

FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

SR 56 Southbound C-D Road/Ramps to I-75/I-275

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study



**Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven**

Work Program Item Segment No. 430573-4

ETDM Project No. 14330

Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida

March 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 the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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Prepared for:



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 7, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate location and design concepts for constructing a southbound collector-distributor (C-D) road system to carry the southbound on-ramps from State Road (SR) 56 to Interstate 75 (I-75) and I-275. The limits of the study are along I-75 from south of the I-75/I-275 Apex to SR 56 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. The project will improve the southbound operations between the I-75/I-275 and I-75/SR 56 interchanges and eliminate undesirable weaving movements. This project is federally funded.

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed improvements to southbound (SB) I-75/I-275 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida. The ramp construction will require the acquisition of a narrow strip of right-of-way along the west side of existing I-75 from just south of SR 56 to the Hillsborough/Pasco county line; the remainder of the proposed improvements will be constructed within existing right-of-way.

Given the scope of the proposed improvements, the area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed I-75 and I-275 rights-of-way from approximately 0.75 miles (1.21 kilometers) south of County Line Road in Hillsborough County to SR 56 in Pasco County. The APE included an additional 39-foot (12-meter) buffer at the southern end of the alignment footprint, adjacent to southbound I-75. This buffer was included to account for peripheral ground disturbance related to proposed staging of heavy machinery, equipment, and supplies. The archaeological and historic structure surveys were conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way and staging area.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing within the existing and proposed right-of-way. Seven archaeological sites were previously recorded within the current APE. Five of those resources (8HI04069, 8HI00470, 8PA00480, 8PA00482, and 8PA00633) were previously determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). One archaeological site (8HI00010) was determined to be NRHP eligible on September 22, 2009. One archaeological site (8HI11591) has not yet been evaluated for the NRHP. The goal of the current survey was to conduct shovel testing within NRHP-eligible or unevaluated sites (previously recorded sites 8HI00010 and 8HI11591) and determine if the proposed project activities have potential to affect those resources. Shovel testing also was conducted within areas of the existing and proposed right-of-way not previously tested by the numerous cultural resource surveys that have been conducted within the APE. No shovel tests were conducted within the boundaries of previously recorded ineligible sites. A total of 37 shovel tests were excavated during the archaeological survey, with 16 shovel tests positive for cultural material.

As a result of the survey, evidence of two previously recorded sites were identified (8HI00470 and 8HI11591). Cultural materials associated with ineligible site 8HI00470 (I-75 Intersection)

were identified on the western side of I-275, which resulted in the expansion of the previously documented site boundaries. No information was collected to change the current evaluation of the site, and it is the opinion of SEARCH that the site remains ineligible for the NRHP. Previously recorded archaeological site 8HI11591 (2010 Field School Site 2) has not yet been evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the SHPO; however, the current survey revealed that the portion of the site within the APE contains only a low-density lithic scatter. Given the small number of artifacts and the ubiquitous nature of the assemblage, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8HI11591, as expressed within the project APE, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Beyond the current APE, insufficient information is available to assess the overall NRHP eligibility of 8HI11591. The survey identified no evidence of the NRHP-eligible archaeological site 8HI00010 (Branch Mound) within the current APE. Considering the absence of cultural materials identified during the current survey, and the previous determination by the SHPO that the portion of the site within the project right-of-way does not represent a culturally significant deposit, SEARCH recommends no further work for 8HI00010 in support of the current project. No other sites or occurrences were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the I-75 and I-275 southbound ramp construction project.

The architectural survey identified no historic resources (i.e., structures built prior to 1976) within the historic resources APE. No further architectural history survey is required.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed southbound C-D road from SR 56 to I-75 and I-275 project will have no adverse effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vi
 Introduction	 1
Project Location and Environment	4
Location and Modern Conditions	4
Paleoenvironment	4
Historic Overview.....	6
Precolumbian Culture History.....	6
Post-Contact History	8
European Exploration and Settlement, 1513–1821	8
US Territory and State through Civil War, 1821–1865	8
Post-Civil War and Late Nineteenth Century, 1866–1899.....	10
Twentieth Century to Present, 1900–Present	11
Background Research	11
Florida Master Site File Review.....	11
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review.....	15
Research Design.....	21
Project Goals.....	21
NRHP Criteria	21
Cultural Resource Potential	22
Survey Methods	22
Archaeological Field Methods	22
Architectural Field Methods	23
Laboratory Methods	23
Curation.....	24
Certified Local Government Consultation	24
Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries.....	24
Results	25
Archaeological Resources	25
Previously Recorded Sites	25
Architectural Resources	36
Conclusion and Recommendations	36
References Cited	40
 Appendix A: Field Specimen Catalog	
Appendix B: FMSF Resource Forms	
Appendix C: FDHR Survey Log Sheet	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 project in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties, Florida.	2
Figure 2.	I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties, Florida.	3
Figure 3.	Soil drainage within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	5
Figure 4.	Previous cultural resource surveys within and adjacent to the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	12
Figure 5.	Previously recorded cultural resources within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	14
Figure 6.	GLO maps of Township 26 and 27 South, Range 19 East (GLO 1849, 1852).	17
Figure 7.	USGS topographic maps of Lutz and Wesley Chapel, Florida (USGS 1944a, 1944b)..	18
Figure 8.	1957 USDA aerial photographs of Hillsborough County, Florida.	19
Figure 9.	USGS topographic maps of Lutz and Wesley Chapel, Florida (USGS 1976a, 1976b)..	20
Figure 10.	Results of the archaeological survey within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	26
Figure 11.	Soil stratigraphy within the APE. Left: Disturbed soils over water table at 70 cmbs within site 8HI00010. Center: Disturbed soils over water table at 70 cmbs within site 8HI11591. Right: Natural soils on west side of I-275, north of site 8HI00470.	27
Figure 12.	Southeast view from Shovel Test 15 within expanded boundary of 8HI00470.	27
Figure 13.	Southeast view of drainage ditch along east side of I-275 SB within 8HI00470. Note: All positive shovel tests were along fence line on the right side of image.	28
Figure 14.	Archaeological testing in the I-75 Intersection site (8HI00470).	29
Figure 15.	Soil profile within Shovel Test 15 (positive).	30
Figure 16.	Northeast view towards Shovel Test 39 within boundary of 8HI11591.	32
Figure 17.	Results of archeological testing in the 2010 Field School Site 2 site (8HI11591).	33
Figure 18.	Soil profile within Shovel Test 5 (negative).	34
Figure 19.	North view of existing conditions within 8HI11591 showing ongoing landscaping activities and marked buried utilities.	34
Figure 20.	North view from within 8HI00010; note artificial height of interstate roadway.	36
Figure 21.	Interim alternative concept plans showing the southern end of the APE where it intersects 8HI00010.	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within and adjacent to the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	13
Table 2.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile (1.6 Kilometers) of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	15
Table 3.	Archaeological Resources Recorded in the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.	25
Table 4.	Cultural Material Recovered from 8HI00470.	30
Table 5.	Cultural Material Recovered from 8HI11591.	35

INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 7, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate location and design concepts for constructing a southbound collector-distributor (C-D) road system to carry the southbound on-ramps from State Road (SR) 56 to Interstate 75 (I-75) and I-275. The limits of the study are along I-75 from south of the I-75/I-275 Apex to SR 56 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. The project will improve the southbound operations between the I-75/I-275 and I-75/SR 56 interchanges and eliminate undesirable weaving movements. This project is federally funded.

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to Southbound (SB) I-75 and I-275 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida (**Figure 1**). The ramp construction will require the acquisition of a narrow strip of right-of-way along the west side of existing I-75 from just south of SR 56 to the Hillsborough/Pasco county line; the remainder of the proposed improvements will be constructed within existing right-of-way.

The project area of potential effects (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed interstate rights-of-way from approximately 0.75 miles (1.21 kilometers) south of County Line Road in Pasco County to SR 56 in Hillsborough County (**Figure 2**). The APE included an additional 39-foot (12-meter) buffer at the southern end of the alignment footprint, adjacent to southbound I-75. This buffer was included to account for peripheral ground disturbance related to proposed staging of heavy machinery, equipment, and supplies. The archaeological and historic structure surveys were conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way and staging area.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work was conducted to comply with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 USC), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, including Section 106 (54 U.S.C. §306108), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended, 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and all laws, regulations, and guidelines promulgated by the State of Florida governing cultural resources work, in particular Chapters 267.031(1) and 267.12, Florida Statutes and 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised July 2020), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The work was performed by professional archaeologists who meet the qualifications established in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44716, 29 September 1983).

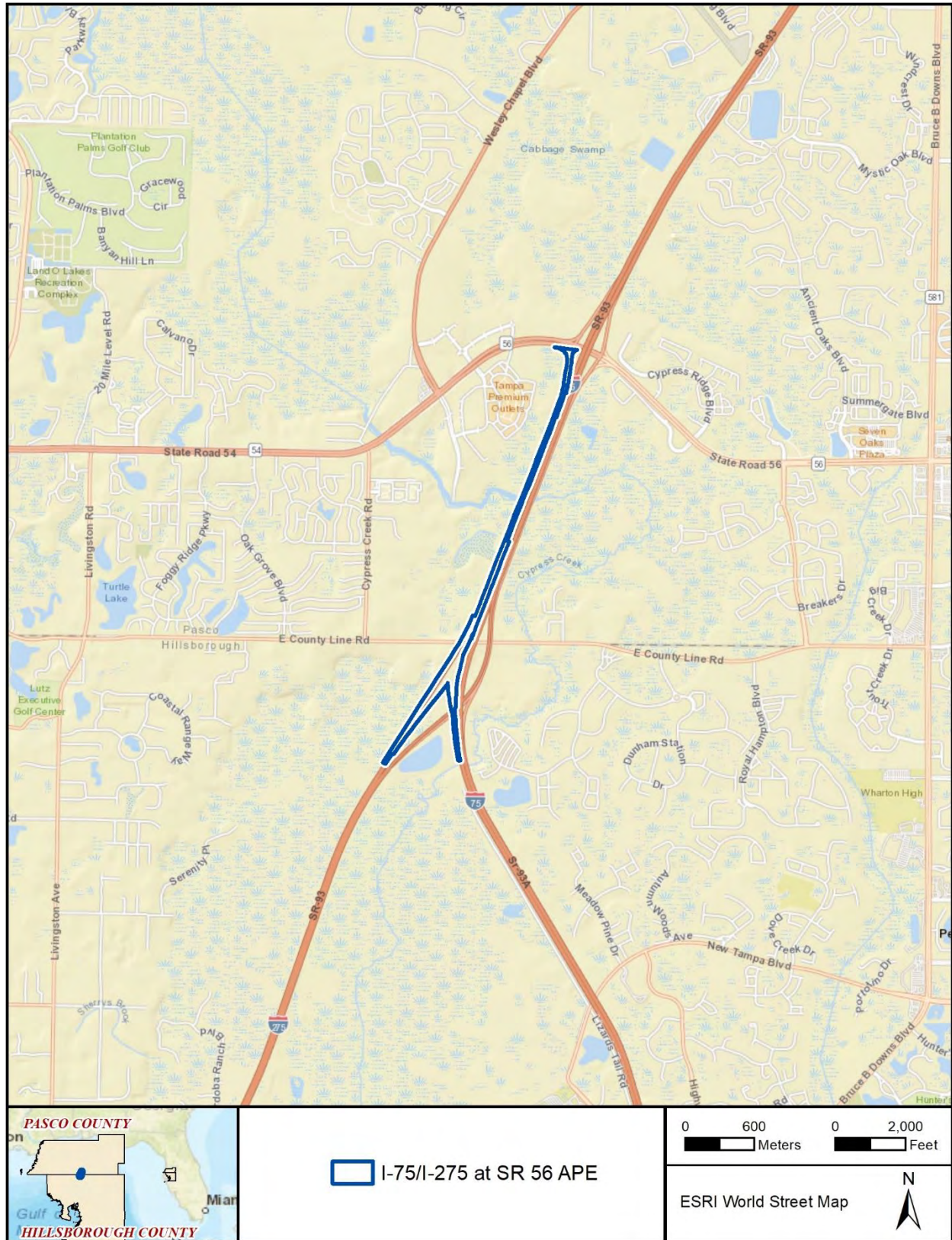


Figure 1. Location of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 project in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties, Florida.

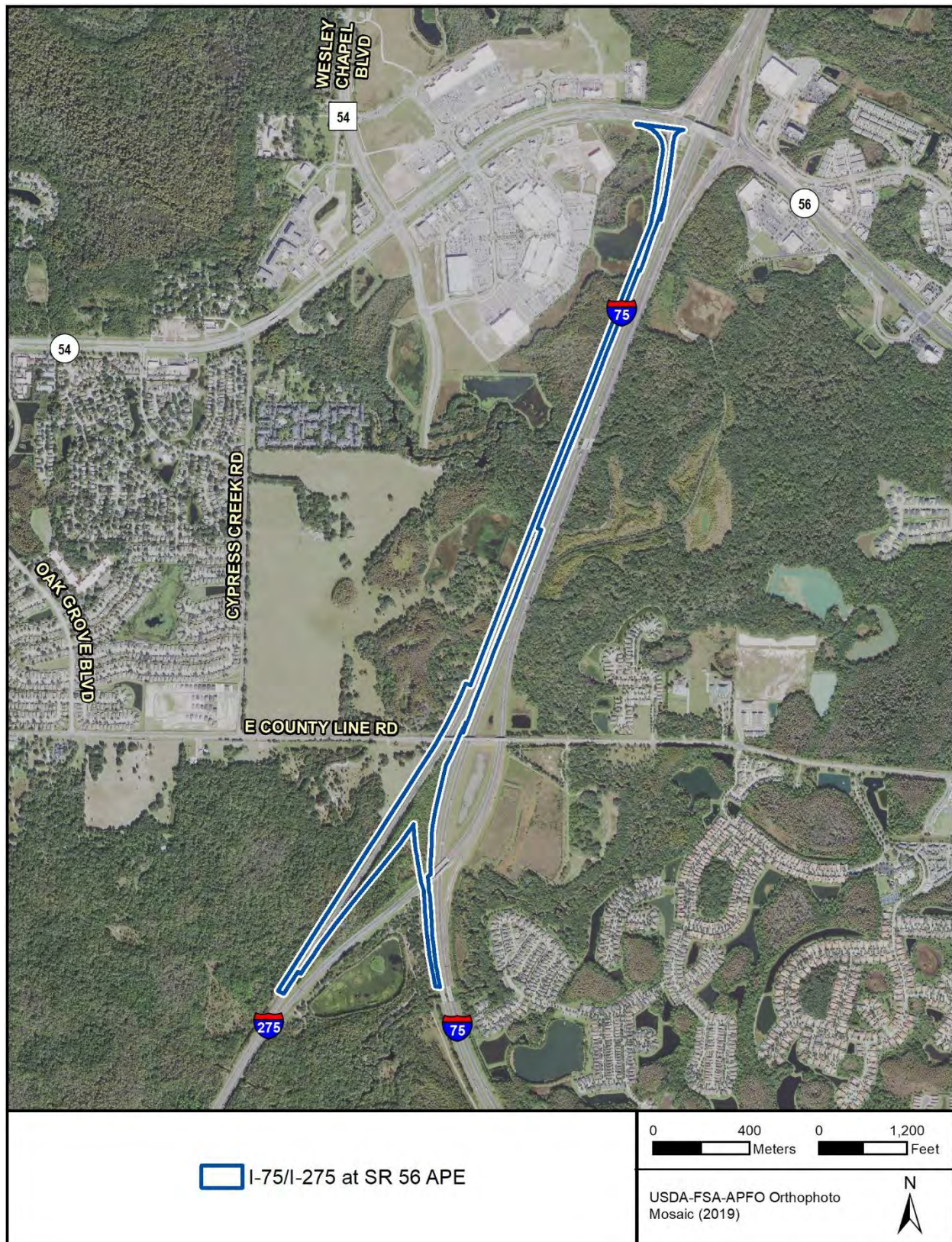


Figure 2. I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE in Pasco and Hillsborough Counties, Florida.

Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project, and Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Dye and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Jon Simon Suarez, MA, RPA, and Mark Miragliotta, BA. Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The project area is an approximately 3.1-mile (5.0-kilometer) long corridor located west of the community of Wesley Chapel in central Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida, within Sections 3 and 4 of Township 27 South, Range 19 East and Sections 26, 27, and 34 of Township 26 South, Range 19 East. Beginning approximately 0.75 and 0.65 miles (1.2 and 1.0 kilometers) south of County Line Road, the project corridor follows I-275 and I-75, respectively, terminating just south of SR 56. The gently sloping terrain crossed by the corridor consists of an elevation ranging from 40 to 55 feet (12.2 to 16.8 meters) above mean sea level (amsl).

Geologically, the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE is within the Hillsborough Valley physiographic province, which is a part of the larger Ocala Uplift District. This region consists of an erosional basin that is the watershed of the Hillsborough River. Soils within the APE are primarily poorly drained Myakka and Immokalee fine sands and very poorly drained Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula depressional soils, with smaller amounts of moderately well drained Tavares sand and somewhat poorly drained Zolfo fine sands (**Figure 3**). Disturbed Pits urban land is present within the SR 56 right-of-way. The corridor crosses over Cypress Creek, which flows southerly into the Hillsborough River, the Hillsborough Bay, the Tampa Bay, and eventually to the Gulf of Mexico, approximately 50 miles (80.5 kilometers) to the southwest of the APE.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface

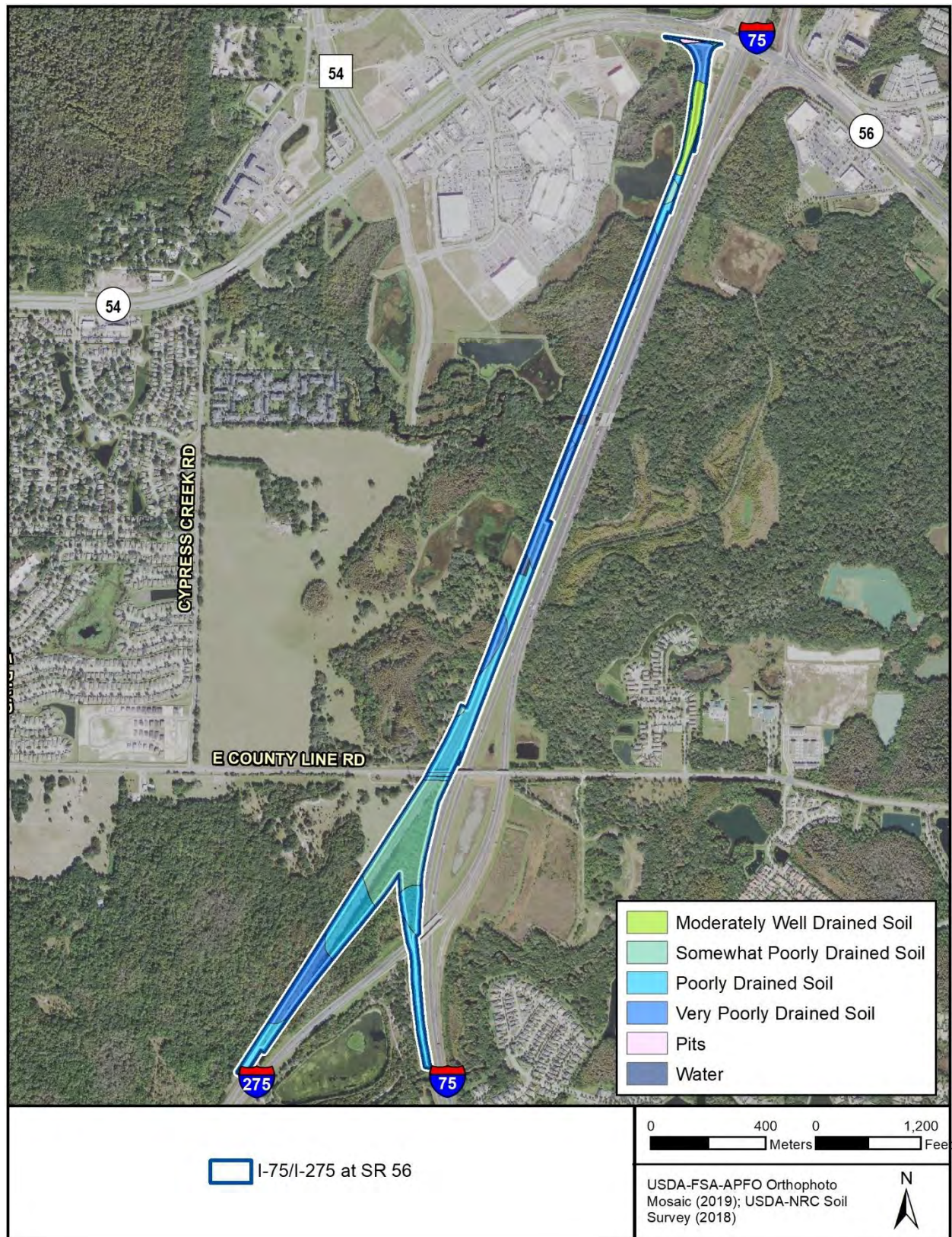


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

PRECOLUMBIAN CULTURE HISTORY

Extensive previous surveys in support of interstate improvement projects have been conducted within the current APE and have presented the prehistory of west central Florida in those recent technical reports (e.g., Archaeological Consultants, Inc [ACI] 1995 [Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey No. 4470]; ACI 1997 [FMSF Survey No. 5178]; ACI 2003 [FMSF Survey No. 9198]). For further information, readers are referred to Milanich (1994) for a more comprehensive treatment of the prehistory of Florida. A more concise summary of the prehistory of west central Florida is presented below.

Current evidence indicates that the first inhabitants of Florida entered the area approximately 12,000 years ago. During the Paleoindian period (12,000–9000 BP), sea level was much lower than today, and the Florida peninsula was wider and drier, particularly in the central interior. Many animal species that are now extinct roamed the state (mammoths, camels, sloths, giant land tortoise, etc.), and these were hunted by Florida's earliest inhabitants. Most of the known Paleoindian sites are located in north and west-central Florida, where karst springs and chert were readily available. In Pinellas County, Paleoindian sites are located along the coast and along various drainages.

Paleoindian sites also are located underneath Tampa Bay (Goodyear and Warren 1972). These site locations were once on dry land when sea levels were lower, but have become submerged as sea level has risen during the past 10,000 years. One of the most well-known Paleoindian sites in the Tampa Bay area is located in Hillsborough County. Harney Flats is a large habitation site that was excavated during the early 1980s (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It is the largest and most extensively excavated Paleoindian site in Florida.

During the subsequent Archaic period (9000–2500 BP), human populations began to grow and expand their territories as the climate became wetter and water sources more prevalent. After the demise of Pleistocene fauna, human subsistence strategies became more diverse and included new plant, animal, and aquatic species. People began to live in larger groups, use different types of stone tools, and inhabit more of what is now Florida.

The Early Archaic (9000–8000 BP) represented a continuity of the Paleoindian occupation of Florida and occurred during a time of rising sea levels, a gradual warming trend, and the spread

of oak hardwood forests and hammocks. Numerous small Early Archaic special activity and camp sites have been located throughout west-central Florida (Milanich 1994). The Middle Archaic (8000–4000 BP) was a wetter period with the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forest.

As conditions became wetter, large river systems and wetlands developed and people began to exploit the resources associated with these aquatic habitats (Austin et al. 2004). This trend continued into the Late Archaic period (4000–2500 BP) (Austin et al. 2004). However, there also is evidence that suggests that the environment became slightly drier during these period, and aquatic habitats fewer and not as deep (Russo 1986). This is probably the result of climatic fluctuations over time. Prehistoric population in the Pinellas County area may have been smaller and aggregated around springs and sinkholes once again.

The earliest pottery was tempered with plant fibers and first appeared at about 4000 BP (Sassaman 1993). The people who made fiber-tempered pottery practiced an essentially Archaic lifestyle of hunting, gathering, and incipient horticulture. Fiber-tempered pottery was made with naturally occurring clays that were collected from areas where creeks or rivers had cut down to the clay-bearing layers. Plant fibers were then added to the clay as a tempering agent to strengthen it. After being made, pots were left to dry to allow moisture in the clay to escape, then fired. Most Late Archaic sites containing fiber-tempered pottery are located on the coast with smaller campsites located in the interior.

The following Manasota period is divided into two subperiods. Early Manasota (2500–1300 BP) is recognized archaeologically by the dominance of sand-tempered pottery in assemblages, while the Weeden Island-related phase of Manasota (1300–1100 BP) is identified by the presence of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery in village contexts and the inclusion of ornately decorated pottery in mortuary contexts (burial mounds). During the Manasota period, wetter conditions prevailed and estuarine habitats became more numerous. This enabled larger populations to live in villages along the coast as well as in the interior along major rivers and streams. This trend continued into the following Safety Harbor period (1100–250 BP).

The Safety Harbor culture developed out of the preceding Weeden Island-related Manasota culture in the central Gulf coast region of Florida around AD 900 (Mitchem 1989). Safety Harbor sites in this region include nucleated villages usually containing a large platform mound with associated plaza, one or more burial mounds, and surrounding village middens. In addition, numerous smaller midden sites are present in outlying areas. These probably represent small “hamlets” or household clusters within a specific polity. Each polity was ruled by a *cacique* (chief or leader) who lived at the town center. *Caciques* and their family members were buried in lineage mounds after their remains had been ritually cleaned and stored in a charnel house. There is no evidence that agriculture was practiced by Safety Harbor groups. Instead, the subsistence base was one of fishing, gathering, and hunting. Each town center probably represented a simple chiefdom, and although alliances were forged between local polities, they otherwise appear to have acted independently of one another (Milanich 1998:103-104).

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

European Exploration and Settlement, 1513–1821

The following is an overview of the combined histories of Hillsborough and Pasco Counties from European exploration through the early twenty-first century. Spanish explorers were the first Europeans to discover the Tampa Bay area. In 1513 and 1521, Juan Ponce de León led two sea voyages to the peninsula of Florida, but he apparently never reached as far north as present-day Tampa Bay (Gannon 1996:20-21). The later expedition of Pánfilo de Narváez landed in Pinellas County in 1528 and trekked inland and then northward. While this represented a significant European foray into the region, the Narváez expedition ended in failure after conflict with Native Americans and geographical confusion (Milanich and Hudson 1993:23-25).

A decade later, another conquistador, Hernando de Soto, attempted another expedition to Florida on behalf of Spain. The expedition landed on Tampa Bay near the mouth of the Little Manatee River and established a temporary camp before setting out into the interior. The expedition fought its way through what is now central and northern Florida before exploring other areas of the southeastern United States. Michael Gannon (1996) writes that the expedition encountered its first cornfields in today's Pasco County near present-day Dade City (Gannon 1996:27). Archaeological sites associated with the DeSoto expedition have been located in Hillsborough County; however, DeSoto left no permanent settlement in the region (Milanich and Hudson 1993:78). In fact, there was very little settlement in the Tampa Bay area during the two centuries that followed the initial Spanish explorations. An exception was the fishing camps of Spanish fishermen from Cuba. These seasonal camps were located along the islands affronting the mainland. Here, fishermen collected their catch and smoked the fish before transport back to Cuba; they often interacted with the native people of the area as well (Worth 2012).

In the seventeenth century, as native populations in Florida declined, new native groups from the southeast resettled in Florida. By the time of the American Revolution, they were referred to as the Seminole. During the British period (1763–1784) and the Second Spanish period (1784–1821), they developed trade with British and Spanish frontiersmen and attempted to forge an alliance with both entities against the emerging United States (Covington 1993). The British period of Florida history, though lasting only two decades, is somewhat notable for the Tampa Bay because of an increase in geographical knowledge. The British contracted George Gauld to complete a coastal survey of Florida during this period. The results of his labors yielded what were the most accurate maps of Florida and Tampa Bay to that time. When Spain regained Florida as a colony in 1784, their exploratory efforts were comparatively minimal and, throughout the remainder of their rule over Florida, they generally did little to strengthen their knowledge and presence in Tampa Bay (Weddle 1995).

US Territory and State through Civil War, 1821–1865

Native refugees from the Creek War of 1814 fled to Florida and almost doubled the Seminole population. The new Seminoles were mostly Upper Creeks, originating from central Alabama,

and spoke Muskogean, while the Florida Seminoles spoke the Mikasuki language (Fairbanks 1973). Border conflicts with white settlers increased and culminated in 1817 with the First Seminole War. General Andrew Jackson, known to the Seminoles as Sharp Knife, invaded Seminole territory, killing these natives and destroying their villages. This military effort was largely responsible for Florida becoming a US territory in 1821, with Andrew Jackson as a military governor. Governor Jackson organized the territory of Florida into two counties, Escambia and St. Johns, with the legislative council meeting in Pensacola in 1822 and in St. Augustine in 1823. The war ended with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which stipulated that the Seminoles would move to a reservation in the middle of Florida (Tebeau 1981).

Once Florida became a US territory in 1821, white homesteaders began moving into the northern and coast areas of the territory. Hillsborough County's historical roots extend back to January 18, 1824, when US Colonel George M. Brooke established Cantonment Brooke on the east bank of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, largely as a means of monitoring relations with the Seminoles (Carter 1956:844-846; McCall 1974[1868]:131-134). In 1825, a military road was built to connect the various forts being built, specifically connecting Fort Brooke and Fort King (Marion County), and this road traveled through Pasco County as well (Knetsch 2003; Tomalin 2012). Typical of US Army forts in frontier areas, Fort Brooke attracted civilian settlement; by 1831, the frontier outpost had its own post office. The territorial legislature then created Hillsborough County on January 25, 1834; the county originally consisted of much of the counties in the Tampa Bay area, including present-day Pasco County. Next to Fort Brooke, the village of Tampa sprouted and was designated as the county seat in 1845 (Brown 1999; Covington 1957; Grismer 1950).

Hillsborough County's fortunes were tied to the ebb and flow of military personnel through the gates of Fort Brooke during the Second (1835–1842) and Third Seminole Wars (1855–1858) (Brown 1999). The 1840 census illustrates the extent of the military presence in this area: of the 452 people counted in the county in that year, less than 100 were civilians, the remainder being military personnel who aided the US Army in the war to remove the Seminole (Dietrich 1978). Some were enslaved laborers, as the institution of slavery had been present since the time of American settlement. Other non-military civilians were ranchers, farmers, storekeepers, and fishermen. Most of the population lived in Tampa, and men outnumbered women. Within the next 10 years, the gender imbalance would begin to correct itself as the military importance declined due to end of the Second Seminole War; additionally, the Armed Occupation Act facilitated the movement of families into the region (Covington 1957; Grismer 1950).

Fort Dade was erected in 1837 during the Second Seminole War in today's Pasco County near present-day Dade City; after the conflict, settlement in the area grew (Roberts 1988:161). Some settlers brought slaves with them to build homesteads and to corral the abundant wild cattle and hogs (Dayton 1986). Several small settlements developed in eastern Pasco County, including Lake Buddy (Pasadena) and White House. James Gibbons received 160 acres of land in today's Dade City, becoming one of the first to take advantage of the Armed Occupation Act in present-day Pasco County (Miller 2019). A post office for Fort Dade was established in 1845, the same year Florida entered the Union as the 27th state (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:30). Hernando County was created from Hillsborough in 1843 and encompassed today's Pasco County (Map of US 1843).

With the Seminole wars over in the 1850s, Tampa was on the verge of prosperity. The emerging port was involved in shipping cattle to Cuba for sizable profits, and there also was statewide talk of building a railroad to Tampa. The onset of the Civil War, which saw Florida secede from the Union in 1861, disrupted these activities and plans, as the state and many of its citizens became engulfed with the war. Though fairly isolated from the large clash of the conflict, Tampa nevertheless was the backdrop for clash between the Union Navy, which prowled the Gulf coast, and Confederate sympathizers who attempted to sneak goods into Tampa Bay (Brown 2000). The west coast of Florida was a major salt producing area throughout the south during the War Between the States. Salt was produced by evaporating sea water in boilers and was then transported to Bayport and Brooksville for shipment throughout the south. Salt was a valuable commodity and was necessary to preserve foods for shipment to troops in the field. The Union attacked the salt works along the Gulf Coast, but they were quickly rebuilt (Dayton 1986). When the war ended in 1865, the region entered a period of economic stagnation (Brown 2000).

Post-Civil War and Late Nineteenth Century, 1866–1899

With the exception of Tampa, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties remained rural and sparsely settled until the 1880s. Grants for the land around today's Wesley Chapel date to the 1840s, but most of the settlement occurred after the Civil War. The Godwin family played a significant role; by the 1870s, two members of the family served as teacher and trustee of the local school, and by the late 1880s, the closest post office was named Godwin. Though this post office stayed in use until the early twentieth century, another was established for "Wesley" in 1897 (Miller 2020). This area of Florida was particularly affected by the arrival of railroads, with Henry Plant bringing his South Florida Railroad through the region in 1883. In 1886, the Orange Belt Railway was constructed to connect Sanford (Seminole County) with St. Petersburg (Pinellas County) and crossed through Hillsborough and Pasco Counties (Turner 2008).

The population increased with the railroad line, and in 1887, the legislature created Pasco County, named after Samuel Pasco, a former speaker of the State House of Representatives and a US Senator (Morris 1995:191). Dade City was elected as the county seat. Major industries largely revolved around sawmills and lumber yards. As with much of the state, citrus cultivation was popular until the prosperous period ended with the great freeze in 1895. After this, other crops were introduced, including strawberries, sugarcane, tobacco, and cotton (Dayton 1986).

Agriculture and cattle were the primary industries in Hillsborough County, but this would change during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Following closely on the heels of the railroad, Don Vicente Martinez Ybor moved his Key West cigar factory operations to the outskirts of Tampa in 1886 (Grismer 1950). At the dawn of the twentieth century, Tampa produced more than 111 million cigars annually, which had a market value of approximately \$10 million. The entire Bay area participated in the prosperity as a service industry flourished, and with this economic surge came a physical and demographic explosion (Covington 1957). Shipping increased after Plant's and Ybor's investment, requiring the dredging of Tampa Bay and the development of Port Tampa. Hillsborough, a frontier area in 1880, blossomed into a diverse economic region by 1900, when the population surpassed 35,000; Pasco paled in comparison, with more than 6,000 residents that year (Dietrich 1978).

Twentieth Century to Present, 1900–Present

At the start of the twentieth century, citrus continued to be a major product for Pasco County farmers, and other crops continued to grow in importance. The lumber and turpentine industries also continued to grow in the first decade of the 1900s. Dade City received electricity and telephone service by 1908 and was connected to nearby communities like San Antonio and Jessamine. Cattle raising also grew, particular beginning in the 1920s. Dade City was the site of a World War II prisoner of war (POW) camp, with German prisoners used for public works projects in the area (Wise 2014). Hillsborough County on the whole saw many changes to its large industries. Tropical fish farming, technology, and the service sector came to displace or limit the importance of the county's nineteenth-century industries. During the twentieth century, the cigar industry bloomed and withered, becoming more of a tourist than a manufacturing industry. Phosphate continued to grow in its importance throughout the entire region, while the cattle industry slowly declined. With economic growth and the housing explosion of recent decades, Hillsborough has witnessed unparalleled population expansion, with 998,948 people living in the county in 2000, 1.2 million in 2010, and nearly 1.5 million estimated in 2019. Comparatively, though it also saw increased growth, Pasco County did not reach more than 500,000 residents until after 2010 (US Bureau of the Census 2019a, 2019b).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from October 2020 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that 15 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the current project area, four of which are most relevant to the current study area (**Table 1**); three of those surveys (FMSF Survey Nos. 4470, 5178, and 9198) included a substantial portion of the current existing and proposed right-of-way (**Figure 4**). FMSF Survey No. 3962 was conducted in support of proposed ponds at the north end of the current APE. FMSF Survey No. 4470 was a corridor survey conducted in 1995 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI). Field methodology included testing of high probability areas at 25-meter (82-foot) intervals and moderate probability areas at 50-meter (164-foot) intervals based on elevation and soils; no sub-surface testing of low probability areas was carried out. FMSF Survey No. 5178 was a corridor survey of I-75 in Pasco County conducted in 1997 by ACI. Field methodology included testing of high probability areas at 25-meter (82-foot) intervals, moderate probability areas at 50-meter (164-foot) intervals, and low probability areas at 100-meter (328-foot) intervals based on elevation and soils. FMSF Survey No. 9198 was a corridor survey of I-75 and I-275 conducted in 2003 and meets the current FDHR guidelines. With the exception of a small piece of right-of-way at the proposed southbound ramp at I-75 from eastbound SR 56, a segment to the south of County Line Road along I-275 southbound, and the strip of proposed right-of-way immediately west of I-75 within the wetland between SR 56 and Cypress Creek, the majority of the APE has been shovel tested during previous surveys.

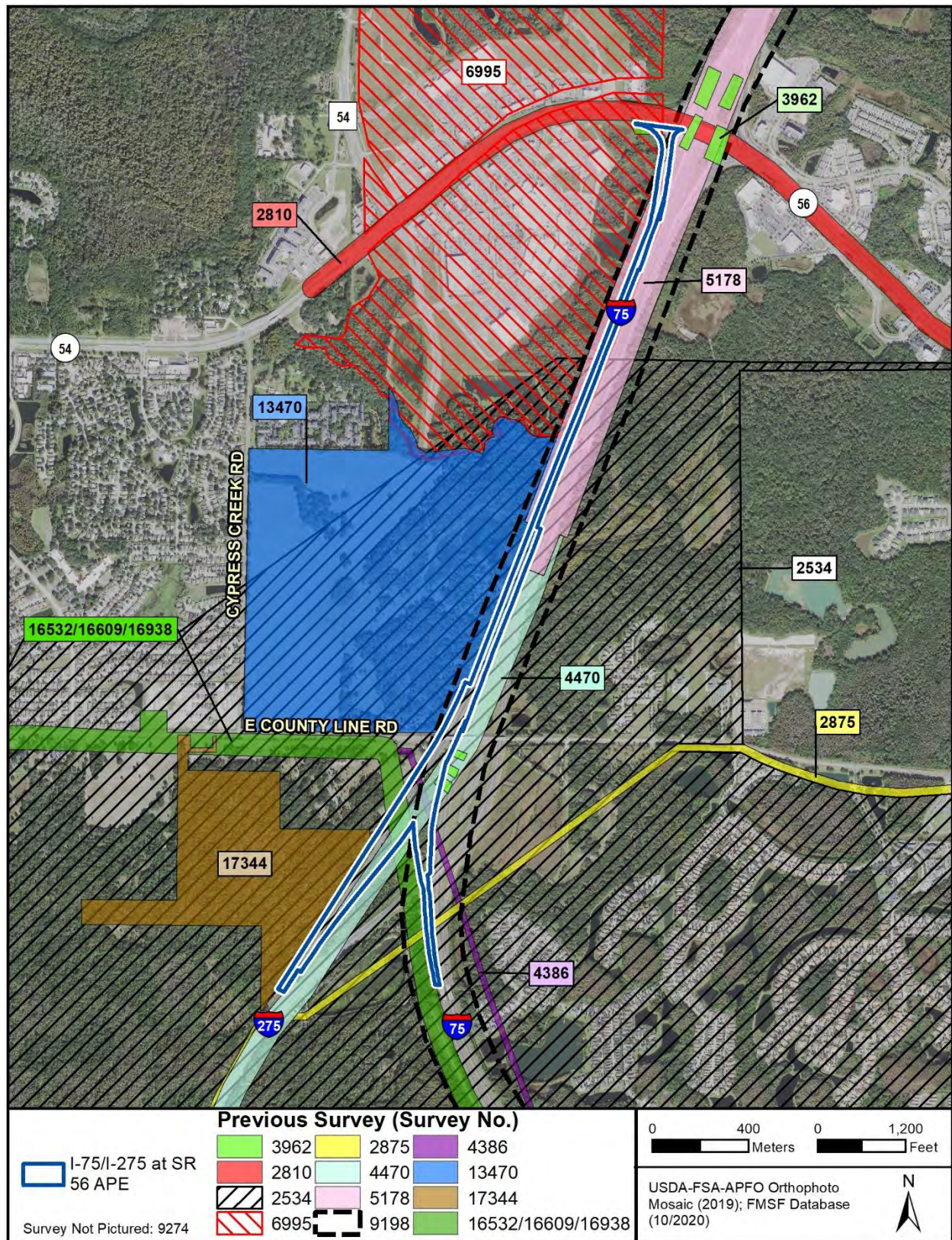


Figure 4. Previous cultural resource surveys within and adjacent to the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within and adjacent to the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
2534	Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line	1990	Piper Archaeological Research
2598	Eleven Archaeological Sites in Hillsborough County, Florida	1952	Florida Park Service
2810	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Alignment Corridors for State Road 54, Cypress Creek to the Zephyrhills Bypass (U.S. 301), Pasco County, Florida	1991	Piper Archaeological Research
2875	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500 Kv Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk and Pasco Counties, Florida	1991	Piper Archaeological Research
3962	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey of I-275 from Waters Avenue to SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Including 20 Alternative Pond Sites	1994	ACI
4470	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Interstate 275/75 (SR 93) PD&E Study Section 2 from Bearss Avenue to New SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	1995	ACI
5178	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report PD&E Study I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52, Pasco County	1997	ACI
6995	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Cypress Creek Town Center DRI Property, Pasco County, Florida	2002	ACI
9198	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, I-75 (SR 93A) PD&E Study and Reevaluation from South of Fowler Avenue to South of CR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	2003	ACI
9274	Historic Resources Survey of Central Pasco County	2003	Janus Research, Inc.
13470	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the King Ranch Property in Pasco County, Florida	2006	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	2009	Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (RCG&A)
16609	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Expansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Co's	2008	RCG&A
16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	2010	RCG&A
17344	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Greer Tract, Hillsborough County, Florida	2010	University of South Florida Department of Anthropology

Further research indicates that FMSF Survey No. 2598 also was conducted within the current APE; however, this early investigation does not include geographic information system (GIS) data on file with FMSF and is not depicted on **Figure 4**. FMSF Survey No. 2598 includes discussion of excavations at 11 archaeological sites, including one (8HI00010) within the current APE, which were carried out between 1935 and 1938. The FMSF review also indicates that 43 archaeological sites have been recorded within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the project APE; of these, seven are located within the current APE (**Table 2; Figure 5**). Five of the archaeological sites have been determined ineligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). One archaeological site (8HI00010) is considered eligible for the NRHP and one archaeological site



Figure 5. Previously recorded cultural resources within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1.0 Mile (1.6 Kilometers) of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

Archaeological Sites				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8HI00010	Branch Mound	Prehistoric burial mound(s); American, 1821-present	Eligible for NRHP	Eligible for NRHP
8HI00470	I-75 Intersection	Prehistoric aceramic; Archaic unspecified; Transitional, 3000-2500 BP; Manasota, 2500-1100 BP; Safety Harbor, 1100-250 BP; American, 1821-present	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8HI04069	Interchange	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8HI11591	2010 Field School Site 2	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Potentially eligible for NRHP	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8PA00480	Coral Point	Archaic, 9000 - 2500 BP	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8PA00482	Three Flake	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8PA00633	North Cypress West	Prehistoric lacking pottery	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP

(8HI11591) has not yet been evaluated by the SHPO. No historic structures, cemeteries, or resource groups are located within the project APE.

Resource 8HI00010 (Branch Mound) is a prehistoric burial mound recorded on the west side of I-75 and dating to the Safety Harbor period (around 500 BP). Branch Mound was first excavated in the 1930s by J. Clarence Simpson and contained six burials (four adults and two youths) arranged in a semi-circle. The field notes from the 1930s were not included in a report of investigations until the 1952 report (FMSF Survey No. 2598). Artifacts associated with the burials included a drill, 14 whole or fragmentary projectile points, a sandstone abrader, three scrapers, one piece of burnt chert, 17 sherds, and five glass beads. Subsequent surveys have revised and expanded the boundaries of the site. **Figure 5** shows the site boundaries as depicted by the FMSF GIS data, which shows the site overlapping the I-75 right-of-way. This site has been determined eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on September 22, 2009.

Resource 8HI11591 (2010 Field School Site 2) was identified in 2010 as part of a survey conducted by the University of South Florida (FMSF Survey No. 17344). Shovel tests conducted at 20-meter (65.6-foot) intervals in the I-275 right-of-way produced lithic debitage and cores, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts. No GIS was provided to the FMSF, and the survey is not depicted in **Figure 4**. Further survey was recommended for the site; however, the FMSF does not provide any indication that the site has been revisited since it was originally recorded.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps, created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. The level of detail in GLO maps varies,

with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Townships 26 and 27 South, Range 19 East created in the late 1840s and early 1850s show no clear signs of development within the APE, though some features are illustrated in the vicinity (**Figure 6**) (GLO 1849, 1852). Most notably, an “Indian Trail” travels from the north and ends to the west and northwest of the APE. Additionally, the southern end of the APE crosses onto green-tinted areas, which were designated as lands for naval use in the 1850s, but were released in 1879. No other features are readily apparent.

Maps of Hillsborough and Pasco Counties from the late nineteenth century show little development in this area. These maps largely illustrate natural features within these two township surveys. A settlement named Godwin is noted on the Pasco County map and may have been located near the APE; the Godwins were a pioneer family for what became today’s Wesley Chapel, and a post office was established in 1888 (Miller 2020; Norton 1890a). A road to Godwin—which appears to be located northeast of the APE on this map—connects it with San Antonio, a stop on the Orange Belt Railway (Norton 1890a). No settlements are evident within the vicinity of the APE on the Hillsborough County map (Norton 1890b).

A 1917 state highway map again labels Godwin near the APE, as well as a new settlement named Myrtle to the southwest; the latter is likely situated near Myrtle Lake, west of the APE. No lines of transportation are illustrating passing through this portion of the two counties, though a new north-south railroad is evident to the west and crossing through Lutz (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917). Though no settlements are labeled in this area on the 1926 highway map, it does show that a road had been constructed to connect San Antonio with Lutz; given its route, it likely passed near the APE (FSRD 1926). A 1935 road map of Pasco County labels this as part SR 5 and SR 209 and illustrates it passing through Worthington Gardens, which is presently located on the west side of I-75 (FSRD 1935).

Topographic maps created in 1944 show that while this highway did travel through this area, it did not cross through the APE (**Figure 7**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1944a, 1944b). The highway passes on the west side of Worthington Gardens, which is labeled west of the northern portion of the APE. Unimproved roads are illustrated crossing through the central and southern sections of the APE, though no settlements other than Worthington Gardens are labeled in the vicinity. Two structures are evident just west of the APE to the south of the county border line, which is illustrated crossing through the south-central portion of the APE; additionally, these structures sit along an unimproved toad that follows the county line. Cleared land around the two structures does cross into the APE, though large portions of the land within the APE appear to be uncleared and covered by plant life. No buildings or improved lines of transportation are evident within the APE.

No significant changes are evident on a 1957 aerial photographs (**Figure 8**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1957). Large portions of land, particularly in the north-central section, are covered by marshes around Cypress Creek. The road following the county line is again evident here, and the cleared land within the APE around the structures mentioned above also is apparent. This land is covered by a grove that falls within the APE on 1976 topographic maps (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1976a, 1976b). One structure is illustrated on this land, and it does not fall

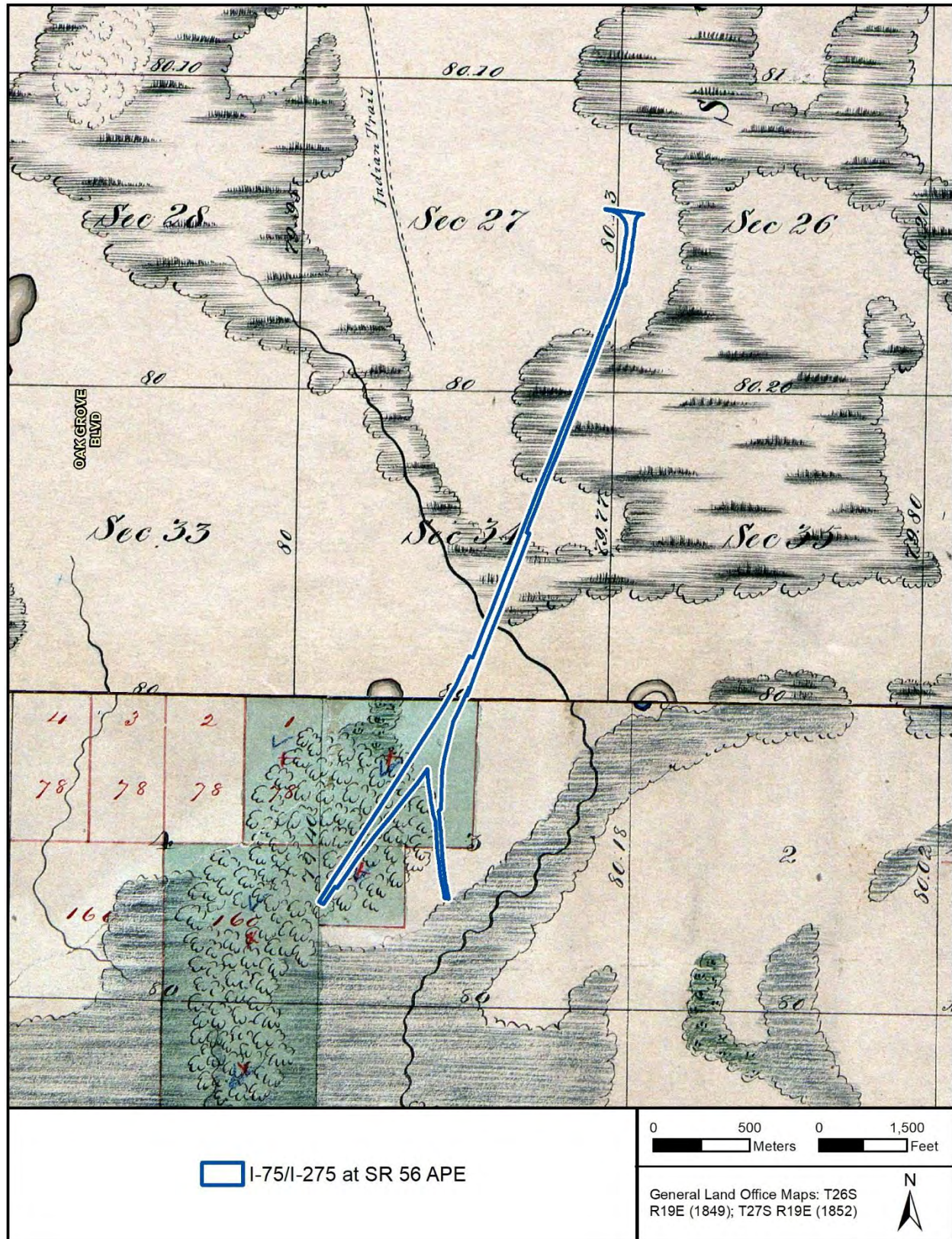


Figure 6. GLO maps of Township 26 and 27 South, Range 19 East (GLO 1849, 1852).

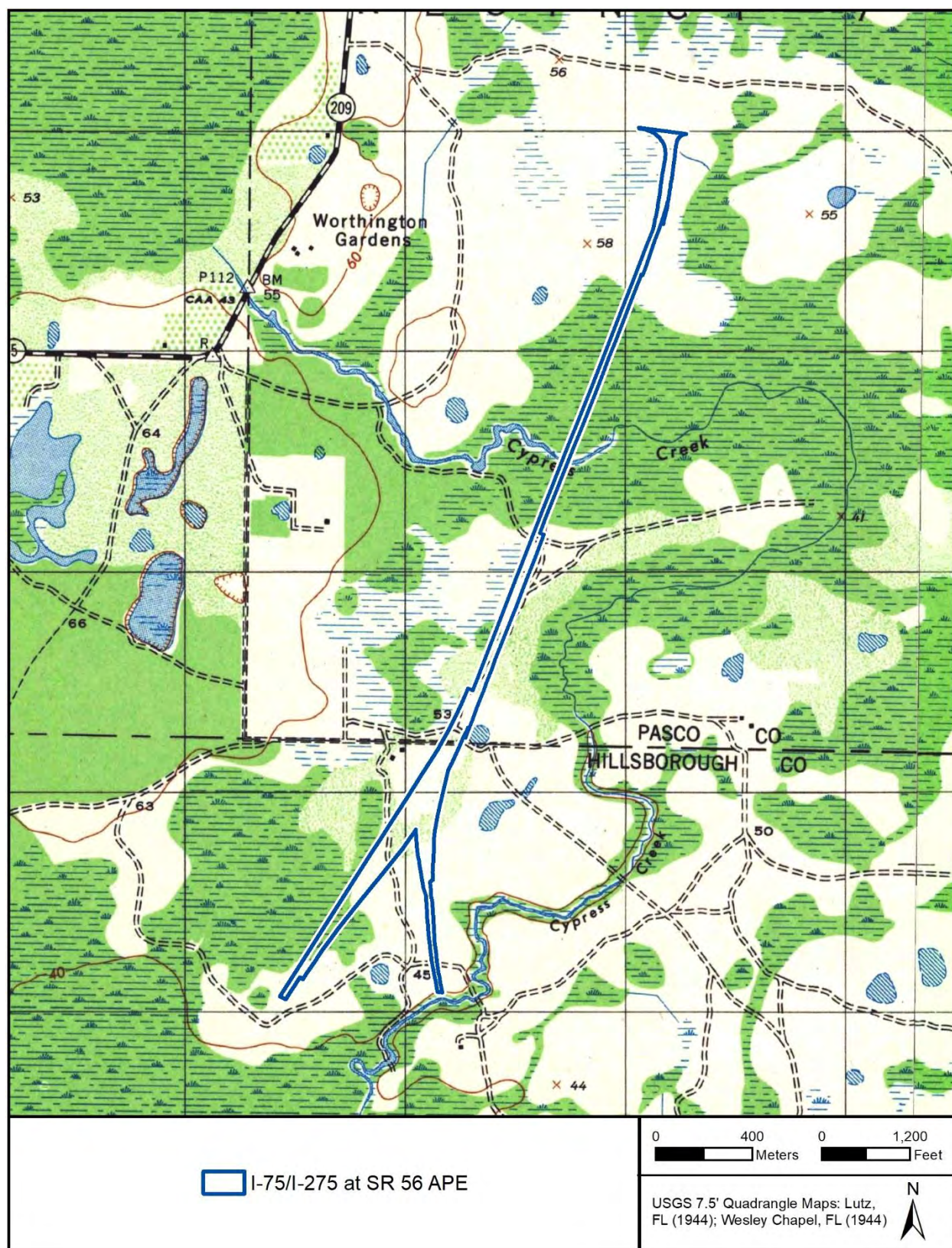


Figure 7. USGS topographic maps of Lutz and Wesley Chapel, Florida (USGS 1944a, 1944b).

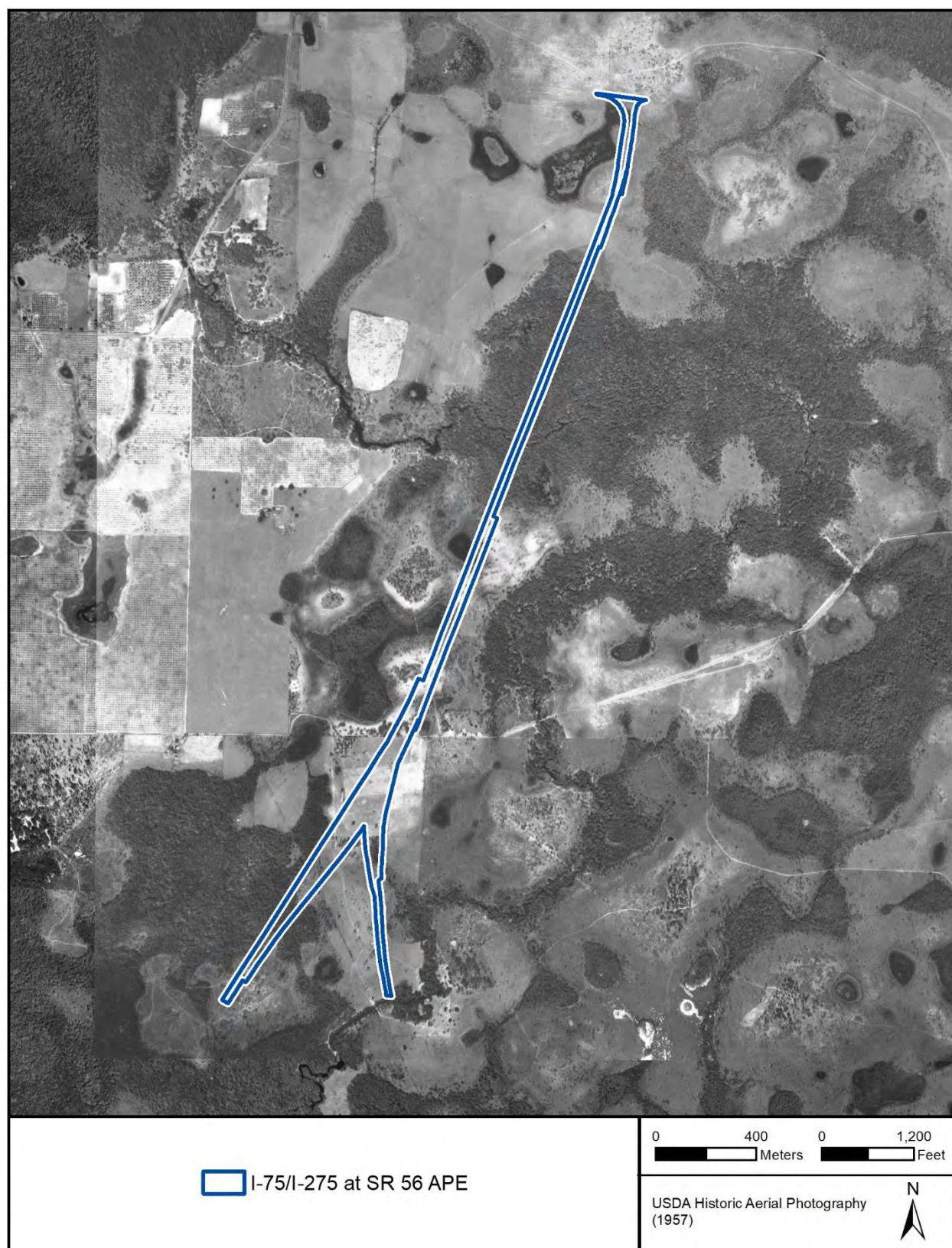


Figure 8. 1957 USDA aerial photographs of Hillsborough County, Florida.

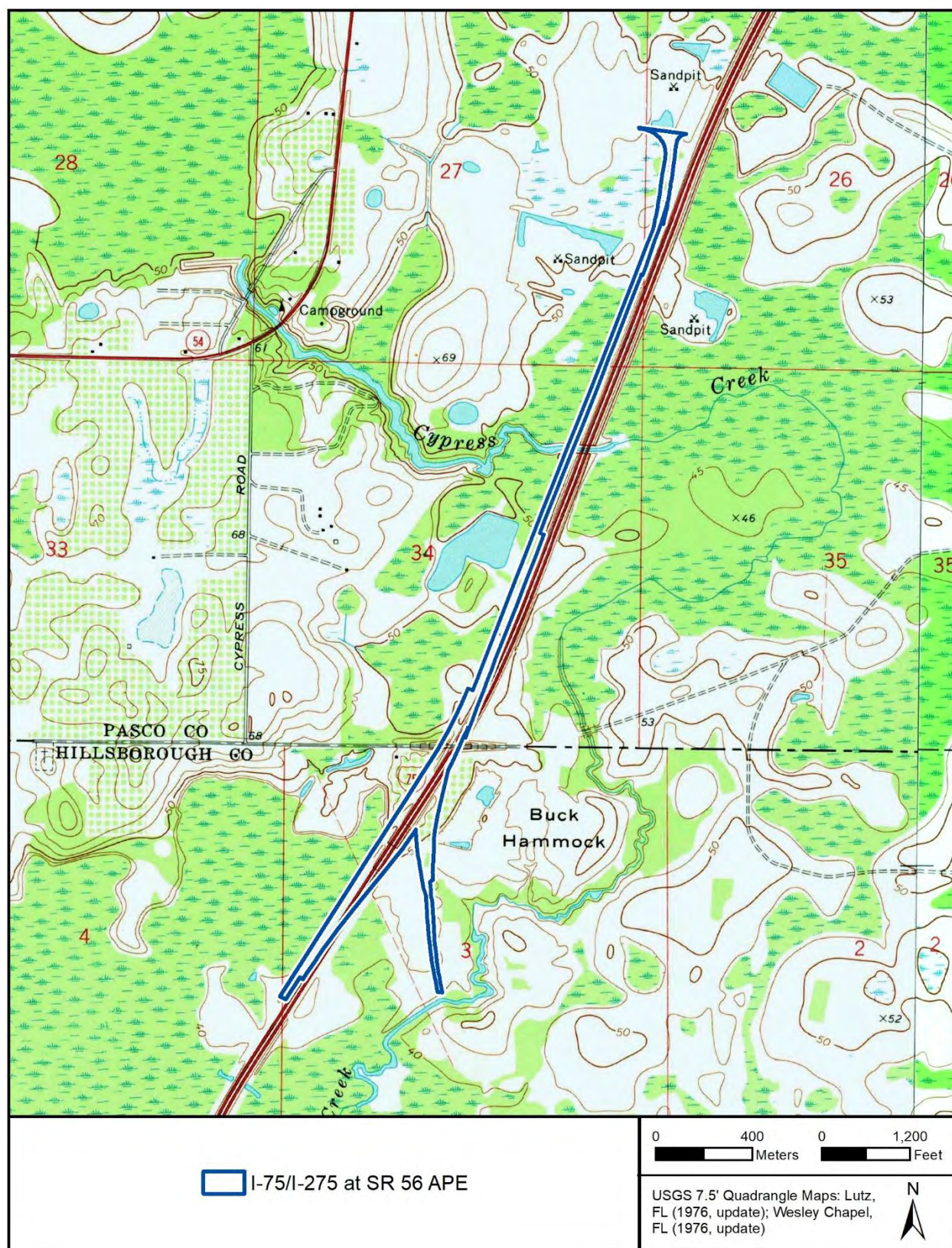


Figure 9. USGS topographic maps of Lutz and Wesley Chapel, Florida (USGS 1976a, 1976b).

within the APE. Additionally, this map illustrates I-75, which follows the east side of the APE before crossing into and traveling through the southwestern portion. I-75 follows the route of present-day I-275, and no highway traveling to the southeast is evident.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research; (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals; and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to range from low to high. While prehistoric sites have been identified within the project APE, the right-of-way within which the proposed ramp will be built has undergone extensive disturbance due to road construction and maintenance, as well as the installation of underground utilities. Therefore, it is likely that existing prehistoric resources that have undergone decades of disturbance may not exhibit intact deposits within the right-of-way. The portions of the APE within eligible or unevaluated sites were considered to have high probability for archaeological deposits. The remainder of the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE was judged to have a low potential for historic-period archaeological sites and historic structures.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. Previously surveyed portions of the APE (see **Figure 4**) were not retested, with the exception of areas in the vicinity of known archaeological sites that have not been evaluated or have been determined eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. Since the majority of the untested portions of the project area were determined to have generally moderate to low archaeological potential, shovel tests began at 50- to 100-meter (164- to 328-foot) intervals within the right-of-way, and reduced to 25- and 12.5-meter (82- and 41-foot) intervals once cultural material was encountered. Within existing eligible or unevaluated sites, shovel test intervals were conducted at 12.5- and 25-meter (41- and 82-foot) intervals. Shovel

tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39.4 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 0.25-inch (0.64-centimeter) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units that used the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS). The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural field survey, including visual examination of the project APE, confirmed the absence of historic-aged buildings or structures; therefore, no further work beyond background research and fieldwork occurred.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey were returned to the SEARCH laboratory facilities in Newberry, Florida, for cleaning and processing. Artifacts were washed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air dry. Materials were then rebagged and organized by provenience and artifact class. All artifacts were assigned code numbers, which allow for systematic, comparable data entry. Field Specimen (FS) catalog numbers were assigned in the lab, and the FS Catalog is provided in **Appendix A**.

Lithics

Lithic artifacts were organized by provenience and separated into categories: debitage and tools. Lithic debitage was categorized as thinning flakes, early reduction flakes, or shatter. Lithic material was examined for possible use wear, presence or absence of thermal alteration, and patination. In addition to thermal alteration, flake debitage was analyzed by flake size and form. Flakes were subjected to flake size analysis using categories that begin at less than 0.25 inches and continue in the following increments: <1/2"; <1"; >1"; >2". Raw material types were identified first into general category of types (e.g., coastal plain chert, silicified coral, etc.), then additional description was added once the microscopic inspection was completed.

Ceramics

Ceramics recovered during the excavation were analyzed to determine type, if possible, based on paste, temper, surface treatment, and vessel form. Paste, temper, and surface treatment were examined both macroscopically and microscopically. Microscopic analysis was conducted at low magnification under white light with a 70X Bausch and Lomb Stereo Zoom Microscope. Common temper types include limestone, sand, grit, and sponge spicules; there also were two sherds with fibrous inclusions that do not resemble the typical Late Archaic fiber tempered pottery found within peninsular Florida. Determining particle size for sand and grit temper categories is based on the Wentworth scale. The scale includes very fine sand (0.125 millimeters),

fine sand (0.125-0.25 millimeters), medium sand (0.25-0.5 millimeters), coarse sand (0.5-1.0 millimeters), very coarse sand (1.0-2.0 millimeters), granule (2.0-4.0 millimeters), and pebble (>4.0 millimeters). Temper densities include none, light (<25 percent), moderate (25-50 percent), and heavy (>50 percent).

Curation

SEARCH processed, catalogued, analyzed, and prepared all retained artifacts for permanent curation in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. Artifacts are stored in acid-free primary containers that are labeled according to site number and provenience, if applicable. Artifacts within the primary containers are stored in zipper-type polyethylene bags. Each bag is labeled with a permanent black marker with the site number, provenience, material or artifact class, and other pertinent information. In addition, site number and provenience data are written with a permanent, waterproof marker on a small strip of acid-free paper or polyethylene film and included in each container. Retained materials from the survey will be curated at a FDOT-approved facility.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located in Hillsborough County, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Thomas Hiznay, the CLG representative for the county. On September 22, 2020, SEARCH archaeologist Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, emailed Mr. Hiznay to discuss the project and inquire whether the county might have any concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the email, Ms. Dye provided the project maps to Mr. Hiznay for review. As of the submittal of this report, county staff has not responded with any concerns regarding the project.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of the FDOT, District 7, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 7, Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological survey was limited to portions of the corridor that had not been subjected to subsurface testing during previous surveys and to portions of the existing and proposed right-of-way within the boundaries of previously recorded sites that have been determined eligible or have not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP. As a result of the current archaeological survey, 37 shovel tests were excavated within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE, of which 16 were positive for cultural material (**Figure 10**). Two previously recorded sites (8HI00470 and 8HI11591) were encountered. Updated site forms for these resources are included as **Appendix B**. A third previously recorded site (8HI00010) was re-visited, but no associated archaeological deposits were recorded. These resources are summarized in **Table 3**. Additional detail is provided below. An FDHR survey log sheet is included as **Appendix C**.

Table 3. Archaeological Resources Recorded in the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.

Site No.	Site Name	Status	Site Type	SHPO Evaluation	SEARCH Recommendations
8HI00010	Branch Mound	previously recorded	Prehistoric burial mound, scatter	Eligible for NRHP	Not identified; no further work.
8HI00470	I-75 Intersection	previously recorded	Prehistoric and historic scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8HI11591	2010 Field School Site 2	previously recorded	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not evaluated for NRHP	Not eligible (as expressed within project right-of-way); no further work. Insufficient information to evaluate portions of site outside the current APE.

Soils in the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE varied by location. Evidence for disturbances included gravel inclusions, mottled soils, or heavy compaction (**Figure 11**). An intact soil profile typically consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown silty sand to approximately 30 cmbs (11.8 inches; Stratum I), 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown sand to approximately 40 cmbs or more (15.7 inches; Stratum II); 10YR 8/3 very pale brown sand to 110 cmbs (43.3 inches; Stratum III) (see **Figure 11**). Of the 37 shovel tests excavated, 22 encountered the water table between 30 and 100 cmbs (11.8 and 39.4 inches). A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from the two previously recorded sites. No new sites were recorded, and no archaeological occurrences were documented. No diagnostic historic or prehistoric artifacts were collected from either site as part of current study.

Previously Recorded Sites

8HI00470, I-75 Intersection

Location: Section 3 of Township 27 South, Range 19 East. East and west sides of I-75 and I-275 where the roads diverge, about 85 feet (26 meters) south of the East County Line Road overpass



Figure 10. Results of the archaeological survey within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE.



Figure 11. Soil stratigraphy within the APE. Left: Disturbed soils over water table at 70 cmbs within site 8HI00010. Center: Disturbed soils over water table at 70 cmbs within site 8HI11591. Right: Natural soils on west side of I-275, north of site 8HI00470.

Setting: Newly recorded portion of site is located in maintained right-of-way along west side of I-275 southbound (**Figure 12**)

Vegetation: Grasses associated with mowed right-of-way

Soils: Zolfo fine sand, somewhat poorly drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Survey Methods: 25-meter (82-foot) interval shovel testing and 12.5-meter (41-foot) interval delineation shovel testing in cardinal directions within the right-of-way

Site Type: Low density prehistoric scatter

Site Size: 37,207.11 square meters (400,492.49 square feet) within current APE, overall site size 54,318.54 square meters (584,677.61 square feet)

Depth of Deposits: 10 to 90 cmbs (4.0 to 35 inches)

Chronology: Unspecified prehistoric (current survey); Prehistoric aceramic; Archaic unspecified; Transitional, 3000–2500 BP; Manasota, 2500–1100 BP; Safety Harbor, 1100–250 BP; American, 1821–present (original survey)

Artifacts: Three chert flakes, five silicified coral flakes, 23 flake fragments, one shatter, one unidentified prehistoric ceramic (total artifact count = 33)



Figure 12. Southeast view from Shovel Test 15 within expanded boundary of 8HI00470.

Comments: The I-75 Intersection site was first recorded in 1977 by B. Calvin Jones during a CRAS conducted in support of a proposed I-75 bypass project, then was further investigated in 1994 as

part of a CRAS conducted for a proposed gas pipeline (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. [RCG&A], FMSF Survey No. 4386). As reported by RCG&A, Jones recovered one chert knife or scraper and an unspecified number of chert flakes and worked lithics. The 1994 survey resulted in the recovery of a single heat-treated coral flake. RCG&A concluded that the site had been heavily disturbed by the construction of I-275 and associated drainage features. The site was recommended ineligible, and the SHPO concurred with the findings on February 28, 1994.

In 1995, ACI encountered the site during a Phase I CRAS along the I-75/I-275 corridor (FMSF Survey No. 4470). ACI conducted systematic shovel testing at 25- and 50-meter (82- and 164-foot) intervals and recovered artifacts from 21 of 38 excavated shovel tests. As a result of the survey, ACI recommended that the site, as represented within the right-of-way, should remain ineligible; the SHPO concurred with the findings on September 5, 1995.

The previously recorded boundary of 8HI00470 on file with FMSF is located within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE to the east of the recently tested I-275 southbound lane. The current study did not include any shovel testing within the original 8HI00470 site boundary. Shovel tests were placed as far to the west as possible within the right-of-way where the probability of intact soils was considered the highest. The current survey included archaeological testing at 25-meter (82-foot) intervals. Delineation was constrained by steep, artificial slope dropping into drainage ditch then rising up to the artificial raised road bed along the west side of I-275 (**Figure 13**). As result of the current survey, nine positive shovel tests were excavated west and southwest of the previously recorded site boundary, on the opposite side of I-275. All positive shovel tests excavated during the current study were delineated by at least two negative shovel tests, where permitted by the APE (**Figure 14**). Additional shovel testing at 50-meter (164-foot) intervals northeast and southwest were negative. Soil stratigraphy in the site consisted of 10 YR4/3 brown silty sand to approximately 25 cmbs (9.8 inches; Stratum I) over 10 YR8/3 very pale brown sand to 100 cmbs (39.4 inches; Stratum II) (**Figure 15**).



Figure 13. Southeast view of drainage ditch along east side of I-275 SB within 8HI00470. Note: All positive shovel tests were along fence line on the right side of image.

According to available FMSF GIS data, this portion of the corridor had not been subjected to subsurface testing. Upon the identification of cultural materials in the recent survey, the most recent CRAS report (FMSF Survey No. 4470) was reviewed for information pertaining to nearby sites, and it was revealed that ACI described the I-75 Intersection site (8HI00470) as being located



Figure 14. Archaeological testing in the I-75 Intersection site (8HI00470).

across both sides of the interstate. It would appear that the west side of the corridor was tested during the 1995 survey, but no shovel test map is presented in that document. The 1995 survey report further interpreted 8HI00470 as having been divided and partly destroyed during the construction of I-75 and I-275. Given the proximity of these shovel tests to the previously recorded site, it is recommended that the site boundaries be expanded to include these positive shovel tests.



Figure 15. Soil profile within Shovel Test 15 (positive).

The prehistoric assemblage (n=33) primarily consisted of chert flakes, three of which showed evidence of heat treatment (**Table 4**). Dana Ste. Claire's study on thermal alteration (1987) indicates that this technique began in the Early Archaic Period (9000–8000 BP), although the technique did not become common throughout Florida until approximately 8000–7000 BP. Roughly one-third of lithics recovered from sites throughout Florida during this transitional period bear evidence of thermal alteration. The frequency of thermal alteration reached its apex during the Middle Archaic (7000–4500 BP) at approximately 73 percent (Ste. Claire 1987) and decreased in popularity through the Middle to Late Archaic (4500–3000 BP; 40 percent) and what Ste. Claire describes as the Florida Transitional Periods (3000–2500 BP; 3 percent). These "Transitional Periods" approximately correlate to the rapid diversification of prehistoric ceramic technology and includes the end of the Late Archaic. Beginning approximately 2500 BP (i.e., Woodland and Mississippian periods), the incidence for thermal alteration again increased, rising through the Post-Transitional (2500–1200 BP; 17.5 percent) and later periods (1200–500 BP; 41 percent) (Ste. Claire 1987). Although Ste. Claire's study was based on projectile points, the percentage of thermally altered flakes should approximately correspond, given that use of thermal alteration during tool manufacture would affect both the resultant tool and the debitage.

Table 4. Cultural Material Recovered from 8HI00470.

ST#	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)
15	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	2	0.84
15	II	70-80	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.07
15	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.41
15	II	80-90	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.69
15	II	80-90	Shatter, Angular; coastal plain chert	1	1.38
17	II	50-60	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1/2; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	0.29
17	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.71
17	II	60-70	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.52
17	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Present	1	2.87

Table 4. Cultural Material Recovered from 8HI00470.

ST#	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)
17	II	80-90	Flake; silicified coral; >1 1/4; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	4.34
18	II	40-50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.53
19	II	60-70	Flake; silicified coral, heat treated; >3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	1.35
19	II	60-70	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	1.55
19	II	60-70	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.07
19	II	60-70	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.12
19	II	70-80	Uid aboriginal ceramic, less than 1/2 inch; sand temper; appears to be plain	1	1.24
19	II	80-90	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	2	0.54
20	I/II	10-20	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.67
20	II/III	20-30	Flake; silicified coral; >1 3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex; mend to form complete flake	2	5.65
20	IV	50-60	Flake; silicified coral; >3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	0.32
20	IV	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.43
21	II	60-70	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	4.10
25	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.58
25	II	40-50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.09
25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.09
25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	1.04
25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.72
26	II	20-30	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Present	1	2.54
27	I	0-10	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.80
27	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.33

As those heat-treated artifacts represent only 9 percent of the recovered materials, no precise conclusion can be drawn regarding the period of occupation according to Ste. Claire's study; however, it is possible that this site correlates with decreased use of heat treatment during Florida Transitional periods (3000–2500 BP; 3 percent), which is consistent with previous studies at 8HI00470. Given the location of the site between seasonal wetlands, the low artifact density, and the type of prehistoric artifacts recovered, the prehistoric component of the I-75 Intersection site (8HI00470) is interpreted as a seasonal campsite used for resource extraction.

Evaluation: The I-75 Intersection site (8HI00470) has previously been determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. The current survey recovered 32 lithic flakes and one non-diagnostic prehistoric sherd from nine positive shovel tests. Given the similarity between the previously recovered artifact assemblage and the assemblage recovered during the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that no information was collected to change the current evaluation of the site, and the site should remain ineligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

8HI11591, 2010 Field School Site 2

Location: Sections 3 and 4 of Township 27 South, Range 19 East. West side of I-275, approximately 3,400 feet (1,036 meters) southwest of the East County Line Road overpass

Setting: small rise in maintained right-of-way along west side of I-275 southbound (**Figure 16**)

Vegetation: Grasses associated with mowed right-of-way and planted palm trees

Soils: Myakka fine sand, poorly drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Survey Methods: 12.5-meter (41-foot) interval shovel testing within the right-of-way

Site Type: Low density prehistoric scatter

Site Size: 5,088.39 square meters (54,770.79 square feet) within current APE, overall site size 23,204.69 square meters (249,772.22 square feet)

Depth of Deposits: 0 to 80 cmbs (0 to 32 inches)

Chronology: Prehistoric aceramic; Middle Archaic (8000–4000 BP)

Artifacts: Three silicified coral flakes, 14 flake fragments, one shatter, one biface (total artifact count = 19)



Figure 16. Northeast view towards Shovel Test 39 within boundary of 8HI11591.

Comments: The 2010 Field School Site 2 (8HI11591) was recorded in 2010 during an archaeological survey conducted by the University of South Florida (USF) in advance of the Greer Tract development project (FMSF Survey No. 17344). The survey included pedestrian survey and shovel testing of an approximately 113-acre parcel adjacent to the west side of I-275. Field methodology within the site boundary included 20-meter (65.6-foot) interval shovel testing. The survey resulted in the recovery of lithic debitage and two cores, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts. The report of investigations documented that, while a portion of the site within the survey tract was “reasonably well-preserved, a portion of the site has obviously been obliterated for the construction of the interstate” (USF 2010:i). The SHPO has not yet evaluated the resource for NRHP eligibility.

The current survey included archaeological testing at 12.5-meter (41-foot) intervals within the 8HI11591 site boundary; seven shovel tests were positive for cultural material (**Figure 17**). Shovel tests were placed as far to the west as possible within the right-of-way where the probability of intact soils was the highest. Delineation was constrained to the south and west by the APE boundary, to the east by an inundated drainage ditch adjacent I-275, and to the north by standing water (see **Figure 16**) or marked utilities.

Soil stratigraphy in the site was generally documented as disturbed (see **Figure 11**, center). Soils consisted of 10 YR3/2 very dark grayish-brown silty sand with modern trash to approximately 30 cmbs (11.8 inches; Stratum I), over 10 YR3/3 dark brown silty sand with limerock and clay inclusions to 110 cmbs (43.3 inches; Stratum II) (**Figure 18**). SEARCH archaeologists noted recent landscaping activities within the right-of-way, including the ongoing planting of trees, as well as multiple marked utilities between the trees and drainage ditch (**Figure 19**).



Figure 17. Results of archeological testing in the 2010 Field School Site 2 site (8HI11591).

The prehistoric assemblage (n=19) consisted of three silicified coral flakes, one shatter, one biface, and 14 flake fragments, three of which showed evidence of heat treatment (**Table 5**). As those heat-treated artifacts represent only 16 percent of the recovered materials, no precise conclusion can be drawn regarding the period of occupation according to Ste. Claire's study on thermal alteration (1987); however, it is possible that this site correlates with decreased use of heat treatment through the Middle to Late Archaic (4500–3000 BP; 40 percent) to Florida Transitional periods (3000–2500 BP; 3 percent). The absence of ceramic materials and diagnostic lithics recovered from the current and previous studies make it difficult to associate the site with a known occupation.

Given the location of the site adjacent to seasonal wetlands, the low artifact density, and the type of prehistoric artifacts recovered, the prehistoric component of the 2010 Field School Site 2 (8HI11591) is interpreted as a seasonal campsite used for resource extraction.

Evaluation: The 2010 Field School Site 2 (8HI11591) has not yet been evaluated for the NRHP by the SHPO. Only a small portion of the site is located within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE. The environment within the maintained right-of-way contains buried utilities, drainage ditches, and ongoing landscaping activities. The majority of shovel tests encountered disturbed stratigraphy. Given the low density (n=19) of non-diagnostic artifacts recovered and the current conditions, it is likely that this portion of 8HI11591 has been demolished or significantly altered by the construction and/or continued maintenance of I-275. As such, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed project has no potential to adversely affect 8HI11591, as expressed within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE. Beyond the current APE, insufficient information is available to assess the site's overall NRHP eligibility. No further archaeological work is recommended for the 2010 Field School Site 2 (8HI11591) in advance of the I-75 and I-275 southbound ramp construction project.



Figure 18. Soil profile within Shovel Test 5 (negative).



Figure 19. North view of existing conditions within 8HI11591 showing ongoing landscaping activities and marked buried utilities.

Table 5. Cultural Material Recovered from 8HI11591.

ST#	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (g)
06	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	1.79
06	II	30-40	Biface, middle stage; coastal plain chert; blade-like; broad unifacial flake scarring on dorsal surface, along lateral edges; bifacial flake scarring near distal tip; large flake scar at proximal end	1	71.04
07	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.89
09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.48
09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	2.56
09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.11
09	III	30-40	Shatter, Angular; coastal plain chert	1	0.91
11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	1.11
11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.40
11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.11
35	II	20-30	Flake, edge modified; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent; one possibly modified lateral edge	1	7.67
35	II	10-20	Flake, edge modified; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent; two uniaxially modified lateral edges	1	10.80
35	II	10-20	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.74
35	II	30-40	Flake; silicified coral; >3/4; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	2.46
36	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.82
36	II	70-80	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	1.57
39	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.05
39	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.52
39	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	9.31

Discussion of 8HI00010

Resource 8HI00010 (Branch Mound) is a prehistoric burial mound recorded on the west side of I-75. The current survey sought to investigate the right-of-way and determine if evidence of the site is present within the project limits. The site was originally recorded in 1936 to the west of the APE. In 2003, ACI reported that the burial mound is no longer extant and was described as having been previously bulldozed, but did find artifacts within two positive shovel tests in the I-75 right-of-way that were considered to be associated with the resource (FMSF Survey No. 9198). The site boundaries were expanded to include the location of the two positive shovel tests; four negative shovel tests also were recorded within the right-of-way. At the time of the 2003 survey, the site had been previously determined as ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO and following the ACI survey that determination remained consistent.

In 2008, RCG&A encountered evidence of 8HI00010 during a corridor survey in support of a gas transmission line project (FMSF Survey No. 16609; see **Figure 4**). RCG&A noted that the burial mound was west of their project boundaries (which is located west of the current APE), but recommended additional investigations to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site as expressed within the transmission line corridor. In 2009, RCG&A returned to the site and excavated

11 1.0-x-1.0-meter test units within the gas transmission line corridor. Following the investigation, the Principal Investigator recommended the site was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for the potential to yield information important in prehistory (FMSF Survey No. 16447). As a result of this Phase II investigation, the SHPO determined that the site was eligible for the NRHP.

The current survey included a pedestrian inspection and the excavation of four shovel tests within the 8HI00010 (Branch Mound) site boundaries as reflected within the APE. The field team noted the significantly raised road bed and a ditch running parallel to the interstate (**Figure 20**). Testing was conducted west of this ditch on the furthest edge of the right-of-way where the highest probability of finding intact, natural soil deposits was present. Soils encountered during testing were extremely wet and spodic soils, and standing water was noted in much of the area. No artifacts



Figure 20. North view from within 8HI00010; note artificial height of interstate roadway.

associated with the NRHP-eligible site were encountered. Review of the interim alternative concept plans for this portion of the project indicates that construction impacts will occur within a very narrow segment of the right-of-way within the existing shoulder (**Figure 21**). Given the extent of alterations to the natural setting from the existing roadway and considering the absence of cultural materials identified during the current survey and the previous determination by the SHPO that the portion of the site within the interstate right-of-way does not represent a culturally significant deposit, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8HI00010, as expressed within the I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE, warrants no further work.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural field survey, including visual examination of the project APE, confirmed the absence of historic-aged buildings or structures. No further architectural history work is recommended.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of improvements to SB I-75/I-275 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida. The FDOT, District 7, is proposing improvements to the SB C-D road system to carry the SB on-ramps from SR 56 to I-75 and I-275.

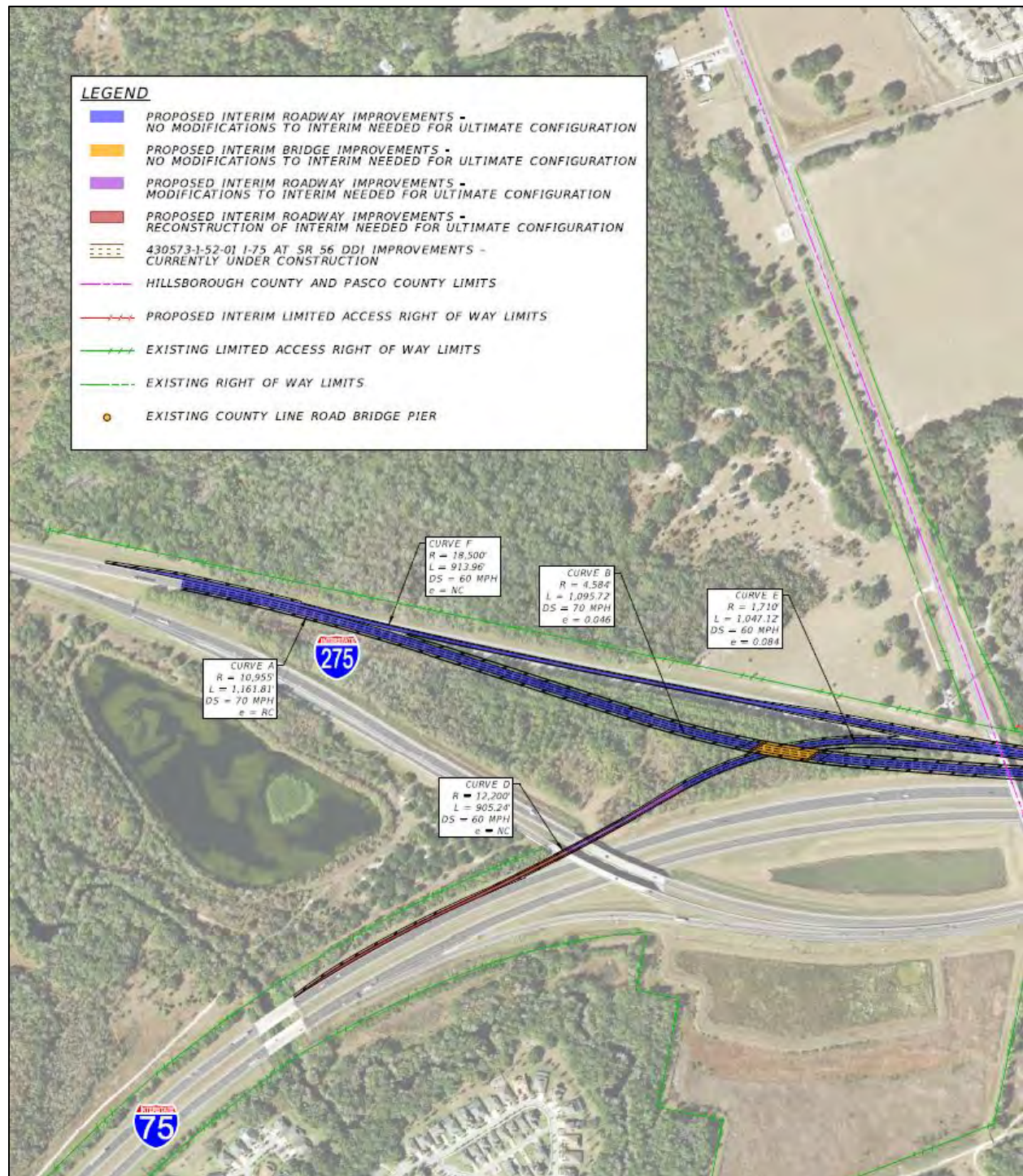


Figure 21. Interim alternative concept plans showing the southern end of the APE where it intersects 8HI00010.

The limits of the study are along I-75 from south of the I-75/I-275 Apex to SR 56. The project will improve the southbound operations between the I-75/I-275 and I-75/SR 56 interchanges and eliminate undesirable weaving movements.

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing within the project existing and proposed right-of-way. Seven archaeological sites were previously recorded within the current APE. Five of those resources (8HI04069, 8HI00470, 8PA00480, 8PA00482, and 8PA00633) were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. One archaeological site (8HI00010) was determined to be NRHP eligible on September 22, 2009. One archaeological site (8HI11591) has not yet been evaluated for the NRHP. The goal of the current survey was to conduct shovel testing NRHP-eligible or unevaluated sites (previously recorded sites 8HI00010 and 8HI11591) and determine if the proposed project activities have potential to affect those resources. Shovel testing also was conducted within areas of the existing and proposed right-of-way not previously tested by the numerous cultural resource surveys that have been conducted within the APE. The APE included an additional 39-foot (12-meter) buffer at the southern end of the alignment footprint, adjacent to southbound I-75. This buffer was included to account for peripheral ground disturbance related to proposed staging of heavy machinery, equipment, and supplies. No shovel tests were conducted within the boundaries of the ineligible sites. A total of 37 shovel tests were excavated during the archaeological survey, with 16 shovel tests positive for cultural material.

As a result of the survey, evidence of two previously recorded sites were identified (8HI00470 and 8HI11591). Cultural materials associated with ineligible site 8HI00470 (I-75 Intersection) were identified on the western side of I-275, which resulted in the expansion of the previously documented site boundaries. No information was collected to change the current evaluation of the site, and it is the opinion of SEARCH that the site remains ineligible for the NRHP. Previously recorded archaeological site 8HI11591 (2010 Field School Site 2) has not yet been evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the SHPO. Beyond the current APE, insufficient information is available to assess the site's overall NRHP eligibility. However, the current survey revealed that the portion of the site within the APE contains only a low-density lithic scatter. Given the small number of artifacts and the ubiquitous nature of the assemblage, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed project has no potential to adversely affect 8HI11591, as expressed within the APE. Beyond the current APE, insufficient information is available to assess the overall NRHP eligibility for 8HI11591. The survey identified no evidence of the NRHP-eligible archaeological site 8HI00010 (Branch Mound) within the current APE; therefore, no updated FMSF form has been prepared as part of this submittal. Considering the absence of cultural materials identified during the current survey and the previous determination by the SHPO that the portion of the site within the project right-of-way does not represent a culturally significant deposit, SEARCH recommends no further work for 8HI00010 in support of the current project. No other sites or occurrences were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the I-75 and I-275 southbound ramp construction project.

The architectural survey identified no historic resources (i.e., structures built prior to 1976) within the APE. No further architectural history survey is required.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed I-75 and I-275 southbound ramp construction project will have no adverse effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

FIELD SPECIMEN CATALOG

Site Number	FS#	LS#	Catalog#	ST#	Strata	Depth	Description	Count	Weight	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec
8HI11591	1	1	1.01	06	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	1.79	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	1	1	1.02	06	II	30-40	Biface, middle stage; coastal plain chert; blade-like; broad unifacial flake scarring on dorsal surface, along lateral edges; bifacial flake scarring near distal tip; large flake scar at proximal end	1	71.04	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	2	2	2.01	07	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.89	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	3	3	3.01	09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.48	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	3	3	3.02	09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	2.56	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	3	3	3.03	09	I	0-10	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.11	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	4	4	4.01	09	III	30-40	Shatter, Angular; coastal plain chert	1	0.91	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	5	5	5.01	11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	1.11	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	5	5	5.02	11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.40	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	5	5	5.03	11	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.11	9/15/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	6	6	6.01	15	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	2	0.84	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	7	7	7.01	15	II	70-80	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.07	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	7	7	7.02	15	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.41	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	8	8	8.01	15	II	80-90	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.69	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	8	8	8.02	15	II	80-90	Shatter, Angular; coastal plain chert	1	1.38	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	9	9	9.01	17	II	50-60	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1/2; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	0.29	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	9	9	9.02	17	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	0.71	9/16/2020	MM, JSS

Site Number	FS#	LS#	Catalog#	ST#	Strata	Depth	Description	Count	Weight	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec
8HI00470	10	10	10.01	17	II	60-70	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.52	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	11	11	11.01	17	II	70-80	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Present	1	2.87	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	12	12	12.01	17	II	80-90	Flake; silicified coral; >1 1/4; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	4.34	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	13	13	13.01	18	II	40-50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.53	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	14	14	14.01	19	II	60-70	Flake; silicified coral, heat treated; >3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	1.35	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	14	14	14.02	19	II	60-70	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	1.55	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	14	14	14.03	19	II	60-70	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.07	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	14	14	14.04	19	II	60-70	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.12	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	15	15	15.01	19	II	70-80	Ud aboriginal ceramic, less than 1/2 inch; sand temper; appears to be plain	1	1.24	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	16	16	16.01	19	II	80-90	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	2	0.54	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	17	17	17.01	20	I/II	10-20	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.67	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	18	18	18.01	20	II/III	20-30	Flake; silicified coral; >1 3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex; mend to form complete flake	2	5.65	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	19	19	19.01	20	IV	50-60	Flake; silicified coral; >3/4; Complete; 0% Cortex	1	0.32	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	19	19	19.02	20	IV	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.43	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	20	20	20.01	21	II	60-70	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	4.10	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	21	21	21.01	25	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.58	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	21	21	21.02	25	II	40-50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.09	9/16/2020	MM, JSS

Site Number	FS#	LS#	Catalog#	ST#	Strata	Depth	Description	Count	Weight	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec
8HI00470	22	22	22.01	25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.09	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	22	22	22.02	25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	1.04	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	22	22	22.03	25	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.72	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	23	23	23.01	26	II	20-30	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Present	1	2.54	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	24	24	24.01	27	I	0-10	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.80	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI00470	25	25	25.01	27	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.33	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	26	26	26.01	35	II	20-30	Flake, edge modified; silicified coral; Proximal; Cortex Absent; one possibly modified lateral edge	1	7.67	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	27	27	27.01	35	II	10-20	Flake, edge modified; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent; two unifacially modified lateral edges	1	10.80	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	27	27	27.02	35	II	10-20	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.74	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	28	28	28.01	35	II	30-40	Flake; silicified coral; >3/4; Complete; 26-50% Cortex	1	2.46	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	29	29	29.01	36	II	40-50	Flake fragment; silicified coral; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.82	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	30	30	30.01	36	II	70-80	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	1.57	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	31	31	31.01	39	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.05	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	31	31	31.02	39	II	30-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.52	9/16/2020	MM, JSS
8HI11591	32	32	32.01	39	II	50-60	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Present	1	9.31	9/16/2020	MM, JSS

APPENDIX B.

FMSF RESOURCE FORM

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # HI00470
 Field Date 9-16-2020
 Form Date 10-15-2020
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) I-75 Intersection Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name CRAS SB I-75/I-275 from County Line to SR 56 Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name LUTZ USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Hillsborough
 Township 27S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: ☒ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 362859 Northing 3116652
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

Site is located along I-275 approx. 1.85 miles south of I-75 and SR 56 interchange

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING		STRUCTURES OR FEATURES			FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ log boat	☐ fort	☐ road segment	☒ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ usually flooded	☐ agric/farm building	☐ midden	☐ shell midden	☒ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ usually dry	☐ burial mound	☐ mill	☐ shell mound	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ building remains	☐ mission	☐ shipwreck	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ terrestrial	☐ cemetery/grave	☐ mound, nonspecific	☐ subsurface features	☐ farmstead
	☐ aquatic	☐ dump/refuse	☐ plantation	☐ surface scatter	☐ village (prehistoric)
		☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ platform mound	☐ well	☐ town (historic)
					☐ quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
 1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL				NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ Englewood	☐ Manasota	☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ Fort Walton	☐ Mississippian	☐ St. Johns I	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ Mount Taylor	☐ St. Johns II	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Middle	☐ Glades I	☐ Norwood	☐ Santa Rosa	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ Glades II	☐ Orange	☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Glades III	☐ Paleoindian	☐ Seminole (nonspecific)	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ Hickory Pond	☐ Pensacola	☐ Seminole: Colonization	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ Leon-Jefferson	☐ Perico Island	☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ Malabar I	☐ Safety Harbor	☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	☐ American 19th Century
	☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Augustine	☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After	☐ American 20th Century
			☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)	☐ American (nonspecific)
			☐ Swift Creek, Early	☐ African-American
			☐ Swift Creek, Late	
			☐ Transitional	
			☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
			☐ Weeden Island I	
			☐ Weeden Island II	
			☒ Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
			☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic	
			☐ Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Low density deposit, lacking diagnostics, and absence of features or discernible midden suggests low information potential

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further work in the current project APE

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
☒ literature search
☐ informant report
☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger tests
☐ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☐ literature search
☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
☐ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Shovel testing along a single transect at 25 m intervals. Delineation occurred at 12.5 m intervals at the outermost positive tests until two negative tests were achieved. 16 Sts total

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 54,318 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

10-90 cmbs, Strata II-IV

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☐ multiple component ☒ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Non-diagnostic lithics fairly evenly distributed horizontally and vertically across the site. One potsherd was recovered in Strat II between 70-90 cmbs at the southern end of the site.

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☒ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Highway construction and maintenance

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 33 ☒ count ☐ estimate Surface # _____ Subsurface # 33

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Lithics

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

32 flakes most lacking cortex. A mix of silicified coral and Coastal Plain chert, 1 sand tempered plain sherd

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. heat treated flakes | N= <u>3</u> | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= _____ | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Swamp Name _____ Distance from site (m) 40
Natural community XERIC HAMMOCK Topography Ridge slope Elevation: Min 15 m Max 17 m
Local vegetation mixed hardwoods and pine
Present land use Interstate right-of-way
SCS soil series Zolfo fine sand Soil association _____

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 Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

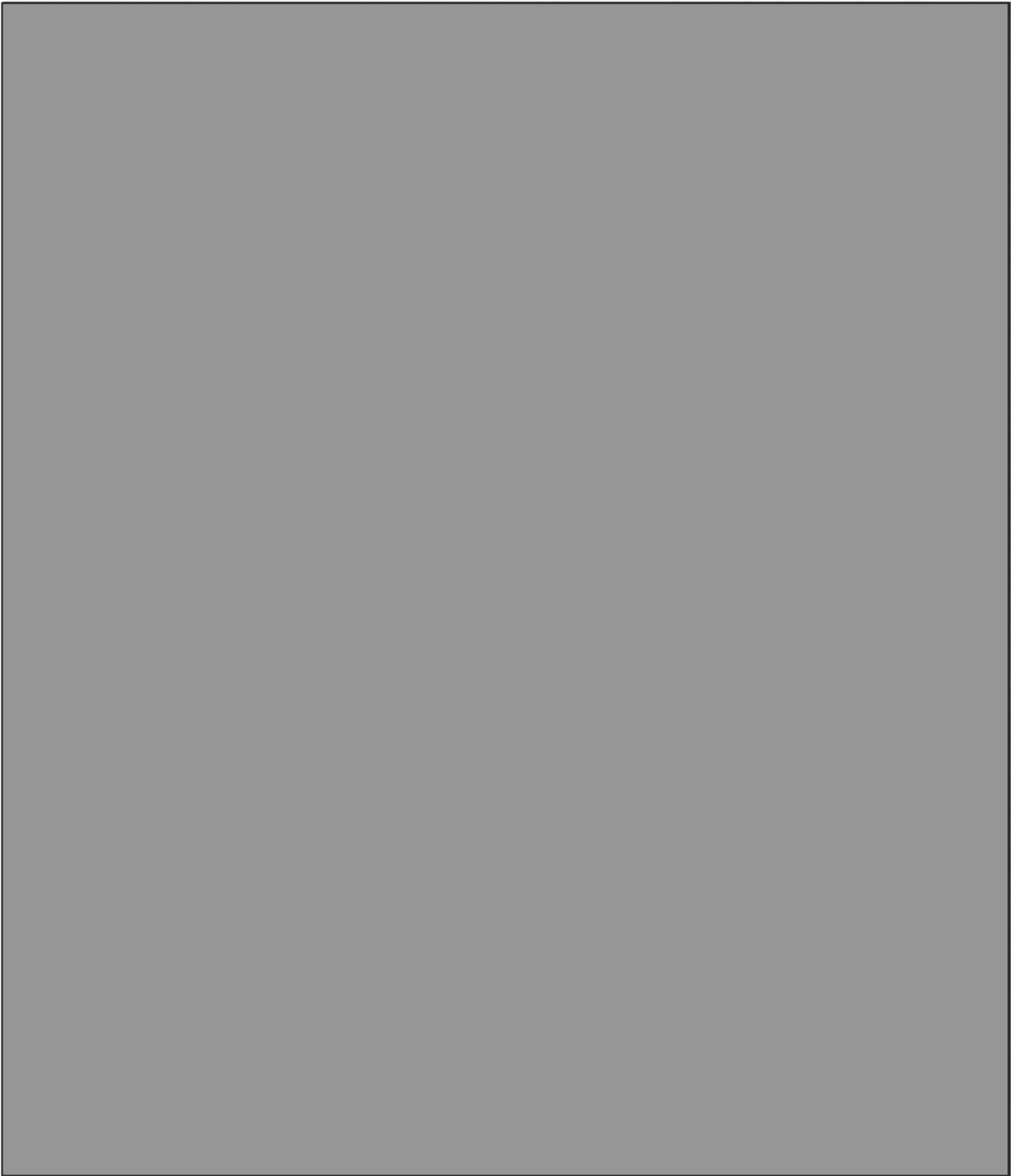
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Steve RabbySmith Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Address / Phone / E-mail 850-607-2846; steve.rabbysmith@searchinc.com

Required
Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE



Prev. Rec. Archaeological Site



Expanded Archaeological Site
Boundary



Positive Shovel Test



Negative Shovel Test



No Dig

0

50

Meters

0

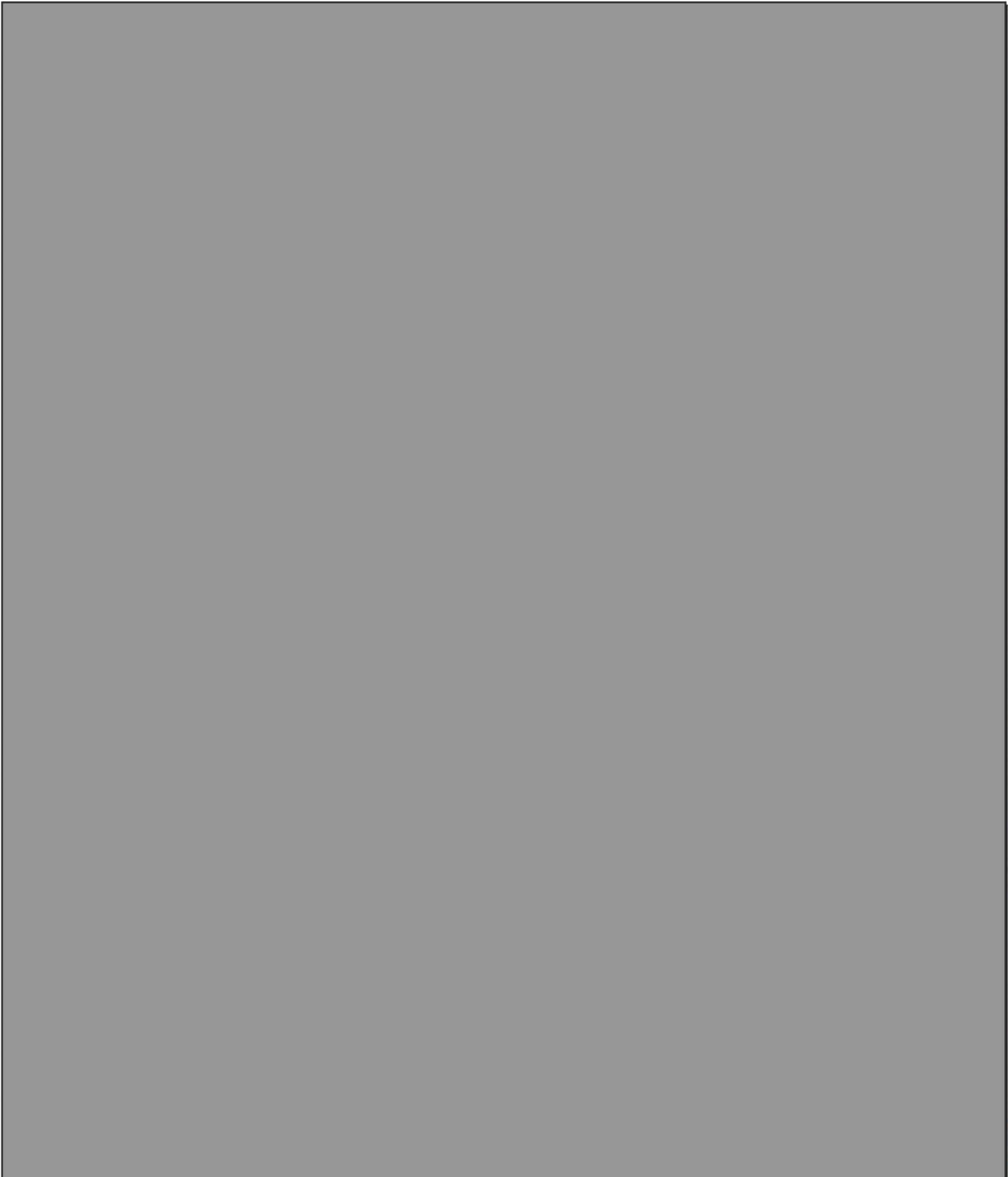
150

Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Lutz, FL (2018); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey
(09/2020)

N





I-75/I-275 at SR 56



Prev. Rec. Archaeological Site



Expanded Archaeological Site
Boundary



Positive Shovel Test



Negative Shovel Test



No Dig

0

50

Meters

0

150

Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey
(09/2020)

N



☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # HI11591
 Field Date 9-16-2020
 Form Date 10-15-2020
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Field School Site 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name CRAS SB I-75/I-275 from County Line to SR 56 Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name LUTZ USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County _____
 Township 27S Range 19E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 362457 Northing 3115993
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

Along the west side of I-275 approx. 2.25 mile south of the I-75 and SR 56 interchange

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial)	☐ log boat	☒ campsite
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	☐ agric/farm building	☒ extractive site
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	☐ burial mound	☐ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ Tidal (estuarine)	☐ building remains	☐ homestead (historic)
☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ cemetery/grave	☐ farmstead
☐ Wetland (palustrine)	☐ dump/refuse	☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ usually flooded	☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ town (historic)
☐ usually dry	☐ fort	☐ quarry (prehistoric)
☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)	☐ midden	
☐ terrestrial	☐ mill	
☐ aquatic	☐ mission	
	☐ mound, nonspecific	
	☐ plantation	
	☐ platform mound	
	☐ road segment	
	☐ shell midden	
	☐ shell mound	
	☐ shipwreck	
	☐ subsurface features	
	☐ surface scatter	
	☐ well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua	☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ Archaic (nonspecific)	☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ Archaic, Early	☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ Archaic, Middle	☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ Archaic, Late	☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Belle Glade	☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ Cades Pond	☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ Caloosahatchee	☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ Deptford	☐ American 19th Century
☐ Englewood	☐ American 20th Century
☐ Fort Walton	☐ American (nonspecific)
☐ Glades (nonspecific)	☐ African-American
☐ Glades I	
☐ Glades II	
☐ Glades III	
☐ Hickory Pond	
☐ Leon-Jefferson	
☐ Malabar I	
☐ Malabar II	
☐ Manasota	
☐ Mississippian	
☐ Mount Taylor	
☐ Norwood	
☐ Orange	
☐ Paleoindian	
☐ Pensacola	
☐ Perico Island	
☐ Safety Harbor	
☐ St. Augustine	
☐ St. Johns (nonspecific)	
☐ St. Johns I	
☐ St. Johns II	
☐ Santa Rosa	
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
☐ Seminole (nonspecific)	
☐ Seminole: Colonization	
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After	
☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
☐ Swift Creek, Early	
☐ Swift Creek, Late	
☐ Transitional	
☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
☐ Weeden Island I	
☐ Weeden Island II	
☒ Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic	
☐ Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Low density deposit, lacking diagnostics, and absence of features or discernible midden and heavy disturbance suggests low information potential within APE. Project has no potential to effect resource. Site beyond APE has insufficient information.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further work in the current project APE

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☐ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger tests ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Shovel testing along a single transect at 25 m intervals. Delineation occurred at 12.5 m intervals at the outermost positive tests until two negative tests were achieved. 13 Sts total

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m²) 23,204 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

0-80 cmbs, Strata I-III

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component ☐ multiple component ☒ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Non-diagnostic lithics fairly evenly distributed horizontally and vertically across the site

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Highway construction and maintenance, buried utilities

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ Count ☒ estimate ☐ Surface # _____ Subsurface # 19

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics

- _____
☒
☒
☒
☒
☒
☒

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

silicified coral flakes, Coastal Plain chert flakes, 1 coastal plain chert biface

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|----------|----|----------|----|
| 1. Heat treated flakes | N= 3 | 4. _____ | N= | 7. _____ | N= |
| 2. _____ | N= | 5. _____ | N= | 8. _____ | N= |
| 3. _____ | N= | 6. _____ | N= | 9. _____ | N= |

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Swamp Name _____ Distance from site (m) 115
Natural community XERIC HAMMOCK Topography Unspecified Elevation: Min 12 m Max 15 m
Local vegetation mixed hardwoods and pine
Present land use Interstate right-of-way
SCS soil series Mayaka fine sand Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

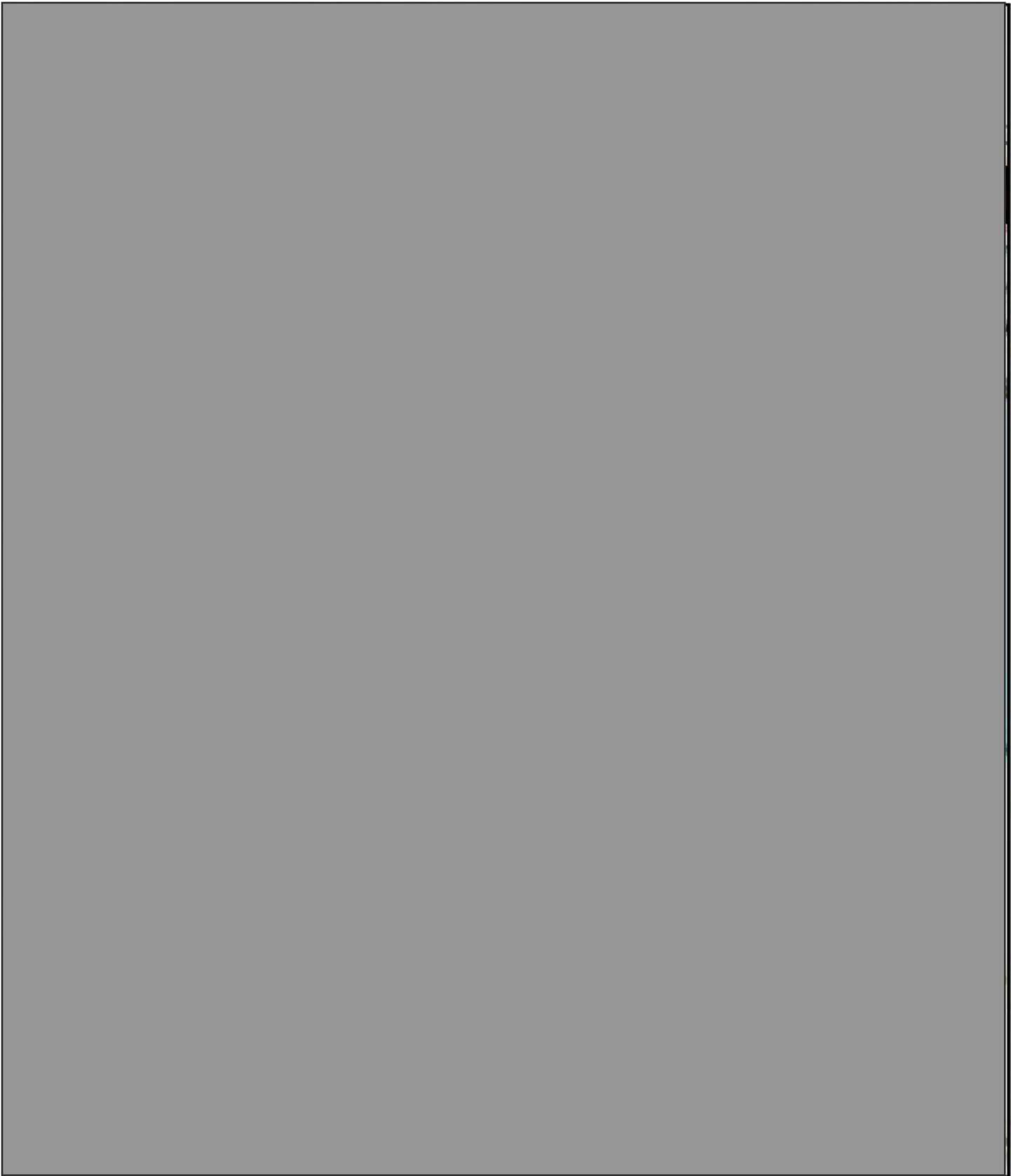
- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____
Recorder Information: Name Steve RabbySmith Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Address / Phone / E-mail 850-607-2846; steve.rabbysmith@searchinc.com

Required
Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



I-75/I-275 at SR 56



Prev. Rec. Archaeological Site



Positive Shovel Test



Negative Shovel Test



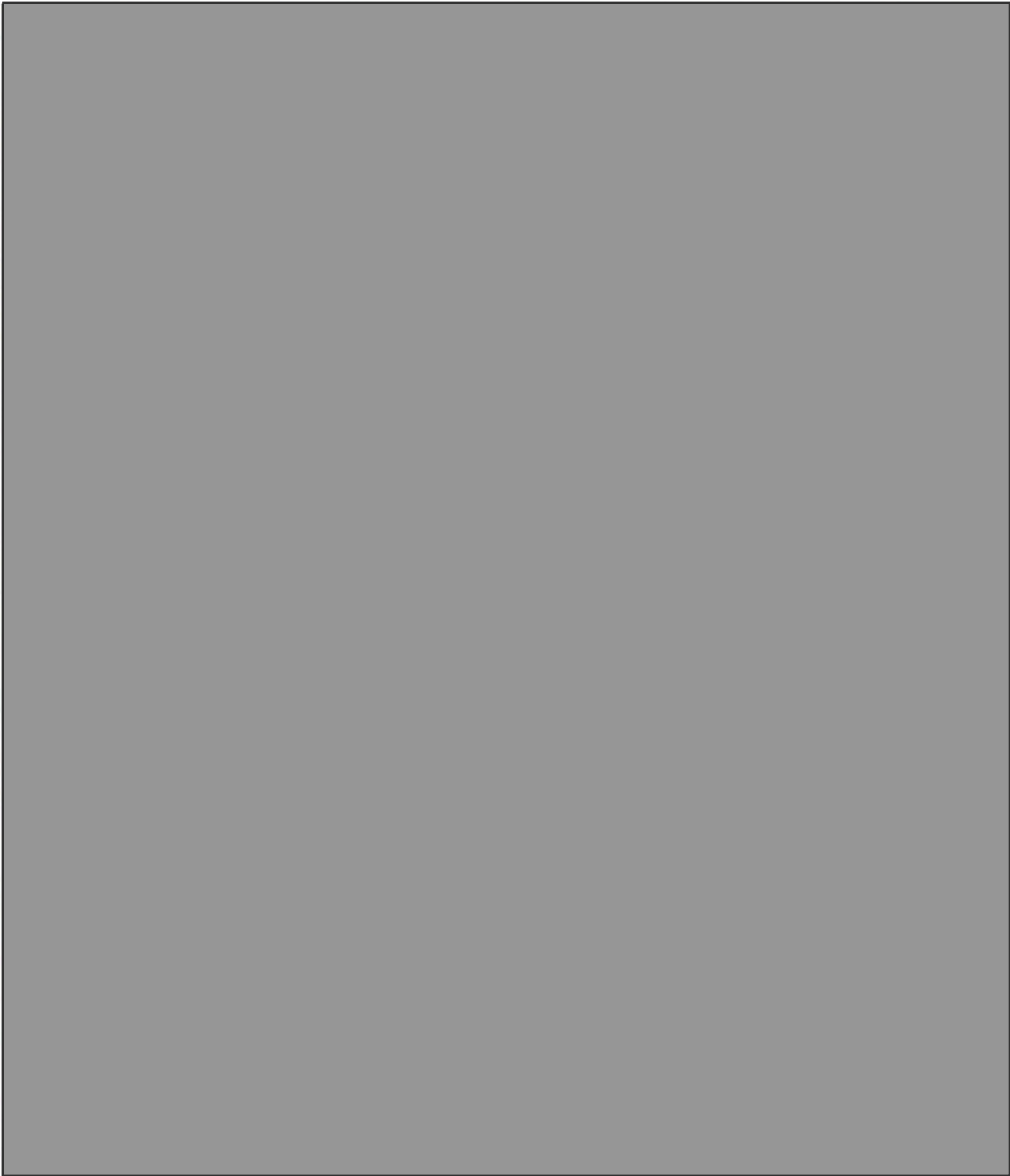
No Dig

0 50
Meters

0 150
Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Lutz, FL (2018); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey
(09/2020)





I-75/I-275 at SR 56



Prev. Rec. Archaeological Site



Positive Shovel Test



Negative Shovel Test



No Dig

0

50

Meters

0

150

Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey
(09/2020)



APPENDIX C.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

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 for SR 56 Southbound C-D Road/Ramps to I-75/I-275, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

SR 56 Southbound C-D Road/Ramps to I-75/I-275 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study, Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Dye, Melissa 3. _____
2. Kent, Allen 4. _____

Publication Year 2021

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 46

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

Report on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T20031, Task 2. Work Program Item Segment No. 430573-4. ETDM Project No. 14330

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names

Melissa Dye

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization

Southeastern Archaeological Research

City Pensacola

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

1. I-75 3. SR 56 5. _____ 7. _____
2. I-275 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Crystal Geiger

Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail crystal.geiger@dot.state.fl.us; 813-975-6637

Recorder of Log Sheet

Steven RabbySmith

Date Log Sheet Completed 1-26-2021

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

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

1. Name LUTZ Year 2018 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name WESLEY CHAPEL Year 2018 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-15-2020 End 9-17-2020 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 100 meters 330 feet Length: 1.21 kilometers 0.75 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian reconnaissance systematic shovel testing in previously untested areas. Revisit of previously recorded sites in the project ROW. Historic structure survey.

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

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

Archaeological Methods (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
☒ shovel test-1/4" screen ☐ posthole tests ☐ magnetometer ☒ 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 ☐ subdivision maps
☐ commercial permits ☐ windshield survey ☐ occupant interview ☐ tax records
☐ interior documentation ☒ local property records ☐ occupation permits ☐ unknown
☐ other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 2 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 0

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

HI00470, HI11591

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

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

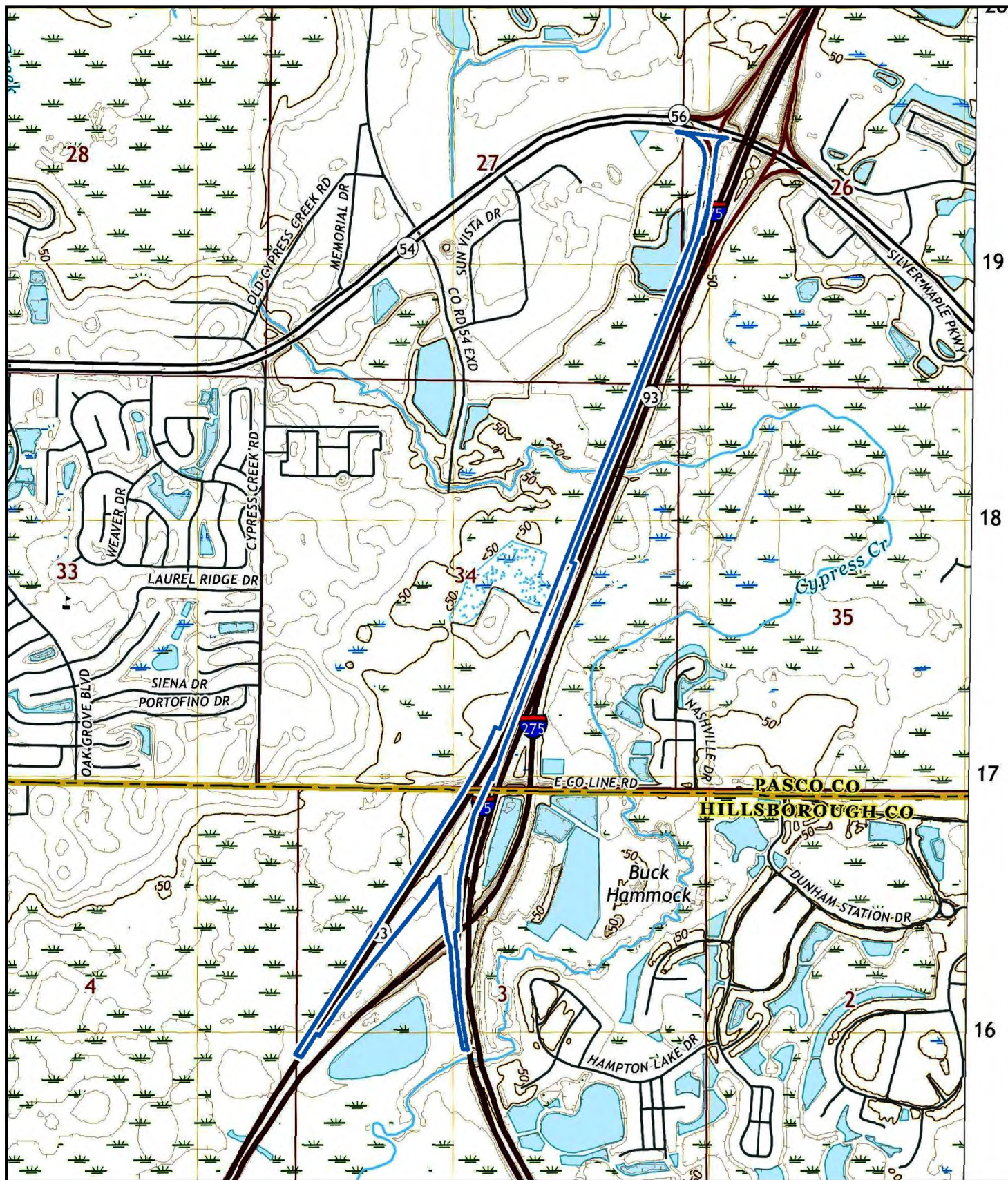
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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: _____



 I-75/I-275 at SR 56 APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lutz, FL (2018)

