

***Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
Technical Memorandum***

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY (SMF) SITES AND
FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION SITES**

**US 98 / SR 35 / SR 700
From CR 54 to US 301/SR 39**



**Florida Department of Transportation
District 7**

Work Program Item Segment No. 443368-2

ETDM Project No. 14374

Pasco County, Florida

November 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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Prepared for:



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

Prepared by:
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, FL 34240

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

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 County Road (CR) 54 to US 301 / SR 39, in Pasco County (**Figure 1**). 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. 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. In addition, there will be the construction of eight (8) off-site Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) sites and two (2) Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites (hereinafter referred to as pond sites). This is a federally funded project and part of on-going improvements to US 98.

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 is defined as the area contained within the footprint of each SMF and FPC site. The historical/architectural APE includes the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent parcels properties as contained within 100 feet (ft) or not obstructed from view by vegetation. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in September 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 *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.

Archaeological background research indicated a low to high probability for the occurrence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites. There are three previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within [REDACTED]. As a result of the field survey, no evidence of [REDACTED] was found within [REDACTED]. However, additional evidence of [REDACTED] was found in [REDACTED] the positive shovel tests merge the two sites found in [REDACTED] into [REDACTED] as per the Florida Master Site Files (FMSF) (2021). This additional site evidence does not

provide any previously unknown information about the site; therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. No new historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were found during the current field survey.

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the FMSF and the NRHP. The research indicated one historic resource (8PA03375) was previously recorded within the proposed pond site SMF 900-1. The resource is a circa (ca.) 1975 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 11741 Elkins Road. The building was recently identified and recorded during the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the US 98 PD&E study (ACI 2021). The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style without significant historical associations; therefore, does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. A review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and Pasco County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for one historic resource 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 of two historic resources within and/or adjacent to two proposed pond sites. These include one previously recorded resource (8PA03375) within SMF 900-1 and one newly identified resource (8PA03432) adjacent to FPC 300-North-01. The newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resource within the APE includes a ca. 1968 Ranch Style residence located at 9276 US Highway 98. Because the previously recorded resource was recently recorded during the PD&E Study CRAS, a FMSF form was not prepared for this survey. Overall, the historic resources are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

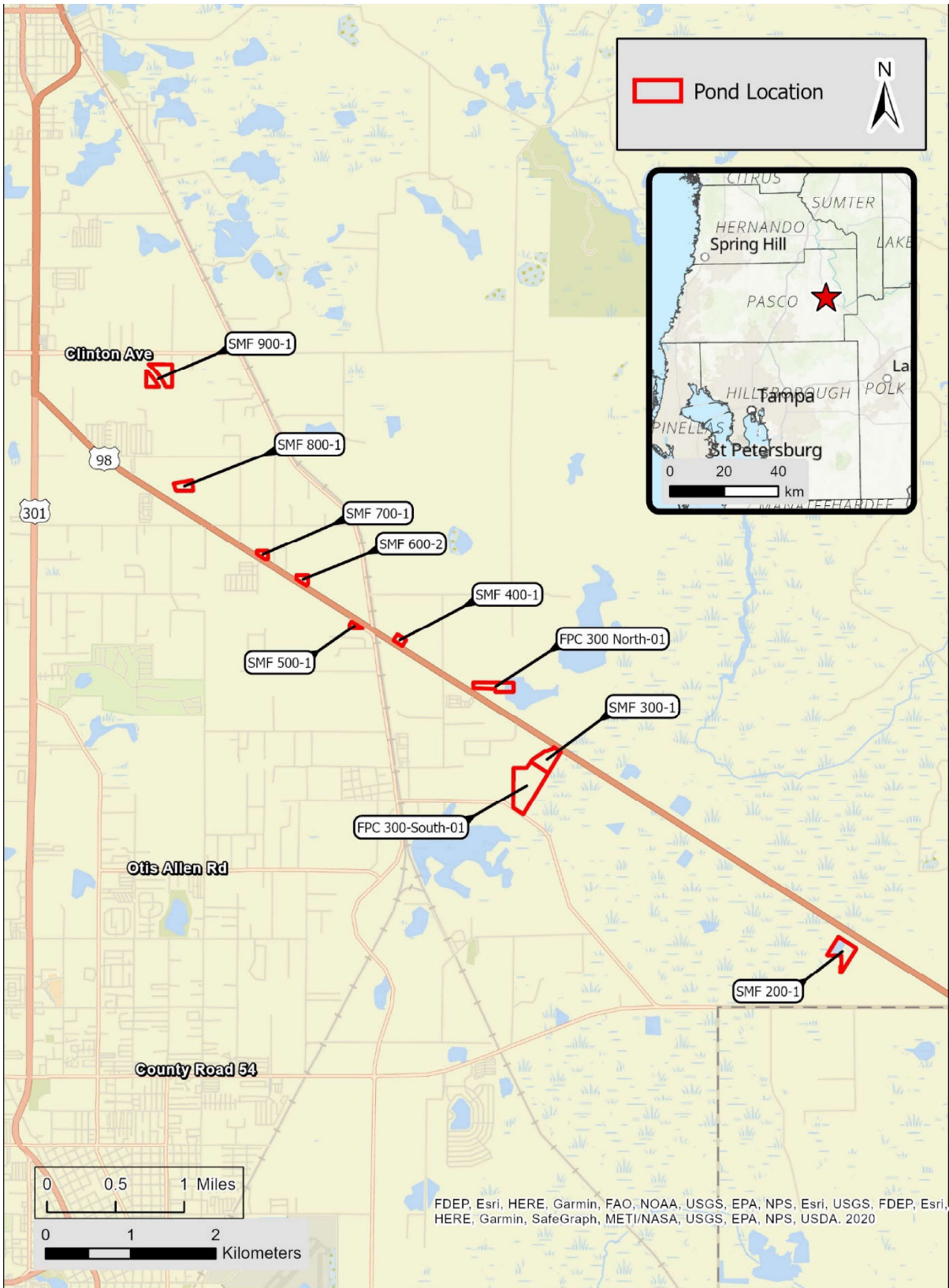


Figure 1. Pond Location Map.

SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in Sections 11, 12, and 13 Township 25 South, Range 21 East; and Sections 19, 20, 29, 34, and 35, Township 25 South, Range 22 East; Pasco County, Florida (**Figures 4 and 5 in Section 4**). Several lakes, swamps, and seasonal wetlands are within and adjacent to the pond sites. The project area is characterized as hardwood forests and pine flatwoods, mixed with swamps (Davis 1967). Currently, the APE is primarily a rural setting with mixed agricultural and residential development. Disturbances noted within the APE include ditching, clearing for pasture, and borrow pits (**Photos 1-5**).

The APE is located within four soil associations: the Lake-Candler, Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville, Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers, and Basinger-Wauchula soil associations. **Figures 2-3** shows the specific soils within the archaeological APE. Vegetation associated with these soil associations 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 threawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, panicum, purple lovegrass, and broomsedge bluestem is common with the wetter areas containing cypress, bay, and sweetgum (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1982).



Photo 1. Looking west at pasture in FPC 300 North-01.

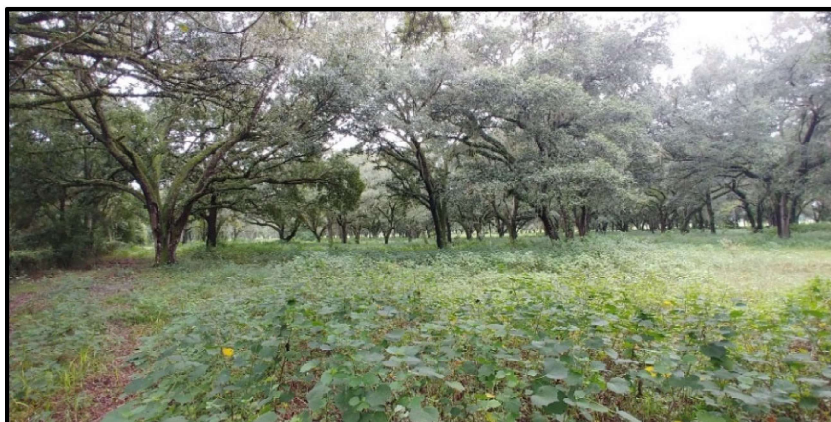


Photo 2. Oak hammocks found in several of the pond sites.

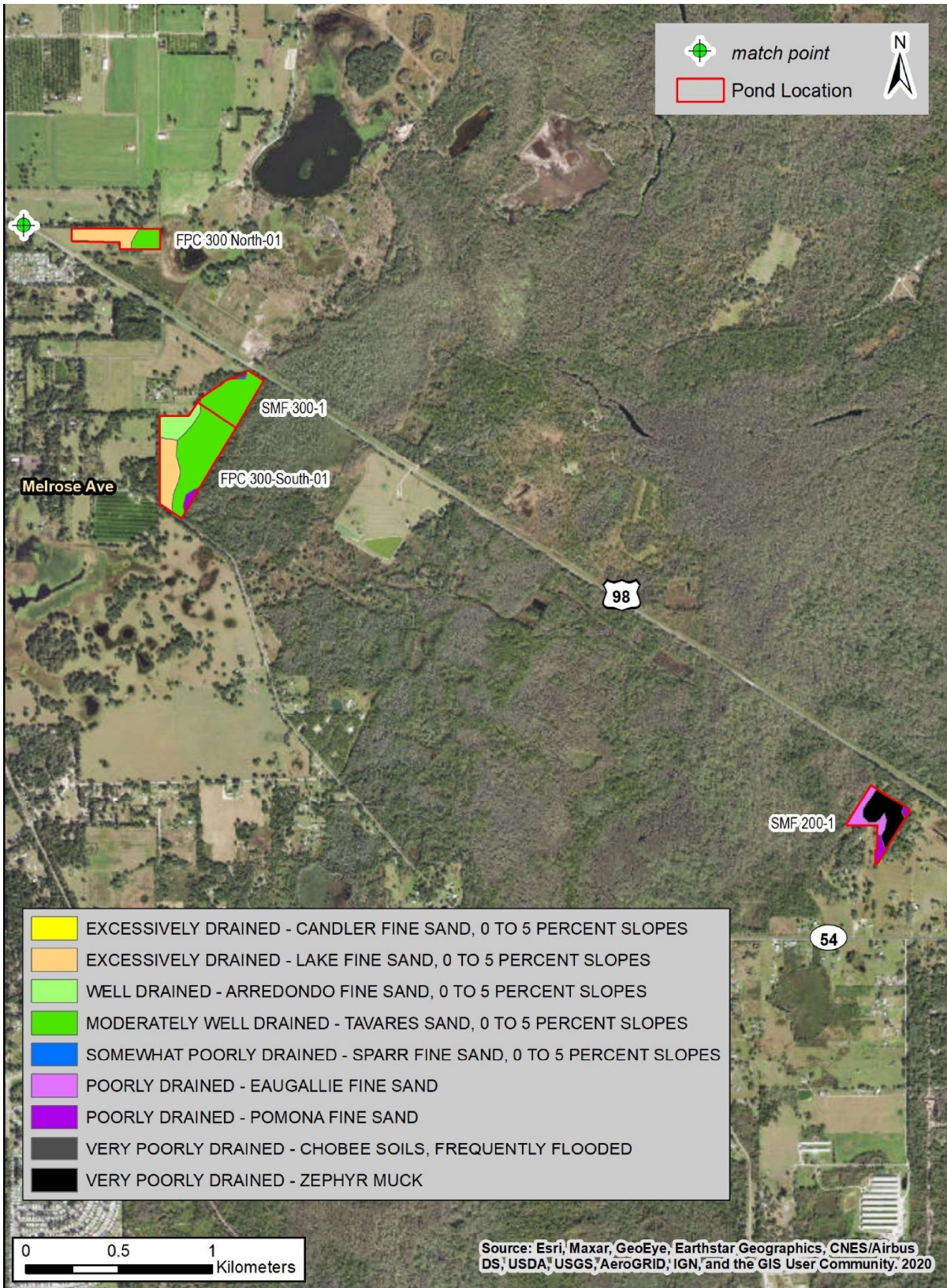


Figure 2. Soil types within the pond sites.

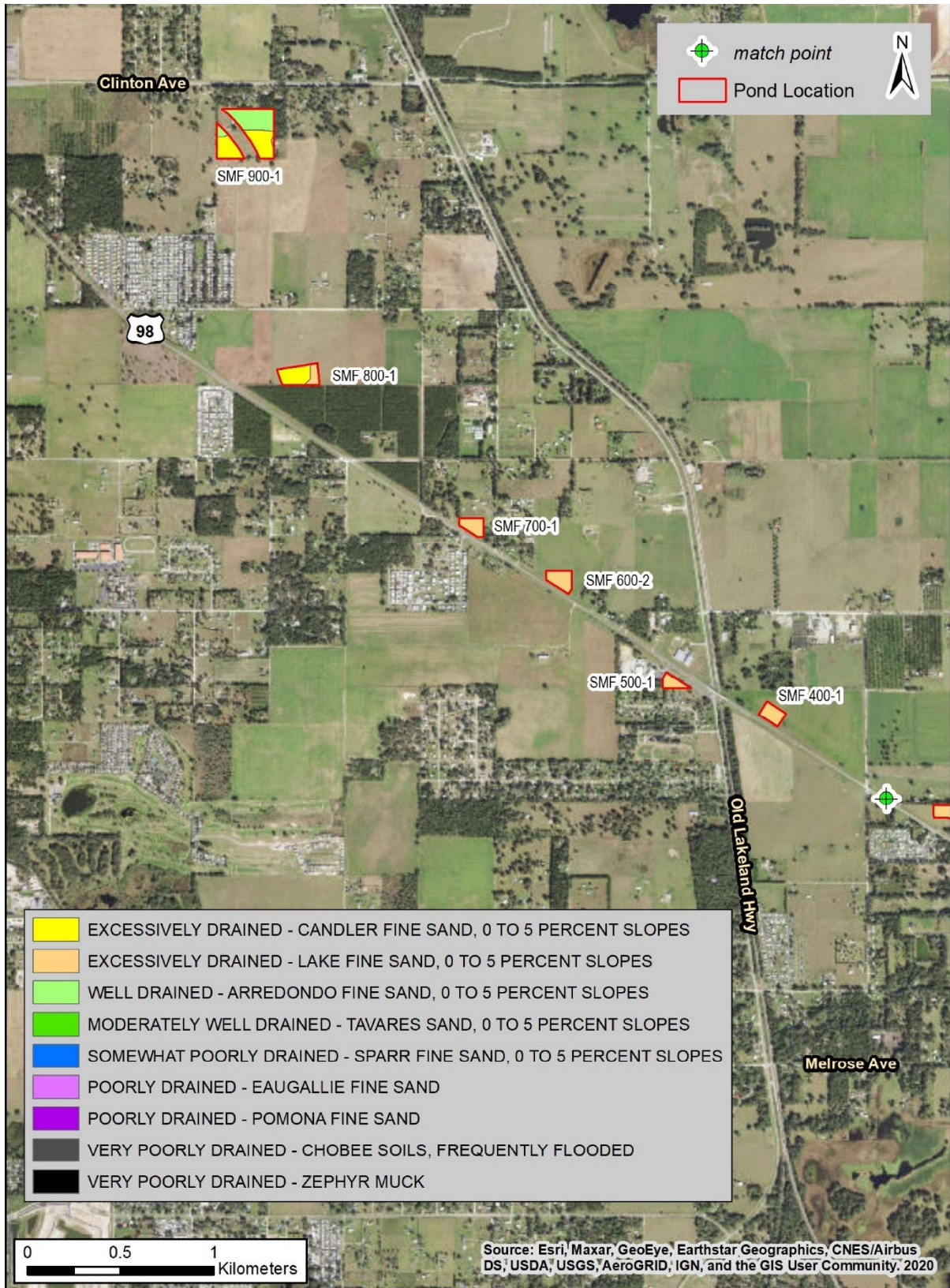


Figure 3. Soil types within the pond sites.



Photo 3. Northeast view of drainage ditch adjacent to pond sites.



Photo 4. Sample of standing water encountered in several pond sites.



Photo 5. Looking north at a borrow pit impacting SMF 200-1.

SECTION 3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In-depth historic and prehistoric overviews were included in the 2021 PD&E, Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 98/SR 35/SR 700 from CR 54 to US 301 (SR 39) PD&E Study, Pasco County, Florida and are not repeated here (Draft on file ACI 2021). The following historic context overview is a condensed history for Pasco County and the project area.

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). 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 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 which would later become acquired by the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

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 Lacooshee (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 State Road 23 as part of the national highway system in November 1923 (Orlando Sentinel 1923a). State Road 23, now State Road 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 (adjacent to the ACL Railroad Depot) 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 demolishing buildings and damaging 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). 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).

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 1942 until 1946. The camp, known as Company 7, held approximately 200 POWS – most of which were from Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps (Horgan et al. 1992). The prisoners lived in tents while a barracks building provided washrooms, a kitchen, and a mess hall. The camp was surrounded by two barbed-wire fences, watchtowers, and searchlights. The prisoners were utilized for labor at local industries such as the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant (Horgan et al. 1992; Hawes 1986).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Tebeau 1980). Following the war, car ownership amongst Americans increased and Florida vacations quickly grew in popularity. By 1951, US 98 had been constructed in Pasco County 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 as cattle passes to allow cattle to pass safely from pastures on both sides of US 98.

Following World War II, the reuniting of military with their families to live, led to a trend in new housing focused on the development of small, single-family, tract homes in new subdivisions. Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. By 1957, light residential development had occurred along US 98 and continued

over the years and by 1967 multiple residences had been constructed along Clinton Avenue (FDOT 1967). 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.

Interstate 75, completed through Pasco County in the early 1960s, provided access allowing continued growth in the eastern half of the county. With the population explosion in western Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway 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). 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, and 553,947 in 2019. 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 (EDR 2019).

SECTION 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND CONSIDERATIONS

The field survey was preceded by background research, which included a comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area. This research was conducted to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their 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 including the Preliminary Ponds Memo (ACI 2021a) and the Draft CRAS for this portion of US 98 (Draft ACI 2021b), and ETDM Project No. 14374. It should be noted that the FMSF information in this report was obtained in August 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.

As a result of the archaeological background research, there are three previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within three of the pond sites (SMF 200-1 [8PA00046], SMF 300-1 [8PA00144A and 8PA00144B], FPC 300 South-01 [8PA00144A]) and an additional 11 are recorded within one-half mile (**Figures 4 and 5**). Two of the three sites within the ponds are lithic scatters and one is an artifact scatter; none has been evaluated by the SHPO. Most recently (ACI 2021), a CRAS was prepared by ACI for the PD&E Study. The CRAS resulted in the location of two new archaeological sites (8PA03418 and 8PA03419) and evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA0144B and 8PA0145K), as well as one Archaeological Occurrence (AO) was found. Other surveys that resulted in

the recording of the archaeological sites within one half-mile include an assessment of the construction impacts of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Areas throughout Pasco and Polk Counties (Wharton 1979, 1984), a CRAS of a proposed borrow pit and asphalt plant site (Estabrook 1990), and a CRAS for the Boarshead Ranch Mitigation Bank (Ambrosino 2015).

Thus, the project APE has a low to high prehistoric archaeological probability for aboriginal site occurrence and a low occurrence for historic archaeological sites. The determinations of archaeological probability were based on the environmental variables such as soil type, distance to fresh water, and locations of previously recorded sites in the general vicinity.

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the FMSF and the NRHP. The research indicated one historic resource (8PA03375) was previously recorded within the historical APE (**Figure 5**). The resource is a ca. 1975 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 11741 Elkins Road. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study (ACI 2021). The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style without significant historical associations; therefore, does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Background research also identified the Tucker Cemetery (8PA02318) which is located adjacent to, but outside the APE by approximately 500-feet (**Figure 4**). Based on the current APE, it does not appear that any ground disturbing work is proposed in the vicinity of the cemetery. The cemetery was identified and recorded during the 2005 Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County (Streelman 2005; Survey No. 11798). The first burial in the cemetery dates to 1855 and the cemetery contains over 600 grave sites. The cemetery has not been evaluated by the SHPO. A review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and Pasco County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for one historic resource 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Wells 2021).



Figure 4. Environmental setting and location of previously recorded cultural resources.

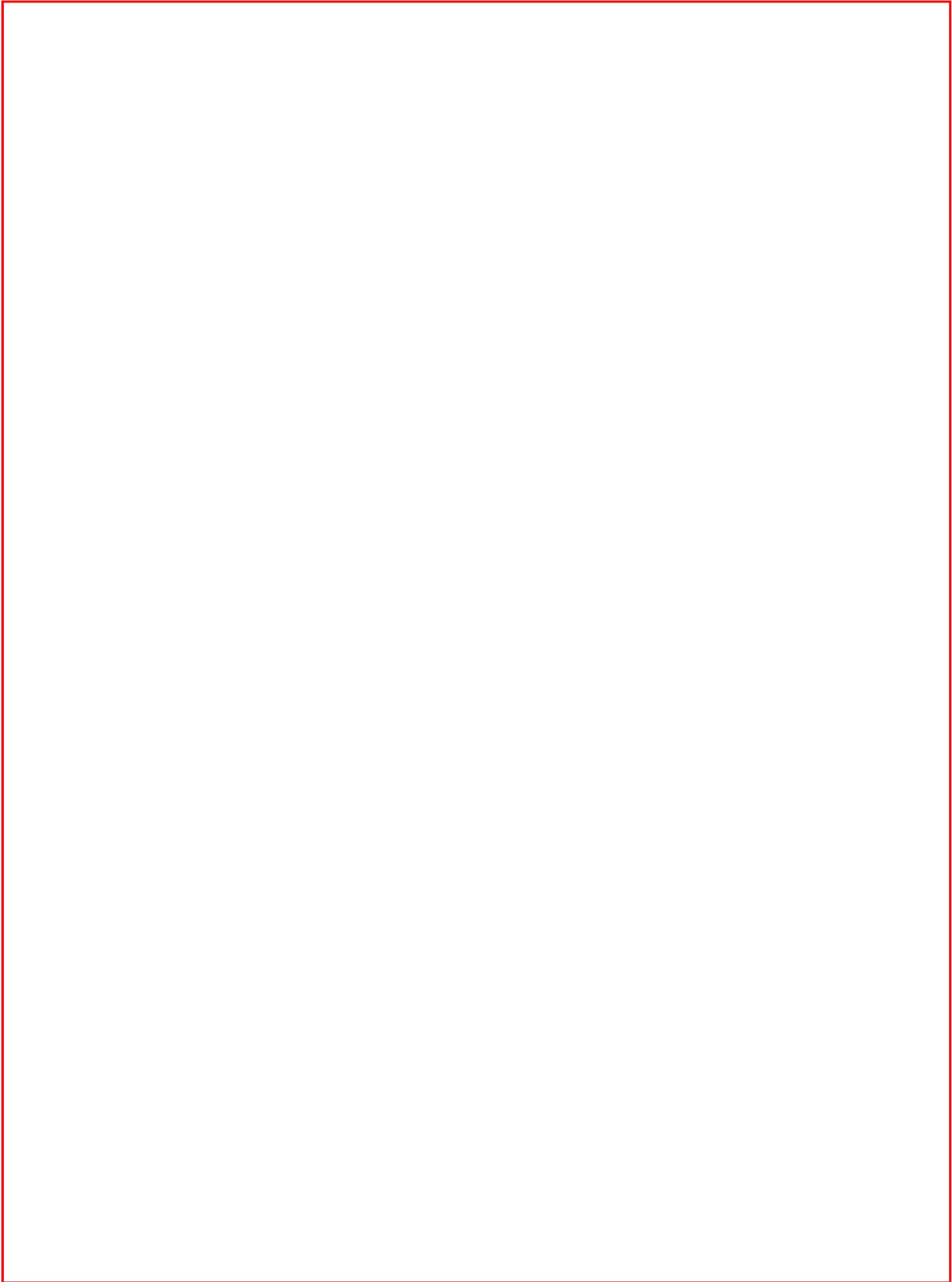


Figure 5. Environmental setting and location of previously recorded cultural resources.

SECTION 5 STUDY 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. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to document any historic properties located within the project APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field survey methods included both ground surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface shovel testing. Systematic shovel tests were placed at 25-, 50- and 100-meter (m) intervals as well as at closer intervals (12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. Each shovel test measured 0.5 m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1 m unless impeded by disturbance or water. Soil from each test pit was screened through 6.3-millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all shovel tests was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5, 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.

SECTION 6 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 to be not 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 7 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.

Curation of project-related information (i.e., maps, field notes, and artifacts) will be at ACI in Sarasota, file number P19060B, until transfer to a FDOT-designated repository.

SECTION 8 SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological Survey Results: Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of 181 shovel tests with 11 being positive for artifacts (**Figures 6 - 10; Table 1**). Shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals, judgmentally, and at a closer interval (12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. Each shovel test measured 0.5 m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1 m unless impeded by water. Other disturbances that prevented shovel testing includes borrow pit activity and extensive wetlands. As a result, no new archaeological sites were found however, evidence of two previously recorded archaeological sites were found: 8PA0144A and 8PA0144B. As per consultation with the FMSF (FMSF 2021), the two previously recorded sites are being combined into one site, 8PA00144, due to the amount of positive shovel tests between the two sites. A discussion of the site is below. No additional evidence of 8PA00046 was found within the APE; the FMSF form for this site was not updated since it was just updated during the CRAS (ACI 2021).

Shovel tests stratigraphy was variable throughout the APE. Below is a representation of the types of soil stratigraphy encountered with sample photographs (**Photos 6 - 9**).

- 0 to 30 cm below surface (cmbs) of dark gray/brown sand followed by 30 to 100 cmbs of brown sand
- 0-30 cmbs of dark, brown sand followed by 30-100 cmbs of orange/brown sand with concretions
- 0-40 cmbs of gray/brown sand; 40-80 cmbs of light gray sand; and 80-100 cmbs of wet, brown sand

For 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.



Photo 6. Sample stratigraphy within SMF 600-2.

Table 1. Summary of archaeological survey results





Photo 7. Stratigraphy showing disturbance to 90 cm.



Photo 8. Shovel test with water seepage at 80 cm.



Photo 9. Stratigraphy with very little disturbance.

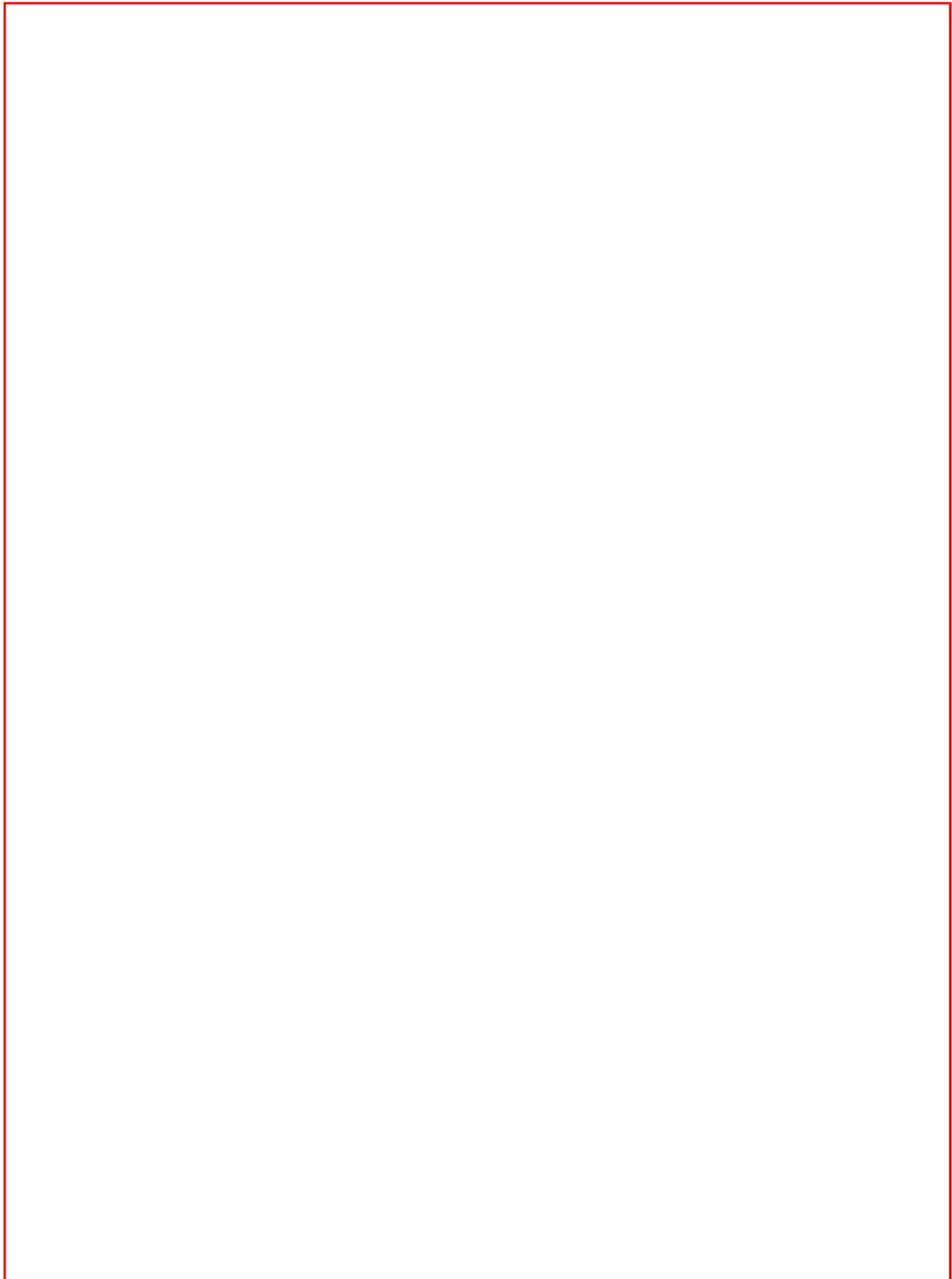


Figure 6. Approximate locations of shovel tests and previously recorded cultural resources.

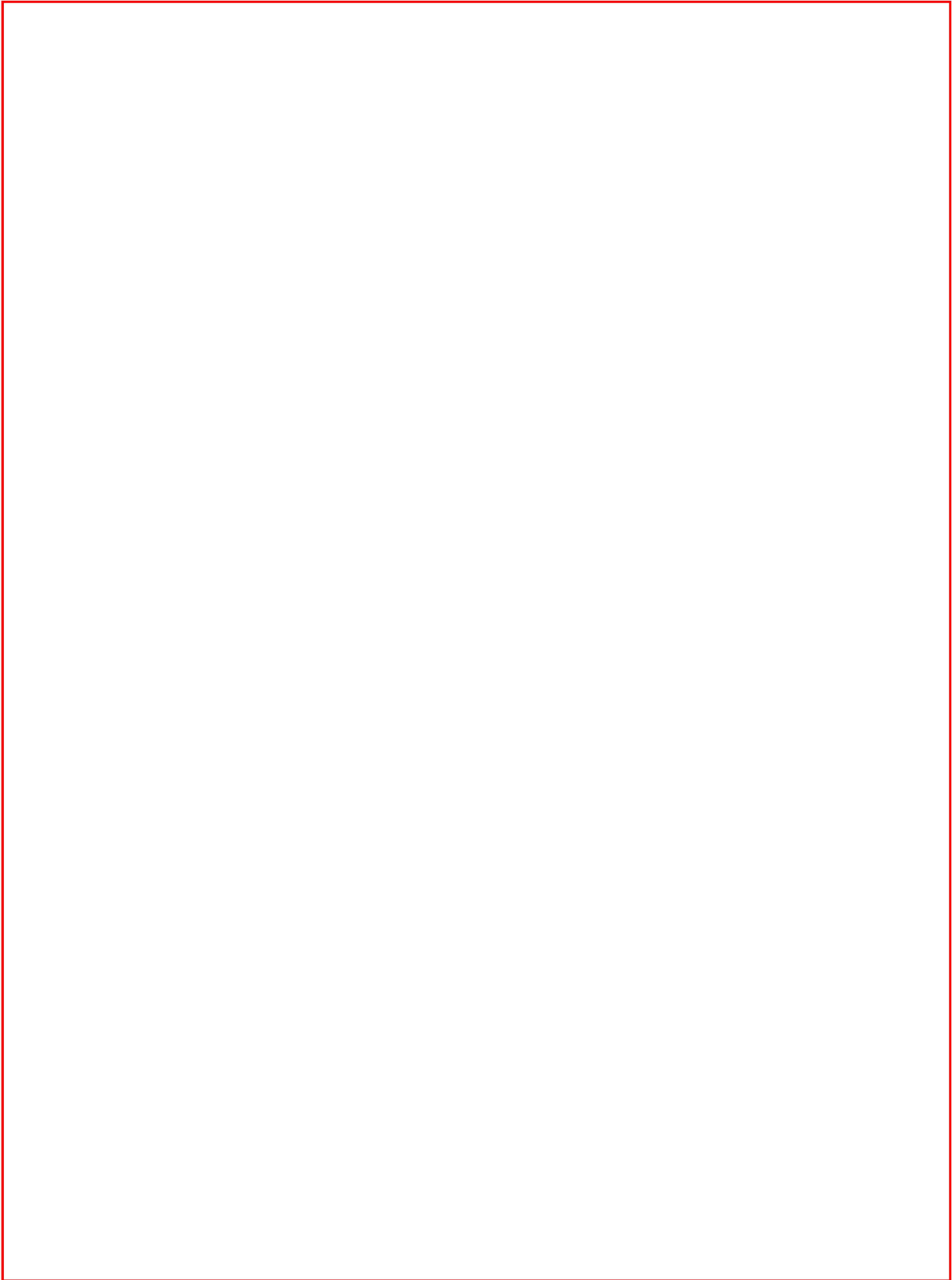


Figure 7. Approximate locations of shovel tests and previously recorded cultural resources.



Figure 8. Approximate locations of shovel tests and newly recorded cultural resource.



Figure 9. Approximate locations of shovel tests.



Figure 10. Approximate locations of shovel tests and previously recorded cultural resources.

8PA0144: The Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area 28A/B Site is a [REDACTED]

The two sites were initially recorded during the survey of the Upper Hillsborough Flood Detention Area (Wharton 1984); 8PA144A was described as an artifact scatter that contained low density archaeological material including two stone tools, a St. Johns Plain ceramic sherd, 14 waste flakes and 8PA0144B was described as a low-density lithic scatter that produced nine pieces of debitage. Neither site was evaluated by the SHPO and the recorder considered the sites not significant.



Photo 10. Looking north at north portion of 8PA00144.



Photo 11. Looking south at south portion of 8PA00144.

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 0-40 cm of dark, gray sand followed by 40-100 cm of light to medium brown sand, sometimes wet. Elevation is approximately 85 ft amsl.

The current investigations within both pond sites consisted of testing at 25, 50, 100 m intervals, judgmentally within and around the site, and at a closer interval (12.5 m) around positive shovel tests. In the area between the two sites, where all the positive shovel tests were found, 24 were negative and 11 were positive. No additional shovel tests were placed the portion of 8PA00144A due to its low

research potential, the fact that the previous surveyor considered the site not significant, and it was more important to try and locate artifacts in areas not previously tested.

The artifact assemblage was found between 40-90 cm below surface and consists of two small (0-1 cm), eight medium (1-2 cm), five large (2-3 cm), and one extra-large (3-4 cm) waste flakes. Of these, six were non-decortication, nine were secondary decortication, and one is a primary decortication flake. Twelve of the flakes are coral and four are chert; all the coral had been thermally altered. As a result, the new area that merged the two sites measures approximately 300 m (**Figure 7**). This new data does not change anything that was previously known about the site. Thus, 8PA0144 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.

Historical/Architectural Survey Results: Historical/architectural background research included a review of the FMSF and the NRHP. The research indicated one historic resource, a ca. 1975 Masonry Vernacular style building (8PA03375), is located within the proposed pond site SMF 900-1. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study (ACI 2021). The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of two historic resources within and/or adjacent to two proposed pond sites. These include one previously recorded resource (8PA03375) within SMF 900-1 and one newly identified resource (8PA03432) adjacent to FPC 300-North-01 (**Figures 8 and 10**). The newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resource within the APE includes a ca. 1968 Ranch Style residence located at 9276 US Highway 98. Because the previously recorded resource was recently recorded as part of the mainline PD&E CRAS, a FMSF form was not prepared for this survey. Overall, the historic resources are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. A description and photograph of the newly identified resource follow, and a copy of the FMSF form is contained in **Appendix A**.



Photo 12. 9276 US Highway 98 (8PA03432), looking east.

8PA03432: The Ranch Style residence at 9276 US Highway 98 was constructed in ca. 1968 (**Photo 12**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The side gable roof with three intersecting front gables is sheathed in composite shingles. The main entrance is on the west elevation through a single door with fixed single-pane window, beneath a front gable roof. The partial-width porch is also located on the west elevation beneath a second front gable roof with square post porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual metal frame three-stacked awning units, and paired and grouped (3) metal frame two-over-two and one-over-one single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include a low-pitched side gable roof, stucco windowsills, awning windows, and gable vents. Alterations include replaced siding, roofing, and main entrance door. Additions include a porch on the northwest elevation and garage on the southwest elevation. The structure is accessed via an unpaved driveway; and a short concrete sidewalk gives access to the main entrance. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8PA03432 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

SECTION 9 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological background research indicated a low to high probability for the occurrence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites. There are three previously recorded [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However, this additional site evidence does not add any new information about the site; therefore, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. No new historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were found during the current field survey.

Historical/architectural background research indicated one historic resource, a ca. 1975 Masonry Vernacular style building (8PA03375), is located within the proposed pond site SMF 900-1. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study (ACI 2021). The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of two historic resources within and/or adjacent to two proposed pond sites. These include one previously recorded resource (8PA03375) within SMF 900-1 and one newly identified resource (8PA03432) adjacent to FPC 300-North-01. The newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resource within the APE includes a ca. 1968 Ranch Style residence located at 9276 US Highway 98. Because the previously recorded resource was recently recorded, a FMSF form was not prepared for this survey. Overall, the historic resources are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to

persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Given the results of background research and field survey no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

SECTION 10 LITERATURE CITED

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Appendices

Appendix A Florida Master Site File Forms

Appendix B Survey Log

APPENDIX A

Florida Master Site File Forms



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PA03432**
Field Date 9-28-2021
Form Date 9-29-2021
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9276 US Highway 98 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS US Highway 98 preferred ponds Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 9276 Direction _____ Street Name US 98 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Located between Janmar Rd and Stanton Hall Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name DADE CITY USGS Date 1960 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Dade City In City Limits? yes no unknown County Pasco
Township 25S Range 22E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 20-25-22-0000-01600-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 388921 Northing 3130139
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1968 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature siding, roof, door
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature porch on NW elev.; garage on SW elev
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
James Bradford Sterling (2005); William & Christine Starling (1968)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Intersecting gables 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
awning, metal, individual, 3-stacked; awning, metal, grouped (3), 2/2 and paired 1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
low pitched side gable roof, awning windows, stucco windowsills, rectangular gable vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Shed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W Elev: through a single door with a fixed window, located under an gable roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width beneath gable roof with wood beam support columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource

This is a basic Ranch style residence with a concrete block structural system with low pitch intersecting gable roofs and metal frame windows. A garage has been added to the west elevation and reflects the original style.

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) UFDC aerial photos & FDOT APlus aerial maps

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

UFDC - accessible online at: <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials>; FDOT accessible online at: <https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building has been altered and 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. _____ 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 Field notes Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Field notes, maps, photos, research File or accession #'s P19060B
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Madeline Westrom Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / 941-379-6206 / mwestrom@a
 (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 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





AERIAL MAP





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



APPENDIX B

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS SMF & FPC Sites US 98/SR 35/SR 700 from CR 54 to US 301/SR 39, Pasco County

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SMF & FPC Sites US 98/SR 35/SR 700 from CR 54 to US 301/SR 39 Pasco County, Florida; WPI Segment No.: 443368-2

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2021

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 37

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

P19060B; ACI Florida, Sarasota

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Almy, Marion

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 North McKinley Drive Tampa, Florida 33612

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson Date Log Sheet Completed 10-5-2021

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 done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Pasco 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name DADE CITY Year 1960 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name BRANCHBOROUGH Year 1960 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-13-2021 End 9-24-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 50.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 10

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

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): [X]archaeological [X]architectural [X]historical/archival []underwater []damage assessment []monitoring report []other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Background research, surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing systematically and judgmentally within APE; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen; historic survey; photos taken; report prepared

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

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

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

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used. []surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector []surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing [X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey []shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown []shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR) []shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR []other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used. []building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview [X]subdivision maps []commercial permits [X]windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records []interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown []other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 1

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

8PA00144

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

PA03432

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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 []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report []Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc []Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____ Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



<p>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Township 25 S, Range 21 E, Sections 11-13; Township 25 S, Range 22 E, Sections 19, 20, 29, 34 & 35 USGS Branchborough and Dade City 1960</p>	<p>US 98 / SR 35 / SR 700 Preferred SMF & FPC Sites From CR 54 to US 301 Pasco County, Florida WPI Segment No: 443368-2</p>
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