to obstructed views from the ROW and the location down a private drive; therefore, the status and condition of this resource is unknown (Photo 5-25). Per the Concept Plans dated October 2021, there is no proposed ROW acquisition from this parcel. Since the building is hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the building.

## 5.3 CONCLUSIONS

As a result, two new archaeological sites were found (8PA03418 and 8PA03419) and evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites was also found (8PA0144B and 8PA0145K), as well as one AO. No evidence was found for sites 8PA00355 and 8PA00046 that extended into the US 98 APE. In addition, no evidence of adjacent sites 8PA00047, 8PA00145C, and 8PA0144B was discovered to extend into the APE. Based on these results, no archaeological sites that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE.

As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, 40 historic resources (8PA02224, 8PA02802, 8PA03346 – 8PA03381, and 8PA03417) were identified and evaluated within the historical APE. Of the 40 identified historic resources, 38 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as

part of a historic district. These include 32 buildings (8PA02224, 8PA03350 – 8PA03355, 8PA03357 – 8PA03381), one building complex resource group (8PA03417), one linear resource, Old Lakeland Highway (8PA03343), and four bridges (8PA03347, 8PA03348, 8PA03349, 8PA03356). Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered. The bridge and linear resource are of common design and construction that lack unique design features and characteristics. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Two historic resources within the APE appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include a segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346). Since these resources are considered NRHP eligible but not yet evaluated by the SHPO, proposed project effects will be evaluated as if the resources have been determined NRHP eligible. Therefore, the Criteria of Adverse Effect, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1), was applied to the project.

The segment of South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation. Within the APE, Bridge No. 140025 carries US 98 over the railroad. Per the Concept Plans, work in this area includes widening the east and west bound lanes of the bridge to accommodate the US 98 road widening from a two-lane facility to a four-lane facility. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not affect the historical alignment or the integrity of the railroad as a whole. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History. The Obelisk is located over the Polk County line in Pasco County at the northeast intersection of US 98 and CR 54. Per the October Concept Plans, the roadway improvements are being performed within the existing right of way and centered on the centerline of the roadway. While this will result in the roadway shifting closer to the obelisk, the obelisk will not be impacted and will maintain its current location. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the of the Obelisk. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI, that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) or the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346).

# SECTION 6 LITERATURE CITED

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# **APPENDICES**

Appendix A Preferred Alternative Concept Plans (October 2021)

Appendix B Florida Master Site File Forms

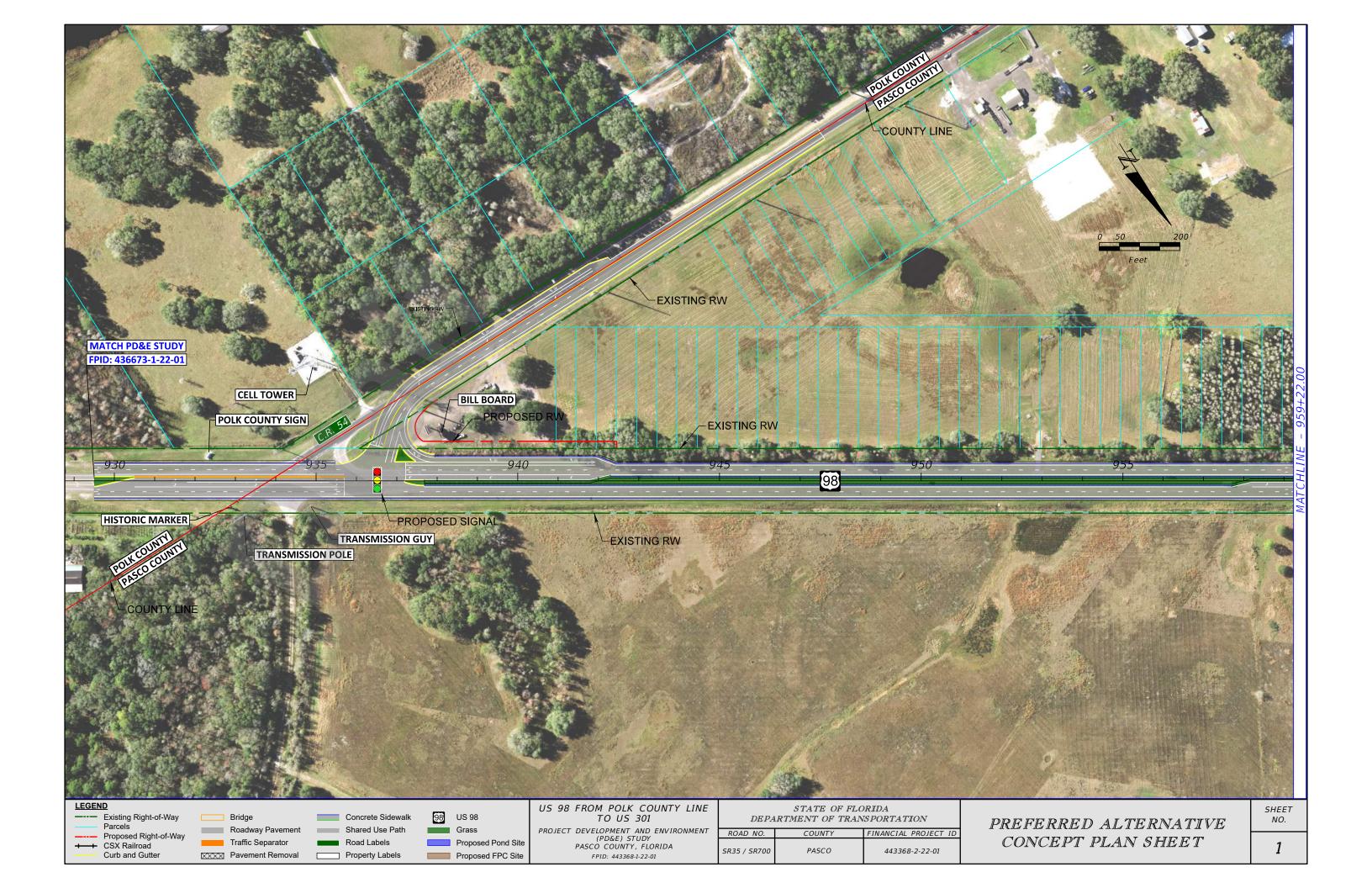
Appendix C Survey Log

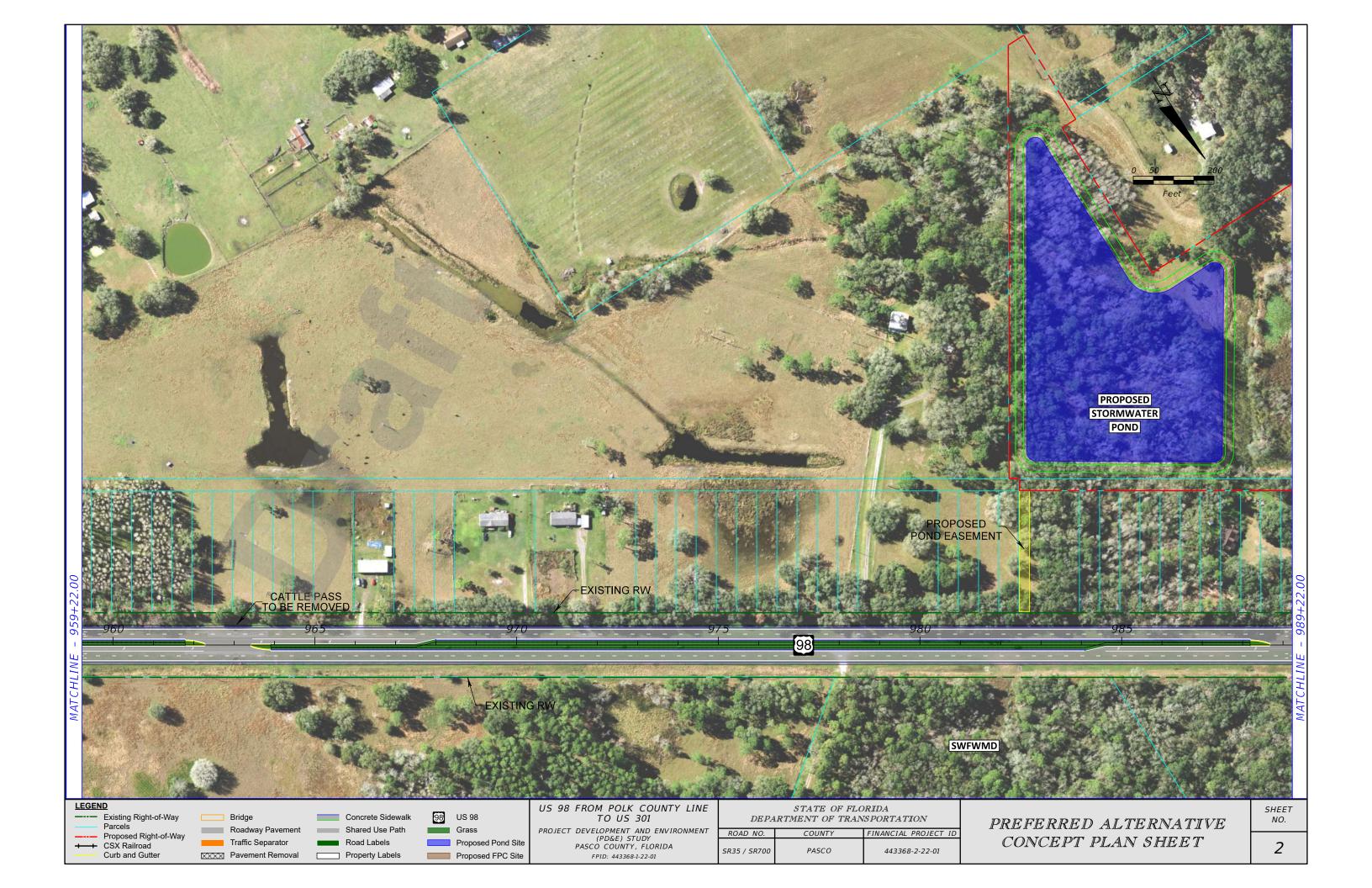


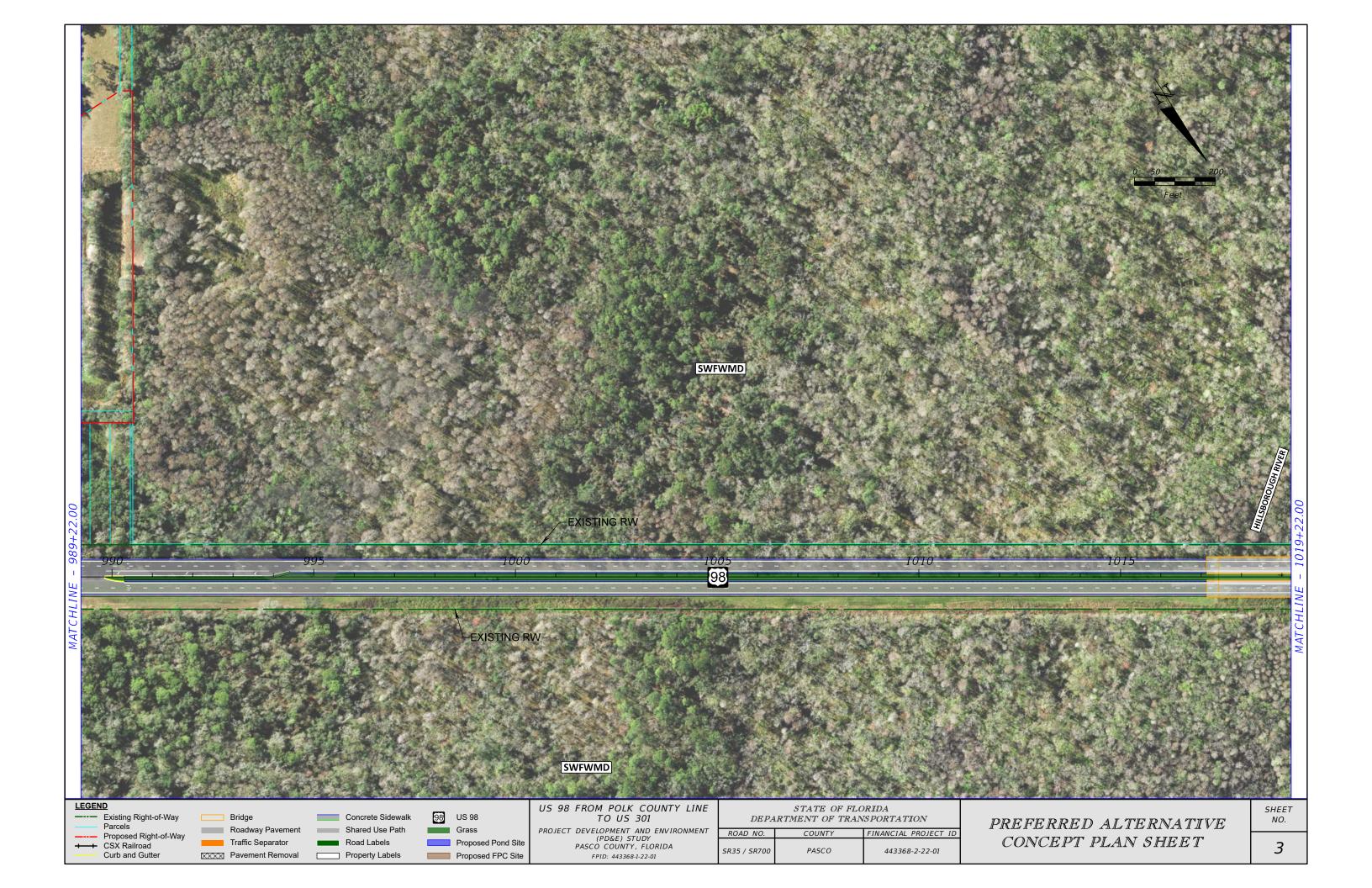


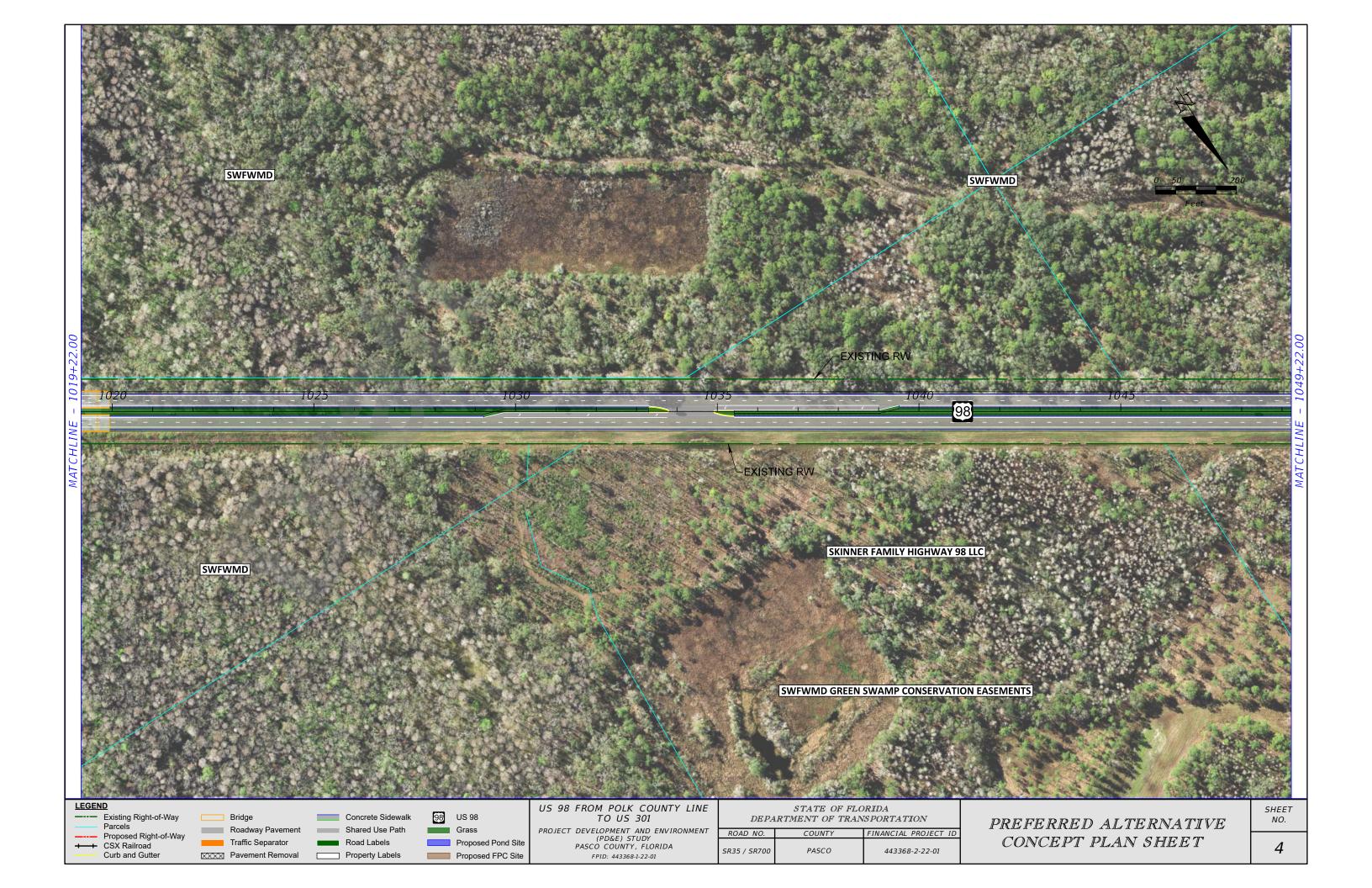
# **APPENDIX A**

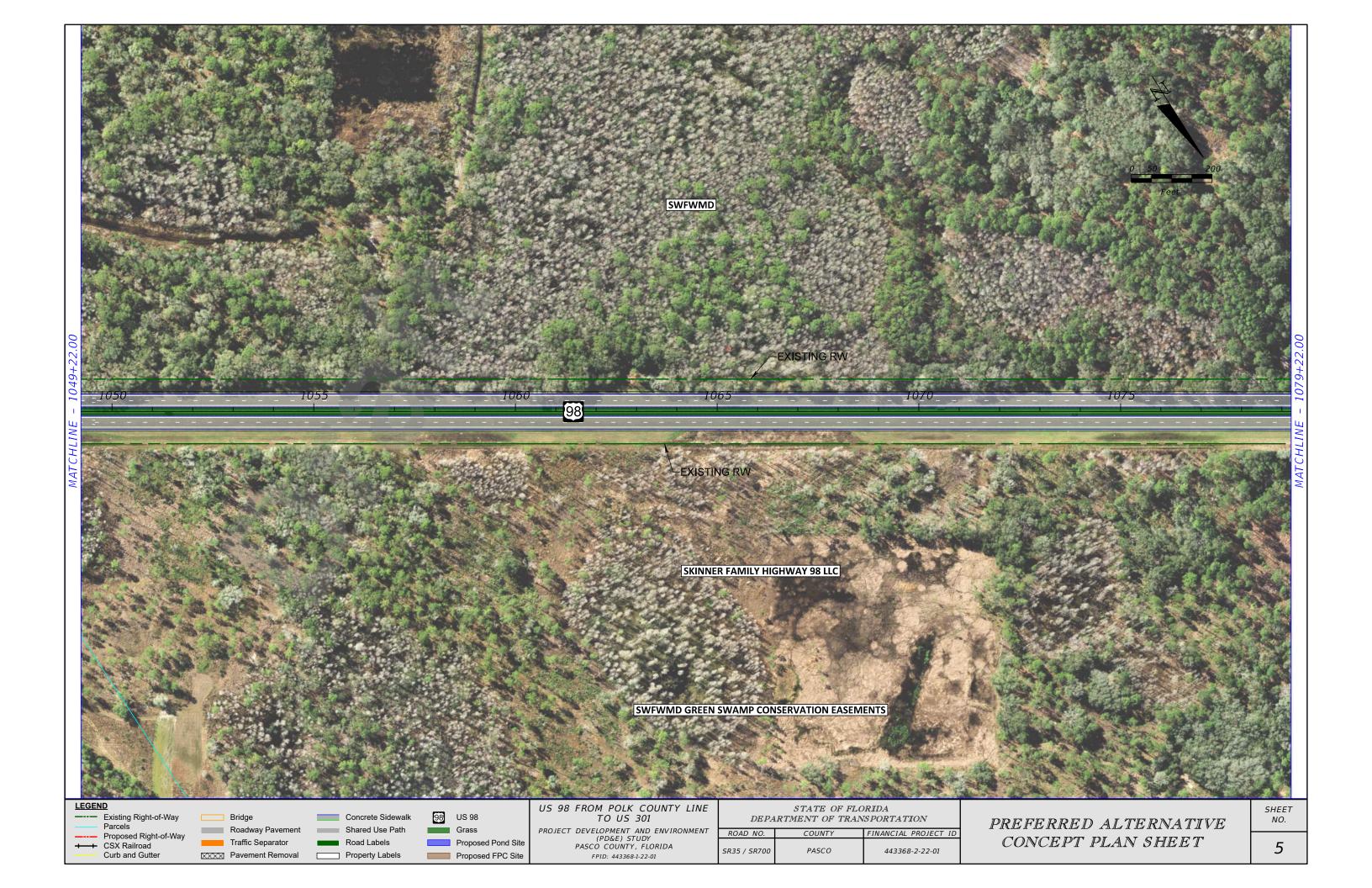
Preferred Alternative Concept Plans (October 2021)

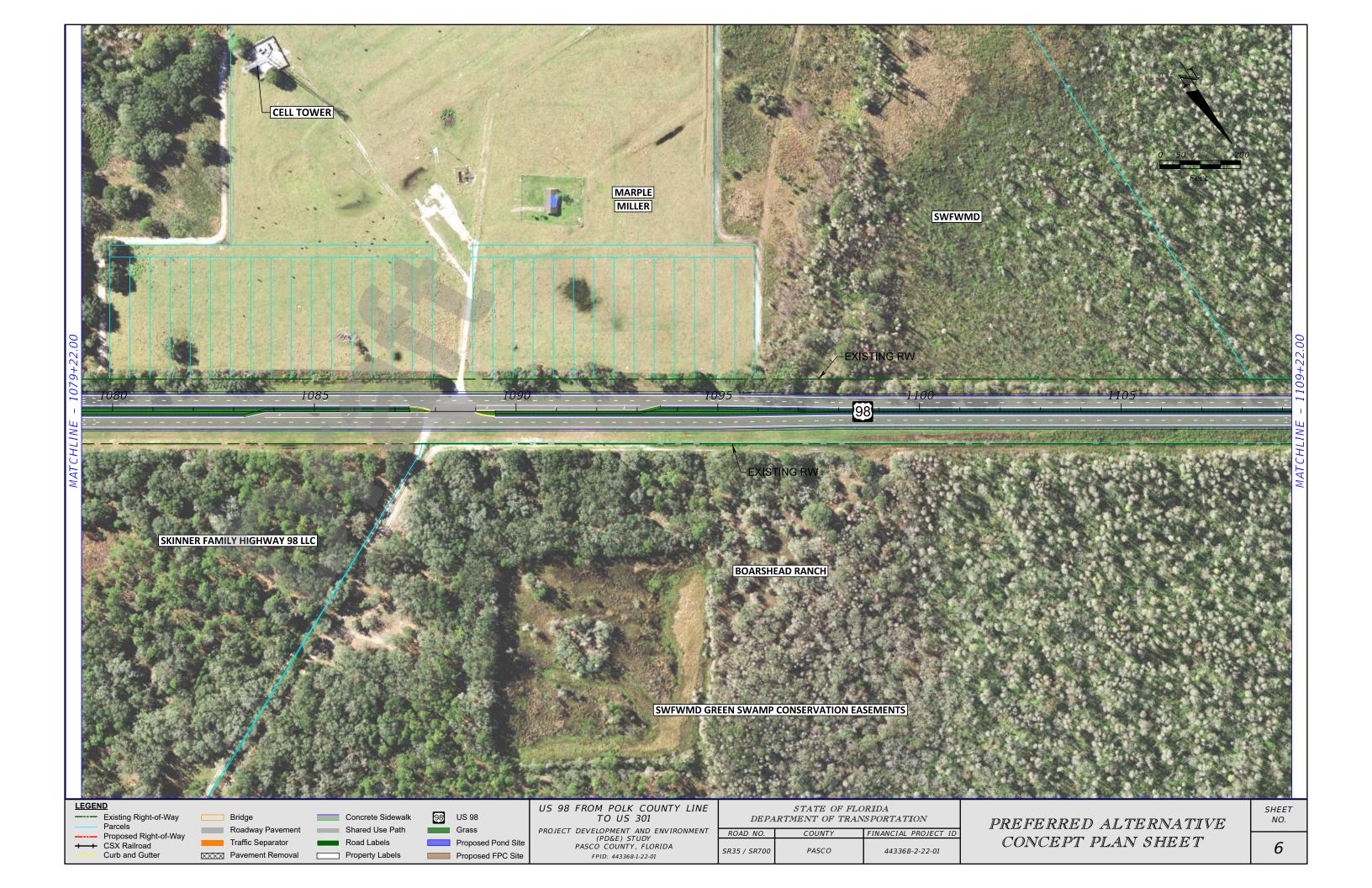


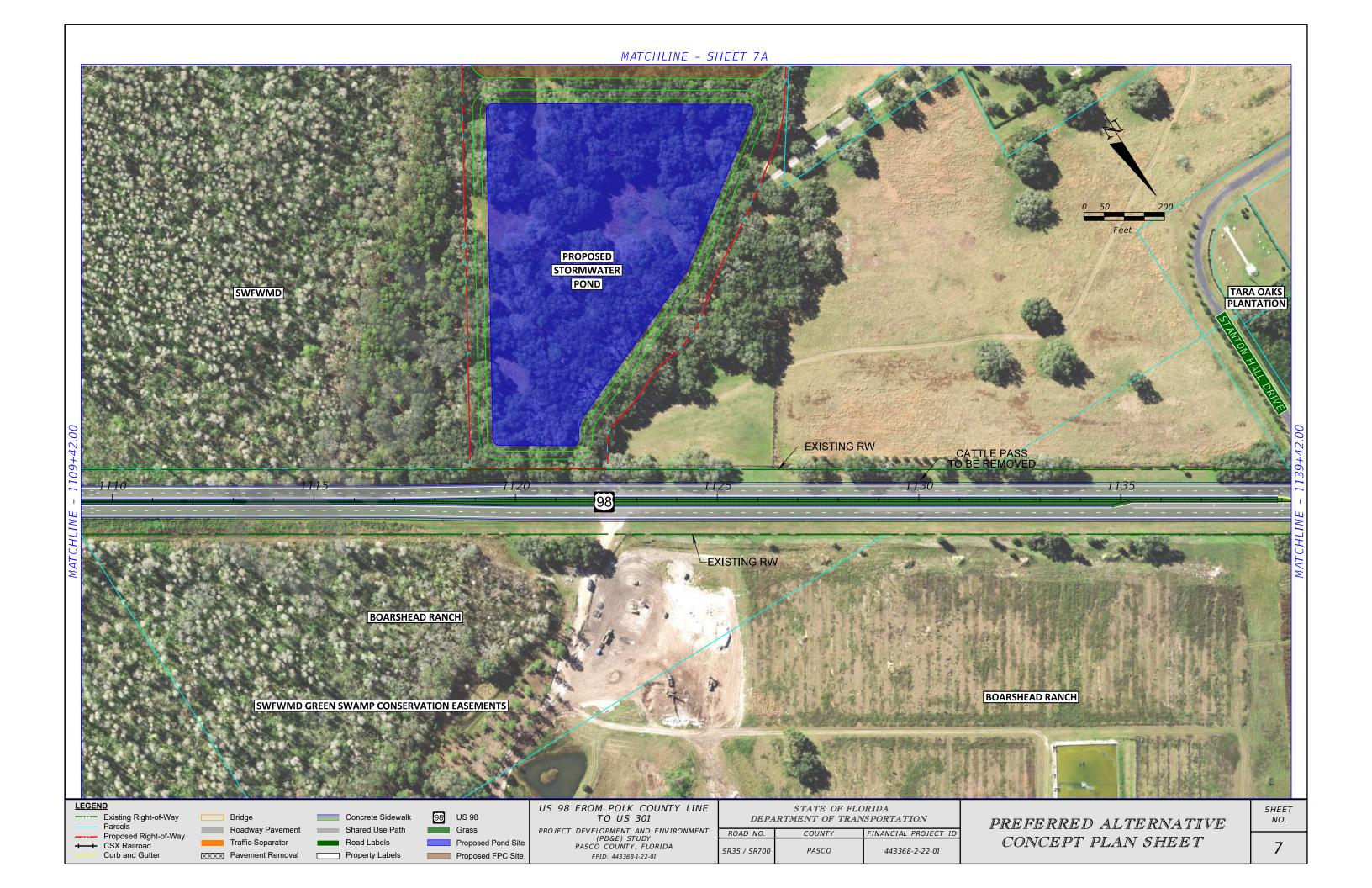


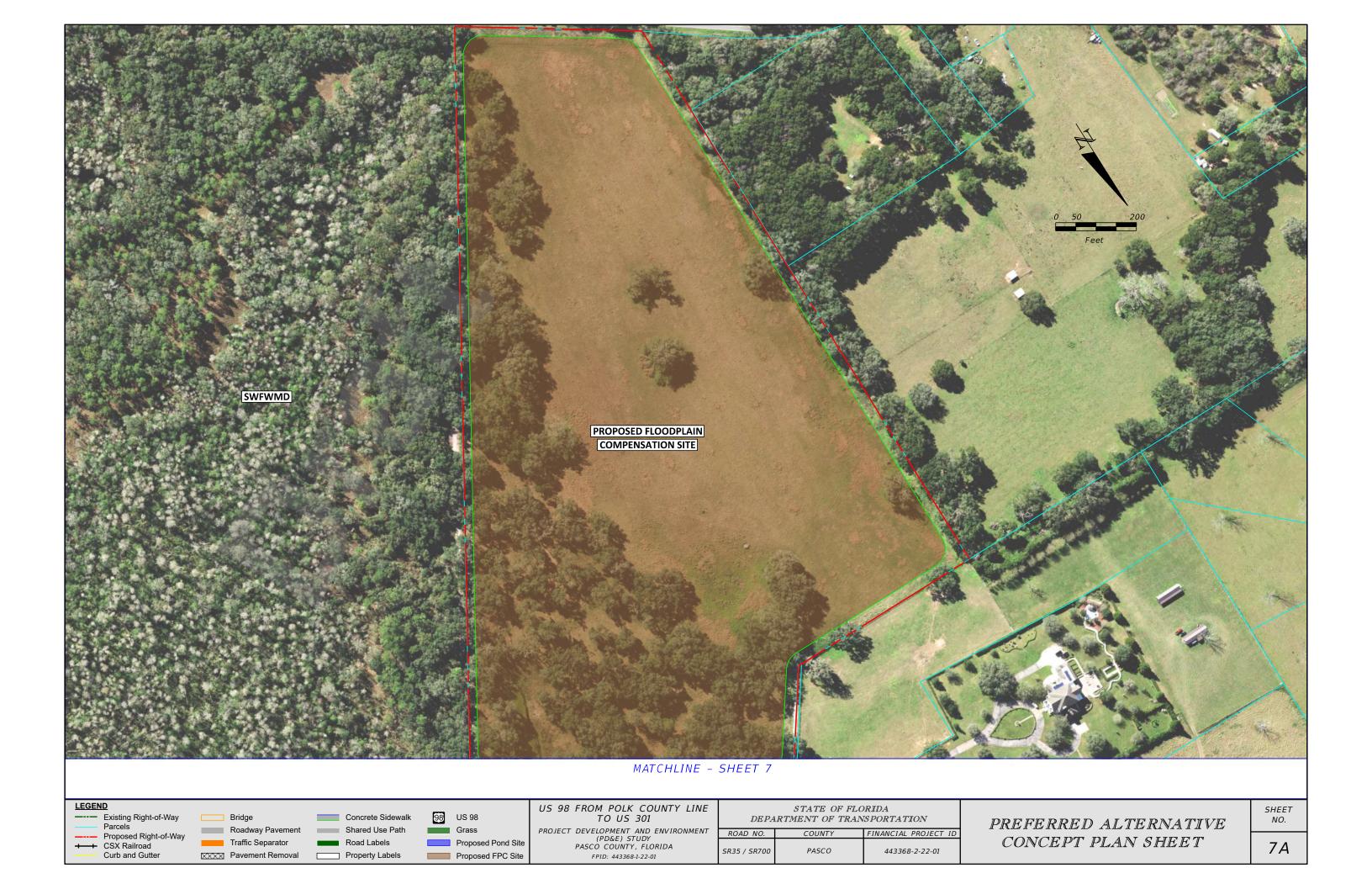


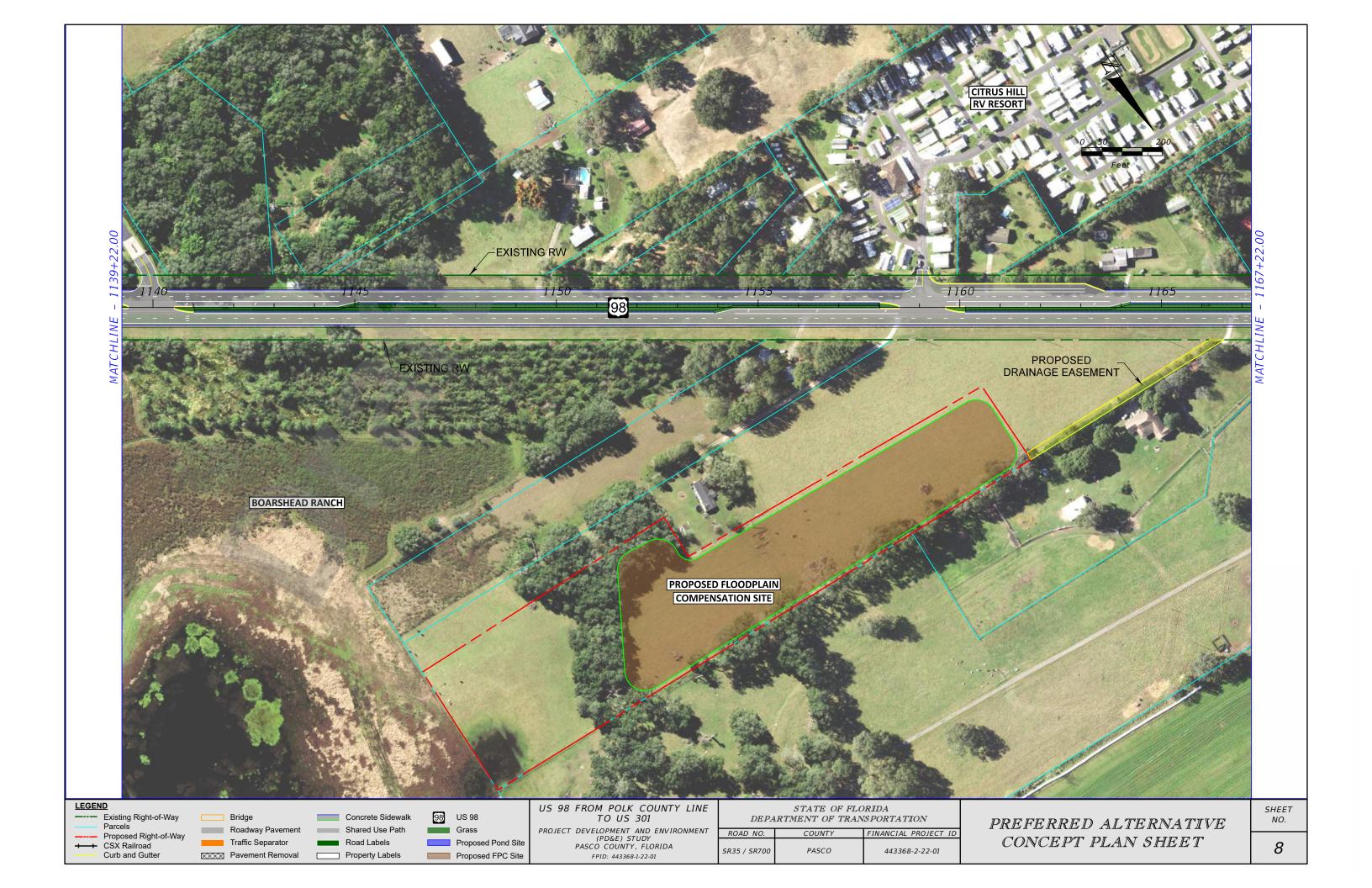


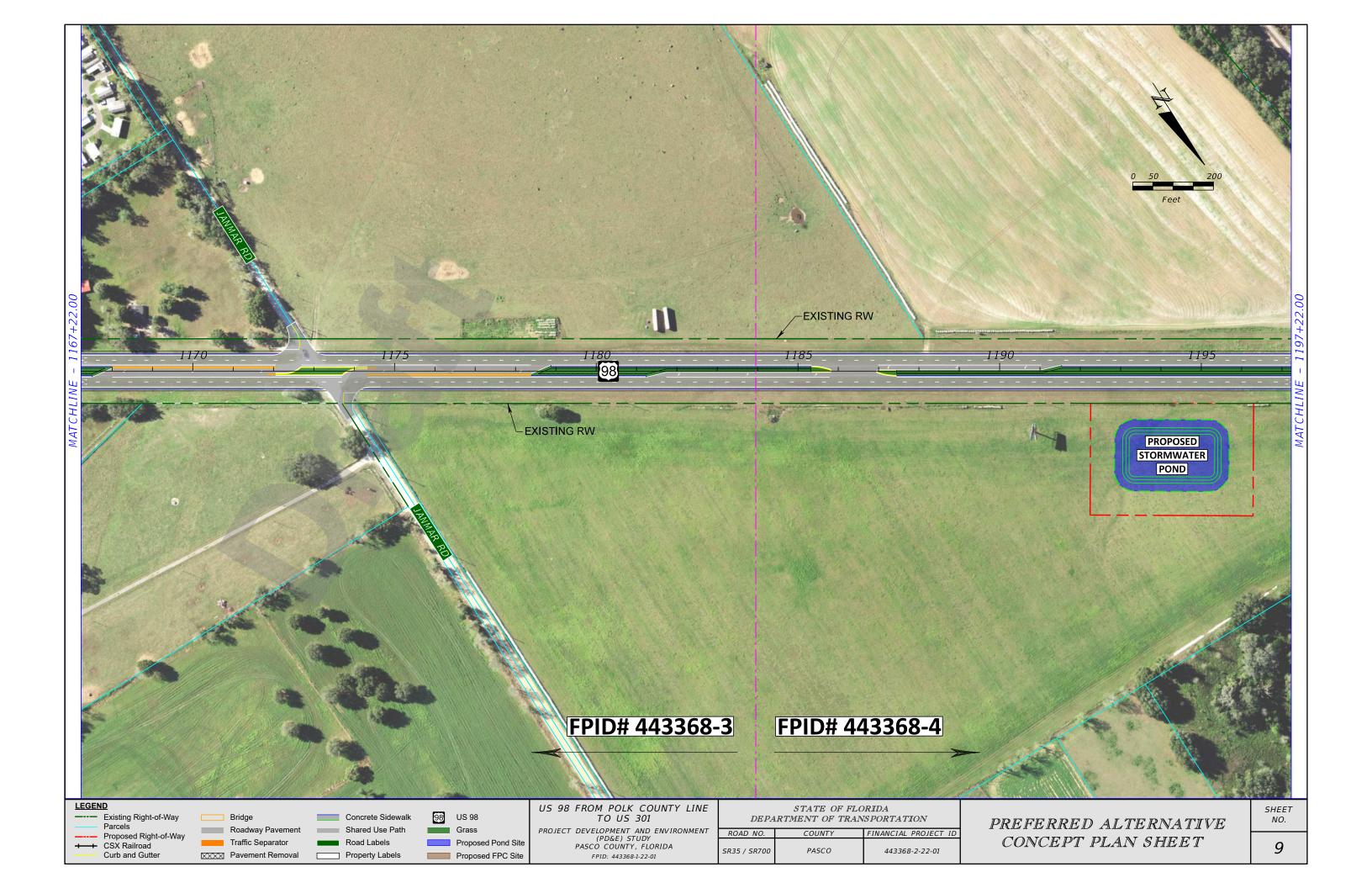


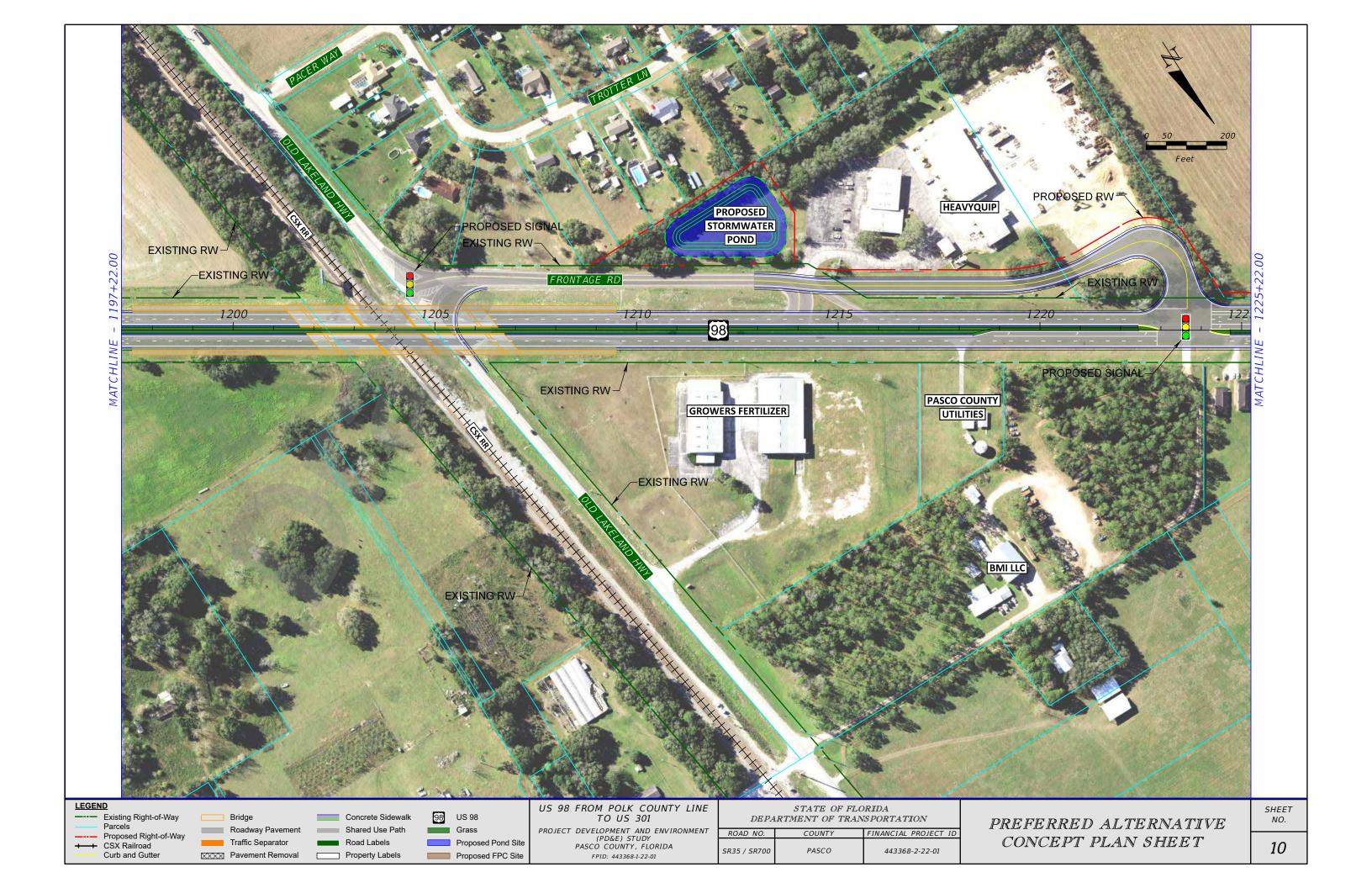




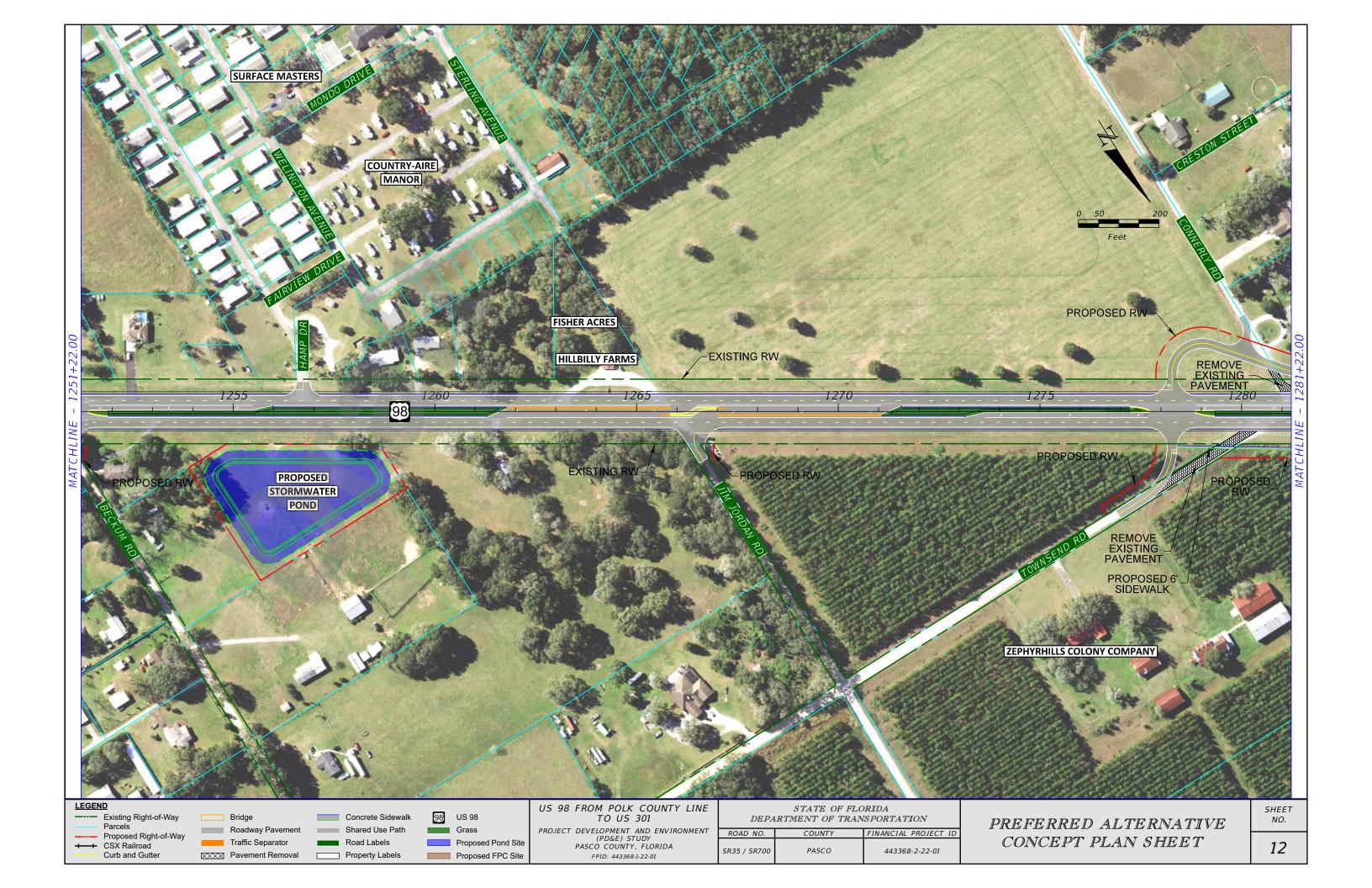


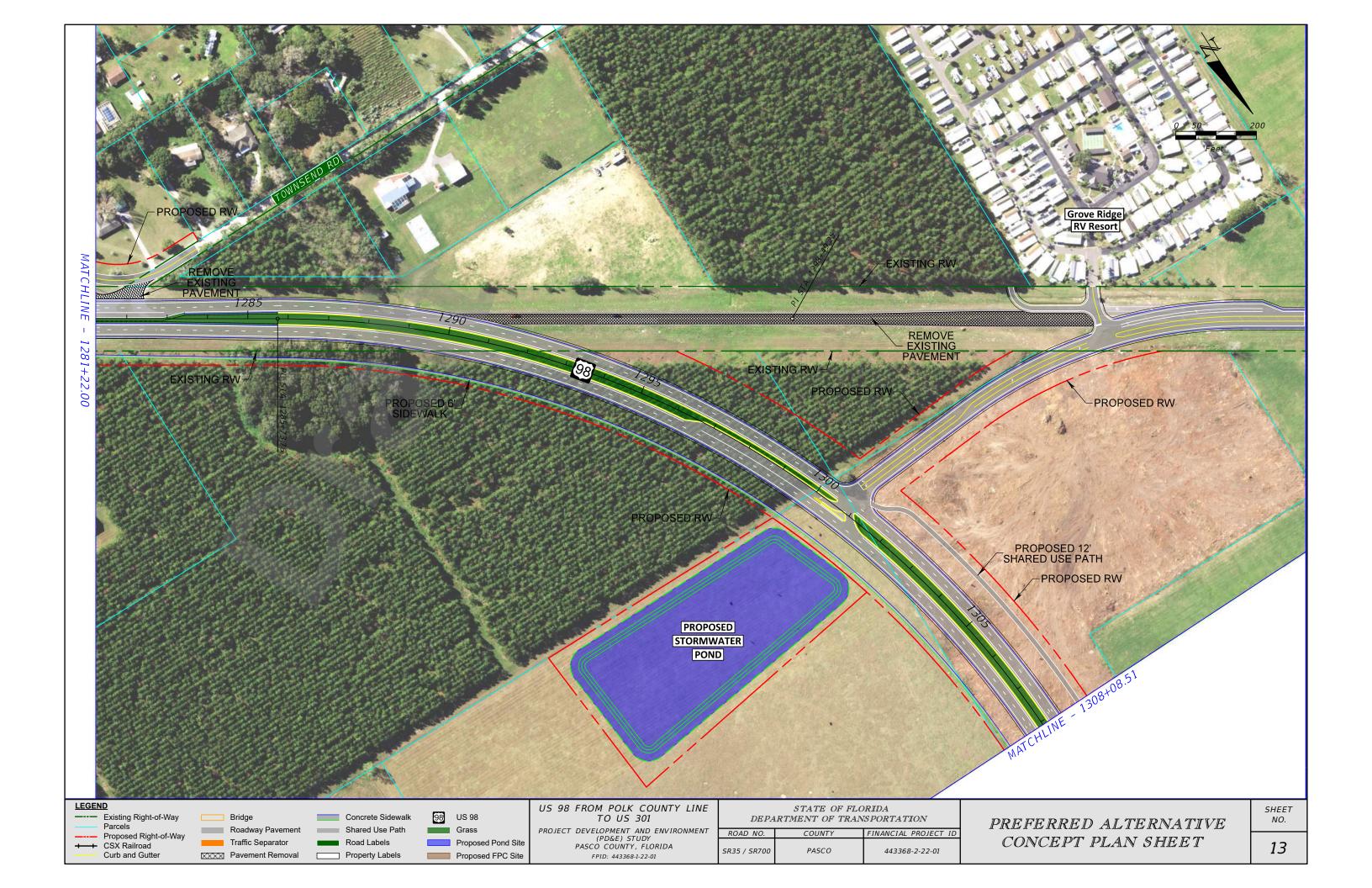


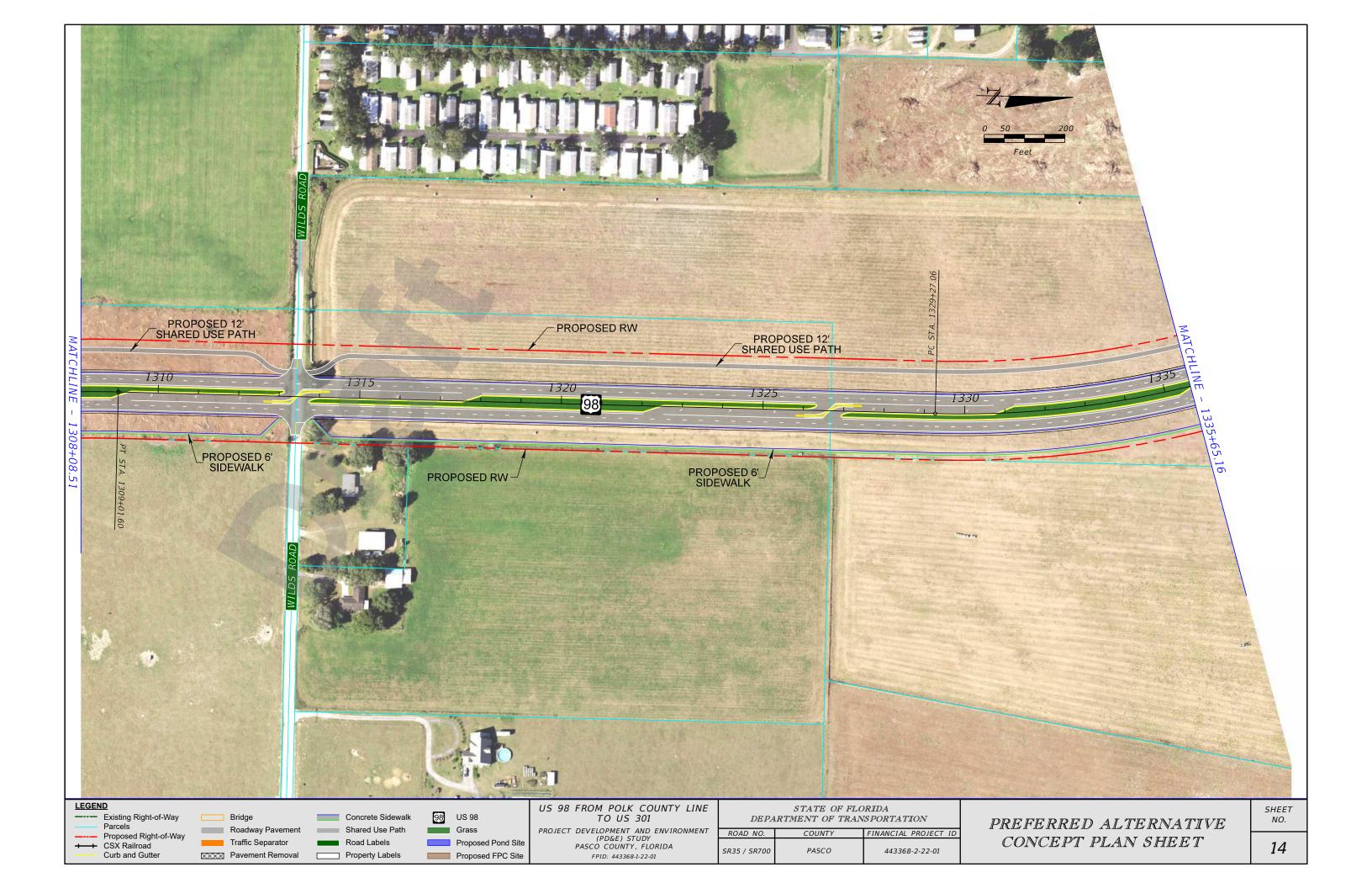


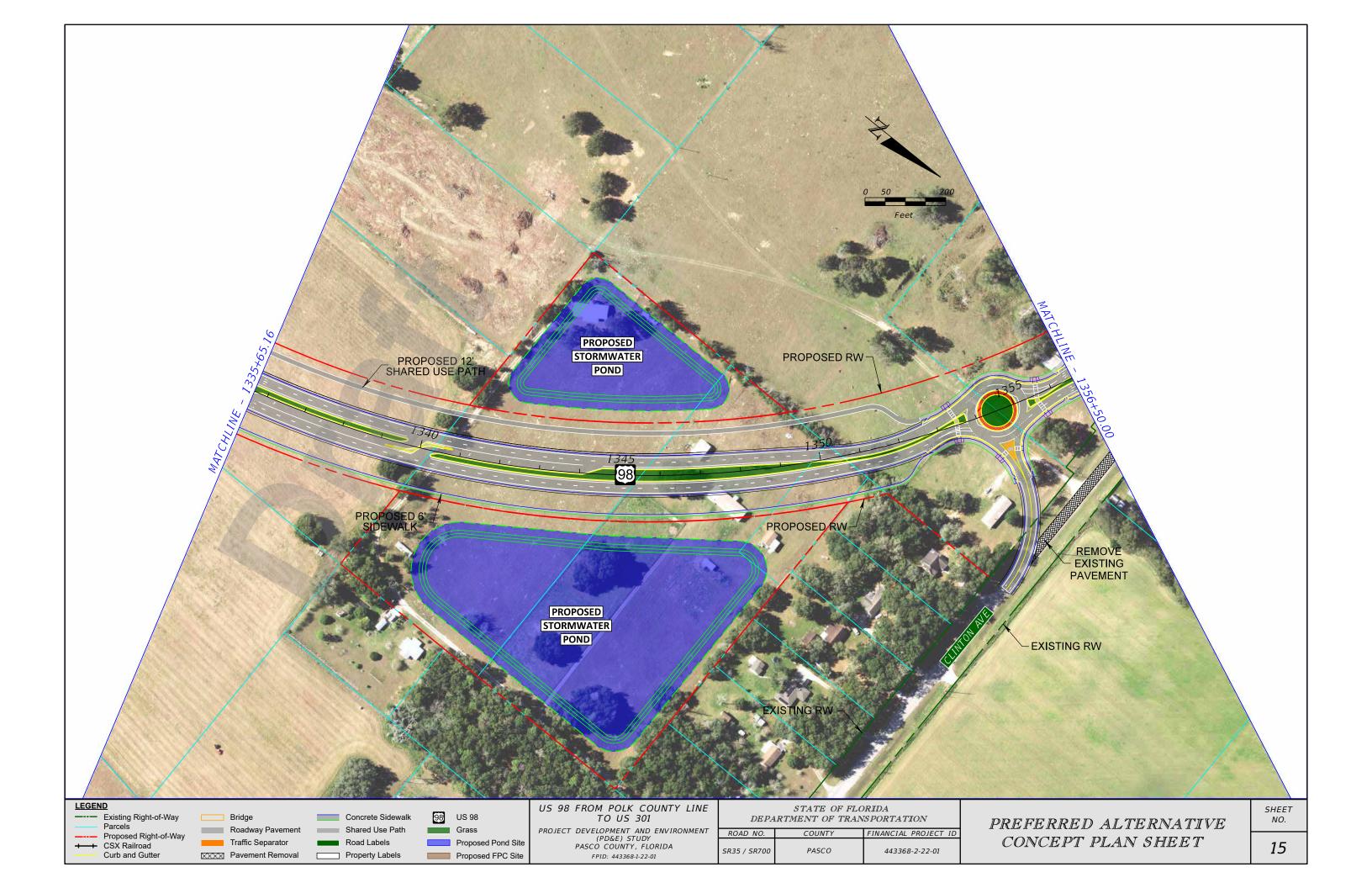


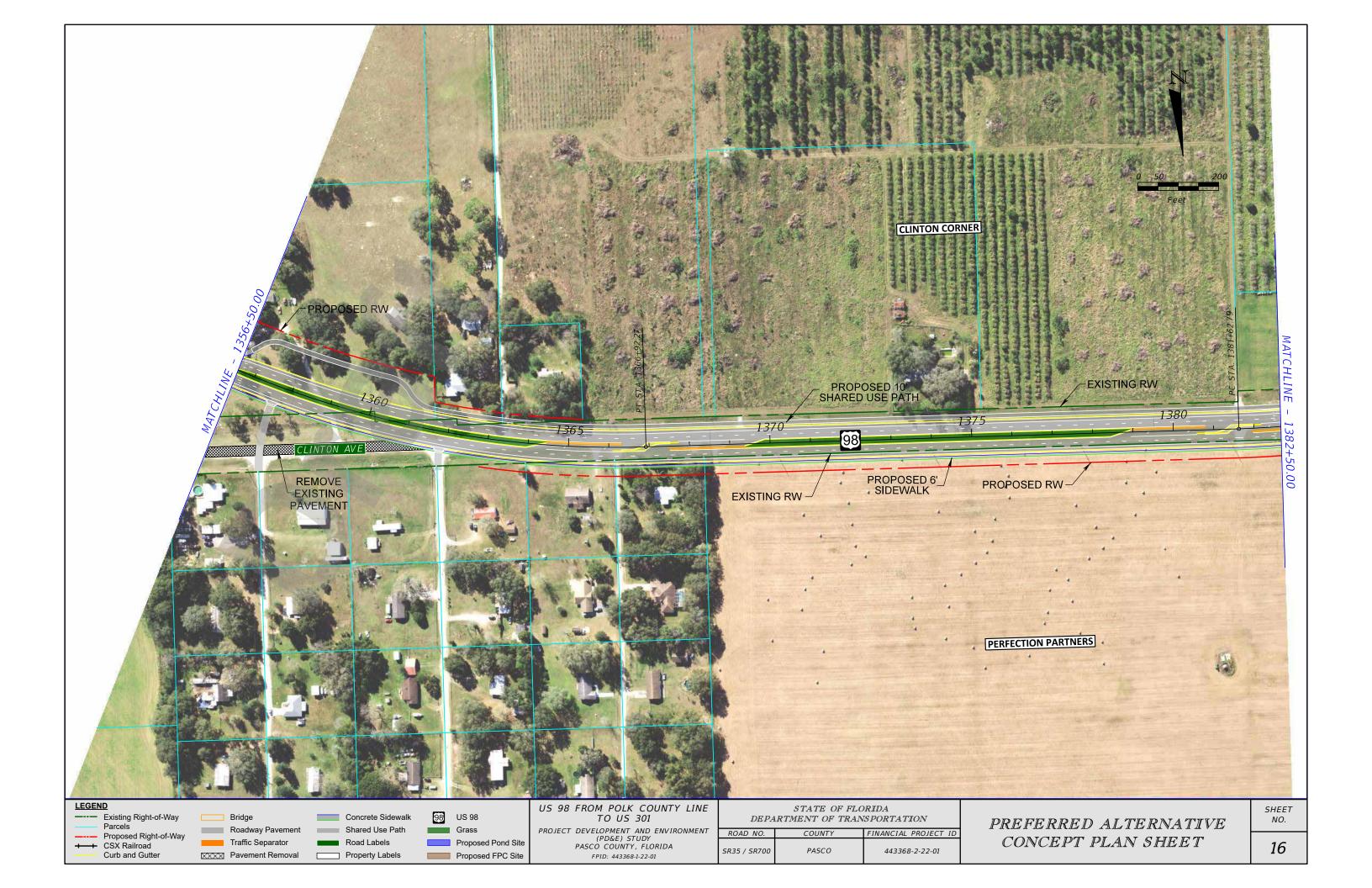


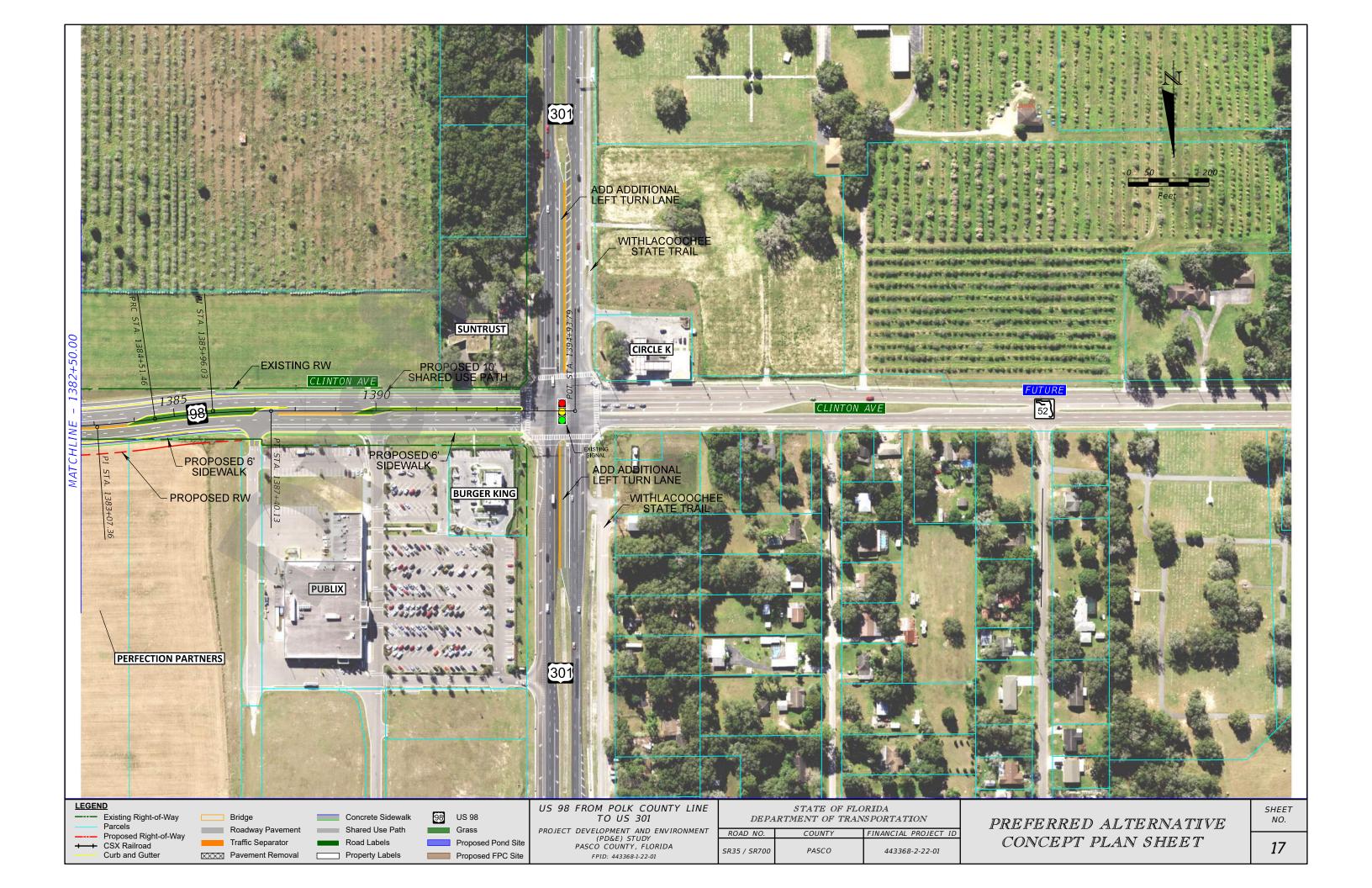














# **APPENDIX B**

Florida Master Site File Forms

#### Page 1

☐ Original ☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA02224
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-16-2021
<b>R</b> ecorder #	

**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 Cal Ownership:private-p	CRAS US 98 f	r Polk Count ne) 🗷 building	□structure □d	istrict site	□ object		
		LO	CATION &	MAPPING			
Address: 1061 Cross Streets (nearest	ber Direction / between)	Street Name Beckum		Street Typ Road		Suffix Direction	
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 25S	Range 21E Se	ection 13 1/4	section: \(\sum{NW}\)	□SW □SE [	NE Irrea	ular-name:	
Tax Parcel # 13-2 Subdivision Name Z UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: Name of Public Tract	5-21-0010-077 ephyrhills Co one □16 図17 <:	00-0000 lony Co. Easting 3 8 6 0 Y:	98 Northing Coor	LandgrantBlock3 1 3 1 8 3 dinate System &	7	Lot	
	_	_	HISTO	$\mathbf{p}\mathbf{v}$		_	_
Construction Year: Original Use Resi Current Use Other Use Moves: Yyes Alterations: Yes Additions: Yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (expected in the Resource Affect Resource Affect (last name first Ownership History (expected in the Resource Affect Resource Resourc	dence, privat  no unknown [ no unknown [ ]no unknown [ ]no cunknown [ ]no cunknown [ ]; capecially original owner, ardo (2015); (1986); Jeane	Date: Date: Date: Date: Melvin & Marette McClella	ear listed or earlie From From Original addr Nature Nature Butha Stutzman	year lister (year): 1925 (year): (year): ess Unknown; cofing, sidi	To (y	arms, Inc. (1	.996);
			DESCRIP'	ΓΙΟΝ			
Style Frame Verr Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material DHS, wood, sin	Asbestos Gable Sheet metal:3 Strucs. (dormers etc.) als, etc.)	BV crimp 1.	Exterior Plan I 2. Wood shi 2. Shed 2. Other	rregular ngles	3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3		of Stories1ribbed
Distinguishing Archite Overhanging ea (porch), wood  Ancillary Features / C Non-historic m	ectural Features (extures w/ expose trim around woutbuildings (record of	erior or interior orname ed rafter tai vindows/doors utbuildings, major land	nts) ls, rectangu	ılar gable v		ttice foundat	ion skirting
DHR I	JSE ONLY	0	FFICIAL EVA	LUATION		DHR USE	ONLY
NR List Date  Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determ	o meet criteria for NF nined eligible: nluation: □a □b	□yes □	<b>]</b> no		Date Date D. 2)	

## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA02224** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Structural System(s): 1. Piers 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)
S ELEV: single wooden door w/ paneling, beneath a shed roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports and railings
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Frame Vernacular style building that has replacement roofing and siding and appears to have been moved from its original location (approx. 500 ft to the NW) between ca. 1941 and 1957 (USDA 1941, 1957).
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐ building permits ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ ultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☑ onterior inspection ☑ the methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) PALMM, accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/ - USDA Aerial Photograph 1-20-41, CTT-2B-12; USDA Aerial Photograph 3-27-57, CTT-3T-204.
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 building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. In addition, the building has been moved from its original location.  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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



## **PHOTOGRAPHS**



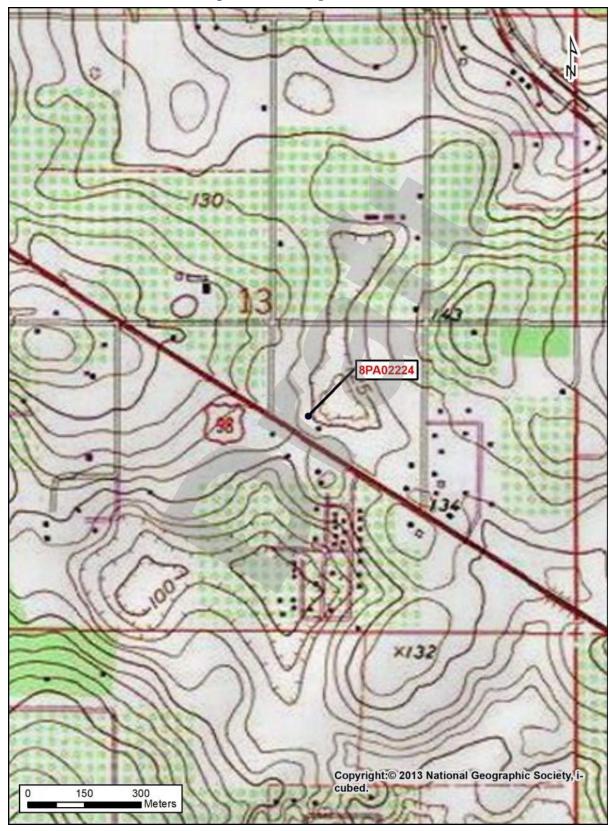








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



#### Page 1

□Original ☑Update



# RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 <b>PA02802</b>	
Field Date 5-26-2021	
Form Date 7-22-2021	
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:
<ul> <li>☐ Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites</li> <li>☐ Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures</li> <li>☐ Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)</li> <li>☐ Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association</li> <li>☐ 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.)</li> <li>☐ 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.)</li> <li>☑ Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.</li> </ul>
Resource Group Name South Florida Railroad - Pemberton Ferry Multiple Listing [DHR only]
LOCATION & MAPPING
Street Number
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: SHPO – Init Init Init SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: SHPO – Appears to meet crit

## **RESOURCE GROUP FORM**

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION	
Construction Year: Builder: # 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. Post-Reconstruction 1880-1897  3	
2. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899 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 ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Decupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands S ☐ cultural resource survey ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ other methods (specify) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs ☐ PALMM ☐ Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)	
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?     Syes	
bee continuation bleet.	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & deverging the development of the second of	elopment", etc.)
1. Transportation       3.       5.         2. Engineering       4.       6.	
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A	
2) Document type Maintaining organization	
Document description File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc	
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comc (address/phone/fax/e-mail)	ast.net

# Required Attachments

- PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- **3** TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES 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.

#### **Narrative History**

The segment of the ca. 1885 South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad within the APE is located in Sections 18 and 19 of Township 25 South, Range 22 East (USGS Dade City 1960). This segment is approximately 0.45 miles long and runs parallel to Old Lakeland Highway. The rail line consists of two sets of standard gauge tracks affixed to timber railroad ties with single and double shoulder tie plates and hook head track spikes laid over gravel track ballast. The segment is equipped with a railroad switch located to the north of the US 98 overpass (Bridge No. 140025). The resource has been modified to modern standards, no longer reflecting ca. 1885 materials, and the railroad crossing located within the APE at Messick Road has been paved with asphalt. The crossing is equipped with modern flashing lights with gates. A set of signals flank the railroad immediately south of the US 98 overpass and south of the Messick Road railroad crossing.

#### **Historic Context**

The development of railroad systems in Florida largely began in the late nineteenth century with the Disston Land Purchase of 1881, phosphate discovery, and the blooming citrus industry as the catalyst. As a result of growing interest in the region, the State government further enticed investors by awarding land to those who constructed railroads within the state (Johnston & Mattick 2001). The South Florida Railroad, incorporated in 1879 in order to connect the port in Sanford and the city of Orlando, was completed by 1880. In 1883, the Plant Investment Company purchased three-fifths interest in the South Florida Railroad as well as controlling interest in the Florida Southern Railway (Pettengill, Jr. 1952; Johnston & Mattick 2001). Under the direction of Henry Plant, the first railroad was constructed through Dade City by the South Florida Railroad under a charter of the Florida Southern Railway in ca. 1885 (Spain-Schwarz and Thurston 1994). This line – the Pemberton Ferry Branch – connected Florida Southern Railway lines in the north at Pemberton Ferry near Brooksville to South Florida Railroad lines in the south near Lakeland.

The Plant System was later acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad in 1902. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was established in Baltimore, Maryland in 1899 and as a result of the acquisition became one of the largest railroad systems in the south with over 3,000 miles of tracks and access to ports in Charlotte Harbor, Jacksonville, and Tampa (Johnston and Mattick 2001). By 1903, five primary railroad systems existed as a result of consolidations: Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL), Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), Florida East Coast Railway, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Southern Railway (Panamerican 2005).

The railroad industry continued to expand throughout Florida during the first two decades of the twentieth century, peaking during the mid-1920s, and declining during the Great Depression (Johnston & Mattick 2001). During the Land Boom of the 1920s, Seaboard invested more money into new lines and improvements than any other carrier in the state (Panamerican 2005). The industry received a boost during World War II as many military installations were constructed in Florida and required the transportation of building materials and troops (Johnston & Mattick 2001). Following the war, however, revenue began to decline once more, largely a result of increased automobile use, commercial airlines, and competition amongst railroads (Panamerican 2005).

The ACL Railroad merged with Seaboard Air Line Railway, another regional giant and competitor, forming the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in 1967. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, later known as Amtrak, was established in 1971. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad joined the corporation with nineteen other railroads. In 1980, Seaboard Coast Line merged with the Chessie System to reorganize to its final form, the Chessie Seaboard Exchange (CSX Corporation) (Johnston & Mattick 2001).

#### **Evaluation of Significance**

The railroad is a typical example found throughout Florida and does not possess distinctive historic characteristics or materials. The railroad, however, does possess historical significance for its association with the development of Florida's railroads. Therefore, the segment of the South Florida Railroad – Pemberton Ferry Branch/Richloam Railroad (8PA02802) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation.

#### **REFERENCES:**

Johnston, Sidney and Barbara E. Mattick

2001 Florida's Historic Railroad Resources – National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. United State Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Sarasota Rails to Trails Rail Corridor in Sarasota County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa. Survey No. 14992.

Pettengill, Jr., George W.

1952 The Story of the Florida Railroads: 1834 – 1903. Bulletin No. 86 – The Railway & locomotive Historical Society, Inc., Boston.

Spain-Schwarz, Rebecca, and William N. Thurston

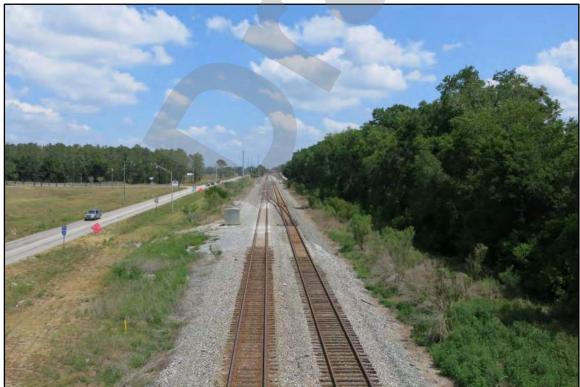
1994 Dade City Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot – National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. United State Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1960 Dade City, Fl.



## **PHOTOGRAPHS**





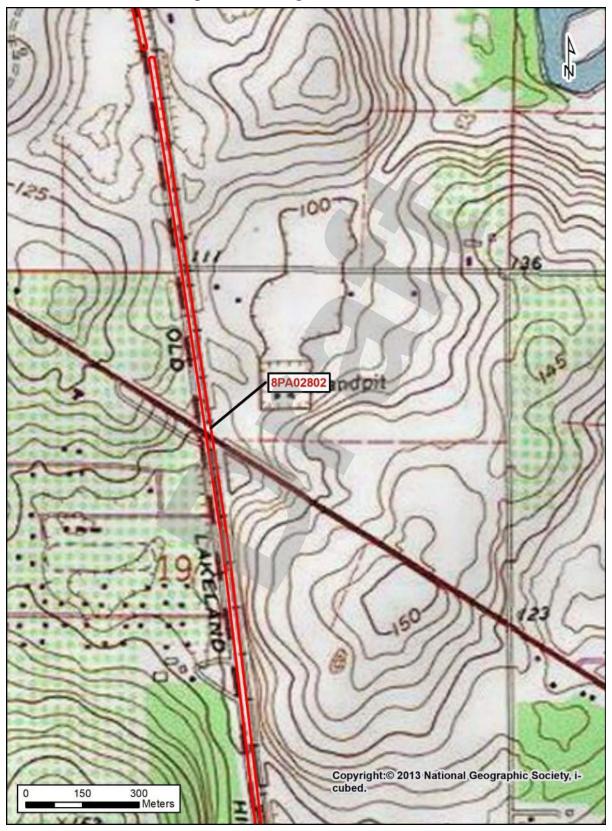


#### **AERIAL MAP**





USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Sections 18 & 19



#### Page 1

☐Original ☑Update



# RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 <b>I</b>	PA03343
Field Date_	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-22-2021
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:
<ul> <li>☐ Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites</li> <li>☐ Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures</li> <li>☐ Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)</li> <li>☐ Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association</li> <li>☐ 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.)</li> <li>☐ 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.)</li> <li>☑ Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.</li> </ul>
Resource Group Name Old Lakeland Highway
LOCATION & MAPPING
Street Number Direction Street Name  Address:  City/Town (within 3 miles) _ Dade _ City
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  KEEPER – Determined eligible:   Owner Objection  NR Criteria for Evaluation:   Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Linit  Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Linit  Linit  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   Linit  Lin

HISTORY &	DESCRIPTION
Construction Year: <u>1925</u> ⊠approximately □year listed o	r earlier
Architect/Designer:  Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date rang 1. Boom Times 1921-1929	je(s), e.g. <i>1895-1925</i> )
1. Boom Times 1921-1929 2. Depression/New Deal 1930-1940	4. Modern (Post 1950)
Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplement	ntary sheets if needed)
See continuation sheet.	
RESEARCH METHO	ODS (check all that apply)
■ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □ library research □ FL State Archives/photo collection □ city directory ■ property appraiser / tax records □ newspaper files □ cultural resource survey □ historic photos ■ other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)	☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Mat http://palmm.fcla.edu/	erials (PALMM), accessible online at:
OPINION OF RESO	OURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places' Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? Explanation of Evaluation (required, see <i>National Register Bulletin 16A</i> p. 48-49.	□yes ☑no □insufficient information
See continuation sheet.	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for ca	tegories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1	5 6
24	0
DOCUM	IENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field no Document type All materials at one location  1) Document description Files, photos, research, document	Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
2) Document type	Maintaining organization
Document description	File or accession #'s
RECORDER	INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young	Affiliation_Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. (address/phone/fax/e-mail)	A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# Required Attachments

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- 2 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.
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The segment of Old Lakeland Highway is located in Sections 18 and 19 of Township 25 South, Range 22 East (USGS Dade City 1960). The segment is comprised of two 12 ft wide travel lanes and a merging lane paved with asphalt and lined with modern roadway signage and signals. The road extends approximately 0.45 miles, spanning from approximately 428 ft south of the US 98 overpass to approximately 525 ft north of Messick Road. The segment of the Old Lakeland Highway within the APE was originally known as the Lakeland-Dade City Highway, which was constructed in ca. 1925 between Dade City and Lakeland, beginning at Meridian Avenue in the north within Dade City and extending southward through Pasco County and Polk County to Lakeland (Tampa Times 1925). Several similar city-to-city routes were constructed or improved during the early twentieth century, such as the Lakeland-Plant City Highway, Lakeland-Tampa Highway, and the Auburndale-Lakeland Highway (Tampa Tribune 1920; Orlando Sentinel 1923; Lakeland Evening Telegram 1912). The setting was highly altered in ca. 1951 with the construction of US 98 and the associated overpass. In addition, an on-ramp with a merge lane was constructed south of the US 98 overpass to provide access to and from Old Lakeland Highway. The segment has also been altered by the construction of the intersection with Messick Road and an entrance to an industrial parcel.

The overwhelming majority of the Old Lakeland Highway is located outside the project APE. Surveying and recording the entire highway are beyond the scope of this report, as such only the segment within the project APE was surveyed and recorded. The surveyed segment is a common two-lane roadway found throughout Pasco County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads and several similar roads were constructed through the region during the early twentieth century. Its setting within the APE has been greatly altered with the construction of US 98 and the associated overpass and the introduction of modern traffic signage along the road. Thus, the segment of 8PA03343 within the project APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

#### **REFERENCES:**

#### The Lakeland Evening Telegram

1912 "This Project of Importance to Lakeland." *The Lakeland Evening Telegram*, July 23, Accessed June 28, 2021. https://www.newspapers.com.

#### The Orlando Sentinel

"Here are Figures that Mean Something." *The Orlando Sentinel*, April 1, 1923. Accessed June 28, 2021. https://www.newspapers.com.

#### The Tampa Times

"Lakeland-Dade City Highway Is Assured." *The Tampa Times*, March 11, 1925. Accessed June 28, 2021. https://www.newspapers.com.

#### The Tampa Tribune

"Want Work Begun At Once on Lakeland-Plant City Highway." *The Tampa Tribune*, February 14, 1920. Accessed June 28, 2021. https://www.newspapers.com.

#### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1960 Dade City, FL.



## **PHOTOGRAPHS**





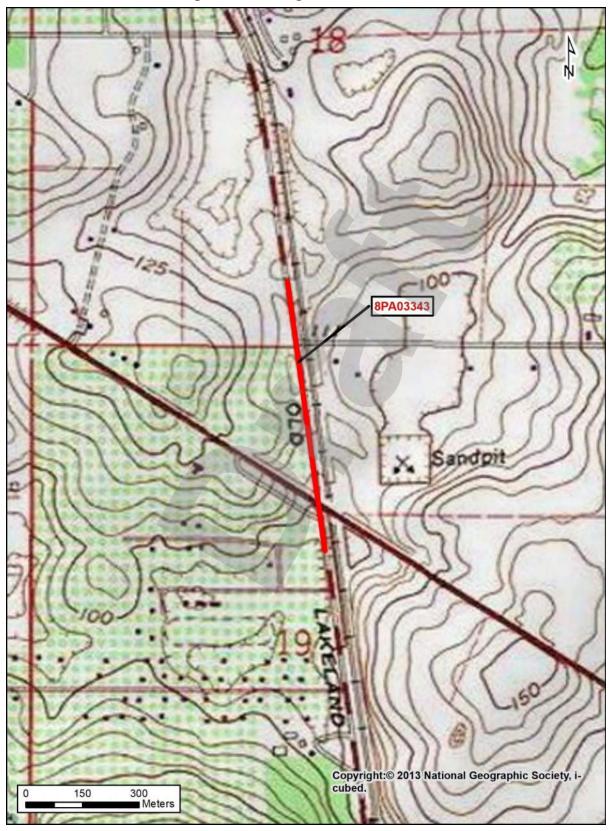








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Sections 18 & 19



## Page 1

☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03346
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
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) Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one)	Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number   Direction   Street Name   Street Type   Street Type   US Highway 98	at or Other Mapown County _ PascoNE Irregular-name:
Construction Year:1930	To (year): To (year): To (year):  To (year): t): _Tate, L.Z.
DESCRIPTION	SCHOOL
Style Neo-Classical Revival Exterior Plan Not applicable   Exterior Fabric(s) 1. 2.   Roof Type(s) 1. 2.   Roof Material(s) 1. 2.   Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2   Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2	3 3 3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Tapered column, collar w/ rounded bracket supports, decorative	paneling, sphere
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if ne	eded.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes □no □insufficient  KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes □no  NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Register	Date

### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA03346** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
The cast concrete obelisk is approximately 15 ft tall. It has a square base, tapered column, collar supported by rounded brackets, and is topped by a sphere. The inscription reads, "Oct. 1930 WELCOME TO POLK COUNTY CITRUS CENTER."
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  See continuation sheet.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1. Transportation 2. Local 4. 6.
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Fi
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

Narrative Description: The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk in Kathleen, Florida is a circa (ca.) 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style monument at the intersection of CR 54 with US 98 on the northeastern side of US 98. This cast concrete obelisk has an overall height of roughly 15 feet and is topped by a sphere. It features a square base, tapered column, and a collar supported by scrolled brackets. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The northwest and southwest sides of the US 98 Polk-Pasco County marker are engraved with the following, "Oct 1930 Welcome to Polk County Citrus Center" while the northeast side of the marker is engraved with the same phrase; however, it reads "welcome in" rather than "welcome to." The southeast side of the marker is not engraved.

Prior to the U.S. Civil War, Florida did not have an adequate system of roads and bridges. Native Americans had developed an informal system of paths and trails, which the Spanish used upon their arrival, rather than building their own network. When the British gained control of Florida in 1763, the Crown authorized the colony's governors to construct a road system, but the infrastructure built during this time unraveled after the territory was returned to Spain in 1783. When the U.S. gained control of Florida in 1821, road construction remained in the background while the Legislative Council focused on the survey and sale of public lands; the council did declare, however, that any existing roadways were public roads. For the remainder of the nineteenth century, construction of public roads fell under the jurisdiction of the counties, who made few improvements to the infrastructure as most travelers continued to rely on steamboats and railroads for transportation (ACI 2014).

With the introduction of the bicycle in the late nineteenth century, urban bicyclists, or "wheelmen," initiated a country-wide good roads movement through their national organization, the League of American Wheelmen. The first branch of this society in Florida was formed in Jacksonville in the 1880s. Gradually, some counties began to improve existing roads through grading, the addition of a sand-clay mixture, or layering with pine needles or oyster shells. Other counties used gravel or crushed rock mixed with asphalt, which provided better results (ACI 2014). In Polk County, good roads activists began pushing the county authorities for better roads in 1909. This prompted some local cities and towns to lay brick, concrete, or asphalt over sandy streets, but the county government continued to decline issuing bonds to pay for hard-topping county roads. The county had, however, initiated a program to surface those roads linking major towns with local clay material (Brown 2001).

In July 1914, the good roads movement firmly took hold in Polk County when a group of individuals met in Bartow to form an association with the goal of carrying a large enough bond issue to establish a county-wide system of hard surfaced roads. This group, the Polk County Good Roads Association, adopted as its campaign slogan: "A road from every town in Polk County to every other town" (Brown 2001). Over the next two years, the association compiled a plan based on studies of materials and construction methods used in other areas of the state. The plan, which included the construction of 217 miles of asphalt road at a cost of \$1.5 million, was presented to the County Commissioners in 1916. Despite the commission's objections, with the support of Governor Park Trammell (a long-time resident of Polk County) and the new State Road Department, the county's residents voted to approve the plan (Brown 2001).

By 1919, the original 217 miles of roadway were complete, and more funds had been allocated to the construction of additional roadways. Also, a special roads district in Winter Haven spent \$325,000 on roadway improvement so various communities could be part of the celebrated Dixie Highway, established in 1915 by Carl Fisher, an Indiana millionaire who became a prominent developer of Miami Beach (ACI 2014; Brown 2001). Due to rapid population growth, by 1923, an additional 129 miles of paved roads were constructed throughout the county (Kendrick 1964). These 'velvet highways' "were marvelously smooth and, since they were laid with proper care as to drainage, were expected to last indefinitely" (Kendrick 1964).

This effort by the Good Roads Association put Polk County at the forefront of road construction throughout Florida and much of the country, and the effort did not go unnoticed. In October 1930, the Polk County Commission learned that several highway engineers from around the world would be touring Florida roads, including those in northern Polk County, as part of the Sixth International Road Convention, taking place in Washington, DC. To impress the visitors, the Commission immediately began a program to construct county markers at the northern entrances to the county. The exact number of markers constructed is speculative; however, three extant remain in the following locations: one along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line (8HI05328), one along US 98 at the Pasco County line (8PA03346), and one along Old Tampa Highway (a segment of the Dixie Highway) at the Osceola County line. The latter was accidentally placed about two-tenths of a mile into Osceola County. The markers were constructed by L.Z. Tate, a local contractor, and his team of 16 African American workers, with concrete provided by A.R. Leach and Company.

The markers were ready for the October 23<sup>rd</sup> visit by the delegation, which consisted of 87 engineers from 35 different countries. The group "drove into Polk County at Loughman and toured Haines City, Waverly, Bok Tower, Lake Wales and Winter Haven before driving to Lakeland," from which they headed west toward Plant City. Following the tour, the markers were left in place to welcome tourists, and no additional ones were constructed (Bair 1999). The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was originally located on the south side of CR 54 (**Photo 1**); however, the location was slightly altered to accommodate the construction of US 98 during the 1950s (USDA 1941). The obelisk appears to have been shifted slightly north of the original location to be located northeast of US 98 (USDA 1957) (**Photo 2**). The eastern segment of CR 54 was abandoned and gradually became overgrown.



**Photo 1.** 1941 aerial photograph depicting CR 54 and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk prior to the construction of US 98 (USDA 1941).



**Photo 2.** 1957 aerial photograph depicting CR 54 and the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk during the construction of US 98 (USDA 1957).

Explanation of Evaluation: Despite the fact that the location of the US 98 obelisk was slightly altered, the marker has stood at the same route where it was originally erected, thus it continues to maintain some integrity of location. The alteration was a necessary adjustment to allow for continued road improvements through the region – improvements similar to those that lend the resource its significance. Similar to the aforementioned NRHP-eligible obelisk located along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line (8HI05328), the marker maintains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Overall, the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system.

#### **REFERENCES**

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

2014 Historic Context, U.S. 1/S.R. 5, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River, Brevard, and Volusia Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, ACI, Sarasota.

Bair, Cinnamon

"Markers Designed to Impress Visitors." *The Ledger*, August 9, p. D1. On file, Lakeland Public Library Special Collections.

Brown, Canter, Jr.

2001 In the Midst of All That Makes Life Worth Living: Polk County, Florida to 1940. Sentry Press, Tallahassee.

Kendrick, Baynard

1964 Florida Trails to Turnpikes, 1914-1964. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  1941 Aerial Photograph. 1-20-41, CTT-1B-19. PALMM, Gainesville.
  1957 Aerial Photograph. 3-31-57, CTT-1T-155. PALMM, Gainesville.





## **PHOTOGRAPHS**





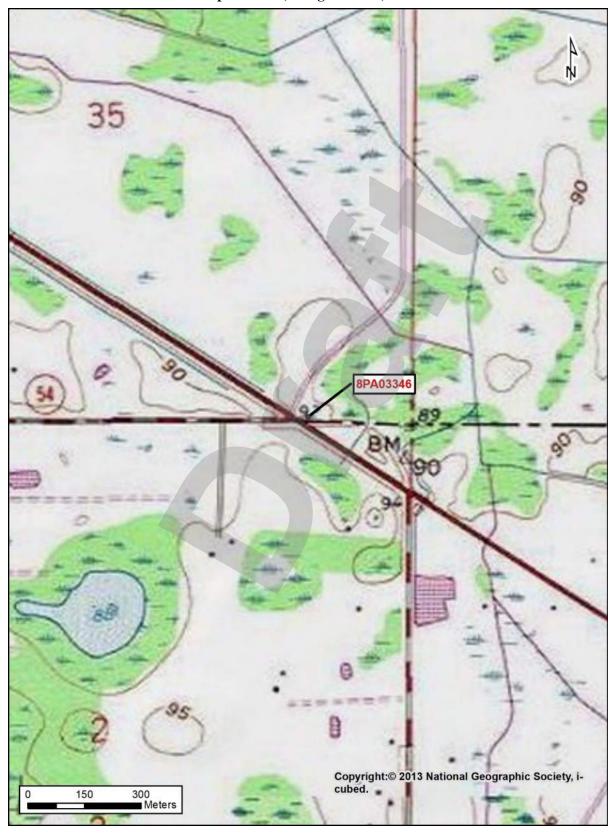








USGS Branchborough Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 35



☑ Original
☐ Update



#### **HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM**

#### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 PA03347
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-21-2021
Recorder #
FDOT Bridge #

Consult Guide to the Historical Bridge Form for detailed instructions  FDO1 Bridge #
Bridge Name(s) US 98 Cattle Pass #1 Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Bridge Name(s) US 98 Cattle Pass #1 Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign private-nonprofit priva
LOCATION & MAPPING
Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed US 98 (SR 700) / cattle passage
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRANCHBOROUGH USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map City/Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? Dyes In City Limits? Dyes In County Pasco  Township 258 Range 22E Section 35 1/4 section: NW DSW DSE NE Irregular-name:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? Dyes In Dunknown County Pasco
Township 25S Range 22E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SE NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone  ☐16  ☑17  Easting[3]9[3]7[2]8  Northing[3]1[2]6[8]7[6]
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
HISTORY
Year Built 1950 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later
Still in use? Syes on or pridge at this Leasting.
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location  N/A
Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned) Original & Current - Carries US 98 over a cattle passage (Auto)
Ownership history
State Highway Agency
Decima and / Family and
Designers/EngineersBuilders/Contractors
Text of Plaque or Inscription
N/A
Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
The cattle pass was constructed at the request of local ranchers, the Larkin brothers, when this segment of US 98 was constructed through their cattle pasture in ca. 1950 (Mosher 1950).
DESCRIPTION
GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design 1. Culvert 2.
Overall Condition
A common post-1945 concrete culvert with angled concrete wing walls and lined w/ metal
guardrails on timber posts. The passage is approx. 8 ft tall.
Tandar Ctation Decariation
Tender Station Description  N/A
N/A
Alterations: Dates and Descriptions
Alice diloto. Dates dila Descriptions
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:
KEEPER – Determined eligible:

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Spans: Total Number 1 Total Length(ft) 10
Main Spans: Number       1       Length(ft)       10       Width(ft)       63       Roadway width(ft)       25         Main Span Design       Culvert       2.       2.
Approach Spans: Number Length(ft) Width(ft) Roadway width(ft) Approach Span Design Approach Span Materials 1 2
Deck Materials 1.         2.
SUBSTRUCTURE Abutment Materials 1 2 Abutment Description
Pier Materials 1 2Pier Description
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
□FDOT database search □Fla. Archives / photo collection □newspaper files □informal archaeological inspection □HABS/HAER record search □property appraiser / tax records □city directory □formal archaeological survey □FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □library research □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □cultural resource survey □Other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)  Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use separate sheet if needed)  PALMM, accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/; Bill Mosher, "Pasco Ranchers Drop Road Route Fight in Exchange for Cattle Passes, Fences." The Tampa Tribune, March 25, 1950. Accessed Jun 28, 2021. http://www.newspapers.com.
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?   yes   insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?
This is a common post-1945 culvert and is not a rare example of its type. Background research revealed that the culvert allows cattle to pass safely from pastures on both sides of US 98; however, it did not reveal significant historical associations.
Area(s) of historical significance (See <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
2 6
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Cocument description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

#### **1** USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED

#### **2** PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.









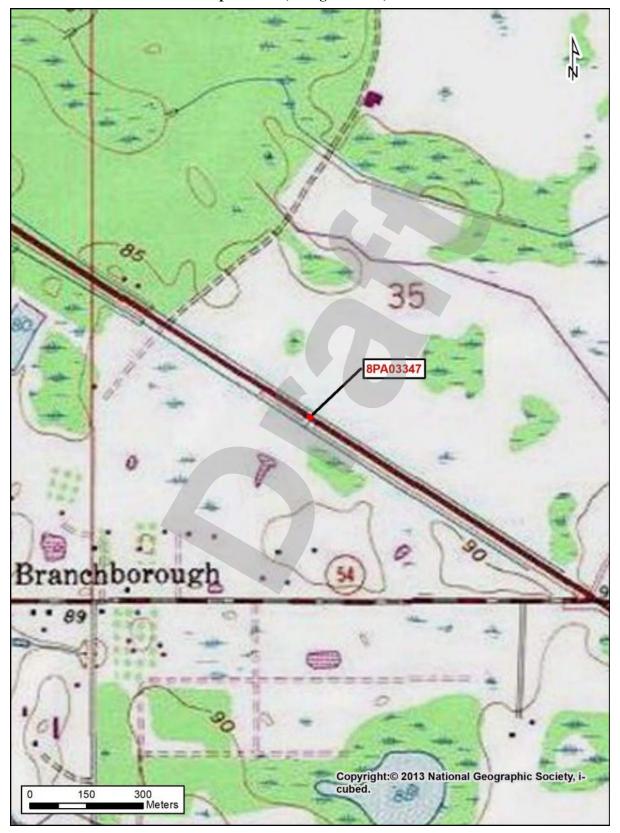








USGS Branchborough Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 35



☑Original☐Update



#### **HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM**

#### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to the Historical Bridge Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 PA03348

Field Date 5-26-2021

Form Date 7-21-2021

Recorder # FDOT Bridge # 140024

	Consult Odide to the Historical bridge Formfor de	talica instructions
Bridge Name(s) US S	98 over Hillsborough River JS 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name CRAS U	JS 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301	Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: □private-profi	it private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city co	
	LOCATION & MAPPIN	
Route(s) Carried/Featur	re(s) Crossed US 98 (SR 700) / Hillsborough Riv	er Oll M
USGS 7.5 Map Name_	BRANCHBOROUGH USGS Date 196  Dade City In City Limits? □yes 図no □	O Plat or Other Map
Township 25S Pan	nge 22E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SW SI	E NE Irregular-name:
	nge Section 1/4 section: DNW DSW DSI	
Landgrant		
UTM Coordinates: Zone	e 🔲 16 💌 17 Easting 3 9 2 3 0 8 Northing 3 1 2 7	7 9 2
Other Coordinates: X:	Y: Coordinate Syste	em & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e	.g., park)	
	HISTORY	
Still in use?	□approximately □year listed or earlier ☑year listed on □restricted use (describe)	
	Bridges at this Location	
N/A		
Bridge Use: original and	d current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing ent - Carries US 98 over Hillsborough River	g pier, abandoned)
Ownership history		
State Highway Ag	gency	
Designers/Engineers _		
	ntion	
Text of Plaque or Inscrip	puon IVER 140024" (NE corner) and "1951" (SE corn	ner)
iiillibbokoodii k	IVER 110021 (NE COINCE) and 1331 (BE COIL	
	id bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)	
	e was constructed to carry US 98 over the Hi ted in the early 1950s.	illsborough River. This segment of US
Jo was consciued	sed in the early 1950s.	
	DESCRIPTION	
GENERAL		
Overall Bridge Design	1. StringerMulti Beam 2.	
	excellent <b>⊠</b> good □fair □deteriorated □ruinous	
Style and Decorative [		
	45 steel stringer (multi-beam) bridge with pand metal guardrails on timber posts along t	
Tender Station Descrip	ntion	
Tender Station Descri	Mon	
Alterations: Dates and	Descriptions	
Reconstructed:	widened approx. 20 ft (1995)	
DHR US	SE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
		fficient info Date Init
	KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see <i>National Re</i>	Date egister Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Spans: Total Number 4 Total Length(ft) 200
Main Spans: Number       4       Length(ft)       50       Width(ft)       43       Roadway width(ft)       40         Main Span Design       StringerMulti Beam       2.       2.
Approach Spans: Number Length(ft) Width(ft) Roadway width(ft) Approach Span Design Approach Span Materials 1 2
Deck Materials 1. Concrete 2.
SUBSTRUCTURE Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. Abutment Description Sloped, solid concrete abutments w/ large stone riprap
Pier Materials 1. Concrete 2. Pier Description Pile bent comprised of 6 squared piles w/ concrete cap
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
□ FDOT database search □ Fla. Archives / photo collection □ newspaper files □ informal archaeological inspection □ newspaper files □ informal archaeological inspection □ respectively □ informal archaeological survey □ respectively
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?
This is a common post-1945 stringer (multi-beam) bridge and is not a rare example of its type. Background research did not reveal significant historical associations. Bridge No. 140024 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of historical significance (See <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

Required Attachments

#### **1** USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED

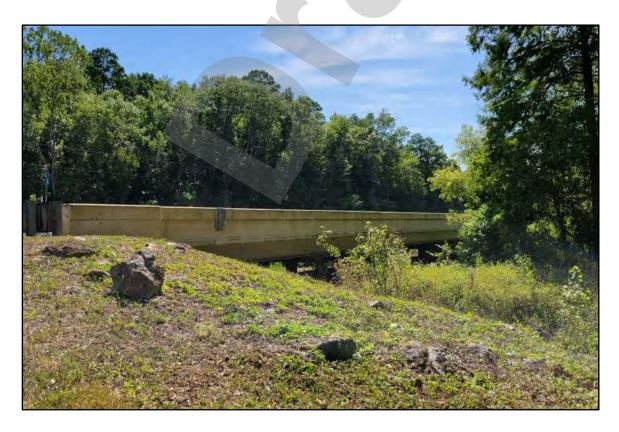
#### **2** PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.











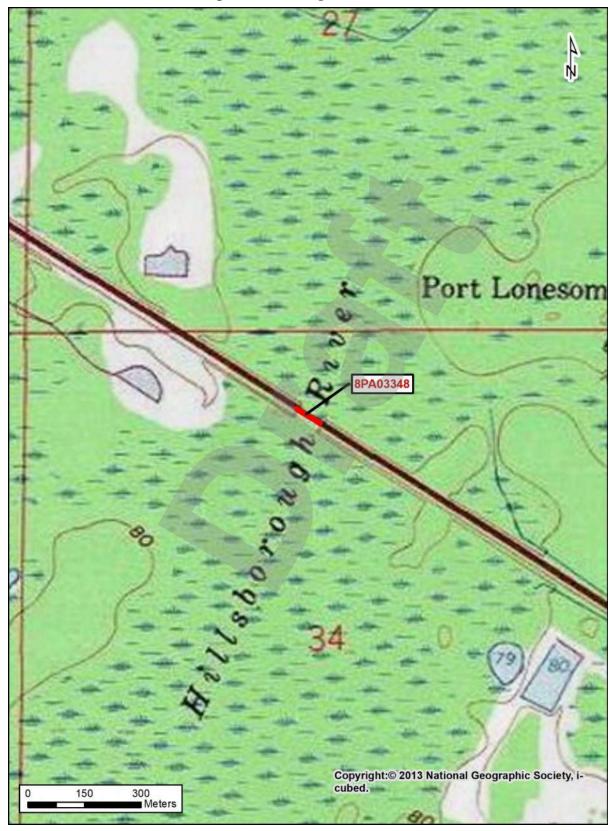








#### USGS Branchborough Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 34



☑Original☐Update



### HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

#### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 PA03349
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-21-2021
Recorder # FDOT Bridge #

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Spans: Total Number 1 Total Length(ft) 10
Main Spans: Number       1       Length(ft)       10       Width(ft)       63       Roadway width(ft)       25         Main Span Design       Culvert       2.       2.
Approach Spans: Number Length(ft) Width(ft) Roadway width(ft) Approach Span Design Approach Span Materials 1 2
Deck Materials 1.         2.
SUBSTRUCTURE Abutment Materials 1 2 Abutment Description
Pier Materials 1 2Pier Description
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
□FDOT database search □Fla. Archives / photo collection □newspaper files □informal archaeological inspection □HABS/HAER record search □property appraiser / tax records □city directory □formal archaeological survey □FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □library research □Public Lands Survey (DEP) □cultural resource survey □Other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)  Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use separate sheet if needed)  PALMM, accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/; Bill Mosher, "Pasco Ranchers Drop Road Route Fight in Exchange for Cattle Passes, Fences." The Tampa Tribune, March 25, 1950. Accessed Jun 28, 2021. http://www.newspapers.com.
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?   yes   insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?
This is a common post-1945 culvert and is not a rare example of its type. Background research revealed that the culvert allows cattle to pass safely from pastures on both sides of US 98; however, it did not reveal significant historical associations.
Area(s) of historical significance (See <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
2 6
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Cocument description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

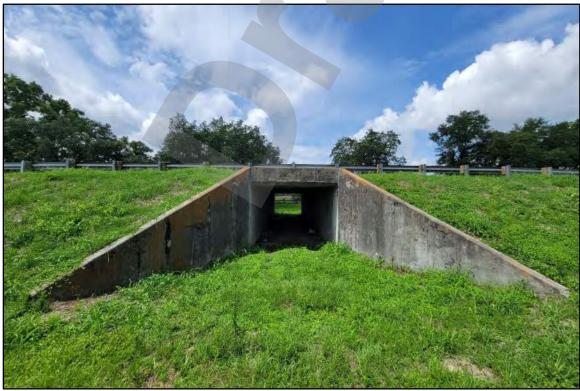
#### **1** USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED

#### **2** PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

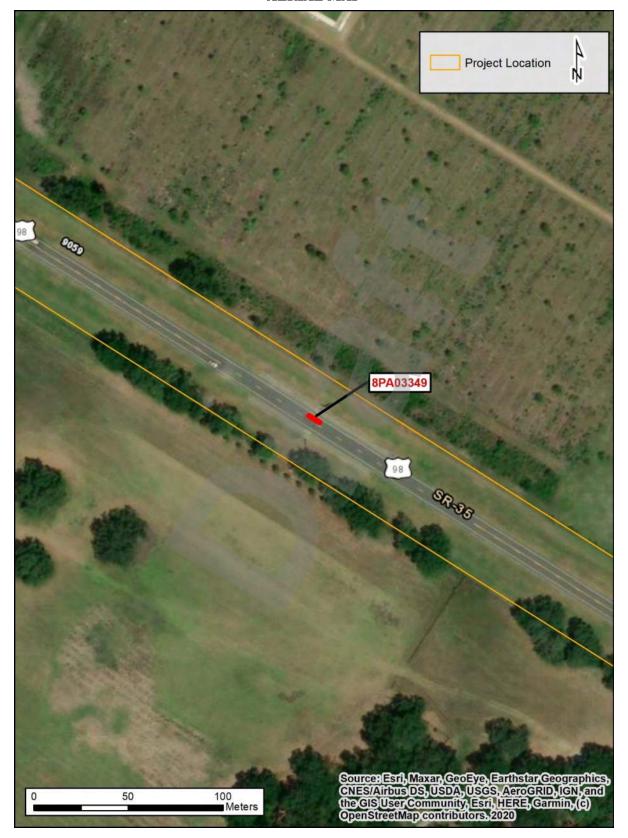








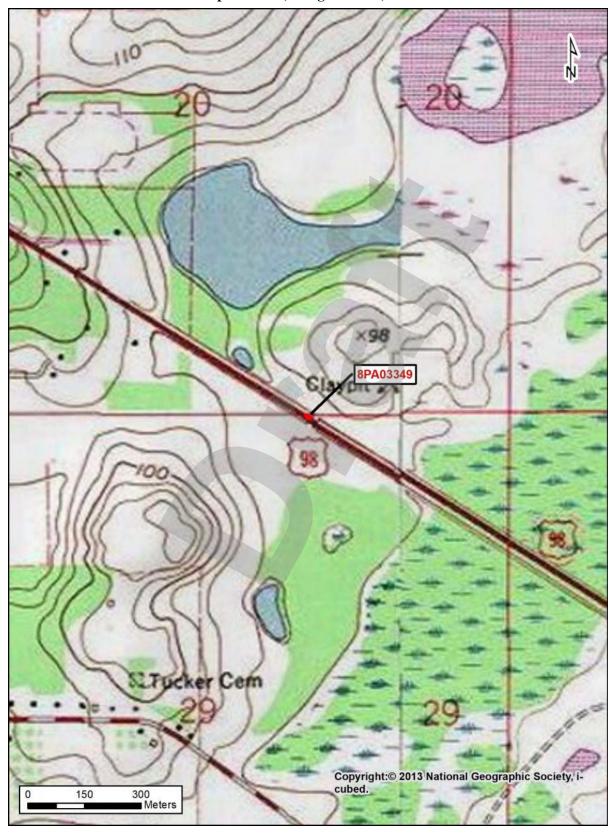








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03350
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-14-2021
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) Survey # (DHR only)  □ site □ object □ county □ state □ federal □ Native American □ foreign □ unknown	
Street Number Address: 9242  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City  Township 258 Range 22E Section  Tax Parcel # 20-25-22-0000-01800-0000  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 3	USGS Date 19In City Limits? □yes □no 20	Street Type  Suffix Direction  960 Plat or Other Map  Sunknown County Pasco  Step Irregular-name:  dgrant Lot  0 0 9 7  ystem & Datum
	HISTORY	
Moves:	From (year): From	To (year): CURR To (year): To (year): To (year): that name first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation (	Ordinance? □yes □no <b>⊠</b> unkno	own Describe
	DESCRIPTION	
	2. Asbestos 2. p 2.	1 Number of Stories 1 3 3 3 3 2 2 2.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or inter Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter bracket awning		lls, rectangular gable vents, wood
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, ca. 1965 utility shed	major landscape features; use continuation	sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	ON DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet critic KEEPER – Determined eligib	eria for NR listing:   yes   no   ir	nsufficient info Date Init Date

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA03350** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed porch on the S ELEV, stucco siding scored w/ horizontal lines, and asbestos siding in the gable ends.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐building permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐ Description occupant/owner interview ☐ Description occupant/owner interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ Cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ Interior inspection ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
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 building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  Maintaining organization  Maintaining organization
2) Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





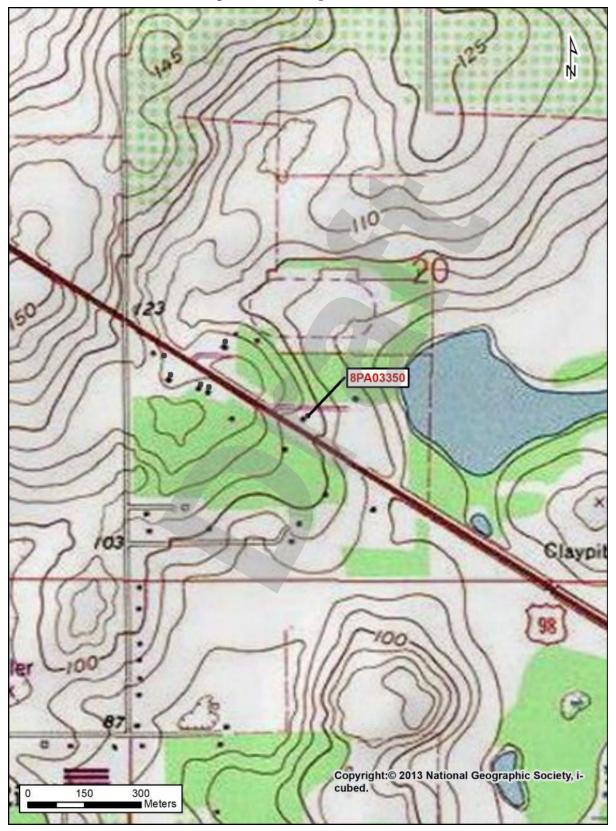








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03351
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-14-2021
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) 9325 US Highway 98  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district site object Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state of the survey of the s					
Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township25S I Tax Parcel #20-2 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	/ between) DADE CITY es) Dade City  Range 22E Section 5-22-0000-01700 one 16 16 17 Ea	reet Name US Highway In Con 20 1/4 solution  -0000  sting 3 8 8 5 6	USGS Date _ City Limits? □yes □n ection: □NW □SW □ Lar □ Bl 6 3 Northing 3 1 3	Street Type  1960 Plat or Other  o ⊠unknown Cou  □SE □NE Irre  odgrant  ock  □0 1 1 5 7  System & Datum	Suffix Direction  r Map nty _Pasco rgular-name: Lot
			HISTORY		
Original Use Reside Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first	dence, private  Ino Unknown Dat Ino Unknown Dat Ino Unknown Dat	e: e:	Builder (la	1953 To To To g, siding, wire poof, carport,	
Is the Resource Affect	ted by a Local Preser	vation Ordinance?	' □yes □no ⊠unkı	nown Describe	
			DESCRIPTION		
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material Awning, metal, 10-stacked Distinguishing Archite	Gable Composition shi strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. als, etc.) paired, groupe ectural Features (exterior	angles Gable extended (4, 6), 2 or or interior ornaments	2.Shed 2.Built-up sion -stacked, 3-stacked	3 3 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	Vinyl Flat
Non-historic s	wimming pool ar	nd mobile ho	ape features; use continuatione; ca. 1967 det	cached garage	
NR List Date Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determine	neet criteria for NR I d eligible:	FICIAL EVALUAT  isting: □yes □no □ □yes □no □c □d (see Nation	insufficient info	DHR USE ONLY  Date Init Date (7, p. 2)

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA03351** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2.  Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details)  N ELEV: single door w/ metal frame screen door, beneath a shed roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal porch supports/railing and partially enclosed w/ a brick half wall, vinyl siding, and awning windows
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Good   Gair   Indeteriorated   Inde
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary 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 ☑ there methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net  (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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







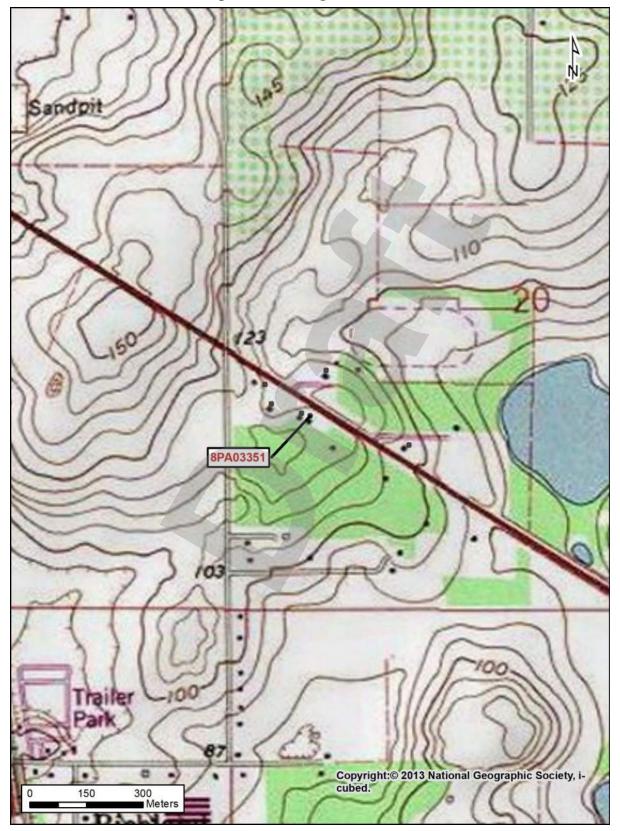




Page 5



USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03352
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-14-2021
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) 9325 US Highway 98 (Garage)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding Structure district site obtained Survey Poly County Su	Survey # (DHR only) oject			
Address: 9325  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City  Township 25S  Range 22E  Section 20  Va section: NW SW SE NI  Tax Parcel # 20-25-22-0000-01700-0000  Landgrant Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 \( \bigset{1960} \) Easting 388541 Northing 3130164  Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datu	E Irregular-name:Lot			
HISTORY				
Construction Year:1967approximatelyyear listed or earlier	To (year): CURR To (year): To (year):			
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describ	De			
	Number of Stories1			
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, sectional garage door				
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed ca. 1953 Frame Vernacular style residence (8PA03351); non-histori home				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY			
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:yesnoinsufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible:yesnoyesnonoyesnoye	Date			

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA03352** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)		
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)		
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent		
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)		
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary 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 ☑ there methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/		
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.		
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s		
RECORDER INFORMATION		
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net		

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



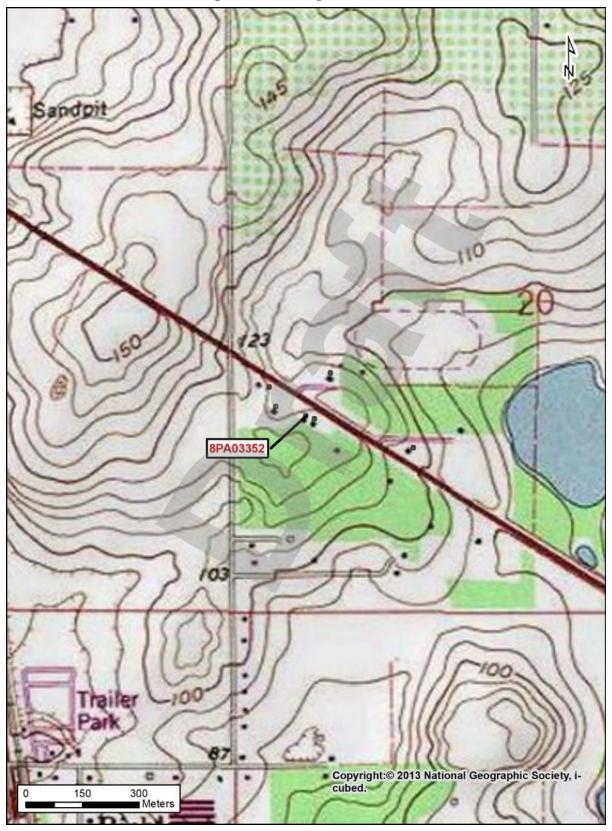








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original☑ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03353
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-14-2021
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 □ structure	o US 301 Survey # (DHR only)
Address: 9363  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City  Township 25S Range 22E Section 20 1/4 section: Tax Parcel # 20-25-22-0000-02000-0000  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 16 17 Easting 388461 North	Street Type  Suffix Direction  USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map  Uses no Sunknown County Pasco  INW SW SE NE Irregular-name:  Landgrant  Block Lot  hing 3 1 3 0 1 9 0  Coordinate System & Datum
	TORY
Additions:	From (year): 1950 To (year): UNK From (year): UNK To (year): CURR From (year): To (year): address  Roofing, siding, windows  Builder (last name first):
	RIPTION
StyleMasonryVernacularExterior PlantExterior Fabric(s)1. Stucco2.Roof Type(s)1. Gable2.	Number of Stories 1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco	window sills
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; ca. 1974 detached garage (8PA03354); non-histor	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL	EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   KEEPER – Determined eligible:   Downer Objection   NR Criteria for Evaluation:   NR Criteria	es 🗖 no Date

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PA03353** 

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. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset fanlight, beneath a shed roof extension		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)		
Condition (overall resource condition):     Example 2   Example 2   Example 3		
Andread private Parasina		
Archaeological Remains 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)       USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)         Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)         Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/		
OPINION OF DESCRIPTION OF ALCE		
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  insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.		
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s		
RECORDER INFORMATION		
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net		

# Required Attachments

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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





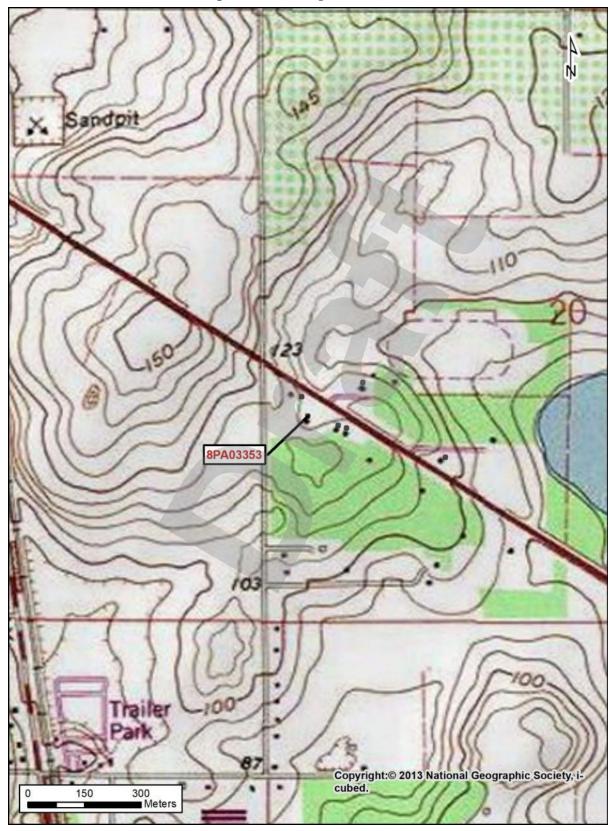








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

 Site#8
 PA03354

 Field Date
 5-26-2021

 Form Date
 7-14-2021

 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) 9363 US Highway 98 (Garage)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one)	_ Survey # (DHR only)
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type  Address: 9363 US Highway 98  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or Othe City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? □yes □no ☑unknown Cor Township 25S Range 22E Section 20 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE Irr	egular-name <sup>.</sup>
Tax Parcel # 20-25-22-0000-02000-0000 Landgrant Subdivision Name Block UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 388445 Northing 3130241 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Lot
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1974	o (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	
DESCRIPTION	
Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood 2.  Roof Type(s) 1. Shed 2.  Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  Awning, metal, single, 2-stacked	3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, tilt up canopy garage door,	metal signage frame
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PA03353); non-historic	detached garage
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes □no □insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes □no □Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Register Bulletin 1	Date Init Date 5, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03354** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent	
significantly deteriorated w/ removed siding, a collapsing roof, removed signage, and damaged garage door.	
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed	
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐building permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐PL State Archives/photo collection ☐city directory ☐occupant/owner interview ☐plat maps ☐public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐historic photos ☐interior inspection ☐HABS/HAER record search ☑other methods (describe) ☐USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/	
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?   Byes   Ino   Insufficient information   Insufficient information   Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.	
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net	

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







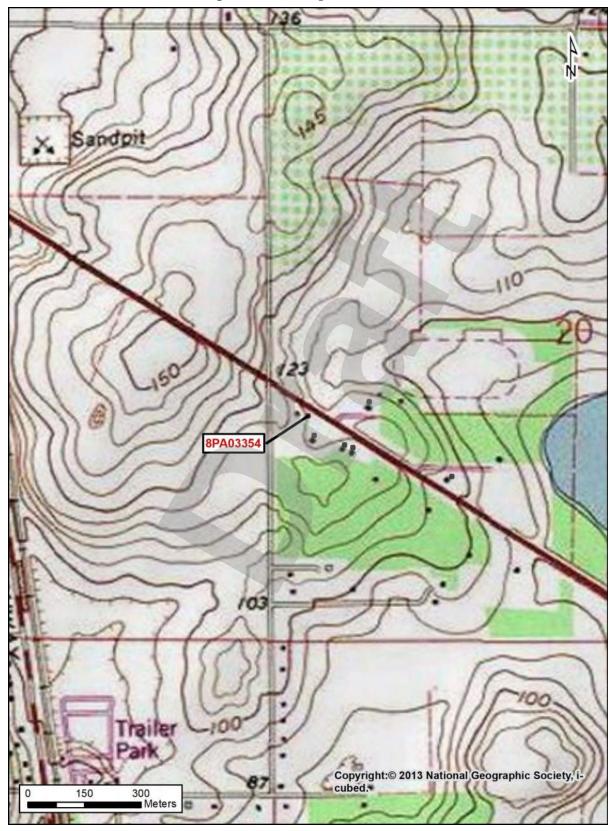


#### **AERIAL MAP**





USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03355
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-15-2021
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) 9350 US Highway 98  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one)
LOCATION & MAPPING    Street Number
HISTORY
Construction Year: 1950   Dapproximately   Dyear listed or earlier   Dyear listed or later    Original Use   Residence, private   From (year): 1950   To (year): CURR    From (year):   To (year):    Other Use   From (year):   To (year):    Moves:   Dyes   Dyear   Dyear    Alterations:   Dyes   Dyear   Dyear    Alterations:   Dyear   Dyear    Additions:   Dyear   Dyear    Additions:   Dyear   Dyear    Architect (last name first):   Builder (last name first):    Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)    Michael   Todd   McVay (2018);   Louis   Potenziano (2013);   Louis   Dyear    Architect   Dyear   Dyear    Arc
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☑unknown Describe
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3.  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, viny1, single, 1/1; Picture, viny1, single, three fixed lights  Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, shutters, stucco quoins, louvered panels  Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ca. 1974 barn; non-historic utility shed
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes no insufficient info bate Init   KEEPER – Determined eligible:  yes no bate Date

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  $\Box$ a  $\Box$ b  $\Box$ c  $\Box$ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03355** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. 3. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single door w/ inset oval light, sidelights, and arched trim, beneath a gable roof w/
column supports
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ several large scale additions and material alterations. The resource is heavily obscured from the public right-of-way by vegetation.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐ building permits ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ ultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ the methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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 building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1 5 5 5.
2 4 6
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





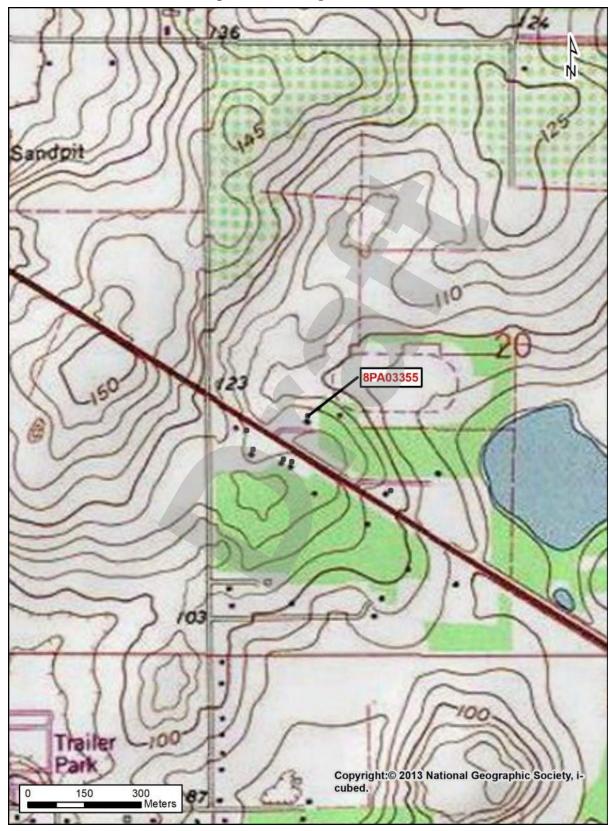


#### **AERIAL MAP**





USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 20



✓ Original Update



## HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

#### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to the Historical Bridge Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 PA03356
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-21-2021
Recorder # 140025

	Consult Guide to the Historical Bridge Form of detailed instruction	5 1 DOT Blidge #
Bridge Name(s) US	98 over CSX Railroad/CR-35A	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name CRAS	98 over CSX Railroad/CR-35A US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301	Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: Drivate-p	rofit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state [	☐ Garres (Strict Gring) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
	LOCATION & MAPPING	
Pouto(s) Carriod/Foa	ture(s) Crossed US 98 (SR 700) / CSX Railroad and CR-35A	
IISGS 7.5 Man Name	DADE CITY IISCS Date 1960 Plat or Ot	her Man
City/Town (within 3 mile	DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or Ot us) Dade City In City Limits? □yes ⊠no □unknown C	County Pasco
Townshin 25S R	lange 22E Section 19 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE	Irregular-name:
Township R	lange Section 1/4 section: DNW DSW DSE DNE	<u></u>
	Tax Parcel #	
UTM Coordinates: Zo	one ☐16 ☑17 Easting 3 8 7 5 4 5 Northing 3 1 3 0 8 5 8	
	K: Y: Coordinate System & Datum	
	(e.g., park)	
	HISTORY	
<b>V</b> ear Built 1951	□approximately □year listed or earlier ☑year listed or later	
Still in use? Naves	no pestricted use (describe)	
Prior Fords, Ferries, o	or Bridges at this Location	
N/A		
	and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandone rrent - Carries US 98 over CSX Railroad & CR-35A (Auto	
Ownership history	Tient - Carries US 96 Over CSA Railroad & CR-33A (Auto	)
State Highway	Agency	
beace mignway	ngeney	
Designers/Engineers		
Builders/Contractors		
Text of Plaque or Inse	cription	
"1951" (SE cor	ner)	
Nametica History ()	WILLIAM 1 1 1 100 1 100 1 1 1	
	w did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)  lge was constructed to carry US 98 over the CSX Railroa	and CD 25% (Old Tabaland
	ige was constructed to carry US 98 over the CSX Railroa s segment of US 98 was constructed in the early 1950s.	ad and CR-35A (Old Lakeland
	beginere of object was constitueed in the early 1930s.	
	DESCRIPTION	
GENERAL	DESCRIPTION	
	gn 1. StringerMulti Beam 2	
	□excellent ⊠good □fair □deteriorated □ruinous	
Style and Decorative		
	.945 steel stringer (multi-beam) bridge with concrete v	walls along the span of the
bridge and me	etal guardrails on timber posts along the bridge approa	
railroad are		
Tender Station Desc	cription	
Alterations: Dates a	nd Descriptions	
	l: widened approx. 20 ft (1995)	
1100011202 00000		
_ DHD I	USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   yes  no  linsufficient info	Date Init

NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

■Owner Objection

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Superstructure Spans: Total Number 8 Total Length(ft) 363
Main Spans: Number8 Length(ft)51 Width(ft)43 Roadway width(ft)40Main Span DesignStringerMulti Beam
Approach Spans: Number Length(ft) Width(ft) Roadway width(ft) Approach Span Design Approach Span Materials 1 2
Deck Materials 1Concrete   2
SUBSTRUCTURE Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. Abutment Description Sloped, solid concrete abutments  Pier Materials 1. Concrete 2
Pier Materials 1. Concrete 2. Pier Description Six pile bents comprised of 6 squared piles w/ concrete caps
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
□FDOT database search □Fla. Archives / photo collection □newspaper files □informal archaeological inspection □roperty appraiser / tax records □city directory □formal archaeological survey □formal archaeological inspection □formal archaeological inspection □formal archaeological inspection □formal archaeological survey □formal archaeo
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use separate sheet if needed)  Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?
This is a common post-1945 stringer (multi-beam) bridge and is not a rare example of its type. Background research did not reveal significant historical associations. Bridge No. 140025 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Area(s) of historical significance (See <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1 5 5.
2 4 6
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
Document description File of accession # 5
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net  (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

Required Attachments

## **1** USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED

#### **2** PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.











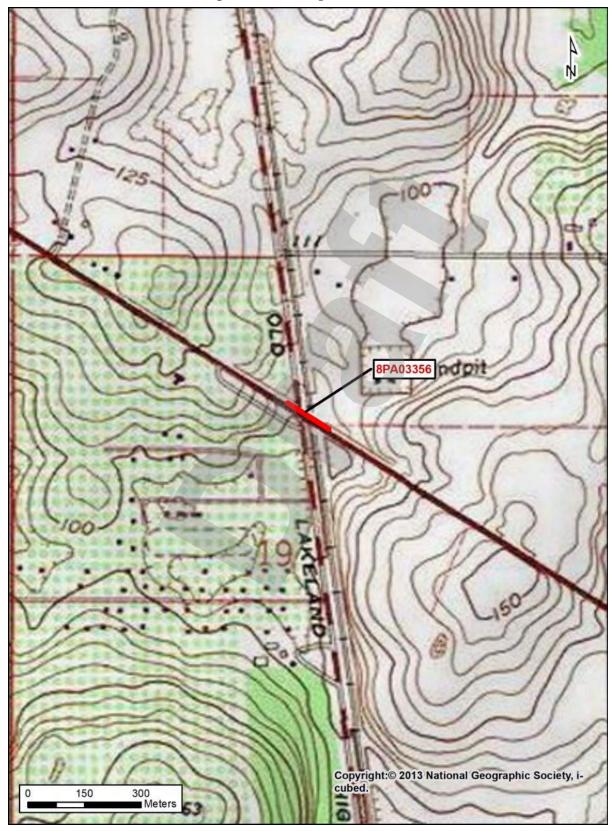
#### **AERIAL MAP**







USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03357
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-15-2021
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) 9960 US Highway 98  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one)	ect
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type  Address: 9960 US Highway 98  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or 0  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? Dyes Down Danknown  Township 25S Range 22E Section 19 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE  Tax Parcel # 19-25-22-0000-00800-0000 Landgrant  Subdivision Name Block  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3 8 7 0 1 4 Northing 3 1 3 1 2 5 4  Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datun  Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Irregular-name: Lot
HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1958	To (year): To (year): To (year): , siding, chimney additions, shed roof  009); Mary Keith (1985);
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☑unknown Describe	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
Three ca. 1974 mobile homes (8PA03358 - 8PA03360); two non-histori	c duplexes
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  no  insufficient info  KEEPER – Determined eligible:  yes  no	Date Init Date

■Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: 

a b c d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03357** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. 3.  Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. 3.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, beneath a gable roof w/ metal scroll porch supports
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ two large front gable additions on the E & W ELEV and a shed roof addition on the N ELEV. The additions include two integrated one-car garages and a brick chimney.
Archaeological Remains 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) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)  Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Fi
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







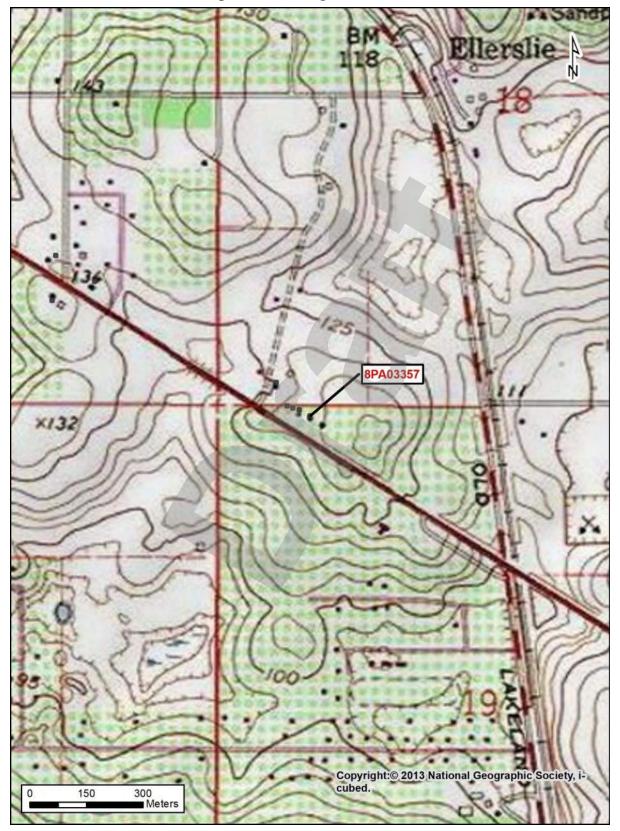




Page 5



USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03358
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-15-2021
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) 9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 1) Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301 Survey # (DHR only)  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district site object  Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number  9960  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  USGS Date 1960  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  USGS Date 1960  USGS Dat
Tax Parcel # 19-25-22-0000-00800-0000         Landgrant           Subdivision Name         Block         Lot           UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 3 8 6 9 8 6 Northing 3 1 3 1 2 7 1         Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum           Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
HISTORY
Construction Year:1974
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?
DESCRIPTION
Style No style Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3.  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.  Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: standing seam 2. 3.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, metal, single, 1/1; Fixed, metal, single, one light
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, contrasting metal trim, wooden foundation lattice
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ca. 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PA03357); two ca. 1974 mobile homes (8PA03359 & 8PA03360)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:

Site #8 **PA03358** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story mobile home with no style and a shed roof porch addition on the S ELEV. A fixed window unit is located in the gable end of the W ELEV.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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   insufficient information insuff
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital <u>AND</u> hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





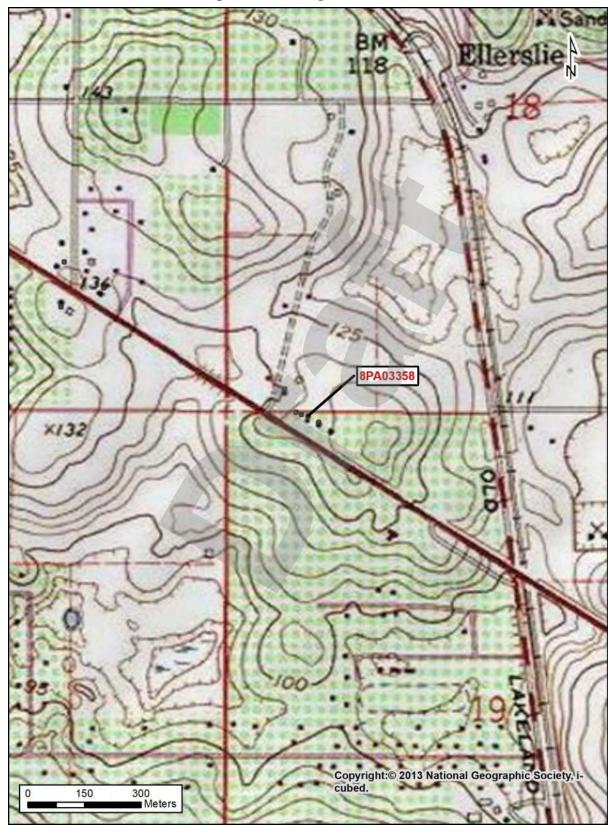








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03359
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-15-2021
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) 9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 2)  CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  tegory (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  rofit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  fee	Survey # (DHR only)		
Street Num Address: 9960	LOCATION & MAPPING    Direction	Suffix Direction		
USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township _25S Tax Parcel # _19-2 Subdivision Name_ UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	Dade City	egular-name: Lot		
HISTORY				
Original Use Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	no unknown Date: Nature Shed roof  Builder (last name first): specially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  Differ Bethune (2016); Thomas & Mary Keith Martini (2009)	(year): (year):		
	cted by a Local Preservation Ordinance?			
	DESCRIPTION			
Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1	Metal       2.       3         Gable       2. Shed       3         Sheet metal:standing seam       2.       3         strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.       2.       2.         als, etc.)       2.       3			
	ectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) aves w/ boxed rafter tails, contrasting metal trim, wood ll awnings	en foundation lattice,		
	Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  nry Vernacular style residence (8PA03357); two ca. 1974	mobile homes (8PA03358 &		
DHR (	USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY		
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:     SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:    SHPO	Date Init		

☐Owner Objection

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

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c

Site #8 **PA03359** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. 3. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single door w/ metal frame storm door, beneath a shed roof w/ metal porch supports			
Death Death the control of the contr			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)			
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource			
A one-story mobile home with no style and a shed roof porch addition on the S ELEV.			
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed			
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)			
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ plat maps ☑ 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/			
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?  Tyes  Insufficient information  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A			
2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc			

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





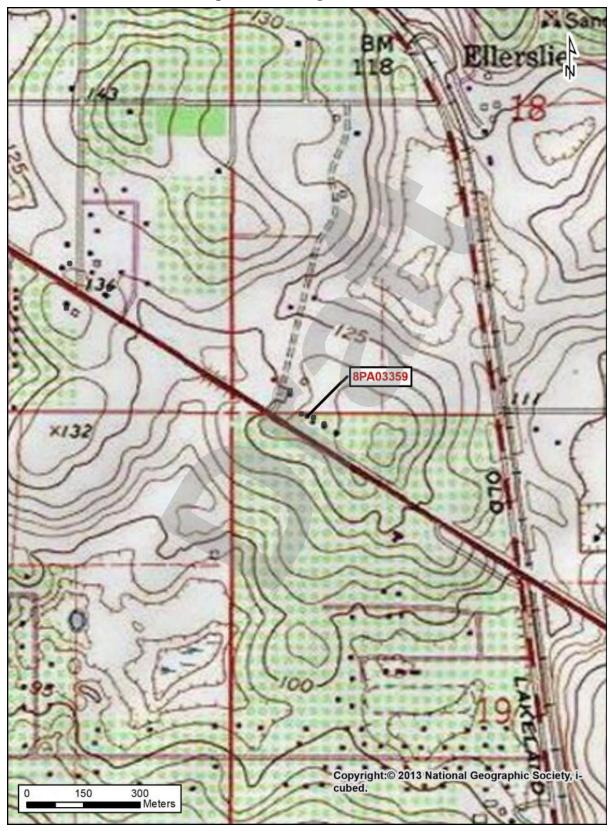








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03360
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-15-2021
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) 9960 US Highway 98 (Mobile Home 3) Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301 Survey # (DHR only)  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district site object  Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown				
LOCATION & MAPPING   Street Number   Direction   Street Name   Street Type   Suffix Direction				
HISTORY				
Construction Year:				
DESCRIPTION				
Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3.  3.				
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, contrasting metal trim, wooden foundation lattice, rectangular gable vent				
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ca. 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PA03357); two ca. 1974 mobile homes (8PA03358 & 8PA03359)				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:				

■Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  $\Box$ a  $\Box$ b  $\Box$ c  $\Box$ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03360** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: No0_         Chimney Material(s): 1	2			
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2	3			
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2				
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.				
Main Entrance (stylistic details)	/			
S ELEV: single metal door, accessed by wooden steps	w/ metal railing			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)				
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriora  Narrative Description of Resource ☐ deteriora				
A one-story mobile home with no style w/ contrasting gable ends.	metal trim along the roof line and in the			
gubic chub.				
Archaeological Remains	☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed			
RESEARCH METHODS	(select all that apply)			
■FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □ library research □	building permits			
	occupant/owner interview			
	neighbor interview			
	interior inspection			
▼other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (	PALMM)			
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if need				
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/				
OPINION OF RESOURCE	E 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?  Tyes  Ino insufficient information  Individually?  Individu				
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   —yes   —insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)				
The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and				
has no known significant historic associations.				
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)				
1 3 4.	5 6.			
DOCUMENTA				
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis				
Document type All materials at one location Maintain Maintain				
1) Document description Files, photos, research, document File or				
2) Document type Maintain	ng organization			
Document description File or a	accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION				
	iliation Archaeological Consultants Inc			
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sa	rasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net			

# 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

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital  $\underline{AND}$  hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.







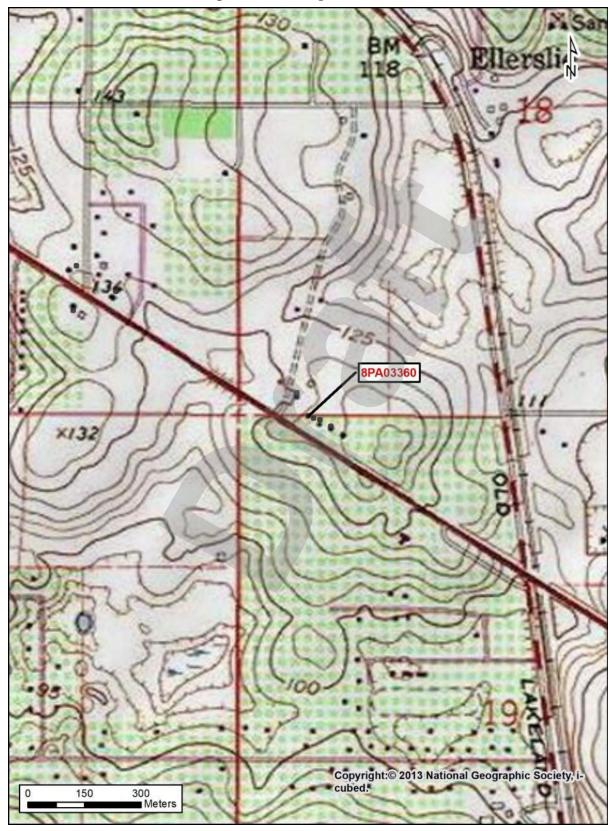




Page 5



USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03361
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-15-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 10002 US Highway 98  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to Us National Register Category (please check one)	district ☐ site ☐ object
Address: 10002 Direction Street Name  Cross Streets (nearest / between) US Highway 98	Street Type Suffix Direction
USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? □y Township 258 Range 22E Section 19 ¼ section: □NW Tax Parcel # 18-25-22-0000-00300-0110 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 386925 Northing Other Coordinates: X:	SW SE NE Irregular-name:  Landgrant Block Lot  3   1   3   4   3    rdinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)HISTO	
Construction Year: 1954	er Near listed or later  n (year): 1954 To (year): CURR  n (year): To (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  upon one	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Asbestos 2.	Number of Stories
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, scalloped	metal awnings
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use of	continuation sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVA	LUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   KEEPER – Determined eligible:   NR Criteria for Evaluation:   NR Criteria for Evaluation:	no Date

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. 3.  Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, beneath the principal roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  S/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ a metal scroll support and scalloped metal awning
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ an integrated two-car carport on the W side of the S ELEV. Scalloped metal awnings have been installed on the windows, porch, and carport opening.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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   insufficient information insuff
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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





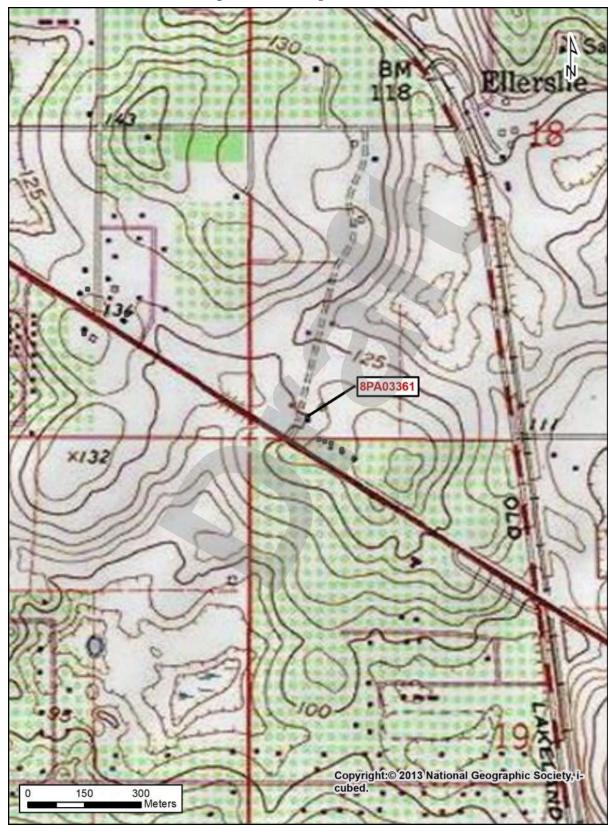








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 22 East, Section 19



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03362
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-15-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 10150 US Highway Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk Cour National Register Category (please check one) ■ building Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ■ private-individual	ty Line to US 301  ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object	•
Address: 10150 US Highw Cross Streets (nearest / between) USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City Township 25S Range 21E Section 13 Tax Parcel # 13-25-21-0030-00000-0120 Subdivision Name Anderson Acres Unrec. UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 3 8 6 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	USGS Date 1960 Plat or Othe In City Limits? Uyes Ino Munknown Cou 1/4 section: NW ISW ISE NE Irre Landgrant Block 4 4 8 Northing 3 1 3 1 6 1 4 Coordinate System & Datum	er Map Unavailable Inty Pasco egular-name: Lot 12
	HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1964	From (year): 1964 To From (year): To From (year): To Original address Nature Roofing, windows, selection Roulder (last name first): Builder (last name first): Constitution (1993); Elam Spatz (1993); Elam	(year):iding, enlosed porch
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extending shingles extending shingles extending shingles.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, vinyl, single, 6/6, 8/8; Sliding,	2. Wood/Plywood       3         2. Shed       3         2. Sheet metal: 3V crimp       3         ension       2.	3 3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornar Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tail		3
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land Non-historic detached garage and utili		
DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	NR listing:   yes  no  insufficient info  yes  no	Date Init

Site #8 **PA03362** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
S ELEV: single door w/ metal frame screen door, beneath the principal roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof extension and shed roof addition w/ metal scroll and squared wooden supports
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☑ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a partially enclosed porch and an enclosed carport. A carport addition was constructed on the W ELEV and a shed roof addition was constructed on the S ELEV.
Archaeological Remains 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) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Insufficient information  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File Or accession
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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





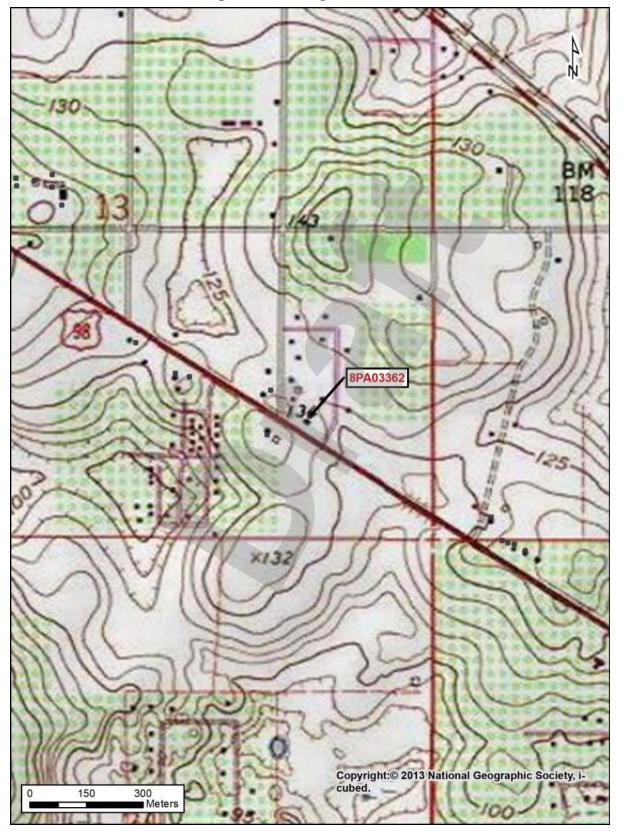




Page 5



USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original☑ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03363
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-16-2021
Recorder #

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

National Register Cat	if none) 10217 US Highway 98  CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  tegory (please check one)  building structure district site object profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state fee	
	LOCATION & MAPPING	
Address: Street Num Cross Streets (nearest	her Direction Street Name Street Type US Highway 98	Suffix Direction
USGS 7.5 Map Name	e DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other liles) Dade City In City Limits? □yes □no ⊠unknown Cou	Map PB 1 / PG 55
Township 259	Range 21E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irre	IIIIyPASCO
Tax Parcel # 13-2	Kange 212 Section 12 4 Section. LINV LISW LIST LINE INE	guiai-name.
Subdivision Name_Z	ephyrhills Colony Co.  Block	Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zo	ephyrhills Colony Co.  Early Block  Done 16 17 Easting 386335 Northing 3 13 1565	
Other Coordinates: X	X: Y: Y: Coordinate System & Datum	
Name of Public Tract	t (e.g., park)	
	HISTORY	
Original Use Resi		(year):
Other Use	From (year): To	(year):
	Notation □ Unknown Date: Original address	at
Alterations: Xyes Additions: Xyes C	_	ding
	tt): Builder (last name first):	
Ownership History (es	specially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	
Jorge Reyes-Ne	egron & Ida Reyes (2003); Falcons 98 Trust (2003); John	& Laura Tabor
Is the Resource Affect	cted by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Ranch		Number of Stories1
	Brick 2. Stucco 3	
Roof Type(s) 1.		
	Composition shingles 2. 3	
	Strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2	
Windows (types, material SHS, vinyl, si	als, etc.) ingle, paired, 4/4, 8/8	
Distinguishing Archite	ectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)	
Overhanging ea	aves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco trim around windows/dwindowsills, arched porch openings	oors, rectangular gable
	Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
Two non-histor	ric utility sheds and a non-historic brick fence w/ meta	l gates
DHR U	USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:     SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:    SHPO	Date Init

☐Owner Objection

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

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c

Site #8 **PA03363** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  N/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ column supports under archway openings w/ turned wooden railing
Condition (overall resource condition):
A one-story Ranch style building w/ a gable roof extension addition and an addition w/ two two-car garages on the E ELEV. The sectional garage doors have inset stained glass lights.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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





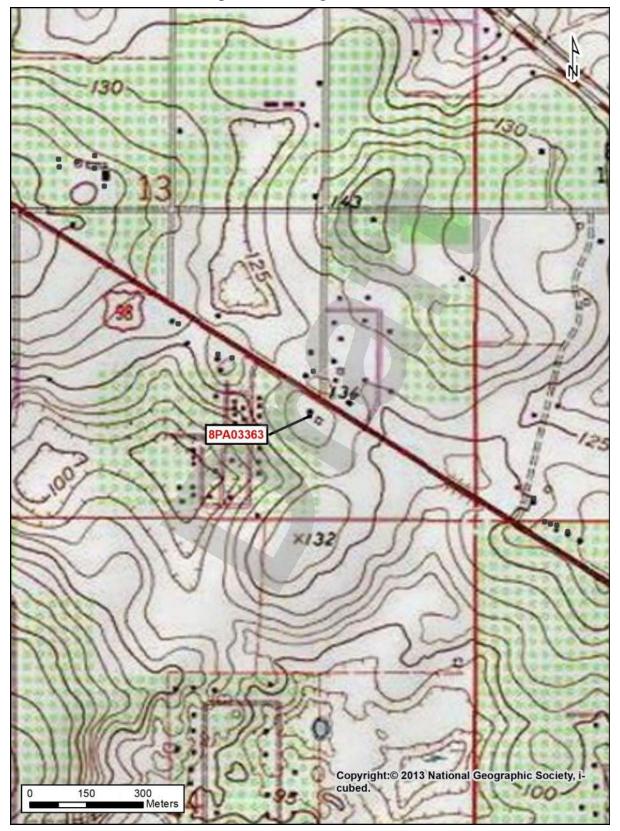








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

**Version 5.0** 3/19

Site#8	PA03364
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-16-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 10220 US Highway 98  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one) Survivate-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number Direction
HISTORY
Construction Year:1964approximatelyyear listed or earlier
s the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?
DESCRIPTION
Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. Asbestos 3.  Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. 3.  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Hip extension 2.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6; Sliding, vinyl, single, 6/6
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  Non-historic utility shed
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: SHPO – Appears to

Site #8 **PA03364** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.  Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, inset leaded light, and metal frame storm door, beneath the principal roof  Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Good   Gair   Deteriorated   Deteriorate	
the E ELEV.	
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed	
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)	
<pre> ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐Ibuilding permits ☐IDIT State Archives/photo collection ☐IDIT State Archives/photo collection ☐IDIT State Archives/photo collection ☐IDIT Green Files ☐IDIT Green Fil</pre>	
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.	
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Document description File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Document description File or accession #'s Document description Maintaining organization Maintaining organiz	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net	

# Required Attachments

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



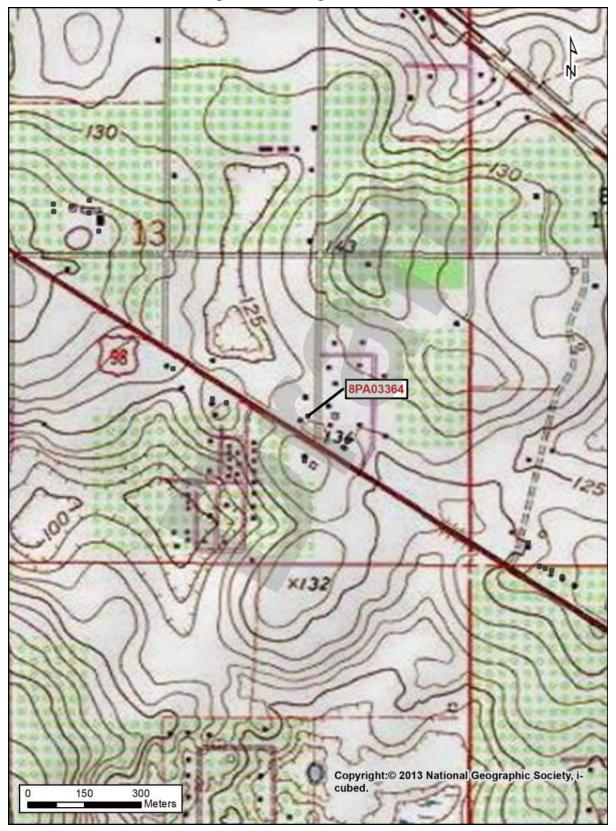








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03365
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-16-2021
Recorder #	

National Register Cat	egory (please check one)	ng □structure □district	□ site  □ object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)  deral □Native American □foreign □unknown
Address: 10307 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mil Township 258 Tax Parcel # 13-2 Subdivision Name 26 UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: 2	ber Direction Street Name  US High  / between)  DADE CITY  les) Dade City  Range 21E Section 13  5-21-0010-09300-0020  ephyrhills Colony Co.  one 16 🗵 17 Easting 38  (:Y:	USGS Date  In City Limits? Solution:  Was ection:  NW  Coordinate  Coordinate	PPING Street Type  1960 Plat or Other Ino Munknown Cour W SE NE Irrect andgrant Block 3 1 7 2 0 e System & Datum	Suffix Direction  Map PB 2 / PG 1  nty Pasco gular-name: Lot
Name of Public Tract	(e.g., park)	HISTORY		
Original Use Residence Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es Vincent & Rafa	1965	□ year listed or earlier  From (year From (	1965 To ( 1965 To ( 1965): To ( 1965): To ( 1966)  1965 To ( 1966)  1966 T	(year): (year): closed carport
Is the Resource Affect	ted by a Local Preservation Ordin			
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material	strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2. 2.	gular 3. 3.	Number of Stories 1 Sheet metal: ribbed
	ectural Features (exterior or interior on aves w/ boxed rafter ta		sills, shutters	
Ancillary Features / C	Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major ttility shed	landscape features; use continua	tion sheet if needed.)	
DHR U	JSE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUA	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  ———————————————————————————————————	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for KEEPER – Determined eligible:  NR Criteria for Evaluation:	□yes □no		Date Init Date p. 2)

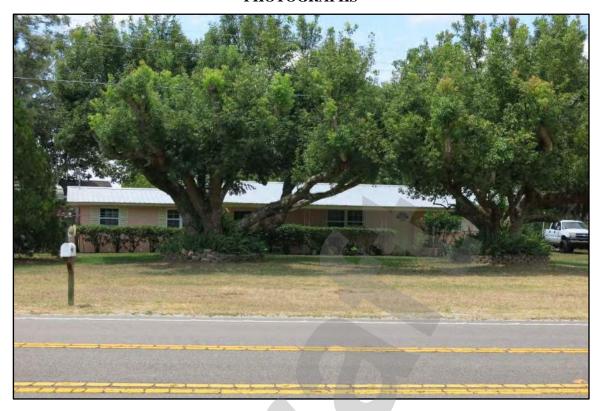
Site #8 **PA03365** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  N/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ metal scroll supports and a brick planter
Condition (overall resource condition):   Narrative Description of Resource  A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an enclosed carport and gable roof addition on the E side of the N ELEV.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION  Affiliation, Archaeological Concultants Inc.
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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





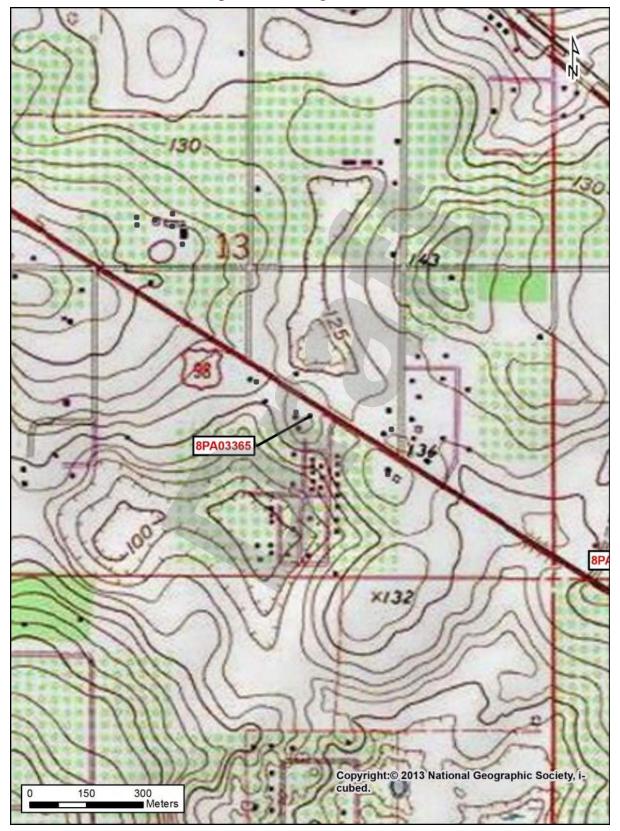








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03366
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-16-2021
Recorder #

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

National Register Cat	if none) 10311 US Highway 98  CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  tegory (please check one)  building  structure  district  site   profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county	object
Address: 10311 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 25S Tax Parcel # 13-2 Subdivision Name 2 UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: 2	Long to between   Long to be	or Other Map PB 2 / PG 1 wn County Pasco  NE Irregular-name:  Lot
	HISTORY	
Original Use Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es Stephen Hussey Mary Bracciand	☐no ☐unknown Date: Nature Gable roof ext  stl): Builder (last name first):  specially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  y (2005); John St. Clair, Jr (1999); Wilfredo & Car	To (year): CURR To (year): To (year): Gy windows, carport ension  Trmen Gonzalez (1998); Elso &
is the Resource Affect	cted by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☑unknown Desc	uibe
	DESCRIPTION	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material	Stucco         2. Wood/Plywood           Gable         2. Shed           Other         2.           Strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension         2.	3. Sheet metal: ribbed
Distinguishing Archite	ectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)	
Overhanging ea	aves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, shu	
Concrete plant	Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if need ter	icu.j
DHR I	USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:     SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:    SHPO	

☐Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation: 

a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03366** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset fanlight, beneath a shed roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent
integrated carport on the E ELEV.
Archaeological RemainsCheck if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary 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 ☑ there methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net  (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



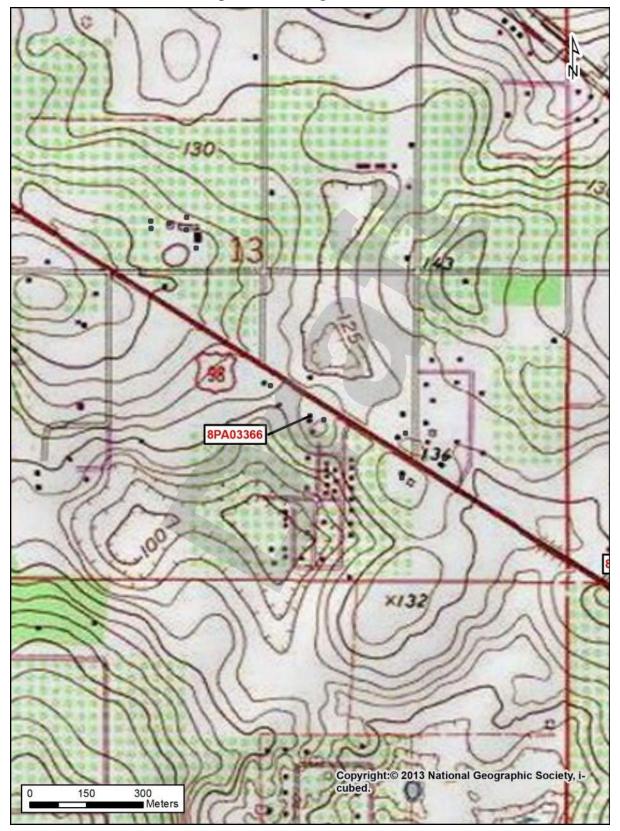








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03367
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-19-2021
Recorder #

National Register Cate	gory (please check one) 🗷 building	g ☐ structure ☐ district	□ site  □ object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)  deral   Native American   foreign   unknown
Cross Streets (nearest / BUSGS 7.5 Map Name_City / Town (within 3 miles Township25S R. Tax Parcel #1325 Subdivision NameZej UTM Coordinates: Zon Other Coordinates: X:	between) Direction Direction US Hight Dance CITY S) Dade City Dange 21E Section 13 -21-0010-08400-0030 Dephyrhills Colony Co. Direction Direction US Hight	USGS Date In City Limits? □yes □ ¼ section: □NW □SV La E 5989 Northing 3 1 Coordinate	Street Type  1960 Plat or Other no Munknown Cour V SE NE Irregandgrant Block 3 1 8 1 1 System & Datum	Suffix Direction  Map PB 1 / PG 55  nty Pasco gular-name: Lot
		HISTORY		
Original Use Unknot Current Use Other Use Moves: Jyes Tradditions: Jyes Tradditions: Jyes Trachitect (last name first): Ownership History (esp Fisher Acres, I Condry	no	From (year) From (year) From (year) From (year) Original address Nature Nature Builder (etc.) Rhoda Mazerolle (20	1960 To (1960): 2019 To (1960): T	(year):(year):
		DESCRIPTION	N	
Roof Type(s) 1. S Roof Material(s) 1. C Roof secondary st Windows (types, materials	Stucco Shed Other trucs. (dormers etc.) 1	2 2	3. 3.	Number of Stories 1 Sheet metal: ribbed
	tural Features (exterior or interior orn res w/ boxed rafter tai		und windows/doo:	rs
	utbuildings (record outbuildings, major ecking and gazebo	landscape features; use continuat	ion sheet if needed.)	
DHR U	SE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUAT	TION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria fo KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: $\square$ a	□yes □no		Date Init

Site #8 **PA03367** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
IN HEEV. double wood frame doors w/ 10 insec frights, seneden a shed foor
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports and railings
Condition (overall resource condition):
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with surrounding land that is currently utilized as the Fisher Acres Event Venue.
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <a href="http://palmm.fcla.edu/">http://palmm.fcla.edu/</a>
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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



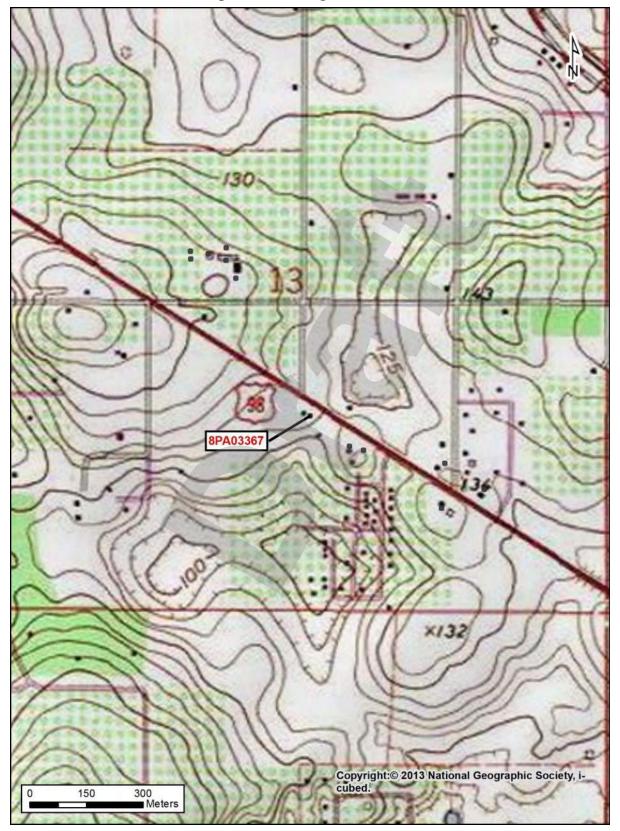








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original☑ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03368
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
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) 39345 Townsend Road (Reside Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to National Register Category (please check one) building structure Cownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspec	US 301 □district □ site □ object	Survey # (DHR only)
Address: 39345  LOCATION & Street Number Direction Townsend  LOCATION & Townsend	MAPPING Street Type Road	Suffix Direction
Address: 39345  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City  Township 25S  Range 21E  Section 13 ¼ section: DNM  Tax Parcel # 13-25-21-0010-03700-0000  Subdivision Name Zephyrhills Colony Co.  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 🗵 17  Condinates: X: Y: Condinates: X: Y: Condinates: X: C	GS Date 1960 Plat or Othe  □yes □no ⊠unknown Cou  W □SW □SE □NE Irre  Landgrant Block  ng 3 1 3 2 1 7 6	egular-name: Lot
HISTO	ORY	
Current Use	om (year): 1965 To	(year): CURR (year): (year): (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐r		
DESCRI		
Exterior Fabric(s)       1. Asbestos       2.         Roof Type(s)       1. Gable       2.         Roof Material(s)       1. Other       2.		Sheet metal: ribbed
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, decorati supports (geometric pattern)  Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use 39345 Townsend Road Building Complex Resource Gro	e continuation sheet if needed.)	
(8PA03369 - 8PA03373)	/ALLIATION	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EV	ALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes		Date Init

■Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  $\Box$ a  $\Box$ b  $\Box$ c  $\Box$ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA03368** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.  Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: single wood frame door w/ full view light and sidelights, beneath the principal roof
S ELEV: Single wood frame door w/ full view fight and sidelights, beneath the principal roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  S/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ decorative metal porch supports
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Ranch style building w/ an integrated two-car carport on the W side of the S ELEV.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
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 ☐ ultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ occupant/owner interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ ultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/
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
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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





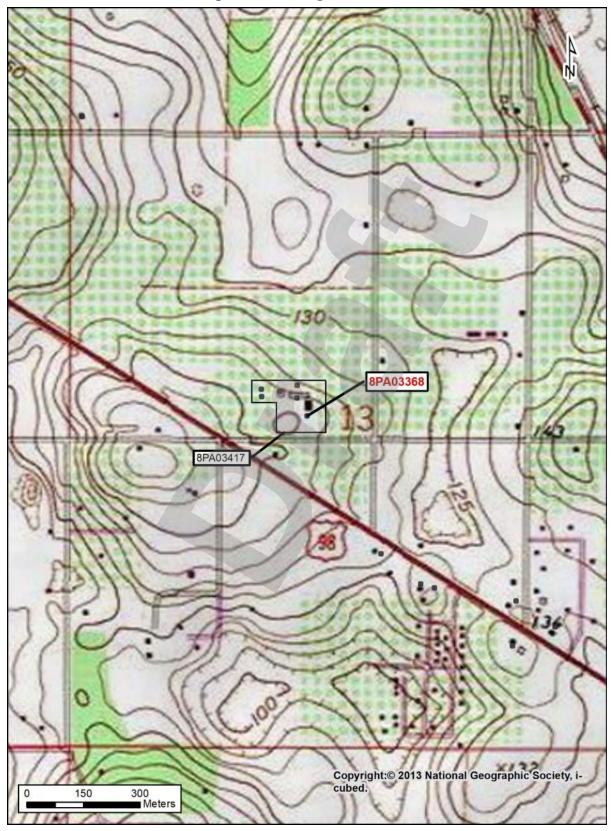








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03369
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
Recorder #	

Survey Project Name <u>CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Li</u> National Register Category (please check one) ■ building □str	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  ne to US 301  Survey # (DHR only)  icture
Street Number Direction Street Name  Address: 39345 Townsend  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City  Township 25S Range 21E Section 13 ¼ section  Tax Parcel # 13-25-21-0010-03700-0000  Subdivision Name Zephyrhills Colony Co.  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 385770	USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  Limits? Dyes Dno Munknown County Pasco  On: NW DSW DSE NE Irregular-name:  Landgrant  Block Lot  Northing 3 1 3 2 2 2 4  Coordinate System & Datum
	HISTORY
Moves:	From (year): 1957 To (year): CURR From (year): To (year): From (year): To (year): riginal address ature ature Builder (last name first):
	ESCRIPTION
Style No style Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2.	rior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape  39345 Townsend Road Building Complex Resour	ce Group (8PA03417: 8PA03368, 8PA03370 - 8PA03373)
DHR USE ONLY OFFIC	IAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listin  KEEPER – Determined eligible:  NR Criteria for Evaluation: Da Dh	g:yesnoinsufficient info

Site #8 **PA03369** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent	
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <a href="http://palmm.fcla.edu/">http://palmm.fcla.edu/</a>	
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net	

# 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



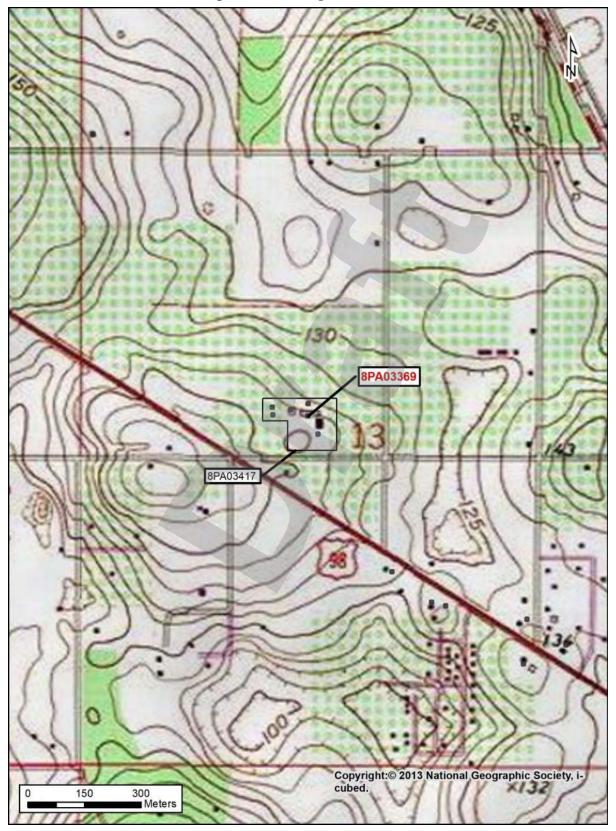








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03370
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 2)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district Sownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city control of the county Line to US 301	Survey # (DHR only)
Address: 39345 Townsend R	NG reet Type Suffix Direction oad
Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 196 City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? Dyes Date Township 25S Range 21E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW Tax Parcel # 13-25-21-0010-03700-0000 Landgr Subdivision Name Zephyrhills Colony Co. Block UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 16 17 Easting 385771 Northing 3132 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate Syst Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Plat or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  Sunknown County Pasco  SE NE Irregular-name:  ant  Lot  Edit Delta or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  Lot  Delta or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  Lot  Delta or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  Lot Delta or
HISTORY	
Additions:yes	To (year): To (year): To (year): ame first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown	n   Describe
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2.	3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, open bay	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sh 39345 Townsend Road Building Complex Resource Group (8PA03 8PA03373)	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	N DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes □no □inst KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes □no □Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National R	Date

Site #8 **PA03370** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1	
Condition (overall resource condition): Dexcellent	
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/	
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 Ino insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1. 3. 5.	
2	
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net	

# 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



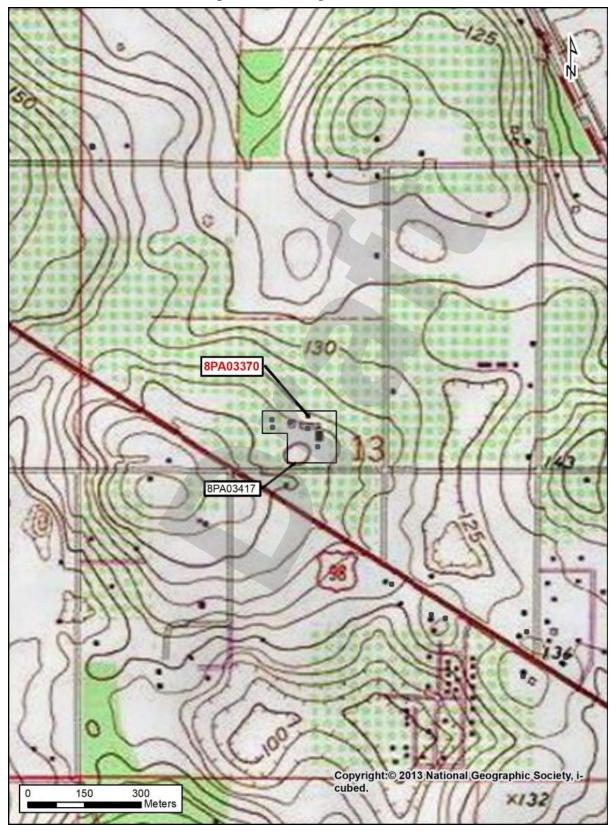








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03371
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 3) Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301 Survey # (DHR only)  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district site object  Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state defedral Native American foreign unknown
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number
HISTORY
Construction Year: 1957
DESCRIPTION
Style No style Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1-2  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3. 3. 3. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, circular fan vent, ventilator cupolas  Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  39345 Townsend Road Building Complex Resource Group (8PA03417: 8PA03368, 8PA03369, 8PA03370,
8PA03372, 8PA03373)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:

Site #8 **PA0337**1

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. O Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  S ELEV: rectangular opening in metal siding
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     excellent
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
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 ☑ther methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
1
2
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization Maintaining organization
Pocument description File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

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- 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE



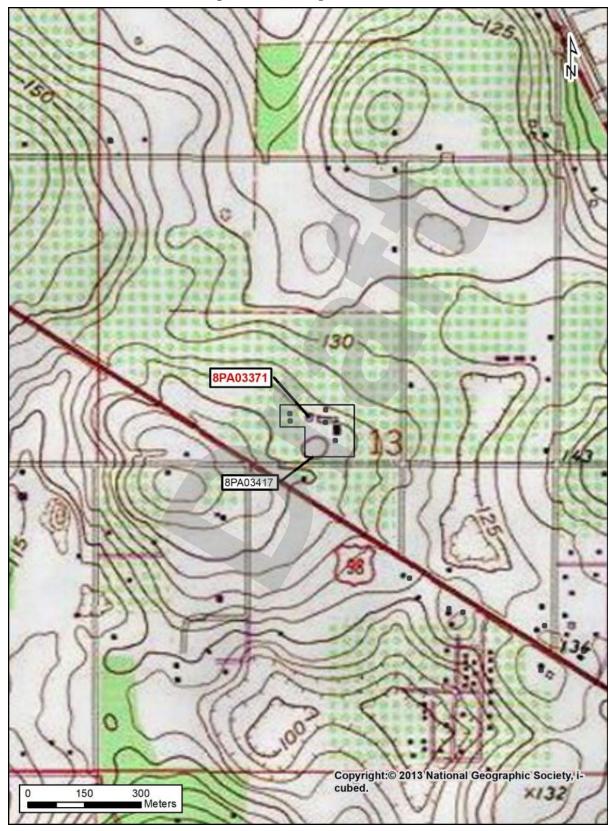








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03372
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 4) Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one)
LOCATION & MAPPING  Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  Address: 39345 Townsend Road  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map PB 2 / PG 6  City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? □yes □no ⊠unknown County Pasco  Township 25S Range 21E Section 13 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE Irregular-name:  Tax Parcel # 13-25-21-0010-03700-0000 Landgrant  Subdivision Name Zephyrhills Colony Co. Block Lot  UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 385677 Northing 3 1 3 2 2 2 8  Other Coordinates: X: Y:
HISTORY
Construction Year:
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?
Style No style Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3.  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.  Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 2. 3.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  Awning, metal, single, 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Minimal eave overhang w/ boxed rafter tails  Ancillary Features (Outbuildings (seed outbuildings resignances features are investignated by a continuation character)
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  39345 Townsend Road Building Complex Resource Group (8PA03417: 8PA03368, 8PA03369 - 8PA03371, 8PA03373)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:

Site #8 **PA03372** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1					
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)					
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource					
A one-story outbuilding w/ no style that is an example of simple, utilitarian construction. The majority of the building is obscured from the public right-of-way.					
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed					
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)					
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/					
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.					
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s					
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net					

# 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



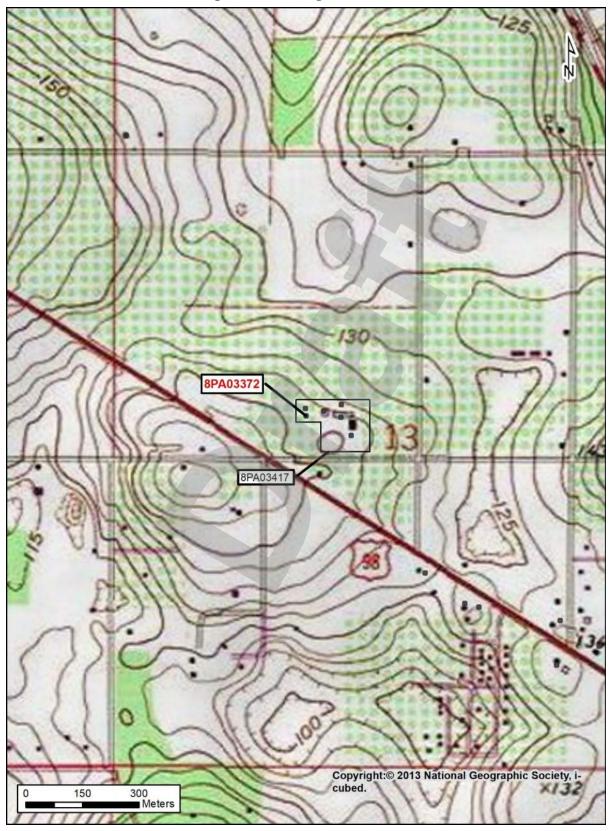








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03373
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 39345 Townsend Road (Outbldg 5)  Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301  National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district site object Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state from the county state of the county o				_ Survey # (DHR only)		
Street Numb Address: 39345	er <u>Direction</u>	LOC Street Name Townsend			NG eet Type	Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mile Township 25S R	between)  DADE CITY  S) Dade City  ange 21E See		USCCity Limits?	SS Date <u>1960</u> Iyes □no ⊠ V □SW □:	D Plat or Othe lunknown Col SE □NE Irr	er Map PB 2 / PG 6 unty Pasco egular-name:
UTM Coordinates: Zor Other Coordinates: X Name of Public Tract (		Y:	<b>L</b> 0	ordinale Syste	m & Dalum _	Lot
			HISTO			
Moves:  yes Alterations:  yes Additions:  yes	no Junknown D. no Junknown D. no Junknown D. :	ate:ate:ate:ates, profession, etc.)	ar listed or ear Fro Fro Original ad Nature Nature	lier	1975 To	o (year):
Is the Resource Affect	ed by a Local Prese	ervation Ordinance	- 1		Describe	
	Gable Other Strucs. (dormers etc.) 1		22	Rectangul		Number of Stories 1  3. 3. 3. Sheet metal: ribbed
Distinguishing Architect Minimal eave of Ancillary Features / Or	verhang w/ box	xed rafter ta	ils, roof			
						368 - 8PA03372)
DHR U	SE ONLY	OF	FICIAL EV	ALUATION		DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determin	meet criteria for NR ned eligible: µation: □a □b	□yes	□no		Date Init Date (5, p. 2)

Site #8 **PA0337**3

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1					
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)					
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☑good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous					
Narrative Description of Resource					
A one-story outbuilding w/ no style that is an example of simple, utilitarian construction. The majority of the building is obscured from the public right-of-way.					
Archaeological RemainsCheck if Archaeological Form Completed					
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)					
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐ building permits ☐ sanborn maps ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☑ occupant/owner interview ☐ plublic Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☑ interior inspection ☑ habso/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/					
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 Ino insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.					
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization					
Document description File or accession #'s					
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net					

# 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



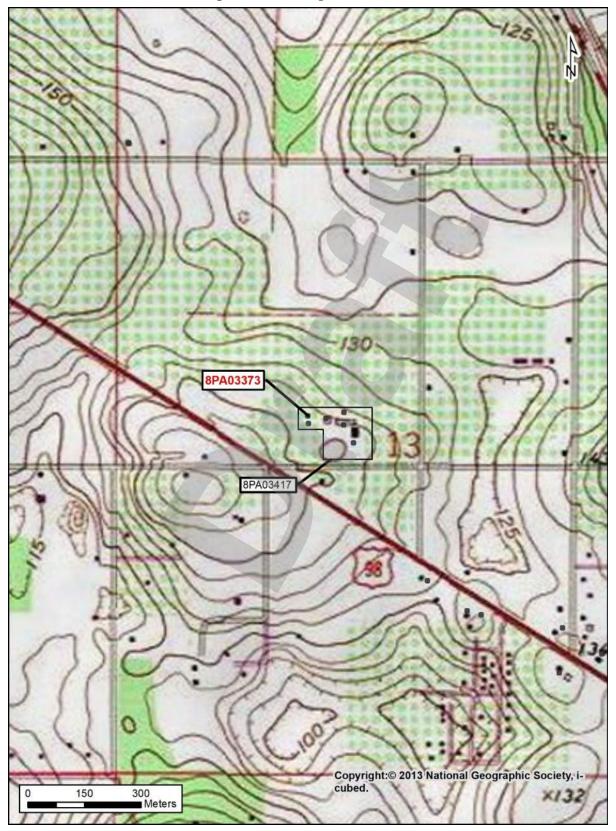








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03374
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-19-2021
Recorder #	

National Register Categor	ry (please check one) 🗷 building	□ structure   □ district	☐ site ☐ object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)  deral	
	1.0	CATION & MAP	PING		
Cross Streets (nearest / betv	Direction Street Name Wilds ween)		Street Type Road	Suffix Direction  Man PB 2 / PG 1	
City / Town (within 3 miles)	Dade City	n City Limits? □yes □n	o ⊠unknown Cour	Map <u>PB 2 / PG 1</u> nty <u>Pasco</u>	
Township 25S Rand	ge 21E Section 12 1	4 section: □NW □SW	□SE □NE Irred	gular-name:Lot	
Other Coordinates: X:	□16 図17 Easting 3 8 5 Y:	Coordinate S	system & Datum		
Traine of Fubile Tract (c.g	., park)				
		HISTORY			
Original Use Resident Current Use Other Use Moves: Jyes Ino Alterations: Yyes Ino Additions: Yyes Ino Architect (last name first): Ownership History (especia	□unknown Date: □unkn	From (year): From	1974 To (To (To (To (To (To (To (To (To (To	(year): (year):	
Is the Resource Affected	by a Local Preservation Ordinan	ce? □yes □no ⊠unkr	nown Describe		
		DESCRIPTION			
Roof Type(s) 1. Bri Roof Type(s) 1. Cro Roof Material(s) 1. Oth Roof secondary struct Windows (types, materials, et	oss-gabled ner CS. (dormers etc.) 1	Exterior Plan Irregu 2. Stucco 2. Shed 2.	llar 3. 3. 3.	•	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, brick windowsills					
Ancillary Features / Outbut Detached metal fr	uildings (record outbuildings, major lan rame carport	dscape features; use continuatio	n sheet if needed.)		
DHR USE	ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATI	ON	DHR USE ONLY	
KE	HPO – Appears to meet criteria for N EEPER – Determined eligible: R Criteria for Evaluation: □a □	□yes □no		Date Init Date , p. 2)	

Site #8 **PA03374** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)					
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1					
Total Descriptions (types, locations, root types, etc.)					
Condition (overall resource condition):   Excellent   Good   fair   deteriorated   ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource  A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ brick veneer siding on the S ELEV and stucco siding on the E & W ELEV.					
Andread Parasina					
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed					
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)					
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐building permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☐city directory ☐occupant/owner interview ☐plat maps ☐public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐historic photos ☐interior inspection ☐HABS/HAER record search ☑other methods (describe) ☐USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/					
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?  Lyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.					
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s					
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc					
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net (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



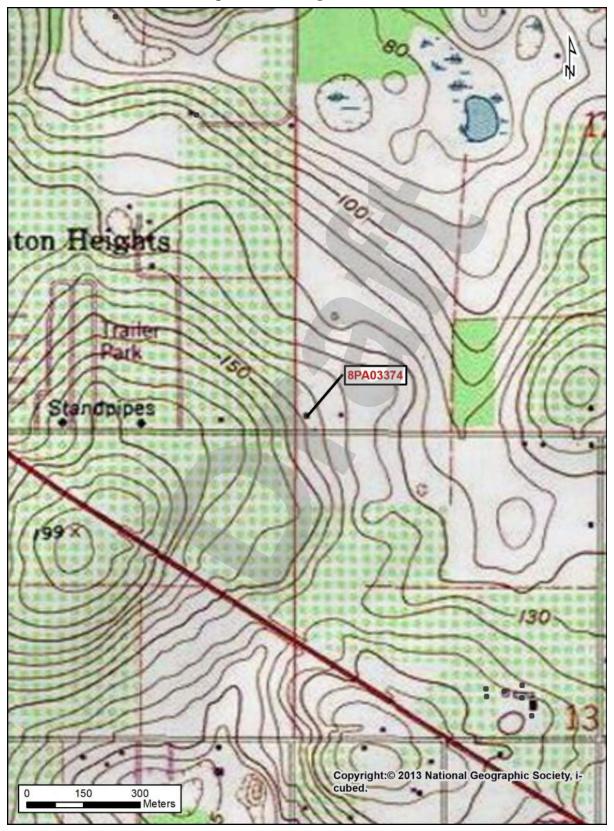








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 12



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03375
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-22-2021
Recorder #	

Survey Project Name National Register Cat	CRAS US 98 fr I	<b>⊠</b> building  □ structure  □ dist	rict site object	_ Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) ederal □Native American □foreign □unknown	
Address: 11741 Cross Streets (nearest USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mi Township 25s Tax Parcel # 11-2 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: 20 Other Coordinates: >	ber Direction Stre  / between)  DADE CITY  les) Dade City  Range 21E Section  5-21-0000-00600-  One 16 16 17 East	LOCATION & Met Name Likins  USGS D In City Limits? Dyes In 11 14 section: NW Decided the section with the section with the section of the section with the section with the section of the section with the sectio	Street Type Road  Plat or Other SW SE NE Irro Landgrant Block 133769 nate System & Datum	Suffix Direction  er Map unty _Pasco egular-name: Lot	
		HISTOR	Y		
Original Use Resi Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es	dence, private  Ino Unknown Date: Ino Unknown Date: Ino Unknown Date: I): Incomparison of the private of the pr		rear): 1975 To rear): To r	o (year): o (year):	
Is the Resource Affect	ted by a Local Preserva	ation Ordinance?   yes   no   2	unknown Describe		
		DESCRIPT	ION		
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Roof Type(s) 1. Roof Material(s) 1. Roof secondary Windows (types, material	Other Strucs. (dormers etc.) 1 als, etc.)	2. Aluminum 2. Flat	2	Number of Stories 1 3 3 3. Sheet metal: ribbed	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters, brick windowsills and lintels, gable vents					
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  Non-historic mobile home					
DHR U	JSE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVAL	JATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date  Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined	et criteria for NR listing: \textstyres \t	0	Date Init Date <i>5</i> , p. 2)	

Site #8 **PA03375** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No1_ Chimney Material(s): 1			
E EDEV. Single door w/ panering, beneath a frat 1001			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a flat roof w/ column porch supports			
Condition (overall resource condition):			
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a flat roof porch addition on the E ELEV and an integrated one-car garage on the S ELEV.			
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/			
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE			
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1. 5.			
2. 4. 6.			
DOCUMENTATION			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net			

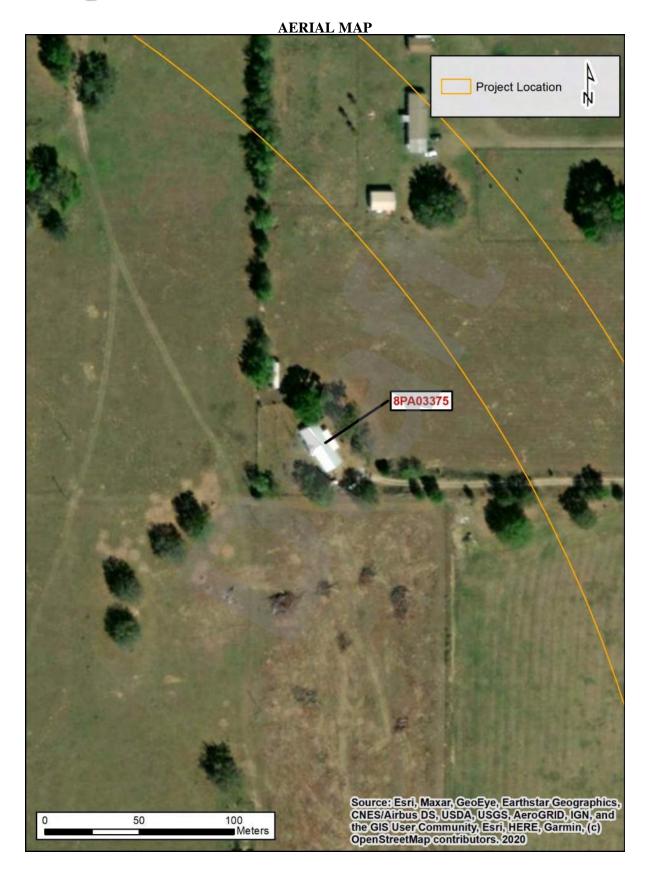
# Required Attachments

- **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



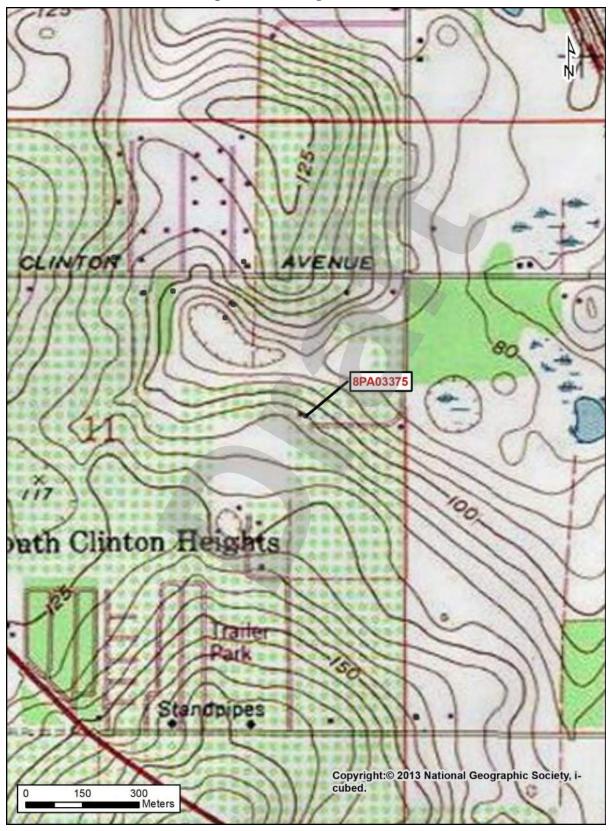








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03376
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-22-2021
Recorder #	

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

National Register Cat	egory (please check or	ne) 🗷 building	□ structure □ distri	t site	object	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)  deral
		LO	CATION & M	APPING		
Township 25S Tax Parcel # 11-2 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zo Other Coordinates: X	/between)  DADE CITY  les) Dade City  Range 21E Separate	Street Name   Clinton	USGS Date of City Limits? □yes section: □NW □	Street T  Aver  ate 1960   I  no   Sunk  SW   SE  Landgrant   Block   13406  ate System 8	Plat or Other known Cour	Suffix Direction  Map  Ity _ Pasco  gular-name:  Lot
Name of Public Tract	(e.g., park)			~~		
			HISTORY			
Alterations:      Yes	dence, privat  no unknown [ no unknown [ no unknown [ ]no unknown [ ]no unknown [ ]	coximately Jye  Date: Date: Date: dates, profession, etc.)	ear listed or earlier From (ye From (ye From (ye Original address Nature Roos Nature Flas Build		To ( To (  To (  ding, wind shed roof  rst):	(year):
	ted by a Local Pres	servation Ordinanc	e? □ves □no 🗷	unknown D	escribe	
13 the Resource Affect	ited by a Local Free	servation ordinanc	с. Пусз Піо 🗵	unknown D	CSCIBC	
			DESCRIPTI	ON		
	Stucco Flat Built-up Strucs. (dormers etc.) als, etc.)	1	2. Concrete b	Lock	3. 3.	Number of Stories1
SHS, VIIIYI, SI	.ngre, parred,	3/3, 4/4				
Distinguishing Archite Overhanging ea  Ancillary Features / C ca. 1973 Frame	ves w/ boxed  Outbuildings (record o	rafter tails utbuildings, major land	, stucco windo			ve concrete block panels
DHR I	JSE ONLY		FFICIAL EVALU	ATION _		DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date		o meet criteria for NI	R listing: □yes □no			Date Init

☐Owner Objection

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

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c

Site #8 **PA0337**6

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No0_ Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  N ELEV: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal porch supports and screening
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)  Select all that apply  FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Secure File or accession #'s
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# 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













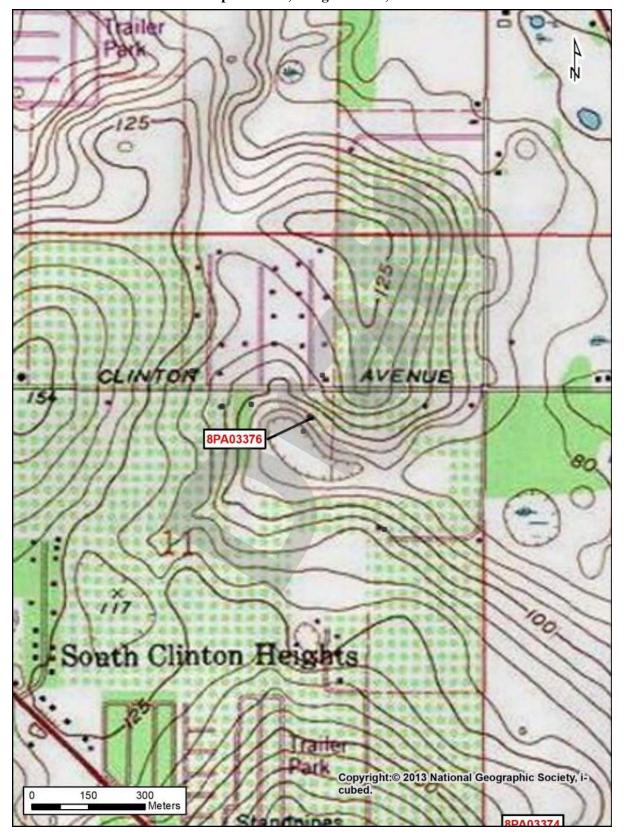








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

<b>S</b> ite#8	PA03377
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-22-2021
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	CRAS US 98 f egory (please check o	r Polk County ne) 🗷 building 🕻	Line to US 3  Istructure □ distric	01 ct □site □objec	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) t federal □Native American □foreign □unknown
Address: 38622 Cross Streets (nearest / USGS 7.5 Map Name City / Town (within 3 mile Township 258	between)  DADE CITY  angle 21E  Segment Segmen	LOC. Street Name Clinton In C	USGS Date that Limits? □yes ection: □NW □	APPING  Street Type  Avenue  Ite 1960 Plat or C  Ino Munknown (  SW SE NE	Suffix Direction  wither Map County _Pasco Irregular-name:
Other Coordinates: X Name of Public Tract	:	Y:	Coordina	ate System & Datum	
			HISTORY		7
Alterations:  yes Additions:  yes Architect (last name first) Ownership History (es	dence, privat doned/Vacant  no unknown [ no unknown [ ]no unknown [ ] no unknown [ ] no unknown [ ] pecially original owner,	Date:Date:Date:Date:	From (ye From (ye From (ye From (ye Original address Nature Roof Nature Builde	ar): 1968 ar): UNK ar): Eing, windows,	er To (year): UNK To (year): CURR To (year): siding
Is the Resource Affect	ied by a Local Pres	servation Ordinance?	□yes □no 🗵	unknown Describe	
			DESCRIPTION	ON	
Style Frame Vern Exterior Fabric(s) 1 Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1 Roof secondary s Windows (types, material SHS, viny1, si	Stucco Flat Built-up Strucs. (dormers etc.) ls, etc.)	1	2	2	Number of Stories1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills					
Ancillary Features / O	utbuildings (record o ry Vernacular	utbuildings, major landsca style buildir	pe features; use contir ag (8PA03376)	uation sheet if needed.)	
DHR L	JSE ONLY	OF	FICIAL EVALU	ATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date  Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determ		□yes □no	□insufficient info	Date Init Date <i>in 15</i> , p. 2)

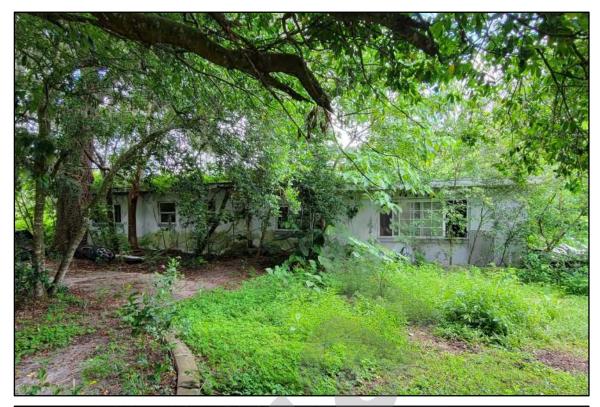
Site #8 **PA03377** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: No. O Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)  N ELEV: single door w/ inset rectangular light				
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  Condition (supplies and thinks): Descriptions (Types, etc.)				
Condition (overall resource condition): Dexcellent Dgood Dfair Exdeteriorated Pruinous  Narrative Description of Resource  A one-story Frame Vernacular style building that is abandoned and largely obscured by overgrown vegetation.				
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed				
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)				
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □Ibibrary 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 □HABS/HAER record search ☑other methods (describe) □USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/				
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?  Tyes  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.				
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s				
RECORDER INFORMATION				
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net				

# 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







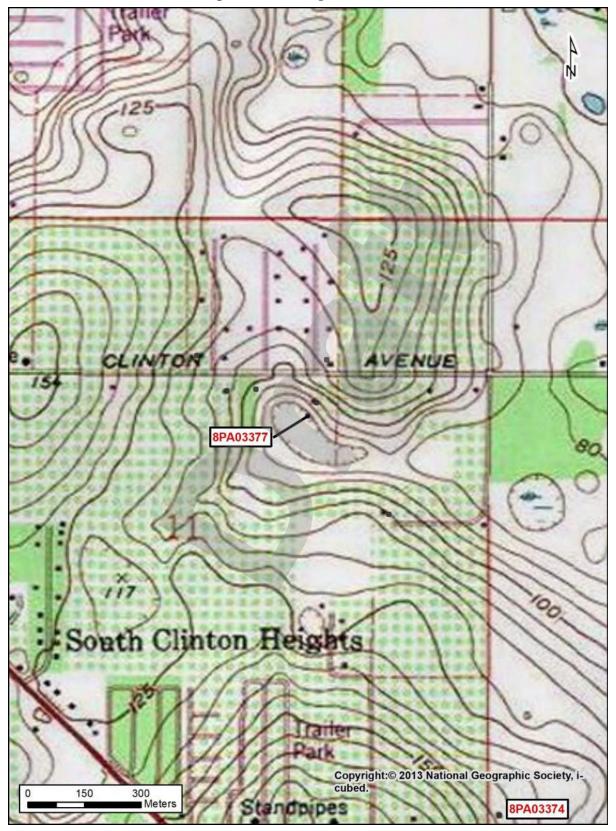








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original☑ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03378
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-19-2021
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) <u>11744 Cindy Lane</u> Survey Project Name <u>CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to</u> National Register Category (please check one) ■ building □ structure  Ownership: □ private-profit □ private-nonprofit ■ private-individual □ private-nonspec	□ district □ site □ object
LOCATION  Street Number Address: 11744 Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits?  Township 258 Range 21E Section 11 1/4 section: In Carron Name Sunset Hills Unrec. Plat  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 384761 Northin Other Coordinates: X: Y: CName of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Street Type Lane  SGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map  Suppose Ino Munknown County Pasco  IW ISW ISE INE Irregular-name:  Landgrant  Block  ng 3 1 3 4 1 7 7  oordinate System & Datum
HIST	
Original Use Residence, private From Current Use Current Use From Moves: Syes Some Sunday Sun	To (year):  Indexes  Roofing, siding, windows  Shed roof (x4), flat roof  Builder (last name first):  Wofford (1992); William & Caroline Tessaro  No Xunknown Describe
Style No style Exterior Plar Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood 2. Metal Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed	Irregular Number of Stories 1  3. 3. Flat up 3. Sheet metal: ribbed 2.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood tr projections, eave projection  Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; u Several non-historic detached garages, carports,  DHR USE ONLY  OFFICIAL EVER ARCHITECTURE (exterior or interior ornaments)	se continuation sheet if needed.)  and a non-historic above-ground swimming pool
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d	□no Date

Site #8 **PA03378** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1				
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ squared wooden porch supports and stone paver steps				
Condition (overall resource condition): \( \subseteq \text{excellent} \subseteq \text{good} \subseteq \text{fair} \subseteq \deteriorated \subseteq \text{ruinous} \)  Narrative Description of Resource  \[ A one-story mobile home w/ no style that has been significantly altered. The original double-wide mobile home has been enlarged w/ several shed roof and flat roof additions on the N, E, and W ELEV. \]				
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed				
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)				
<pre> ☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐Duilding permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐Ibitrary research ☐Duilding permits ☐Ibitrary research ☐Duilding permits ☐Duild</pre>				
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.				
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s				
RECORDER INFORMATION				
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net				

# 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





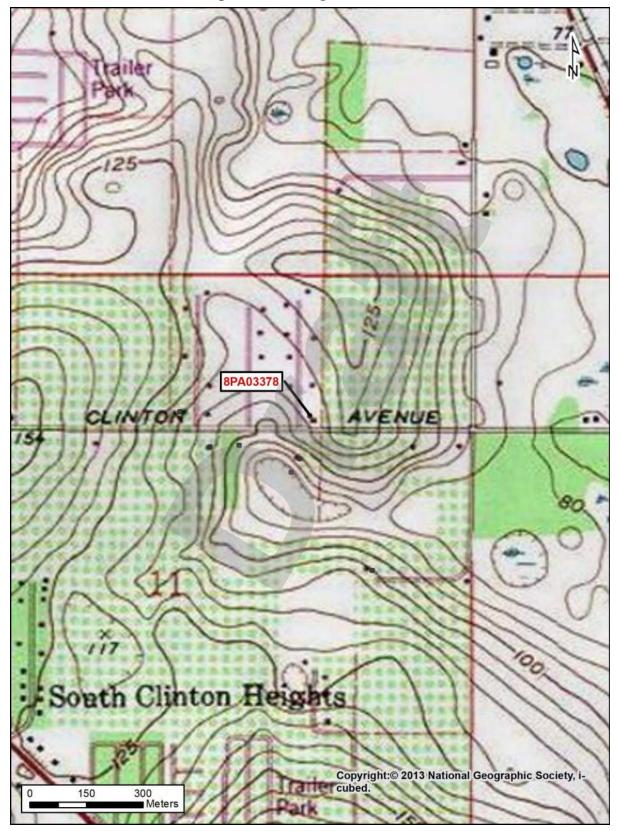








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

 Site#8
 PA03379

 Field Date
 5-26-2021

 Form Date
 7-20-2021

 Recorder #

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

National Register Category (please	e check one) ■ building ■ structure ■ district	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey # (DHR only)  site	
Address: 38606  Cross Streets (nearest / between) USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE C City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade  Township 25S Range 21  Tax Parcel # 11-25-21-000 Subdivision Name UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Other Coordinates: X:	LITY         USGS Date           City         In City Limits? □yes □           E         Section □ 11	Street Type Avenue  Suffix Direction  Avenue  Suffix Direction  Superior Su	
	HISTORY		
Original Use Current Use Other Use Moves:  yes Ino unkn Alterations: yes Ino unkn Additions: yes Ino unkn Architect (last name first): Ownership History (especially origin	own         Date:         Original address           own         Date:         Nature         Roof:           own         Date:         Nature         Gable:	ar): 1974 To (year): CURR ar): To (year): To (year):	
Is the Resource Affected by a Lo	cal Preservation Ordinance? □yes □no ⊠u	unknown Describe	
	DESCRIPTIO	)N	
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-ga	2. Stucco abled 2. ningles 2. ners etc.) 1.	A Sumber of Stories 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, brick windowsills, vinyl accent panels			
Non-historic utility s	(record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continushed and detached garage		
KEEPER -	Y OFFICIAL EVALUA  ppears to meet criteria for NR listing: □yes □no  Determined eligible: □yes □no  for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see Na	□insufficient info Date Init Date	

Site #8 **PA03379** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2. 3.  Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details)  N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset oval light, beneath the principal roof  Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)				
Condition (overall resource condition):     Example 2   Example 2   Example 3				
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed				
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)				
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/				
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.				
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s  Document description File or accession #'s				
RECORDER INFORMATION				
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net				

# Required Attachments

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- 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE



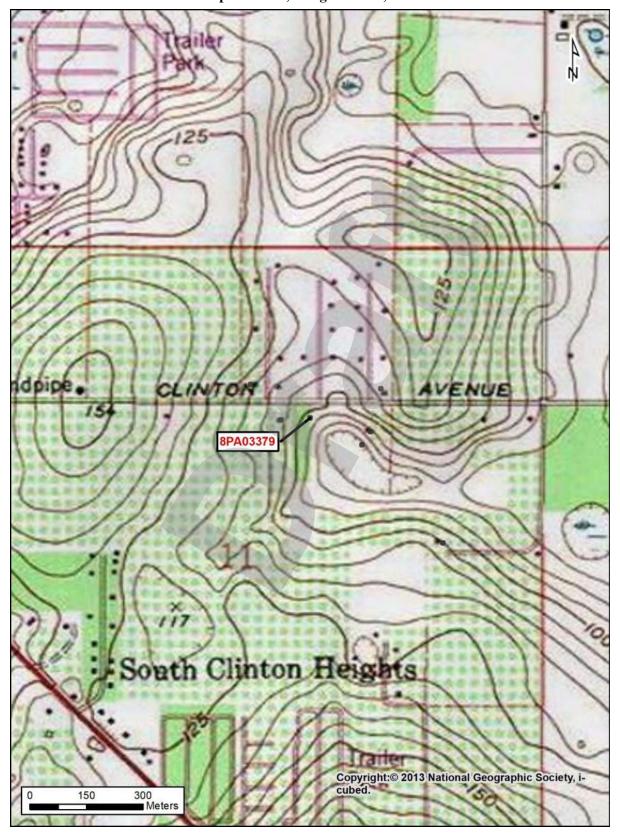








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 PA03380
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date 7-30-2021
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 ■ str	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey # (DHR only)  ucture  district  site  object ate-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown
LOCAT	TION & MAPPING
Address: 38530 Direction Street Name Clinton  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  USGS 7.5 Man Name DADE CITY	
Township 25S Range 21E Section 11 1/4 section	USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map
Subdivision Name	Landgrant Block Lot  Northing 3 1 3 4 0 9 8 Coordinate System & Datum
name of Fazine mass (eight party	HISTORY
Original Use Residence, private  Current Use Other Use  Moves: Xyes Ono Ounknown Date:	ted or earlier
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	]yes □no ⊠unknown Describe
DI	ESCRIPTION
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2.	Shed 3. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Faux-gable projection (W ELEV), metal skirt	ing, metal awnings
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape)	features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFIC	CIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listin KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: Da Db Dc	g:

Site #8 **PA03380** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details)			
N ELEV: single metal door w/ inset metal 1/1 SHS unit, beneath a metal awning			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)  S ELEV: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ wood supports and railing			
Condition (overall resource condition):			
A one-story mobile home with no style that has a wall-mounted A/C unit on the S ELEV. The pier foundation is obscured by metal skirting.			
Archaeological Remains 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/			
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1. 5.			
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net			

# Required Attachments

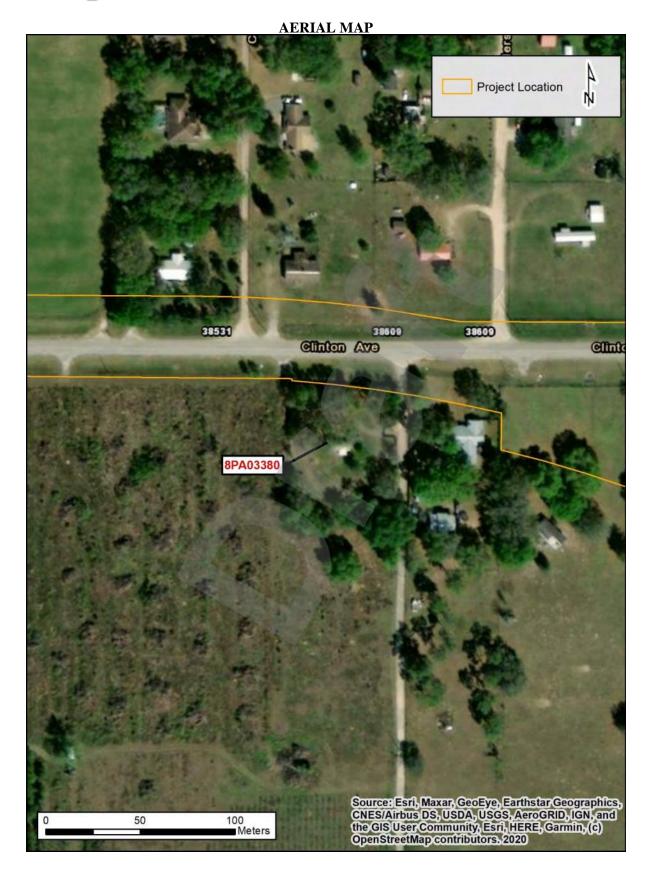
- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE





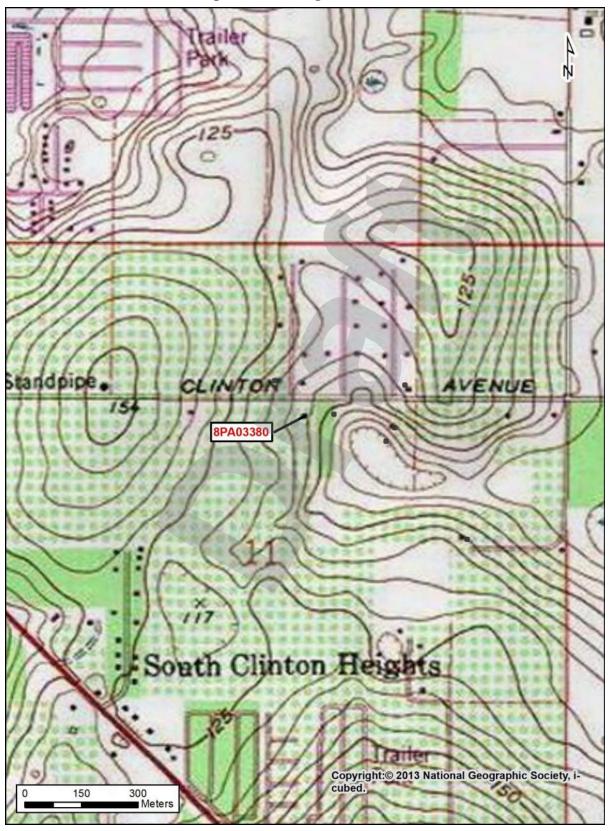








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11



☑ Original
☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PA03381
Field Date	5-26-2021
Form Date	7-20-2021
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) 38511 Clinton Avenue Multiple Line Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 fr Polk County Line to US 301 Survey # (National Register Category (please check one) Survey building Structure Surveture Survey	
LOCATION & MAPPING   Street Number   Direction   Street Name   Street Type   Suffix Direction   Street Name   Clinton   Avenue	ction  co  ction
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1975	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	
DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable  Roof Material(s) 1. Other  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension  Windows (types, materials, etc.)  SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6	metal: ribbed
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters, stucco windowsills, rectanderick veneer accent paneling	igular gable vents,
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  Non-historic utility shed	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DH	R USE ONLY
	Init

Site #8 **PA03381** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: NoO_ Chimney Material(s): 1			
Condition (overall resource condition):   Excellent   Good   fair   deteriorated   ruinous  Narrative Description of Resource  A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ brick veneer accent panels, stucco siding scored w/ horizontal lines, and tar paper siding on the E ELEV.			
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed			
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)			
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibitrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ 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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/			
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?  Tyes  Ino  Insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.			
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s  Becomplex INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc			
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net (address/phone/fax/e-mail)			

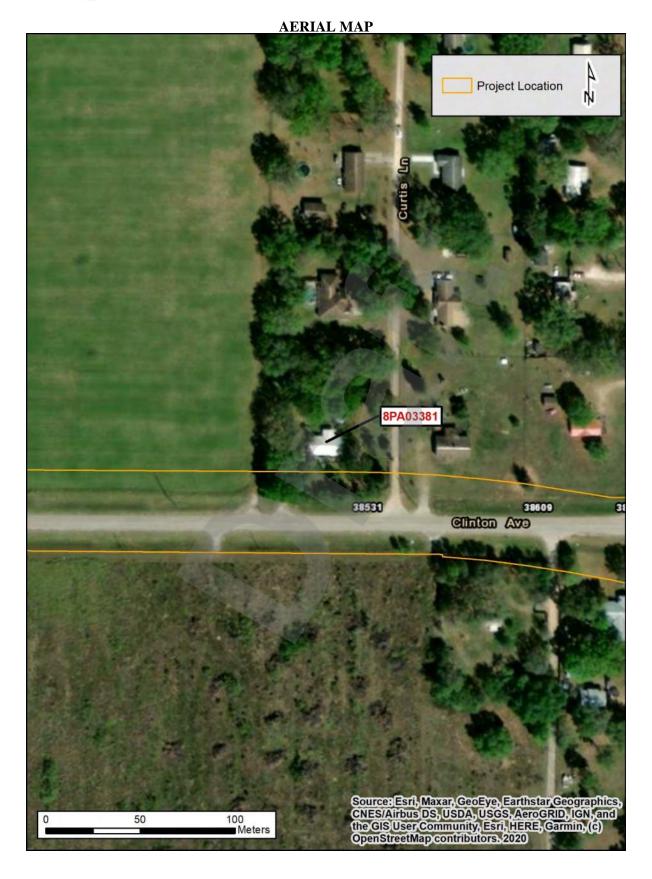
# Required Attachments

- **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





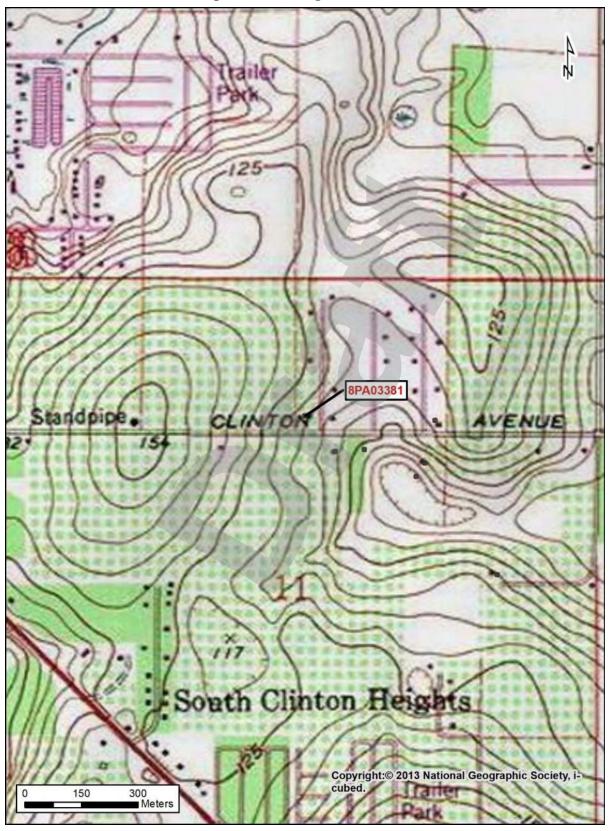








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 11





# RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 <b>PA03417</b>
Field Date 5-26-2021
Form Date <u>7-30-2021</u>
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 39345 Townsend Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]			
LOCATION & MAPPING			
Street Number   Direction   Street Name   Street Type   Suffix Direction   Address: 39345   Townsend   Road   City/Town (within 3 miles)   Dade   City   In Current City Limits?   Jyes   Ino   Sunknown   County or Counties (do not abbreviate)   Pasco   Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)			
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY			
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:			

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION			
Construction Year:1957			
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)			
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □Ibitrary research □Duilding permits <			
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?   yes   xino   insufficient information   yes   ye			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19060A  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net			

# Required Attachments

- **1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- **3** TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES 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.











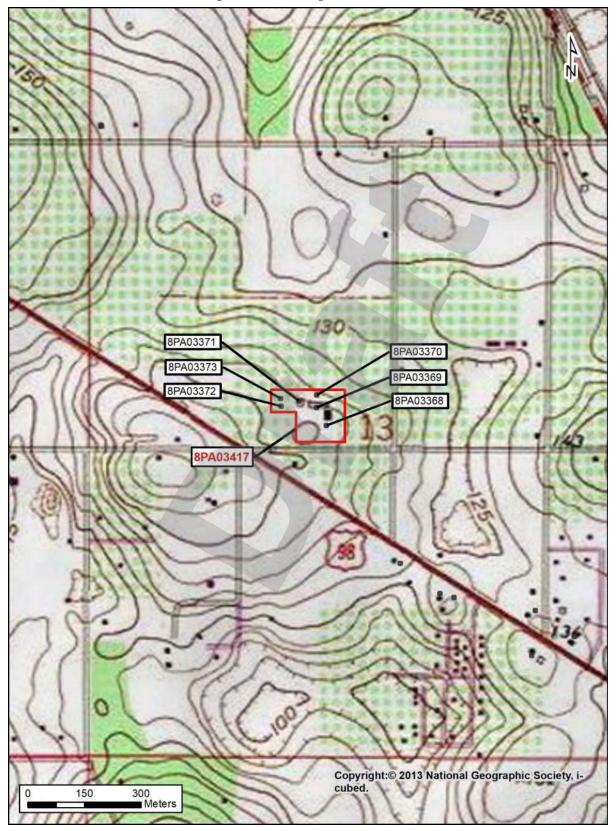








USGS Dade City Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 13





US 98 PD&E Study WPI Segment No.: 443368-2

## **Survey Log Sheet**

Survey # (FMSF only)

Florida Master Site File Version 5.0 3/19

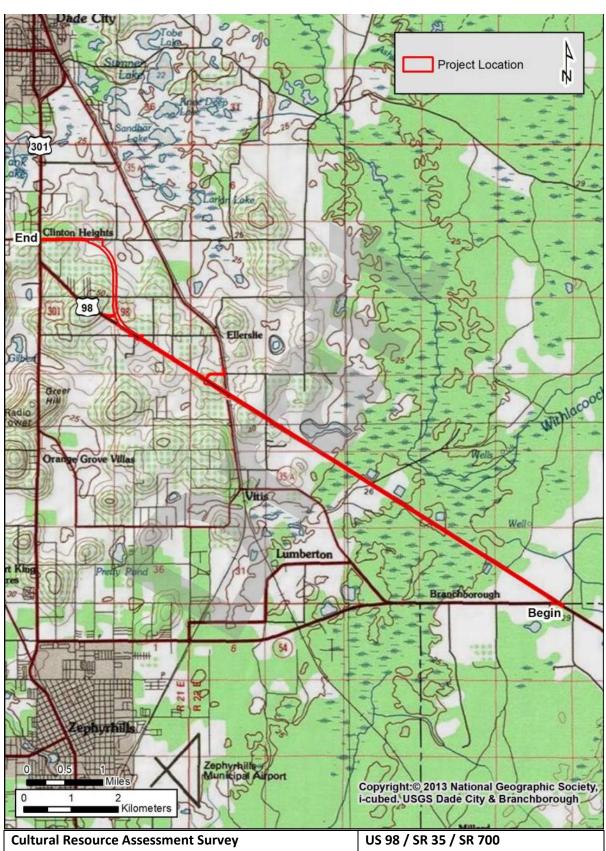
Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information			
Survey Project (name and project phase)			
CRAS US 98/SR 35/SR 700 from Polk Cou	nty Line/CR 54 to US 301	1 (SR 39/SR 41), Pasco Cou	nty
<b>D</b> . <b>T</b>			
Report Title (exactly as on title page)			
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey U 39/SR 41) PD&E Study Pasco County, Fl			US 301 (SR
Report Authors (as on title page) 1. ACI		3.	
2		4.	
Publication Year <u>2021</u> Number of P	ages in Report (do not include site f	forms)102	
Publication Information (Give series, number in series,	publisher and city. For article or chapt	ter, cite page numbers. Use the style of A	merican Antiquity.)
P19060A; ACI Florida, Sarasota			
Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) N	ames Almy, Marion		
Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeolog	ical Consultants Inc	City Sarasota	
Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or commo	n words like <i>archaeology, structure, st</i>	urvey, architecture, etc.)	
1. US 98 3. Richloam R	ailroad 5	7	
2. Old Lakeland Highway 4. Obelisk		8	
Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organiz  Name  Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 North McKinl	Organization Flori	rida Dept of Transportation - District 7	
Recorder of Log Sheet Savannah Young		Date Log Sheet Completed	8-11-2021
Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?   No  Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)			
	Project Area Mapping		
Counties (select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in which field survey was of the select every county in the sel		5	
USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revis	ion (attach additional sheet if necess	arv)	
1. Name DADE CITY			Year
2. Name BRANCHBOROUGH			
3. Name	V C N		V
	Dates and Project Area Desc	cription	
Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-24-2021 End 8  Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed  If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width:		/ed (fill in one)hectares	201.00 acres
If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width:n	neters <u>160</u> feet <b>L</b>	Length:kilometers8	3.70 miles

Page 2 Survey Log Sheet Survey #\_\_\_\_

	Resear	ch and Field Meth	ods	
Types of Survey (select all that apply):	⊠archaeological	⊠architectural	⊠historical/archival	□underwater
	☐damage assessment	☐monitoring report	other(describe):	
Scope/Intensity/Procedures				
Background research, surfawithin APE; 50 cm diameter prepared				
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)  Site File property search	as apply to the project as a value of the project as a value of the project as a value of the project as a value of the project as a value of the project of	⊠local propert ⊠newspaper fi	les Soils map arch Swindshiel	s or data  other remote sensing d survey
Archaeological Methods (select as magnetic line)  Check here if NO archaeological methods (surface collection, controlled line)  Surface collection, uncontrolled line  Shovel test-1/4"screen line)  Shovel test-1/8" screen line)  Shovel test-unscreened line)		re   blo   soi   ma   sid   gro	ck excavation (at least 2x2 m) I resistivity gnetometer e scan sonar und penetrating radar (GPR) AR	□metal detector □other remote sensing ☑pedestrian survey □unknown
Historical/Architectural Methods (s  Check here if NO historical/architectural building permits commercial permits interior documentation other (describe):		□nei □occ	ghbor interview supant interview supation permits	⊠subdivision maps ⊠tax records □unknown
		Survey Results		
Resource Significance Evaluated? Count of Previously Recorded Resolute Previously Recorded Site ID#s PA02802, PA02224, PA03343,	ources	pleted (attach addition		39
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (att	ach additional names if names	cary		
PA03346 through PA03381; F				
Site Forms Used: ☐Site File P	aper Forms ⊠Site Fi	le PDF Forms		
REQUIR	ED: Attach Map (	of Survey or F	Project Area Bour	ndary
SHPO USE ONLY		SHPO USE ONLY		SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: \$\Bigcite \text{R872} & \Bigcite \text{Public Lan}			□Acadomic □Co	ntract

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY		
Origin of Report: □872 □Public Lands □UW	□1A32 #	□Academic □Contract □Avocational		
☐Grant Project #	Compliance Review: CRAT #			
Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐His	torical/Architectural Survey	Cell Tower CRAS Monitoring 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	Plotability:			



Township 25 S, Range 21 E, Sections 11-14; Township 25 S, Range 22 E, Sections 18-20; 27-29; 34, 35 USGS Branchborough and Dade City 1960 From Polk Co. Line/CR 54 to US 301 Pasco County, Florida WPI Segment No: 443368-2