

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
ADDENDUM  
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**

**PREFERRED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY (SMF) &  
FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION (FPC) SITES**

**US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56  
Hillsborough & Pasco Counties, Florida**

**ETDM Number: 14194  
WPI Segment Number: 255796-1**

Prepared for:

**Florida Department of Transportation  
District Seven  
11201 North McKinley Drive  
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456**

**November 2021**

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Tampa, Florida 33612-6456**

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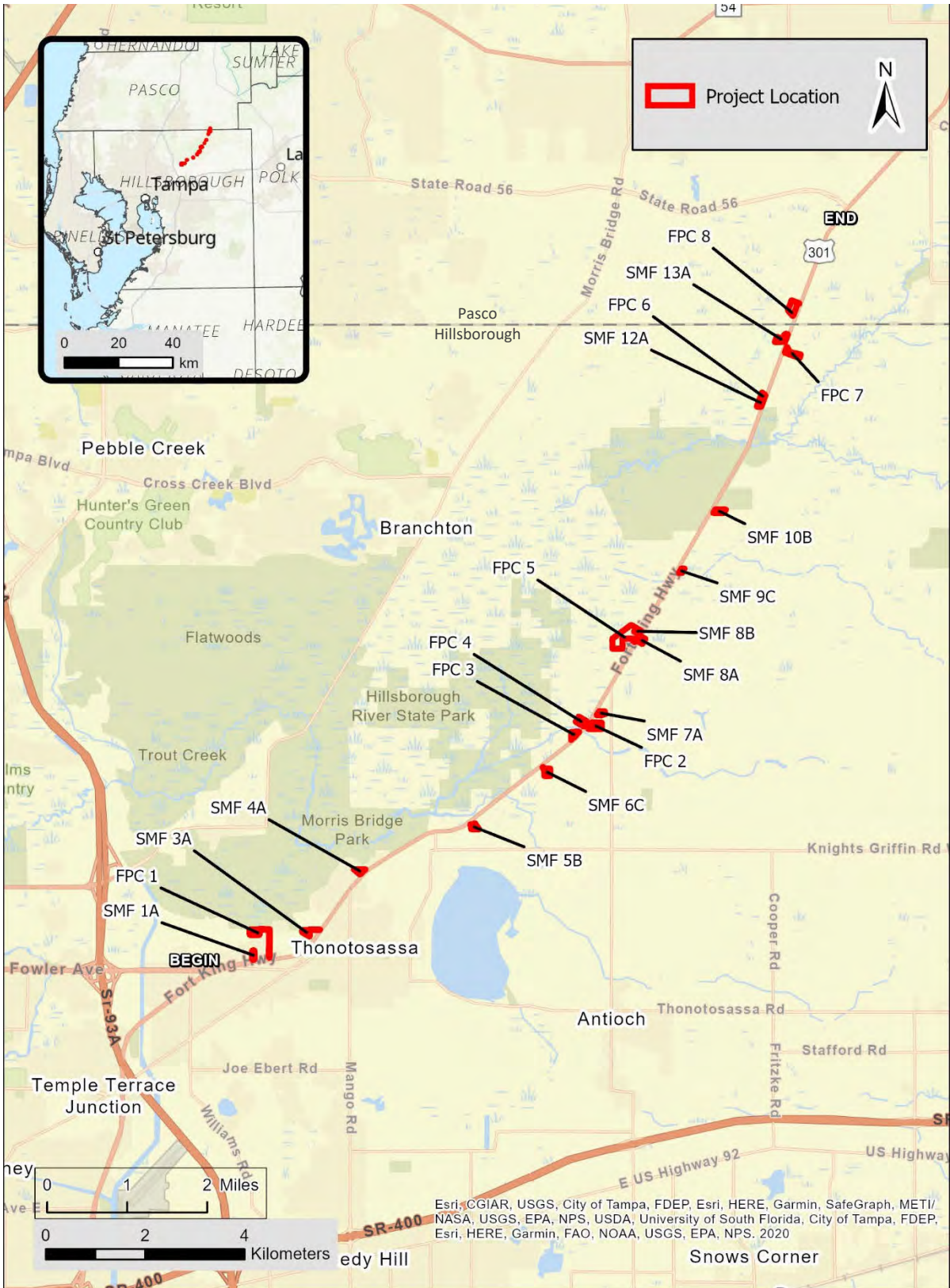
# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Seven, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for US 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties to determine alternative roadway improvements along the corridor. The study limits are from Fowler Avenue (State Road [SR] 582) in Hillsborough County to SR 56 in Pasco County, a distance of approximately 13.1 miles. The proposed action involves widening US 301 from the existing two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway. In 2017, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) completed a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) as part of the PD&E Study for US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties (ACI 2017; Survey No. 24187). The CRAS document was submitted to and approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (Parsons 2017, FDHR Project File No. 2015-345B) (**Appendix A**). The purpose of the PD&E study was to document the need for additional capacity within the study corridor and to evaluate the costs and impacts associated with providing this additional capacity. As part of this CRAS Addendum, Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) and Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites are also being considered. This is a state-funded project.

ACI conducted a CRAS Addendum for 12 SMF sites and 8 FPC sites (also referred to as pond sites) associated with the FDOT proposed improvements being evaluated in the US 301 PD&E Study in Pasco County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as assess the potential for adverse impacts to resources from the proposed project activities. As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is defined as the area contained within the footprint of the proposed pond sites; and the historical APE includes the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent properties as contained within 100 feet (ft). The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in August 2021.

The CRAS was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2020), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

The archeological background research, which included a review of the previous US 301 PD&E Study CRAS and memos, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP indicated that there are three previously recorded archaeological sites wholly or partially within three of the pond sites (8HI00490/██████████ 8HI13597/██████████ and 8HI00043/██████████). In addition, 31 additional archaeological sites are within one half mile. The pond sites have a variable archaeological potential: low, low to moderate, moderate, or high potential for the discovery of additional archaeological sites or for evidence of previously recorded sites. Once fieldwork began, the archaeological potential for several of the pond sites was downgraded because of current field conditions. As a result of the field survey, additional evidence of two of the previously recorded sites was found (8HI13597/██████████ lithic



**Figure 1.** Location of the pond sites along US 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties.

scatter] and 8HI00043/[redacted] [artifact scatter]), four new archaeological sites (all lithic scatters) were found in four of the pond sites (8HI15152/[redacted], 8HI15153/[redacted], 8HI15154/[redacted], 8HI15155/[redacted]) and two Archaeological Occurrences (AO) were found. An AO is defined by the FMSF as “the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter regardless of depth below surface”. Previously recorded site 8HI00043 was evaluated by SHPO as ineligible, 8HI00490 was not evaluated, and 8HI13597 was evaluated as having insufficient information. ACI concurs with the SHPO that the part of 8HI00043 within the APE is ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Although 8HI00490 was not evaluated by the SHPO, ACI found no evidence of the site within the archaeological APE and recommends that the portion of the site within the APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. ACI considers the portion of 8HI13597 that is within the APE not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Given the low diversity and the absence of subsurface features, the sites, as they appear within the archaeological APE, have low research potential and are similar to other sites in the area which have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the previous US 301 PD&E CRAS, the FMSF, and the NRHP. The research indicated five historic resources (8HI11701, 8HI11702; 8HI13507; 8HI13600, and 8HI12137/8PA02675) were previously recorded within and/or adjacent to the proposed pond sites. These include two linear resources, an abandoned segment of the Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600) and US 301 (8HI12137/8PA02675), and three Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI11701, 8HI11702, and 8HI13507) constructed between circa (ca.) 1955 and 1958. These resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and Hillsborough and Pasco County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for seven historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Henriquez 2021; Wells 2021).

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 11 historic resources within the APE. These include four previously recorded resources (8HI11701 & 8HI13507 adjacent to SMF 1A, 8HI13600 adjacent to SMF 5B & easement, and 8HI12137/8PA02675 adjacent to FPC 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 and SMF 12A & 13A) and seven newly identified resources (8HI15143-8HI15149). The newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resources within the APE include one building complex resource group (mobile home park) (8HI15145) adjacent to SMF 3A & easement, three buildings (8HI15143 adjacent to FPC 1 & easement, 8HI15144 adjacent to SMF 3A, and 8HI15148 within FPC 3), and three mobile homes (8HI15146 & 8HI15147 adjacent to SMF 3A & easement, and 8HI15149 within FPC 5) constructed between circa (ca.) 1945 and ca. 1975. Overall, the historic buildings and the building complex resource group are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, no significant alterations were observed to the extant previously recorded resources since they were last recorded; therefore, these resources were not updated during this survey. In addition, one previously recorded historic resource, located at 9864 Rockhill Road (8HI11702), was confirmed as demolished within proposed pond site SMF 1A. A FMSF form was prepared for the newly identified resources (**Appendix B**), and a letter was prepared for the demolished resource (**Appendix C**).

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The FDOT, District Seven, is conducting a PD&E Study for US 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties to determine alternative roadway improvements along the corridor. The study limits are from Fowler Avenue in Hillsborough County to SR 56 in Pasco County, a distance of approximately 13.1

miles. The purpose of the PD&E study was to document the need for additional capacity within the study corridor and to evaluate the costs and impacts associated with providing this additional capacity. As part of this process, SMF and FPC Sites are also being considered. This is a state funded project.

The proposed action involves widening US 301 from the existing two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway. This improvement is necessary to provide additional capacity to accommodate the future travel demand that will be generated by the projected population and employment growth in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. US 301 is a major north-south roadway that traverses both counties and provides connectivity to many of Florida's major roadways including I-4, I-75, SR 54, and SR 52. This roadway is a vital link in the regional transportation network and serves as an emergency evacuation route.

The four-laning of the Hillsborough County portion of the study corridor (from Fowler Avenue to the County line) is identified as a "Highway Need Beyond 2040" in the Hillsborough Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)'s 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The four-laning of the Pasco County portion of the study corridor (from the County line to SR 56) is identified as an unfunded need in the Pasco County MPO's 2045 LRTP Needs Plan.

US 301 is functionally classified as an Urban Other Principal Arterial from Fowler Avenue to just north of CR 579 (Mango Road) and from the County line to the SR 56 extension. The remaining portion of the project is classified as a Rural Other Principal Arterial. The posted speed limits within the study corridor are 55 miles per hour (mph) and 60 mph.

The existing right-of-way (ROW) width ranges from 100 ft to 230 ft. There are paved shoulders and a 2.2-mile shared-use path (known as the Old Fort King Trail) running parallel to US 301 within the study limits. Drainage is collected in roadside ditches and is ultimately conveyed to the Hillsborough River. Five structures (bridges) are located within the study corridor. Three of the bridges are located over Flint Creek, Flint Creek Relief and Hollomans Branch. The Old Fort King Trail also has wooden pedestrian bridges over the same waters. The two other bridges on US 301 within the study corridor are over Two Holes Branch and the Hillsborough River.

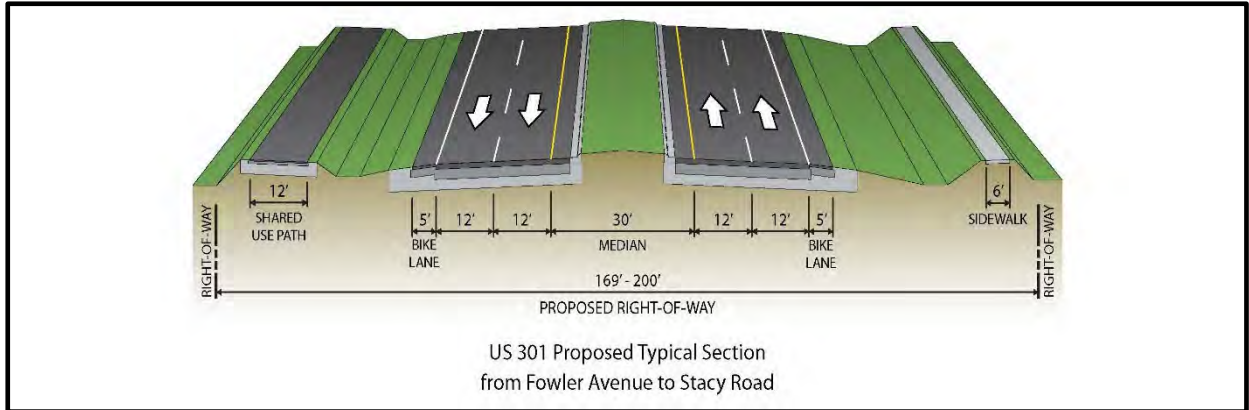
The project was evaluated through the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. This project is designated as ETDM project #14194. An ETDM *Programming Screen Summary Report* was published on April 21, 2015 containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) on the project's effects on various natural, physical, and social resources.

### **Preferred Alternative:**

Project alternatives were evaluated during the PD&E study. The Preferred Alternative being advanced is discussed below.

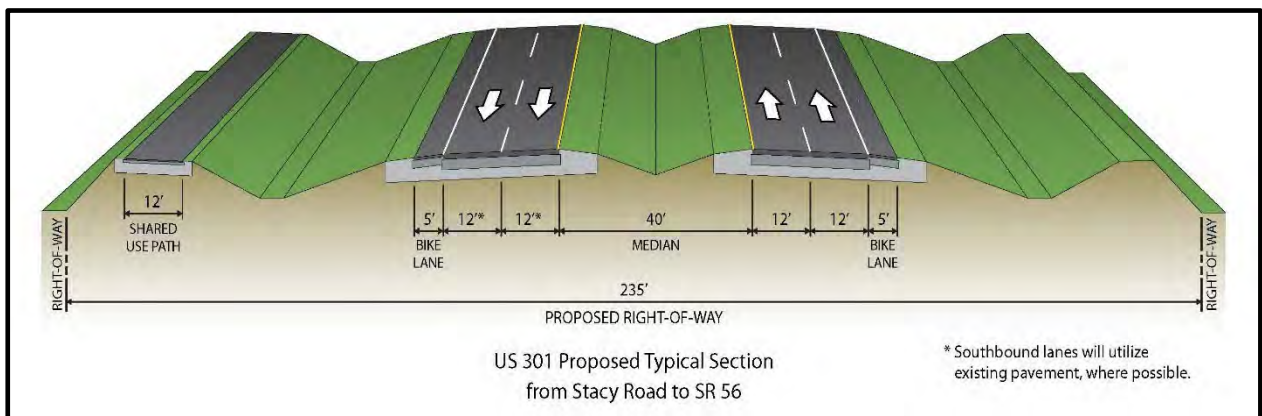
The proposed build alternative is composed of two typical sections. A suburban typical section with a design speed of 55 mph is proposed from Fowler Avenue to Stacy Road. This typical section has two 12-ft travel lanes in each direction, a 30-ft raised median, 4-ft paved inside shoulders, and 5-ft paved outside shoulders. There is a 6-ft sidewalk on the east side of the roadway and a 12-ft shared use path on the west side of the road, as seen in **Figure 2**. The proposed ROW varies in width from 169 ft to 200 ft.





**Figure 2.** Proposed Suburban Typical Section.

A rural typical section with a design speed of 65 mph is proposed from Stacy Road to SR 56. This typical section has two 12-ft travel lanes in each direction, a 40-ft depressed median, 8-ft unpaved inside shoulders, and 5-ft paved outside shoulders. There is a 12-ft shared use path on the west side of the roadway, as shown in **Figure 3**. The proposed ROW is 235 ft in width. Where possible, pavement savings will be achieved by converting the existing two-lane roadway to southbound operation.



**Figure 3.** Proposed Rural Typical Section.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in various Sections, Townships, and Ranges (**Table 1**) and is located within the Central Highlands physiographic zone, and more specifically within the Zephyrhills Gap (White 1970). The Gap is the lowland through which the Hillsborough River drains into the Gulf of Mexico. The topography is gently rolling with a series of low hills and valleys paralleling the coast. The corridor ranges in elevation from 25-70 ft above mean sea level (amsl). US 301 traverses forest, pasture, undeveloped lands, and residential/ commercial areas (**Photos 1-10**). The southern end of the corridor has the greatest concentration of development. Environmental characteristics of the APE are shown on **Figures 11-14** in Section 5.

**Table 1.** Township, Range, and Section coordinates for the US 301 PD&E Study corridor in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties

SMF/FPC Site	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTIONS
SMF 1A, FPC 1, SMF 3A, SMF 4A, SMF 5B	28 South	20 East	2, 3, 8, and 9
SFM 6C, FPC 2, 3, & 4	27 South	20 East	25 and 36
SMF 7A, SMF 8A, FPC 5, SMF 9C, SMF 10B, SMF 12A, FPC 6, FPC 7, SMF 13A	27 South	21 East	4, 17, 19, 20 and 30
FPC 8	26 South	21 East	33

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA 1952, 1989), the project APE is within the following soil associations in Hillsborough County: Candler-Lake, Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw, Malabar-Wabasso-Basinger, and Winder-Chobee-St. Johns (Doolittle et al. 1989). The Candler-Lake association occurs on uplands and low ridges. These nearly level to strongly sloping, excessively drained sandy soils are located along the southern portion of the corridor. The native vegetation consists of turkey, bluejack, post, and live oak as well as scattered longleaf and slash pine. The understory consists of pineland threeawn, bluestem, paspalum, creeping lopsided indiagrass, chalky bluestem, panicum, purple lovegrass, and broomsedge bluestem. The Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw and Malabar-Wabasso-Basinger associations are situated within the pine flatwoods. The former consists of nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained sandy soils. The Myakka soils support longleaf and slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, gallberry, and running oak. The Basinger and Holopaw soils support mixed stands of cypress sweetgum, red maple, and black tupelo with an understory of maidencane, cutgrass, and Jamaica sawgrass. The Malabar-Wabasso-Basinger soil association consists of nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil, or have a sandy and loamy subsoil, or are sandy throughout. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine and cabbage palm with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and waxmyrtle. The Winder-Chobee-St. Johns soil association occurs in the wetlands and is nearly level with poorly and very poorly drained loamy or sandy subsoil. The native vegetation consists of a dense growth of water oak, cypress, elm, ash, hickory, red maple, and sweetgum with an understory of maidencane, sawgrass, swamp primrose, buttonbush, smartweed, and sedges (Doolittle et al. 1989).

The Pasco County soil associations consist of Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville and Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers (USDA 1982). The former consists of soils of the uplands that are nearly level to sloping, moderately well and somewhat poorly drained. The natural vegetation consists of scattered longleaf pine, slash pine, turkey oak, blackjack oak, post oak, hickory, and sweetgum, with an understory of pineland threeawn, creeping bluestem, lopsided indiagrass, panicum, broomsedge, and scattered sawpalmetto. The Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers association occurs on the flatwoods and in depressions. These are nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained sandy or loamy soils. The flatwoods vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of sawpalmetto, waxmyrtle, inkberry, running oak, native grasses, and forbs. The vegetation of the depressions and swamps include dense stands of maidencane and St. Johnswort as well as mixed stands of cypress, bay, and gum trees (Stankey 1982). Specific soil types found in each of the pond sites are shown in **Figures 4-8**.



**Photo 1.** Looking northwest of SMF 1A.



**Photo 2.** Looking southwest at US 301.



**Photo 3.** Mixed hardwoods and weeds in SMF 5B, looking southeast.



**Photo 4.** Ditch within portion of SMF 6C, looking southwest.



**Photo 5.** Oak hammock adjacent to pine flatwoods in SMF 8A, looking southwest.



**Photo 6.** Planted pine noted in various portions of the APE, looking northeast.

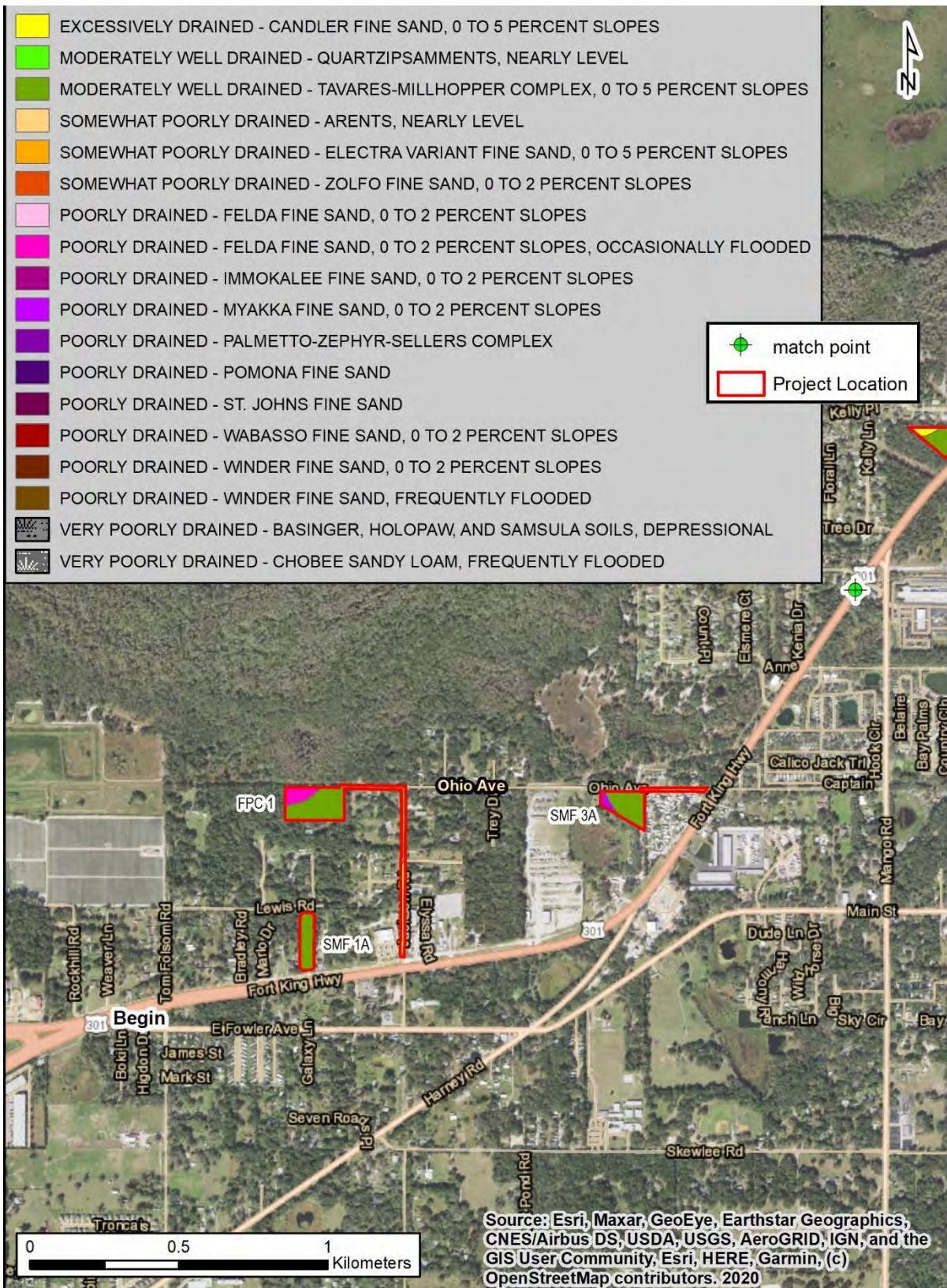


Figure 4. Soil types within the APE.

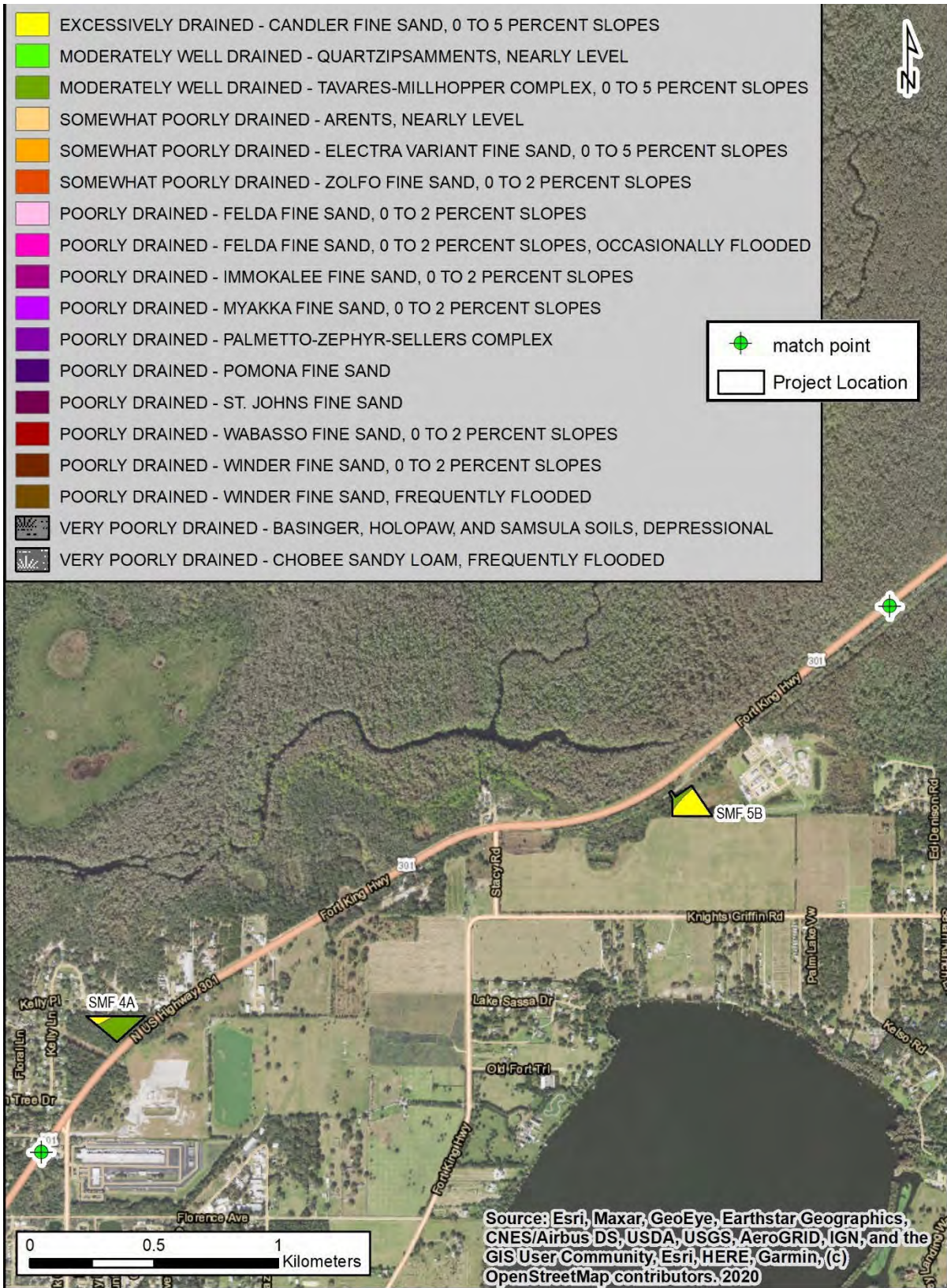
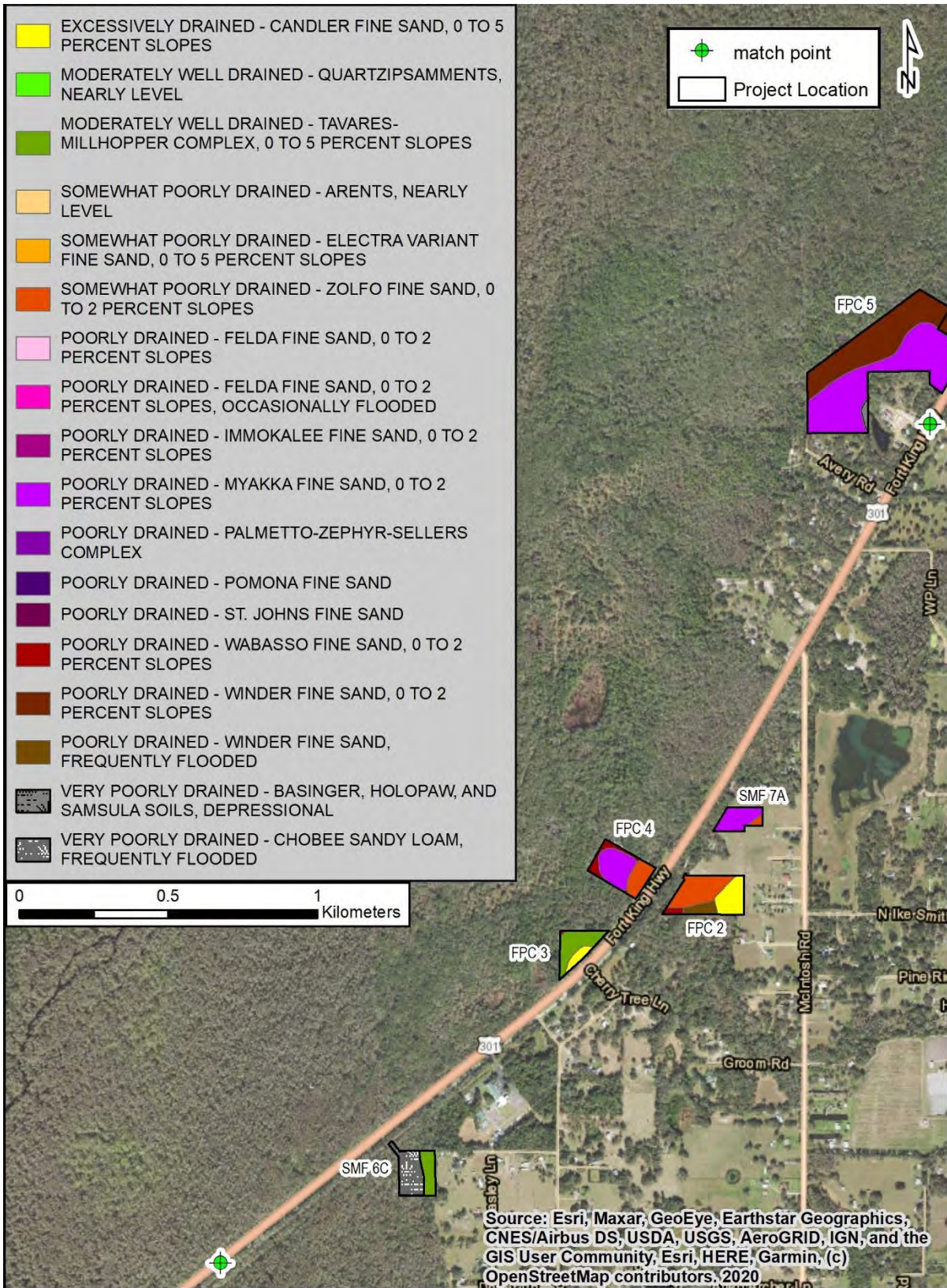
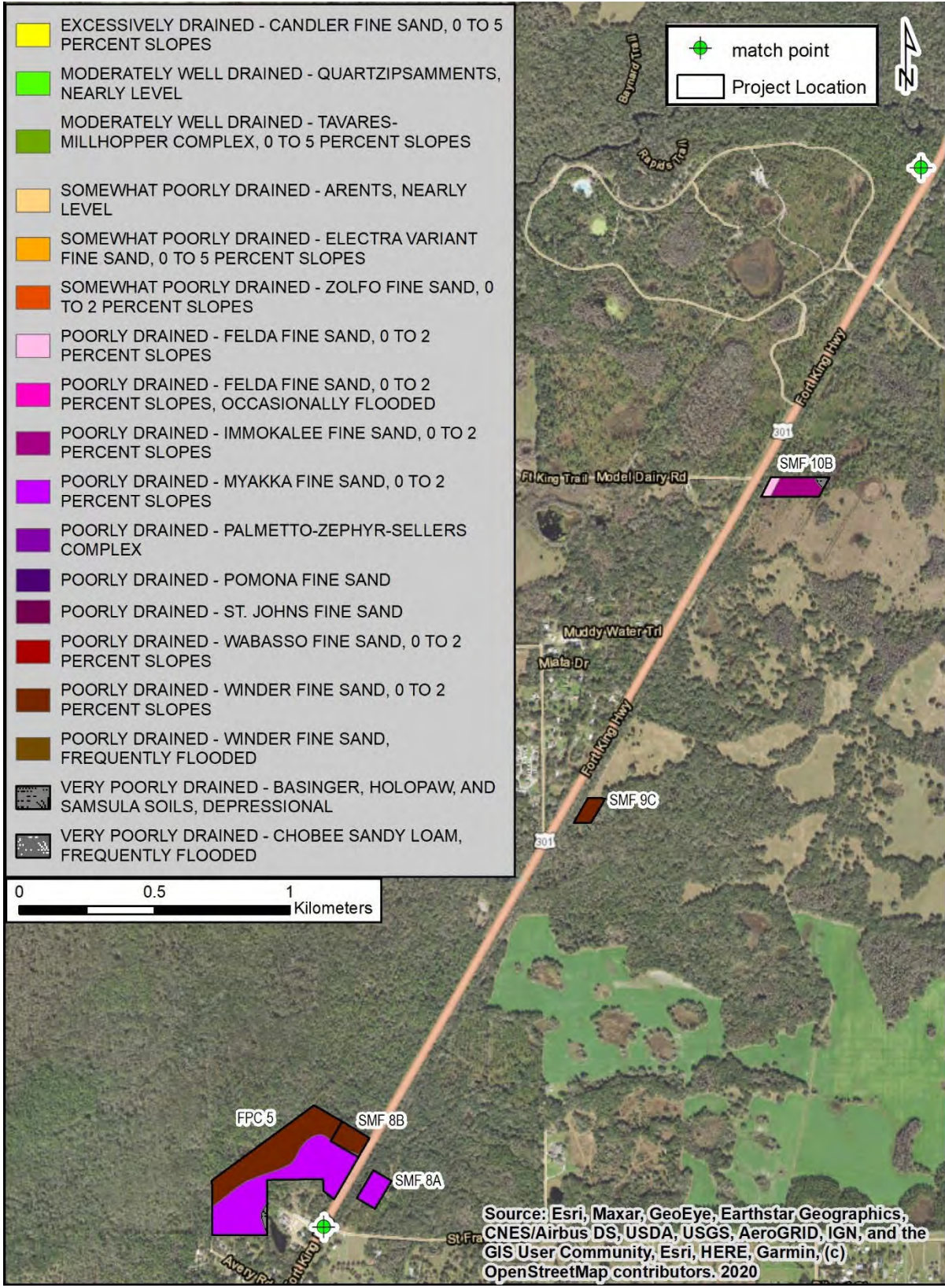


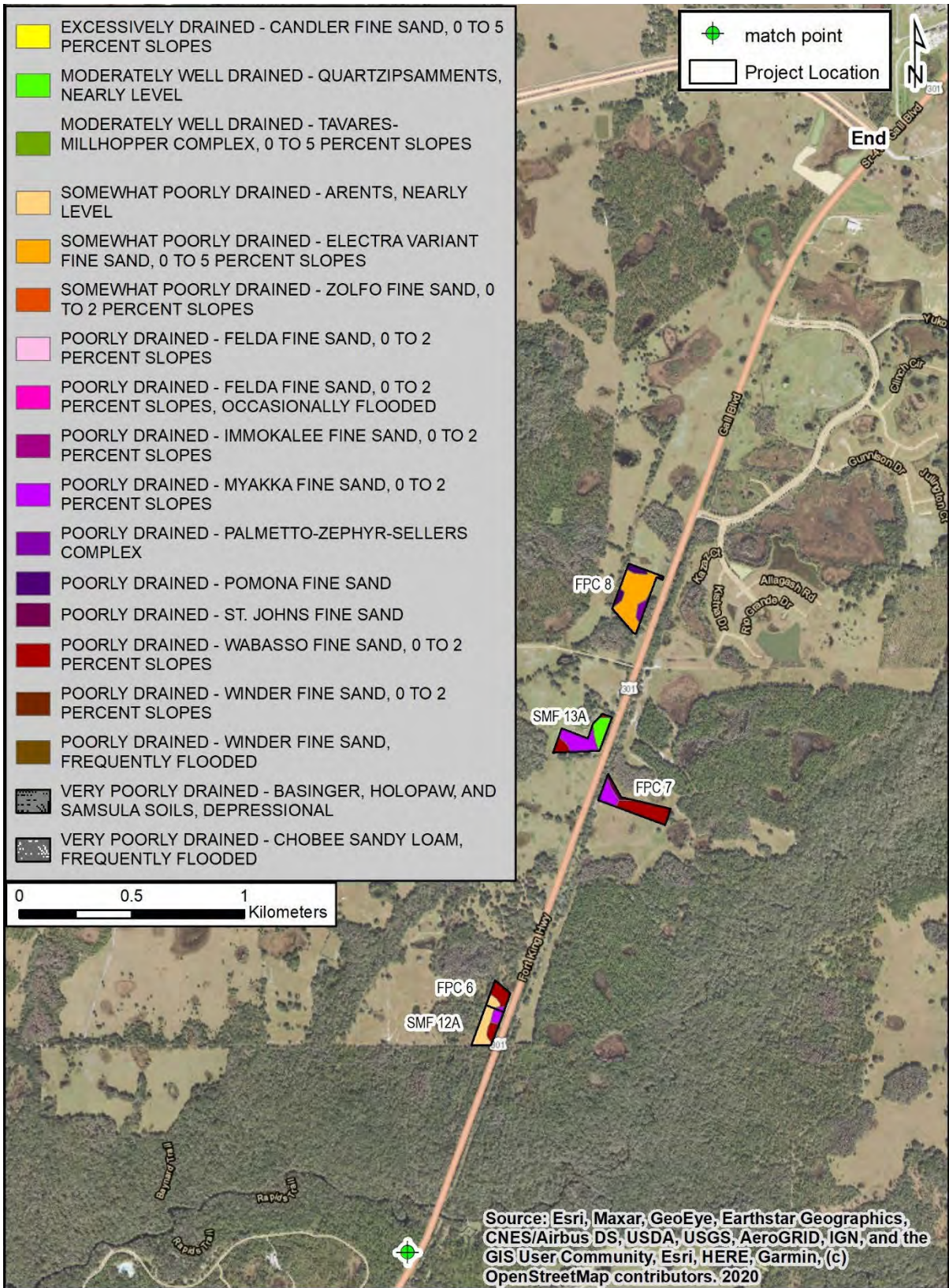
Figure 5. Soil types within the APE.



**Figure 6.** Soil types within the APE.



**Figure 7.** Soil types within the APE.



**Figure 8.** Soil types within the APE.





**Photo 7.** Pasture located in SMF 13A, looking east.



**Photo 8.** Trail adjacent to portions of the APE, looking northeast.



**Photo 9.** Environmental conditions in FPC 6, looking south.



**Photo 10.** Oak hammock adjacent to a wetland found in various portions of the APE.

#### **4. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEWS**

In-depth prehistoric overview was included in the 2017 PD&E Study, *CRAS for US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida* and is not repeated here (ACI 2017; Survey No. 24187). The CRAS document was submitted to and approved by the SHPO (Parsons 2017, FDHR Project File No. 2015-345B) (**Appendix A**). The following historic context overview is an updated, condensed history for Hillsborough and Pasco Counties and the project area.

The first significant influence on the growth of region as a whole was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. Such activity was encouraged by the State of Florida, which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. In general, railroad development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. Henry Bradley Plant, a prominent railroad operator who wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida, purchased a charter in 1883 to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa. Because the charter had only a seven-month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

In 1886-1887, the Florida Railroad & Navigation Company (later the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Company) laid tracks through Owensboro, Dade City, Herndon, and Abbott (present-day Zephyrhills) on its way to Plant City and ultimately Tampa (Mann 1983:124; Schwarz 1993). Another early railroad, the Orange Belt Railroad Company, organized by Peter A. Demens (Piotr DeMentieff), constructed a railway line from Lake Monroe to the Gulf Coast location of St. Petersburg. In 1893, the 13.33-mile Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad was constructed by the Plant System (Pettengill 1952:93). In 1902, all these rail lines merged to become part of the Atlantic Coast Line system and served the area until merging again with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967 (Covington 1957; Horgan et al. 1992).

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the increased use of automobiles, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s. During the 1920s and 1930s, farming was the base for the local economy, with cotton and tobacco as major crops (Bohren 1989). Despite the prosperity of the decade, the 1920s also witnessed devastating disasters. In October 1921, a hurricane swept through the area demolishing buildings and damaging farms and crops. The hurricane destroyed the delicate nets and sheds of the Sunny Brook Tobacco Company in Dade City. When the black shank disease struck the tobacco crop soon thereafter, the company closed, ending tobacco-growing in the area (Horgan et al. 1992). Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and an economic depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. Simultaneously, the citrus industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly which endangered the future of the entire industry (Tebeau 1980). To make the situation even worse, hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed the illusion of Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of emigrants fleeing northward. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of economic stagnation (Tebeau 1980).

The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. This included the cigar industry of nearby Tampa, the area's economic backbone for a half century, which was severely impacted. Several cigar factories closed, eleven cigar firms moved, and three merged into one (Campbell 1939). In the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression. Hillsborough County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's (PWA) projects (Lowry 1974). Pasco County benefited from several PWA projects such as the construction of the Woman's Clubhouse in Zephyrhills. One project, The Federal Writers' Project (FWP) of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of numerous Hillsborough and Pasco County communities in 1939 (FWP 1939). Zephyrhills had a broad main street lined with oaks and a naval stores plant and crate mill were also noted (FWP 1939:537).

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established in 1933 (Executive Order 6101) to enlist unemployed males for six months to work on federal and state lands for the "prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths trails and fire lanes and any incidental work." The CCC began its work in Hillsborough River State Park in 1934. Initially, the land along the river was cleared and decayed trees and underbrush were removed to make room for a swimming area and future building construction. The lands were terraced with limestone embankments to prevent erosion. Between 1934 and 1938, a caretaker's cottage, support buildings, fire tower, residences for park personnel, and recreational facilities were built. The latter included a concession stand, picnic pavilions, barbecue pit, shelters and tables, entrance station, and suspension bridge. Five overnight cabins were also erected, but these have since been demolished (Adams et al. 1989). It cost \$0.25 a car to get in and boasted numerous trails along the bank of the river and through the inland hammocks. Over 70 species of trees and shrubs were identified for the visitors (FWP 1939:538).

US 301 was established during the mid-1930s to late 1940s when the roadway was extended south from Folkston, Georgia. The segment to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa was constructed in 1936. Despite the construction of US 301, development within the project vicinity remained rural in the early 1940s. After World War II, agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa (HT/HCPB 1980:34). Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate. In Zephyrhills, bottled water became one of the biggest employers in the local economy (Fivay n.d.).

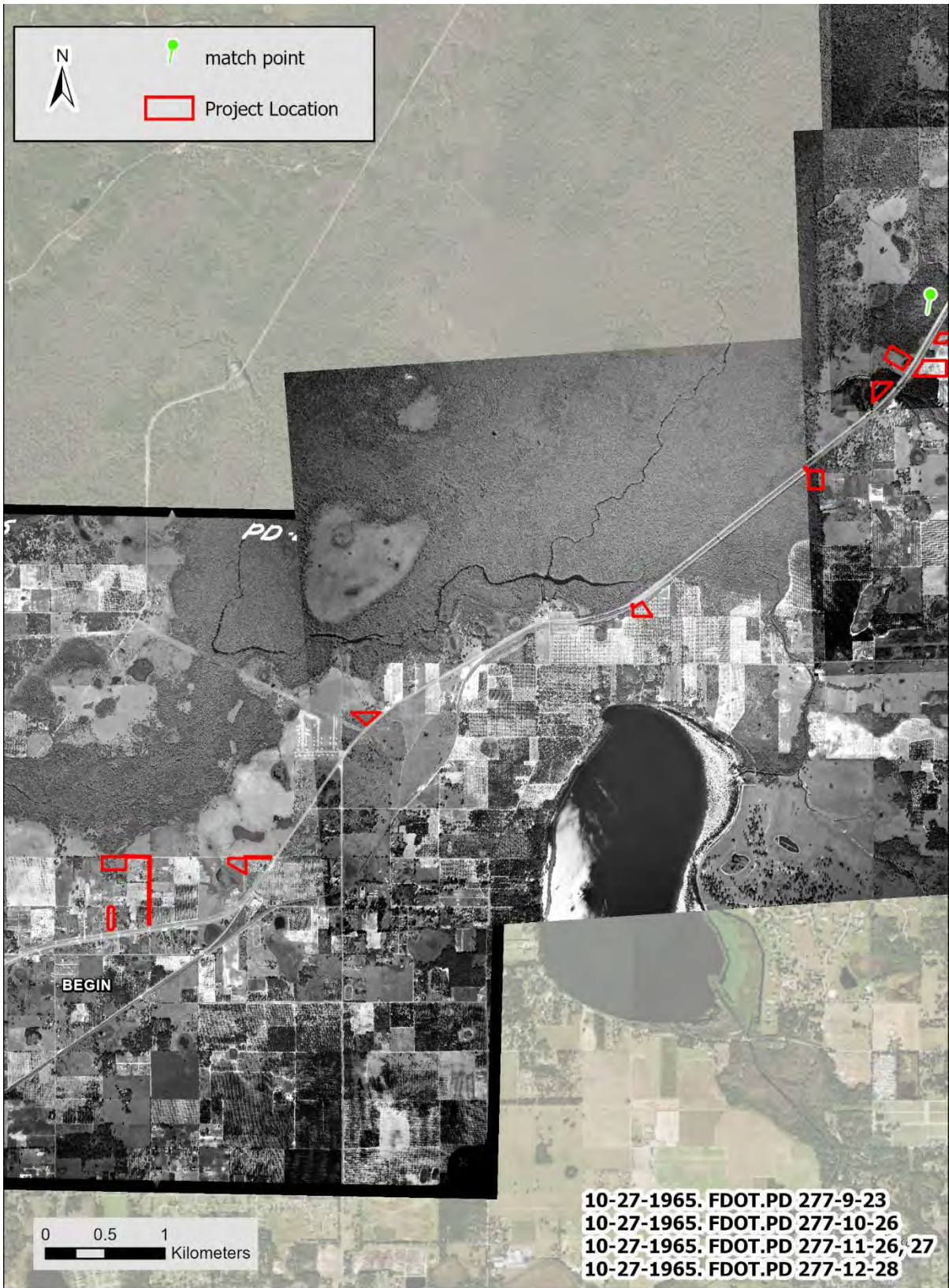
It was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought many workers into the Tampa area. As World War II ended, Hillsborough County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

In the 1960s, construction of I-75 and I-4 began, generating a spurt of activity that has continued into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Completion of I-275 provided convenient access within the metropolitan Tampa area. I-75, completed through eastern Hillsborough County in the early 1980s, provided access allowing continued growth. Throughout the last twenty years, commercial development, including tourist attractions such as Busch Gardens, restaurants, and hotels, have exploded along the interstate system, keeping tourism as a primary revenue source in Florida.

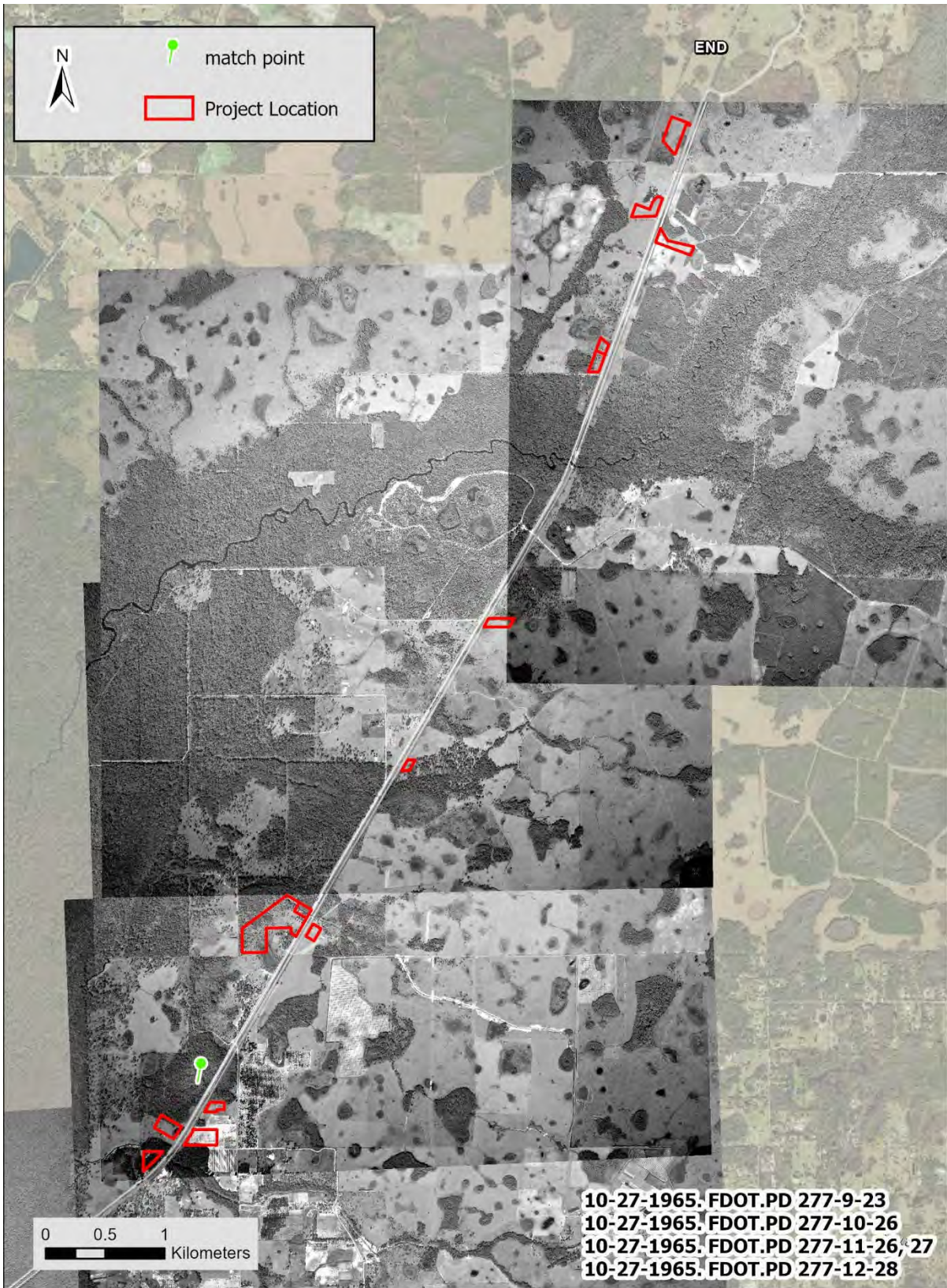
With the population explosion in Hillsborough County, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway throughout the region. By 2010, the population of Hillsborough County totaled 1,229,226, making the county the fourth most populous in the state, and Pasco County accounted for another 464,697 individuals (ranked 12<sup>th</sup>) (Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research 2011). The Hillsborough County population in July 2019 was estimated at 1,471,968 (USCB 2020). In Pasco County, the estimated population in 2019 was 553,947; today, the county is now considered the 11<sup>th</sup> most populous county in Florida with over 90 percent of the population living in the unincorporated areas (Data Commons 2021). Pasco County was designated with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Purdum 1994).

#### **4.1 Project Specifics**

The land within the APE is mostly rural with scattered farms, pastures, and is mostly undeveloped in the swamps and low-lying areas associated with the river and creeks (**Figures 9 & 10**). The northern portion of the project area remains primarily undeveloped and is part of the Hillsborough River State Park. In the 1970s, the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad was dismantled and is no longer extant within the project area. Much of the area continues to retain its rural setting today, although the southern corridor of US 301 is more developed with subdivisions and mobile home parks.



**Figure 9.** 1965 aerial photograph showing the project location.



**Figure 10.** 1965 aerial photograph showing the project location.

## 5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONSIDERATIONS

Prior to initiating the archaeological and historical survey of the preferred pond sites, ACI reviewed the US 301 CRAS (ACI 2017; Survey No. 24187) and the Preliminary Technical Memorandum for Proposed Stormwater Management Facilities from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 (ACI 2021) as well as the ETDM Report #14194 which give the project a moderate degree of effect for cultural resources. The FMSF search indicated that 34 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one half mile of the pond sites, of which three are located within the APE (**Table 2; Figures 11-14**). These three sites are depicted by green shading in **Table 2**. Many of the earlier recorded sites were discovered or recorded by students from the University of South Florida. The previously recorded sites include mounds, artifact/lithic scatters, a fort, trestle, campsites, historic refuse, and isolated artifacts. The lithic scatters were typically recorded as culturally indeterminate or were dated to the Archaic period. There also are a few sites with Weeden Island and Safety Harbor components. Fort Alabama/Fort Foster, 8HI00112, a Seminole War period fort, was listed on the NRHP in 1972 (ACI 2017: Figures 3.2, 3.3,.3.4). The SHPO has evaluated 10 sites as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and five as having insufficient information; 18 sites have not been evaluated.

In addition to the surveys noted below associated with the recording of sites, several others have also been conducted within one mile of the APE. These have been done for gas pipelines (Athens et. al 1994; Athens and Weisman 1994; Almy 1994; Estabrook 2000), transportation (ACI 2012, 2015; Deming 1997; Stokes 2006), private developers (ACI 2004), and the Hillsborough River State Park (Austin 2001; Lamb 2003).

**Table 2.** Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-half mile of the SMF/FPC sites.

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type(s)	Culture(s)	Reference	SHPO Eval
8HI00043	Flint Creek	Artifact scatter;	Archaic; Weeden Island; 20th century	Daniel et al. 1979; Driscoll et al. 2004; Hughes 2003; Williams and Grange 1979	Ineligible
8HI00077	Logging Woods 1	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00112	Fort Alabama / Fort Foster	Fort	Post-1821	Baker 1974 FMSF	Listed 1972
8HI00305	Hillsborough River Basin C 3	Artifact scatter	Archaic	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00396	Kelson	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00398	Chapman	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00405	Hogue	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00429	Spada Grove	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00441	Indian Canal	Campsite; artifact scatter; habitation	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00488	Deep Pit	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00489	Round Sink	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00490	Iron Gate	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00491	Sand Rock	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00492	Sand Field	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type(s)	Culture(s)	Reference	SHPO Eval
8HI00493	Radio Tower	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00494	Gas Line	Lithic scatter; historic refuse	Archaic; Post- Archaic	FMSF; Jones 1998	Insufficient Info
8HI00495	Cow House East Head	Burial mound; platform mound; quarry; lithic scatter	Archaic; Weeden Island; Safety Harbor	FMSF; Porter 2009	Not Evaluated
8HI00498	Cow House Bend	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI04051	Van Neste	Artifact scatter	Paleoindian; Early/Middle Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI05397	Model Dairy No. 1	Isolated artifact	Indeterminate	HDR Engineering 1993	Ineligible
8HI06307	Lake in the Pines	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	Steube and White 1997	Not Evaluated
8HI06940	Flint Creek West	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	ACI 2017	Insufficient Info
8HI11293	Fort King Trail	Campsite	Indeterminate	Carty and Wallace 2008	Ineligible
8HI11294	Model Dairy Pasture	Campsite	Indeterminate	Carty and Wallace 2008	Ineligible
8HI13597	Holloman's Branch North	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 2017	Insufficient Info
8HI13598	Zap R	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 2017	Insufficient Info
8HI13599	Zap PQ	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 2017	Insufficient Info
8HI13601	T&T Trestle over Holloman's Branch	Trestle	American 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	ACI 2017	Ineligible
8HI13602	T&T Trestle over Two Hole Branch	Trestle	American 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	ACI 2017	Ineligible
8HI14621	Pasture Site	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Saionz 2019	Ineligible
8HI14622	Trailer Parking 1	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Saionz 2019	Ineligible
8HI14623	Trailer Parking 2	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Saionz 2019	Ineligible
8PA02098	Ft. King Hammock	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA02102	Ft King Rd	Road; Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric Indeterminate; 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century	ACI 2004	Insufficient Info

\*Green shading represents those sites within the APE.

Based upon the results of previous archaeological surveys in the vicinity, an understanding of known patterns of aboriginal settlement in the general region, as well as an examination of the USDA Soil Survey for Hillsborough (USDA 1952, 1989) and Pasco Counties (USDA 1982), and the USGS quadrangle maps (USGS 1977a, 1977b, 1983), each of the proposed SMF/FPC sites was evaluated for archaeological site potential. Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, it was anticipated that additional data on the previously recorded sites would be obtained and that there was the potential to record previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Given the results of the historic research, no historic period archaeological sites, including nineteenth century homesteads, forts, or Indian encampments were expected.

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The historical/architectural background research included a review of the previous US 301 PD&E CRAS, the FMSF, and the NRHP. The research indicated five historic resources (8HI11701, 8HI11702; 8HI13507; 8HI13600, and 8HI12137/8PA02675) were previously recorded within and/or adjacent to the proposed pond sites (**Table 3**). Two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI11701 and 8HI11702) constructed between ca. 1955 and 1957, were recorded during the 2012 pond CRAS and HRSU of US 301 (SR 41) from South of the Tampa Bypass Canal to North of Fowler Avenue in Hillsborough County (ACI 2012: Survey No. 19174). The remaining three resources, two linear resources, an abandoned segment of the Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600) and US 301 (8HI12137/8PA02675), and one Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI13507), were recorded during the 2017 PD&E Study CRAS for US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56 (ACI 2017; Survey No. 24187). The CRAS documents were submitted to and approved by the SHPO (Bendus 2012, FDHR Project File No. 2012-2527 and Parsons 2017, FDHR Project File No. 2015-345B) (**Appendix A**). These resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and Hillsborough and Pasco County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for seven historic resources 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Henriquez 2021; Wells 2021).

**Table 3.** Previously recorded historic resources within or immediately adjacent to the proposed pond sites.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	SHPO Evaluation	Proposed Pond Site
8HI11701	9850 Rockhill Road	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent SMF 1A
8HI11702	9864 Rockhill Road	ca. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Within SMF 1A
8HI13507	9870 Rockhill Road	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent SMF 1A
8HI13600	Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (abandoned)	ca. 1893	Linear Resource	Ineligible	Adjacent SMF 6C, SMF 7A, FPC 2, SMF 8A, SMF 9C
8HI12137/8PA02675	US 301 (SR 39)	ca. 1900	Linear Resource	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 12A & 13A; and FPC 3, 4, 5, 6, & 8

## 6. SURVEY METHODS

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

Based upon the results of background research, all pond sites were assigned to a low, low to moderate, moderate, or high zone of historic and prehistoric archaeological potential (ZAP) for site

discovery (**Table 4**) during the preliminary pond review (ACI 2021). However, several of these were downgraded once the crew was in the field and could assess the actual field conditions. Prehistoric sites, if found, were expected to be small, low artifact density lithic and/or artifact (ceramics and lithics) scatters. The potential for historic period archaeological sites was assessed on the basis of documentary research. Based upon an examination of the nineteenth century federal surveyor's plat and field notes, no homesteads, forts, battle sites, military trails, or Native American (Seminole) encampments were expected.

**Archaeological** field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the systematic excavation of shovel test pits. Subsurface testing was conducted systematically at 25, 50, and 100 meter (m) intervals and judgmentally. Positive shovel tests were bounded at 12.5 m intervals. All shovel tests measured .5 m in diameter, and most were dug to 1 m in depth unless impeded by water, gravel, or other impenetrable substrata. All recovered soil was screened through a .63 centimeters (cm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of cultural materials, and, after soil stratigraphy was recorded, each test pit was refilled. The location of each shovel test was plotted on a GPS Juno 5 Series.

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

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

All project related information will be housed at Archaeological Consultants, Inc., in Sarasota (Project file #P15077B), pending transfer to a FDOT-designated repository for permanent storage and curation.

**Inadvertent/Unexpected Discoveries** Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *FS* must be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey. In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the

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

## 7. SURVEY RESULTS

**Archaeological:** Field survey resulted in the excavation of 332 shovel tests placed within the APE; these were placed systematically at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals as well as judgmentally and at closer intervals (12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. The distribution of the shovel test pits is noted in **Table 4** and **Figures 15-25**. As a result of the field survey, additional evidence of two of the previously recorded sites was found (8HI13597, [REDACTED] and 8HI00043, [REDACTED]), four new archaeological sites were found in four of the pond sites (8HI15152, [REDACTED], 8HI15153, [REDACTED], 8HI15154, [REDACTED], 8HI15155, [REDACTED]) and two Archaeological Occurrences (AO) were located. An AO is defined by the FMSF as “the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter regardless of depth below surface”. No evidence of 8HI00490 was found within the APE. FMSF forms for the updated sites and the new sites are in **Appendix B** and descriptions are provided below.

All shovel tests had variable stratigraphy as shown in **Photos 11-14**; however, there were three basic types of stratigraphy typical for the different environments encountered.

*In well drained soil the stratigraphy was described as:*

- 0-20 cm of gray-brown sand and 20-100 cm of light brown sand
- 0-40 cm of gray sand; 40-100 cm of light brown or gray sand

*Where compacted soils were encountered due to clay, road fill or hardpan:*

- 0-30 cm of brown road fill and clay at 30 cm
- 0-10 cm of orange-brown clay and sand with compacted clay at 10 cm or 0-50 of orange-brown clay with sand and compacted clay at 50 cm
- 0-20 cm of gray sand, 20-60 cm of light brown sand with dark brown hardpan at 60 cm

*In poorly drained soils, wetland prairies or nearing wetlands:*

- 0-20 cm of dark gray sand; 20-70 cm of wet light gray sand and water at 70 cm
- 0-30 cm of dark gray-brown muck with water at surface or at 30 cm

A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the project APE.



**Photo 11.** Compacted clay noted in SMF 1A.



**Photo 12.** SMF 8A, note water seeping in.



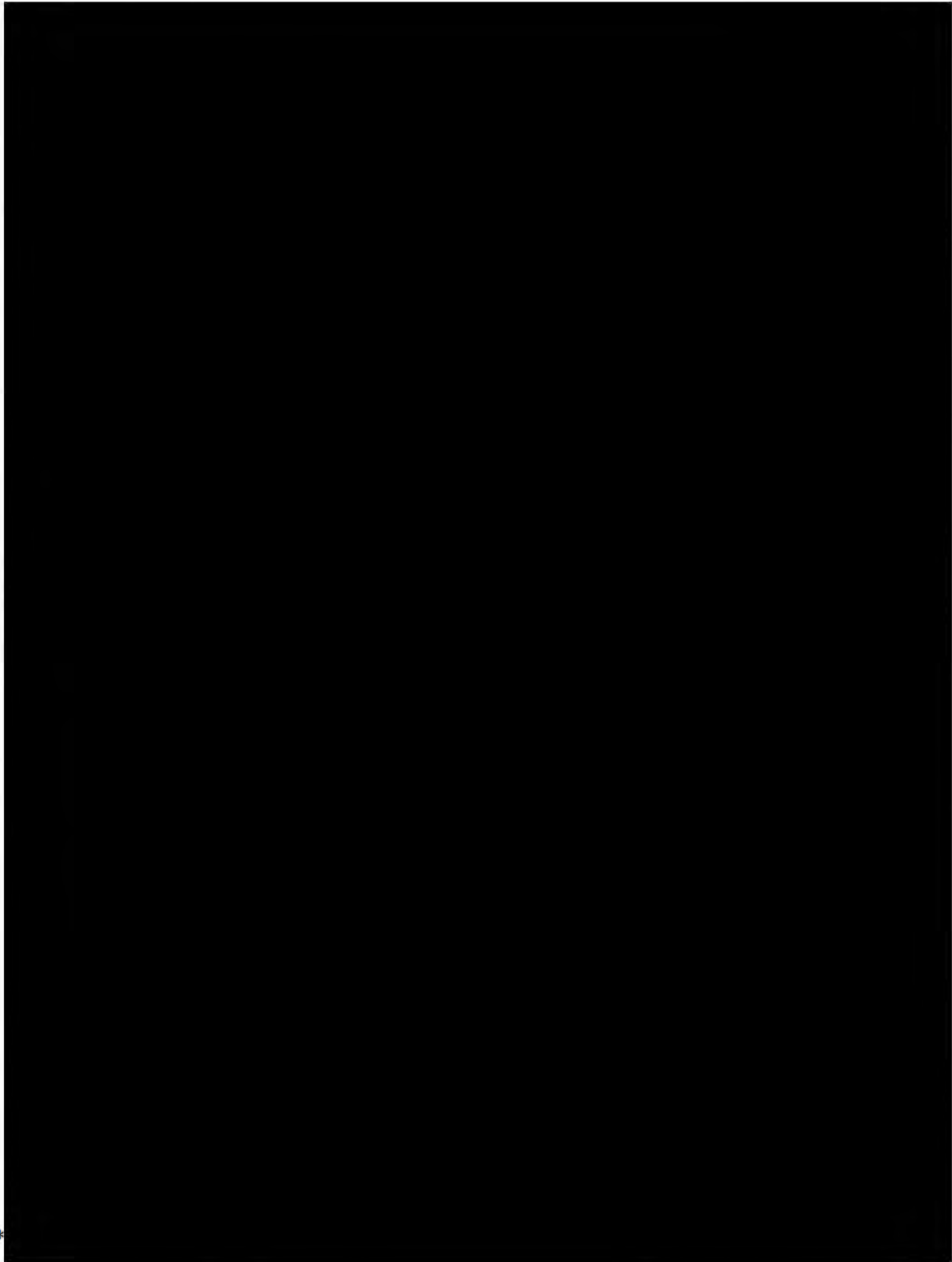
**Photo 13.** SMF 12A, dark brown is hard pan.



**Photo 14.** FPC 1, an area of well-drained soil.

**Table 4.** Archaeological field survey results.

[Redacted Table Content]



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### Archaeological Occurrence (AO)

AO#1 is in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 22). It occurs within poorly drained Myakka fine sand (Figure 7) at an elevation of 45 ft amsl. The single artifact, a 2X-large sized (4-5 cm), thermally altered, secondary decortication chert flake recovered between 0-30 cm below surface. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-20 cm of dark gray sand and 20-100 cm of light gray and wet sand with water encountered at 75 cm below surface. The AO was found during 50 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional six tests at 12.5 m intervals around the positive test; project boundary limits and standing water prevented southern bounding shovel tests.

AO#2 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 22). It occurs within poorly drained Myakka fine sand (Figure 7) at an elevation of 45 ft amsl. The single artifact, an extra-large (3-4 cm), thermally altered, secondary decortication chert flake was recovered at 50 cm below surface. The flake appears to have been used as a multi-purpose flake tool. It exhibited characteristics (ie, edge retouch that produced a uniform and continuous edge) for slicing and scrapping. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-20 cm of dark gray sand and 20-100 cm of light gray sand; wet sand and water was encountered at 75 cm below surface. The AO was found during 50 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional eight tests at 12.5 m intervals around the positive test.

### New Archaeological Sites

[REDACTED] (Figure 15, Photo 15). It is located on the moderately well-drained Tavares-Millhopper complex, 0-5% slopes, at an approximate elevation of 40 ft amsl. The Hillsborough River is located to the north and Lake Thonotosassa is to the southeast; the site is vegetated with mixed hardwoods, palms, ferns, and vines. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-20 cm of gray/brown sand followed by 20-100 cm of light brown sand.



**Photo 15.** North view of site 8HI15152.

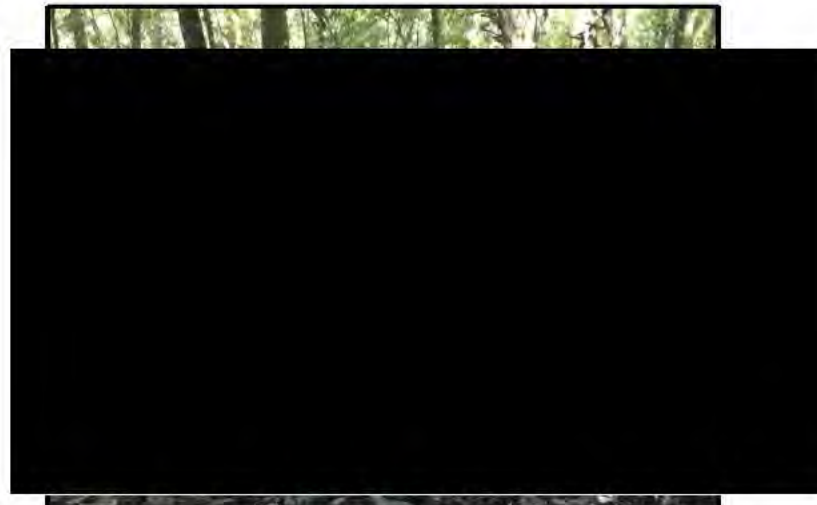
The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 25 and 50 m intervals. The testing intervals were decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the site. There were five positive and 16 negative shovel tests. The site extends 75 m east/west by 40 m north/south.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of seven waste flakes (debitage) (all chert) with one of the waste flakes being used as a flake tool, and a broken projectile point found between 40 and 90 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes three secondary decortication flakes and four non-decortication flakes. Two of the flakes are medium-sized (1-2 cm), one is large (2-3 cm), and four are extra-large (3-4 cm). All but one of the flakes had been thermally altered. In addition, one of the non-decortication flakes is flake tool that had been modified for usage as a scrapper. The portion of the projectile point found was made from thermally altered chert. It measures 9 cm in length by 4.5 cm at its widest point; the base is missing so it difficult to assign this point to a cultural period. However, based on its shape it is comparable to various points dated to the Archaic period.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987) and the projectile point fragment indicates an Early to Late Archaic component. As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the [REDACTED] Site (8HI15152) is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

[REDACTED]

It is located on the moderately well-drained Tavares-Millhopper complex, 0-5% slopes, at an approximate elevation of 40-45 ft amsl just above swampland; the site is overgrown with mixed hardwoods that transition to palm and cypress towards the west. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-40 cm of gray sand followed by 40-100 cm of light brown to gray sand.



**Photo 16. Site 8HI15153**

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 25 and 50 m intervals. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the site. There were two positive and six negative shovel tests. The site extends 10 m east/west by 25 m north/south.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of six waste flakes (all chert) from 30-80 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes five non-decortication flakes and one secondary decortication waste flake. One of the flakes was medium-sized (1-2 cm), two are large (2-3 cm), two are extra-large (3-4 cm), and one is 2x-large (4-5 cm). All but one of the flakes had been thermally altered.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and or maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987) As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the [REDACTED] Site (8HI15153) is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] It is located on the excessively drained Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, and the moderately well-drained Tavares-Millhopper complex, 0-5% slopes, at an approximate elevation of 40-50 ft amsl just south of Holloman's Branch which originates from the Hillsborough River. The site is located in an oak hammock that also contained local residential food gardens. Other disturbances noted were homes and RVs. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-40 cm of gray sand followed by 40-100 cm of light brown to gray sand.



**Photo 17.** South view of 8HI15154.

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 50 m intervals. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the outer portions of the site. Additional shovel tests within the boundaries of the site were limited due to the disturbances noted above. Out of the 22 shovel tests, 10 were positive. The site extends 125 east/west by 75 m north/south.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of 22 waste flakes (all chert) from 20-100 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes 15 non-decortication flakes, 5 secondary decortication waste flakes, and 2 primary decortication waste flakes. Eight of the flakes were medium-sized (1-2 cm), six are large (2-3 cm), six are extra-large (3-4 cm), one is 2x-large (4-5 cm), and one is 3x-large (5-6 cm). All but three of the flakes had been thermally altered. In addition, two of the large flakes and one of the extra-large flakes were altered and used as multi-purpose flake tools; they were all used for cutting (ie, edge retouch that produced a uniform and continuous edge), perforating (intentional retouch that results in a small triangular-shaped projection), and/or as a spokeshave (lithic has a small notch to scrape small items such as a bird bone) (scrapping).

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and or maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987) As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the [REDACTED] Site (8HI15154) is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

[REDACTED]

It is located on the excessively drained Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, and the somewhat poorly drained Zolfo fine sand, 0-2% slope, at an elevation of 40-50 ft amsl just north of Holloman's Branch which originates from the Hillsborough River. The site is located in improved pasture that descends into a wooded area consisting of oak, pine, and wetland hardwoods. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-30 cm of gray to dark gray sand followed by 30-100 cm of light brown sand.



**Photo 18.** East view of 8HI15155.

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 50 m intervals. The testing intervals were decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the northern positive shovel tests. Additional, close interval shovel testing within the boundaries of the site was limited since it was obvious that the positive shovel tests were all part of one large site. Out of the 24 shovel tests, 13 were positive. The site extends 250 m east/west by 100 m north/south. Although this site could be part of 8HI13597, due to the lack of testing between the two sites, the recorder kept the sites separate.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of 54 waste flakes (all chert) from 20-100 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes 39 non-decortication flakes, 13 secondary decortication waste flakes, and 2 primary decortication waste flakes. Four of the flakes were small (0-1 cm), 21 of the flakes were medium-sized (1-2 cm), 22 are large (2-3 cm), 6 are extra-large (3-4 cm), and one is 2x-large (4-5 cm). All but nine of the flakes had been thermally altered.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment

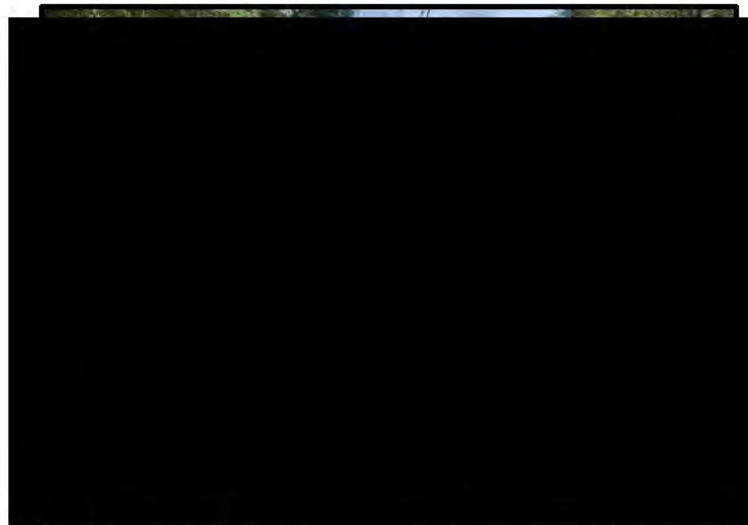
established to utilize the nearby resources. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and or maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987) As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the [REDACTED] Site (8HI15155) is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

### **Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites**

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The site was initially recorded by the University of South Florida in 1984 (FMSF) and described as a low-density lithic scatter that produced 30 flakes and an Archaic stemmed biface. Neither the recorder nor the SHPO evaluated the site.

The site occurs on the well-drained Tavares-Millhopper complex, 0-5% slope fine sand, a moderately well drained soil on uplands with an oak hammock vegetation. The stratigraphy in this area was 0-20 cm of gray, brown sand and 20-100 cm of light, brown sand; a few of the shovel tests contained clay and water in the upper 30 cm. Elevation of the site is approximately 55 ft amsl and is bordered to the north by Cow House Creek and swamp.

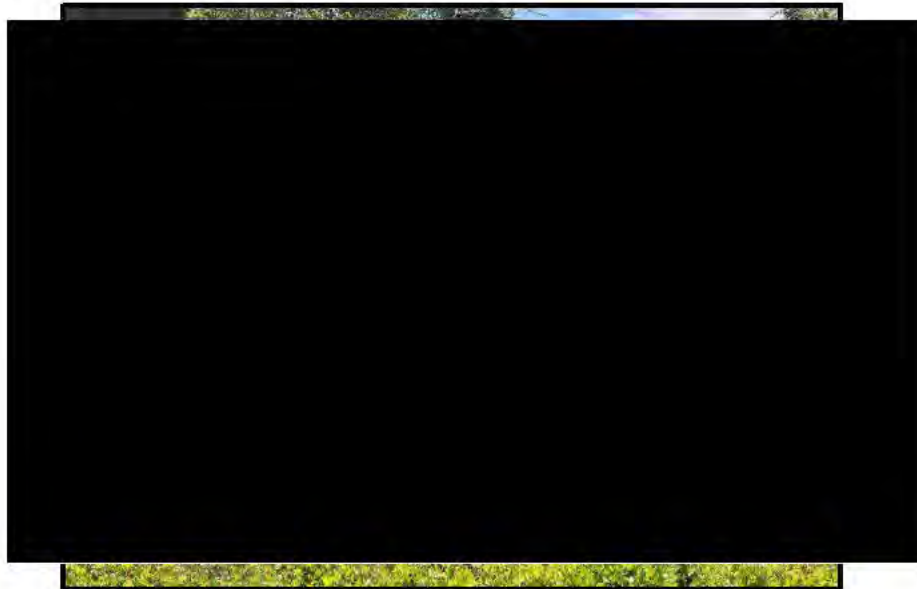
Five shovel tests were placed at 50 and 100 m intervals within the portion of the site located within the [REDACTED], five shovel tests were placed at a 25 m interval within the extreme western portion of the site, and an additional 23 shovel tests were placed within [REDACTED] at 25 and 50 m intervals. All the shovel tests were negative. The FMSF form was updated to reflect this negative data. As such, given the lack of artifacts, the portion of 8HI00490 within [REDACTED] is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



**Photo 19.** Site 8HI00490, looking west, southwest.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] The site was initially recorded by the University of Florida based on an informant interview in 1952 and described as a chert quarry (FMSF). Thousands of artifacts have been uncovered from the site including chert and coral lithic debris, flake tools, utilized

cores, projectile points, and aboriginal ceramics. The site has had its boundaries enlarged over the years during various cultural resource surveys (ACI 2016; PCI 2004) resulting in the current site boundary lines on file at the FMSF. It was evaluated by the SHPO as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



**Photo 20.** Looking southeast at site 8HI00043.

The site occurs on the poorly drained Felda fine sand and contained a mix of sawgrass, palms, and oak vegetation. The stratigraphy in this area was 0-20 cm of dark gray sand, 20-70 cm of light gray sand, and 70-100 cm light grey, brown sand with water encountered at approximately 70 cm in many of the shovel tests. Elevation is approximately 65 ft amsl within the APE. Disturbances within the site include sand berms surrounding the north, east, and western portions of the [REDACTED].

The current investigations consisted of testing at 25 m and 50 m intervals within the site; only one of the 13 shovel tests were positive. The artifacts found consisted of one medium (1-2 cm), non-thermally altered chert non-decortication waste flake and two large (2-3 cm), chert non-decortication waste flakes within one being thermally altered, found 60-80 cm below surface. This new data does not change anything that was previously known about the site. Thus, ACI concurs with the previous evaluation by the SHPO that the site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

[REDACTED]  
The site was initially recorded during the US 301 CRAS from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 (ACI 2016) and described as a lithic scatter that contained 61 chert waste flakes. It was evaluated by the SHPO as insufficient information to make an NRHP determination.

The site occurs on the poorly drained Zolfo fine sand. The mostly cleared parcel is vegetated with the remnants of disturbed oak hammock and pine flatwoods along with ornamental plants. The parcel lies between wetland management areas and portions contain standing water. Disturbances within the APE include a residence with outbuildings, septic and drain field, underground utilities, and a retention pond and berm. The stratigraphy in this area was 0-40 cm of disturbed brown and gray sand and 40-100 cm of light gray sand; water was encountered in most shovel tests at 80 cm. Elevation is approximately 50 ft amsl.



**Photo 21.** Looking west at site 8HI13597.



**Photo 22.** Looking east at site 8HI13597.

The current investigations consisted of a surface reconnaissance with testing at 25 m intervals within [REDACTED] 16 one of the 30 shovel tests were positive. The artifacts found consisted of a total 51 waste flakes plus two bi-face preforms. The assemblage includes 39 non-decortication flakes, 6 secondary decortication flakes, and 6 preliminary decortication flakes. Flake sizes consisted of 5 small (0-1 cm), 15 medium (1-2 cm), 24 large (2-3 cm), 6 extra- large (3-4 cm), and one, 2X large (4-5 cm) chert waste flakes; all were thermally altered except for four of the flakes. The one flake tool was a thermally altered, non-decortication flake that was used as a perforator and spokeshave. The two bi-face preforms are both from thermally altered chert; one measures 7.5 cm in length by 4 cm wide and the second one measures 5 cm in length by 4.5 cm wide. The artifacts were found between the surface and 80 cm below surface. In addition to the artifacts found by the crew, the property owner's collection was reviewed and included a couple gallon buckets of lithic debitage along with flake tools, partial projectile points, and preforms. The property owner found the artifacts during land clearing over the last five years. As a result of the shovel tests and surface collection, the sites boundaries were expanded and additional 150 m northwest/southeast by 110 m northeast/southwest.



This new data does not change anything that was previously known about the site. Thus, ACI concurs with the previous evaluation by the SHPO that the site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP for that portion within the APE; however, the site may extend beyond the APE.

**Historical/Architectural:** Background research included a review of the previous US 301 PD&E CRAS, the FMSF, and the NRHP. The research indicated five historic resources (8HI11701, 8HI11702; 8HI13507; 8HI13600, and 8HI12137/8PA02675) were previously recorded within and/or adjacent to the proposed pond sites. These include two linear resources, an abandoned segment of the Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600) and US 301 (8HI12137/8PA02675), and three Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI11701, 8HI11702, and 8HI13507) constructed between ca. 1955 and 1958. These resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO, either individually or as part of a historic district. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 11 extant historic resources within the APE (**Table 5; Figures 26-29**). These include four previously recorded resources (8HI11701, 8HI13507, 8HI13600, and 8HI12137/8PA02675) and seven newly identified resources (8HI15143-8HI15149).

The seven newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resources within the APE include one building complex resource group (mobile home park [MHP]) (8HI15145), three buildings (8HI15143, 8HI15144, and 8HI15148), and three mobile homes (8HI15146, 8HI15147, and 8HI15149) constructed between ca. 1945 and ca. 1975. Overall, the historic buildings and the building complex resource group are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, no significant alterations were observed to the previously recorded resources since they were last recorded; therefore, these resources were not updated during this survey. In addition, one previously recorded historic resource, located at 9864 Rockhill Road (8HI11702), was confirmed as demolished within proposed pond site SMF 1A. A FMSF form was prepared for the newly identified resources (**Appendix B**), and a letter was prepared for the demolished resource (**Appendix C**). The resources are summarized in **Table 5** and descriptions and photographs of the seven newly identified historic resource follows.

**Table 5.** Newly recorded and previously recorded historic resources within or immediately adjacent to the proposed pond sites.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Proposed Pond Site
*8HI11701	9850 Rockhill Road	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 1A
*8HI11702	9864 Rockhill Road	ca. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Within SMF 1A
8HI13507	9870 Rockhill Road	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 1A
8HI15143	12045 Jackson Road	ca. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent to FPC 1 + Easement
8HI15144	10103 Ohio Avenue	ca. 1945	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 3A
8HI15145	11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates MHP	ca. 1965	Building Complex Resource Group (MHP)	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 3A + Easement
8HI15146	11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates # 70	ca. 1975	Mobile Home	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 3A + Easement

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Proposed Pond Site
8HI15147	11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates # 72	ca. 1973	Mobile Home	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 3A + Easement
*8HI13600	Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (abandoned)	ca. 1893	Linear Resource	Ineligible	Adjacent to SMF 6C, SMF 7A, FPC 2, SMF 8A, SMF 9C
8HI15148	13640 N US 301	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible	Within FPC 3
8HI15149	12506 Avery Road	ca. 1974	Mobile Home	Ineligible	Within FPC 5
*8HI12137/ 8PA02675	US 301 (SR 39)	ca. 1900	Linear Resource	Ineligible	Adjacent to all SMF/FPC sites

\*denotes previously evaluated resources by the SHPO that were not updated during this survey. The pink highlight indicates a demolished resource.

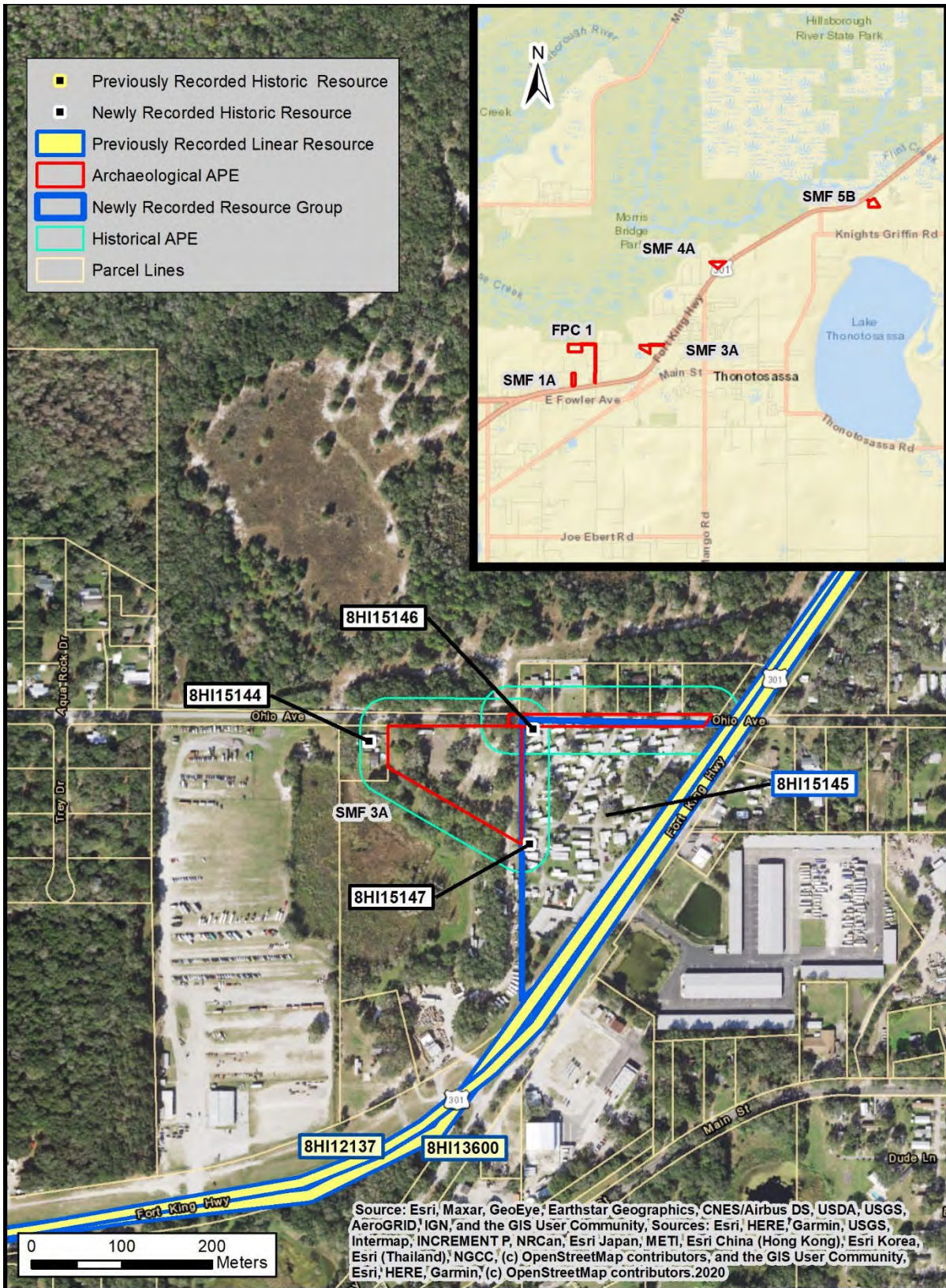


**Photo 23.** 12045 Jackson Road (8HI15143), looking east.

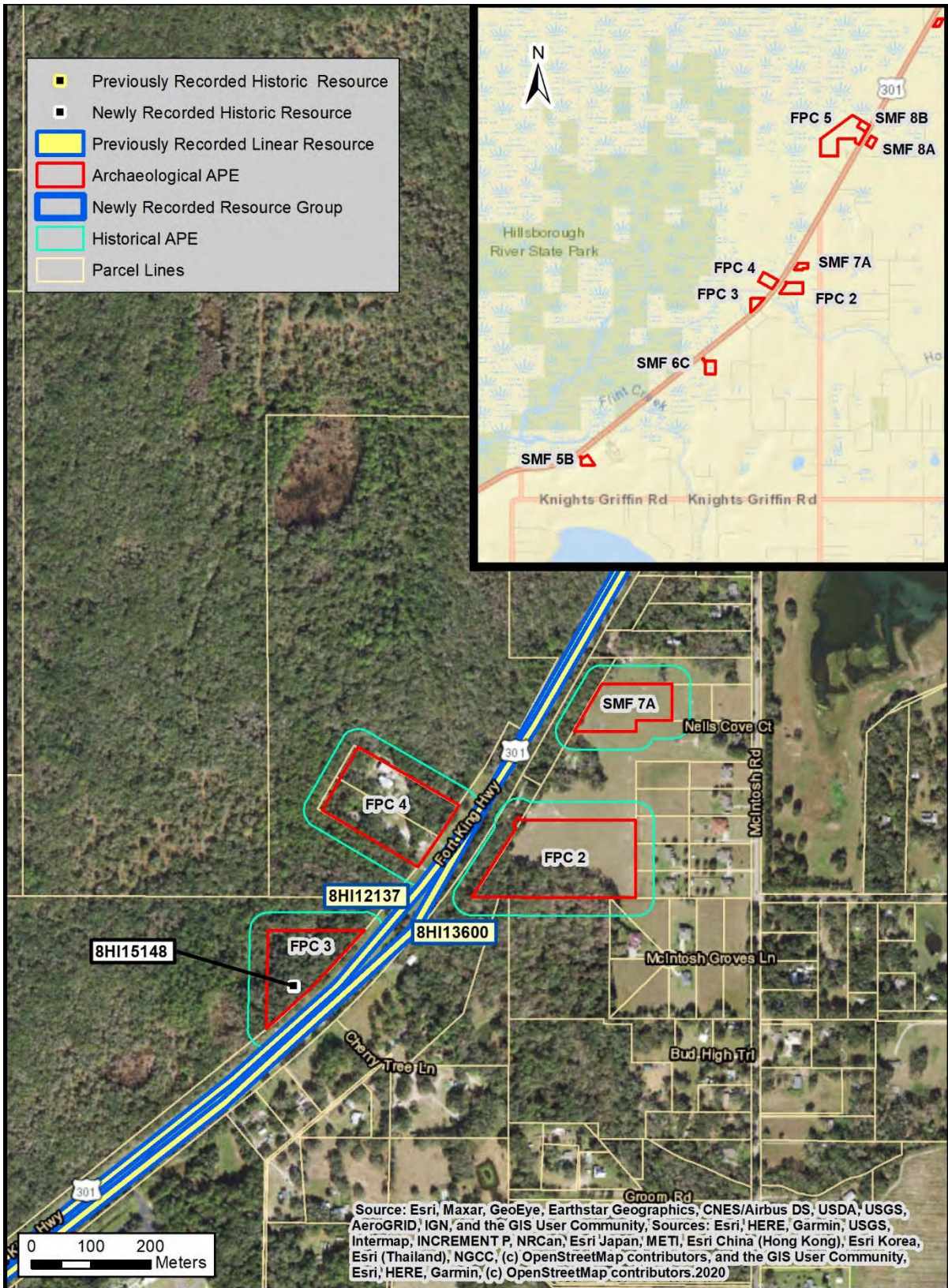
**8HI15143:** The Frame Vernacular style building at 12045 Jackson Road was constructed in ca. 1960 and is located adjacent to the FPC 1 easement along Jackson Road (**Photo 23**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in stucco and plywood siding. The cross-gabled roof comprised of two front gables connected with a side gable segment is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with paneling, an inset light, and metal frame screen door beneath a metal clamshell awning. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-



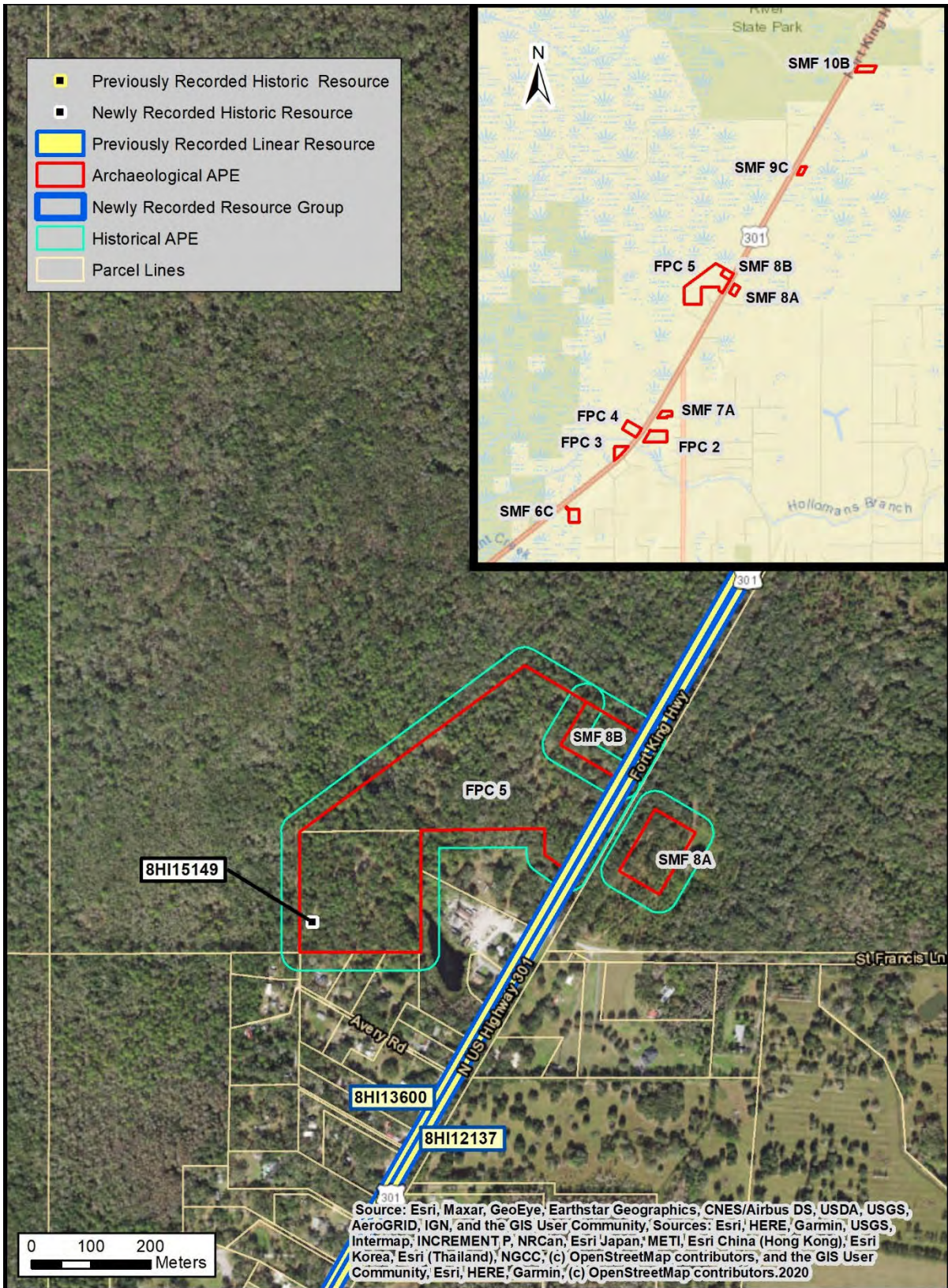
Figure 26. Location of historic resources within the APE.



**Figure 27.** Location of historic resources within the APE.



**Figure 28.** Location of historic resources within the APE.



**Figure 29.** Location of historic resources within the APE.

one vinyl single-hung sash units and an individual vinyl picture unit comprised of a fixed central pane flanked by sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, rectangular gable vents, a metal clamshell awning, and wood trim around the windows and doors. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding, as well as the enclosure of an attached garage on the north side of the west elevation. A non-historic utility shed and carport are located to the east of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15143 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 24.** 10103 Ohio Avenue (8HI15144), looking south-southwest.

**8HI15144:** The Frame Vernacular style building at 10103 Ohio Avenue was constructed in ca. 1945 and is located adjacent to SMF 3A (**Photo 24**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in heavily textured stucco. The side gable roof is covered with composition shingles, while the shed and flat roof additions are covered with built-up roofing. A masonry chimney is located on the gable end of the east elevation. The main entryway is on the north elevation through an obscured doorway within a partial width open porch beneath a flat roof with metal porch supports and screening. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, three-stacked and four-stacked metal awning units; individual wood picture units comprised of a central fixed pane flanked by jalousie units. Distinguishing architectural features include minimal eave overhang on the principal side gable roof, smooth stucco windowsills, shutters, and rectangular gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding, as well as the installation of shutters. A shed roof and flat roof addition are located on the north and east elevations, respectively, and a shed roof addition was also constructed on the south elevation. An inaccessible ca. 1965 utility shed/detached garage is located to the south of the building, as well as a non-historic above-ground swimming pool. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15144 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 25.** 11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park (8HI15145), looking southwest.

**8HI15145:** The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a building complex resource group located at 11940 N US 301, adjacent to SMF 3A and the easement along Ohio Avenue (**Photo 25**). It is located in Section 9 of Township 28 South, Range 20 East (USGS Thonotosassa 1943). The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a post-World War II era trailer park that was established by ca. 1965 and the current overall development includes approximately 82 lots (Henriquez 2021; FDOT 1965). Only the portion of the mobile home park that is located within the APE was recorded as it was beyond the scope of work for this CRAS to identify all resources within the entire MHP, and only representative mobile homes or permanent structures within the APE were evaluated. Within the boundaries of the resource group, as contained within the APE, there are two contributing resources. These include two representative mobile homes constructed between 1973 and 1975 (8HI15146 & 8HI15147).

The first two decades of the 20th century saw the emergence of affordable automobiles and the rapid growth of personal mobility. During this time, the increasingly popular travel trailer was being towed behind vehicles which allowed for inexpensive family vacations anywhere in the country. This mode of travel became an excellent way to save money, see different sites, and spend time with the family. The sunny, mild climate of Florida was instrumental in influencing where people decided to travel, especially during the winter months. As these excursions became more popular, so too did the need for accommodations of trailer parks. By 1925, Florida had taken an early lead with 178 autocamps located throughout the state (Hatton 1987). In 1938, Florida was one of the most densely populated states that consisted of trailer camps in the United States (Wallis 1991).

Between 1936 and 1938 with the influx of travelers into Florida, the State Park service developed and improved many state parks with a variety of “low-cost recreation” for the tourist (Federal Writers’ Project 1939). The proximity of the trailers and the community of people that returned each year inspired friendships as well as clubs, games, and group activities. Social activities continued to be an essential function of the trailer park environment. Steadily, people began living in trailer parks for greater lengths of time throughout the year. The trailer park movement in Florida was more closely attributed to tourism; however, the National movement of mobile home living was more closely associated with War World II and the Great Depression.



During World War II, trailers became a semi-permanent residence for workers and following the War, trailers became a more permanent residence among families as America experienced an immediate need for housing, more importantly, affordable housing (McAlester 2013). Year-round-living in mobile homes grew to dominate the trailer industry after World War II with the subsequent housing shortage (Wallis 1991). Most parks continued to develop as a response to the needs of a population looking for low-cost, low maintenance housing options. The evolution of trailer parks from the 1920s brought the trailer park layout from a campground-like setting to a more permanent mobile home planned community design. Many of the “subpar” mobile home park facilities were being developed in rural locations on the out skirts of urban areas, while many of the “high-quality” based mobile home parks were being developed near water or popular amenities (Wallis 1991). Many site plans for mobile home parks incorporated diagonal lots that allowed for a greater sense of “frontality with the street” (Wallis 1991).

The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is comprised of five main north-south streets and one primary east-west street with a loop spanning from east to west south of it. The building complex is bounded roughly by a triangle with N US 301 to the east, Ohio Avenue to the north, and extending approximately 0.19 miles along the property line south to N US 301. The mobile home park is approximately eight miles south of the Hillsborough River State Park. An analysis of historic aerial imagery reveals that the Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park began in ca. 1965 as four north-south streets located south of Ohio Avenue and connected to N US 301 by a primary east-west street, as well as a short east-west entry segment (FDOT 1965). The majority of the lots existing at this time had been filled. The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park continued to expand westward and southward, with a southern east-west loop constructed in ca. 1975, until reaching the current configuration in ca. 1980 with mobile homes located south of the east-west loop (FDOT 1975, 1980). During the early 2000s several of the southernmost mobile homes – south of the east-west loop – were removed from the property and replaced with storage warehouses (Google Earth 2021). Community amenities are limited to a centrally located mobile home utilized as an office, a community laundry facility, and storage units located in the southernmost section of the building complex. Multiple lots are occupied by RVs rather than trailers or mobile homes.

The overall configuration and layout of the trailer park began by ca. 1965 and did not reach its full configuration until ca. 1980. Few alterations have occurred since the late 1970s with the exception of several historic mobile homes being replaced or removed and the addition of several mobile homes and storage units in the southernmost section of the resource group. The building complex resource group is limited to a basic layout with few community amenities and an office. The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a common mobile home park found throughout Florida. The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15145 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 26.** 11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates # 70 (8HI15146), looking southwest.

**8HI15146:** The mobile home at 11940 N US 301 was constructed in ca. 1975 and is located adjacent to SMF 3A and the easement along Ohio Avenue (**Photo 26**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The flat roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal and has a gable-like projection at the mid-section, while the shed roofs are covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with an inset nine-light fixed unit within a partial-width screened porch beneath a shed roof with metal porch supports. Visible windows include individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and vinyl corner boards. Alterations include replacement roofing and siding. Additions include two shed roofs on the north elevation and a shed roof carport with metal supports on the east elevation. The mobile home and an additional ca. 1973 mobile home (8HI15147) are contributing resources within the Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park (8HI15145). Overall, the mobile home has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15146 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 27.** 11940 N US 301/Ranch Oaks Estates # 72 (8HI15147), looking west.

**8HI15147:** The mobile home at 11940 N US 301 was constructed in ca. 1973 and is located adjacent to SMF 3A (**Photo 27**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in sections of aluminum, vinyl, and plywood siding. The front gable roof and shed roof are covered with standing seam sheet metal. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with an inset diamond-shaped light within a partial-width screened porch beneath a shed roof with metal porch supports and a knee wall. Visible windows include individual, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include an overhanging roof line (roofing material only), a decorative gable projection with angled brackets on the east elevation, half-timbered style contrasting trim, and metal skirting. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows, and the removal of the original windows and shutters. Additions include the shed roof porch on the south elevation. The mobile home and an additional ca. 1975 mobile home (8HI15146) are contributing resources within the Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park (8HI15145). Overall, the mobile home has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15147 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 28.** 13640 N US 301 (8HI15148), looking southwest.

**8HI15148:** The Masonry Vernacular style building at 13640 N US 301 was constructed in ca. 1958 and is located within FPC 3 (**Photo 28**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system with painted concrete block walls, vinyl siding in the gable ends, and artificial stone veneer accents. The side gable roof with a shed roof extension is covered with composition shingles. A masonry chimney with matching artificial stone veneer is located within the slope of the south elevation. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with paneling within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof extension with metal scroll porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units and an individual vinyl picture unit comprised of a central fixed pane flanked by sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, and decorative artificial stone veneer accents. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding. An integrated carport is located on the west side of the south elevation. A non-historic carport and modular/portable building are located on the property which is highly overgrown. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15148 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 29.** 12506 Avery Road (8HI15149), looking north.

**8HI15149:** The mobile home at 12506 Avery Road was constructed in ca. 1974 and is located within FPC 5 (**Photo 29**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in aluminum and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the west elevation and the view is obscured from the public ROW by vegetation and distance from the property line. Visible windows include a mixture of paired 3-stacked metal awning units; individual, six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units; individual one-over-one vinyl sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, a decorative gable projection beneath the west eaves, and wooden lattice foundation trim. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding, and the installation of a wooden deck on the west elevation. Multiple non-historic utility sheds are located on the property. Overall, the mobile home has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15149 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the archaeological field survey, additional evidence of two of the previously recorded sites was found (8HI13597/ [REDACTED] and 8HI00043/ [REDACTED]), two AOs, and four new archaeological sites were found in four of the pond sites (8HI15152/ [REDACTED], 8HI15153/ [REDACTED], 8HI15154/ [REDACTED], 8HI15155/ [REDACTED]). No evidence of 8HI00490 was found within the APE. Previously recorded site 8HI00043 was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible, 8HI00490 was not evaluated, and 8HI13597 was evaluated as having insufficient information. ACI concurs with the SHPO that the part of 8HI00043 within the APE is ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Although 8HI00490 was not evaluated by the SHPO, ACI found no evidence of the site within the archaeological APE and recommends that the portion of the site within the APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. ACI considers the portion of 8HI13597 that is within the APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Given the low diversity of artifacts and the absence of subsurface features, the sites, as they appear within the

archaeological APE, have low research potential and are similar to other sites in the area which have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

Background research for the historical/architectural field survey indicated five historic resources (8HI11701, 8HI11702; 8HI13507; 8HI13600, and 8HI12137/8PA02675) were previously recorded within and/or adjacent to the proposed pond sites. These include two linear resources, an abandoned segment of the Tampa & Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600) and US 301 (8HI12137/8PA02675), and three Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8HI11701, 8HI11702, and 8HI13507) constructed between circa (ca.) 1955 and 1958. These resources were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 11 historic resources within the APE. These include four previously recorded resources (8HI11701 & 8HI13507 adjacent to SMF 1A, 8HI13600 adjacent to SMF 5B & easement, and 8HI12137/8PA02675 adjacent to FPC 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 and SMF 12A & 13A) and seven newly identified resources (8HI15143-8HI15149). The newly identified, recorded, and evaluated historic resources within the APE include one building complex resource group (mobile home park) (8HI15145) adjacent to SMF 3A & easement, three buildings (8HI15143 adjacent to FPC 1 & easement, 8HI15144 adjacent to SMF 3A, and 8HI15148 within FPC 3), and three mobile homes (8HI15146 & 8HI15147 adjacent to SMF 3A & easement, and 8HI15149 within FPC 5) constructed between circa (ca.) 1945 and ca. 1975. Overall, the historic buildings and the building complex resource group are of common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resources within the APE appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, no significant alterations were observed to the extant previously recorded resources since they were last recorded; therefore, these resources were not updated during this survey. In addition, one previously recorded historic resource, located at 9864 Rockhill Road (8HI11702), was confirmed as demolished within proposed pond site SMF 1A.

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

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## **APPENDIX A: SHPO Correspondence**



# Florida Department of Transportation

11201 N. McKinley Drive Tampa, FL 33612-6456 Phone (813) 975-6000 1-800-226-7220

RICK SCOTT  
GOVERNOR

ANANTH PRASAD, P.E.  
SECRETARY

April 12, 2012

recd. 4-13-12

Ms. Linda Anderson  
Federal Highway Administration  
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200  
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

RECEIVED  
BUREAU OF  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
2012 MAY 29 A 8:36

RE: Financial Project Segment ID (FPID) No.: 255793-1-52-01  
Federal Aid Project (FAP) Nos.: Not Assigned Yet  
US 301(SR 41) from south of Tampa Bypass Canal to north of Fowler Avenue  
Hillsborough County

Dear Ms. Anderson:

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is preparing design plans for improving and widening the existing US 301 from a two-lane undivided rural roadway to a four-lane divided roadway with a raised median, curb and gutter, 4-foot (ft) inside shoulders, and 10-ft outside flush shoulders (5-ft paved). Five-foot sidewalks will be added to both sides of US 301. Bicycles can be accommodated on the 5-ft paved outside shoulders. In addition, a new four-lane divided bridge will replace the existing two-lane bridge over the Tampa Bypass Canal. Widening of US 301 will occur within existing right-of-way (ROW). ROW has been acquired for the offsite Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) sites. The total distance for this project is approximately 1.9 miles.

This transmittal includes the two bound copies of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Technical Memorandum of Three SMFs and a Historic Resources Survey Update* (March 2012); 19 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms (8HI475 and 8HI11689-11706); a CD containing the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms and photos; and, a Survey Log Sheet.

The *CRAS Technical Memorandum of Three SMFs and a Historic Resources Survey Update* included background research, ground surface reconnaissance, systematic archaeological testing, and a historical/architectural field survey for SMF sites A-2, C-1-N, and C-1-S and background research and a historical/architectural field survey for the US 301 mainline. Since a systematic archaeological survey of the project corridor was conducted as part of the CRAS of US 301 from I-4 to Fowler Avenue completed during the PD&E study in 1996, no additional US 301 mainline archaeological survey was required as part of this update effort. Based on background research, no previously recorded historic resources and one previously recorded

Ms. Linda Anderson  
US 301(SR 41) from south of Tampa Bypass Canal to north of Fowler Avenue  
Financial Project ID No.: 255793-1-52-01  
April 12, 2012  
Page 3 of 3

The FHWA finds the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Three SMFs and Historic Resources Survey Update Technical Memorandum provided with this letter to be complete and sufficient and  approves /  does not approve the above recommendations and findings.

The FHWA requests the SHPO's opinion on the sufficiency of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Three SMFs and Historic Resources Survey Update Technical Memorandum provided with the letter and the SHPO's opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this letter and in the comment block below.

**FHWA Comments:**

PLEASE ADDRESS COMMENTS / OPINION TO LINDA ANDERSON, FHWA.
P: 850-553-2226. E: linda.anderson@dot.gov.
PLEASE CC: ROBIN RATHESMITH, FOOT D7; NAHIZ DETIZIO, FHWA;
ROY JACKSON, FOOT CEMO

/s/ *Linda C. Knopp*  
Martin C. Knopp  
Division Administrator  
Florida Division  
Federal Highway Administration

5-23-12  
Date

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Three SMFs and Historic Resources Survey Update Technical Memorandum complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2012-2527

/s/ *Laura A. Kammiller, Deputy* 6.28.2012  
Robert F. Bendus Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Director, Florida Division of Historical Resources



*Florida Department of Transportation*

RICK SCOTT  
GOVERNOR

11201 N. McKinley Drive  
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

MIKE DEW  
SECRETARY

June 29, 2017

Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D., Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Florida Division of Historical Resources  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Attention: Alyssa McManus, Transportation Compliance Review Program

**Re: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS)  
US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56 PD&E Study  
Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida  
Work Program Item Segment No.: 255796-1**

2017 JUN 30 A 9 25

Dear Dr. Parsons:

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Seven is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for US 301 in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties to determine alternative roadway improvements along the corridor. The study limits are from Fowler Avenue (State Road [SR] 582) in Hillsborough County to proposed SR 56 in Pasco County, a distance of approximately 13.1 miles. The purpose of the PD&E Study is to document the need for additional capacity within the study corridor and to evaluate the costs and impacts associated with providing this additional capacity. This is a state funded project; federal funds are not planned to be used for the project.

The proposed action involves widening US 301 from the existing two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway. This improvement is necessary to provide additional capacity to accommodate the future travel demand that will be generated by the projected population and employment growth in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. US 301 is a major north-south roadway that traverses both counties, and provides connectivity to many of Florida's major roadways including I-4, I-75, SR 54, and SR 52. This roadway is a vital link in the regional transportation network and also serves as an emergency evacuation route.

Enclosed is one (1) copy of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) that was prepared for the above referenced project. Also enclosed are 40 new and updated Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms (8HI43, 8HI305, 8HI3890-8HI3894, 8HI6940, 8HI11700-8HI11703, 8HI12137, 8HI13503-8HI13520, 8HI13526, 8HI13597-8HI13602, 8PA2675 and 8PA02976), a Survey Log, and a CD containing these documents.

The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance regarding eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological APE consists of the existing and any proposed right-of-way (ROW) that would be needed to implement the proposed project. The historic/architectural APE consists of the archaeological APE and the property parcels within 200 feet (ft.) of the proposed ROW.

Background research revealed that there are six archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, 8HI00405, 8HI00494, 8HI5929, and 8HI6940) within or adjacent to the APE. Additionally, the NRHP-listed archaeological site, 8HI00112 (Fort Foster), is located just east of the archaeological APE. Through the development of the research design, 40 areas of high and moderate archaeological potential were identified. As a result of the archaeological field survey, three previously recorded archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, and 8HI06940), five new archaeological sites (8HI13597-8HI13599, 8HI13601, and 8HI13602), one linear resource (8HI13600/8PA02976), and seven archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified within the project APE. None of the previously or newly recorded resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their low research potential or lack of integrity.

As a result of the architectural field survey, a total of 30 historic resources were identified within the project APE. Of these, 11 were previously recorded and 19 were newly identified. The 11 previously recorded resources (8HI3890-8HI3894, 8HI12137, 8PA2675, 8HI11700-8HI11703) include nine buildings and two resource groups, while the 19 newly recorded resources (8HI13503-8HI13520, 8HI13526) include 18 buildings and a building complex resource group. The newly recorded buildings are all typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular architectural styles built between 1920 and 1967. All lack noteworthy architectural or design attributes, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations to persons or events. In addition, the area these buildings are in lacks the potential to be considered a historic district. As such, none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Newly recorded building complex resource group 8HI13526 is known as "HRSP New Deal Resources" and is comprised of five previously recorded resources (8HI03890-8HI03894) clustered together near the auxiliary entrance to the Hillsborough River State Park (HRSP) slightly north of the main entrance. These five resources, which include two sheds, a ranger's residence, an interpretive center and a fire tower retain a great deal of integrity and represent excellent examples of Rustic and Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) construction methods in the state of Florida. Thus, the HRSP New Deal Resources resource group (8HI13526) and the previously recorded buildings it is comprised of (8HI3890-8HI3894) are eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture.

This information is being provided in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), which are implemented by the



procedures contained in 36 CFR, Part 800, as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*.

This CRAS will also be submitted by the FDOT Office of Environmental Management (OEM) to the federally recognized Native American Tribes of Florida for their concurrent review. By copy of this letter, this CRAS is also being submitted to the Hillsborough River State Park for review.

Provided you approve the recommendations and findings in the enclosed cultural resource document, please sign below for concurrence. If you have any questions, or if I may be of assistance, please contact me at (813) 975-6496 or [robin.rhinesmith@dot.state.fl.us](mailto:robin.rhinesmith@dot.state.fl.us) or contact Rebecca Spain Schwarz at (813)-281-8308 or [rebecca.spain-schwarz@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:rebecca.spain-schwarz@atkinsglobal.com).

Sincerely,



Robin M. Rhinesmith  
Environmental Administrator

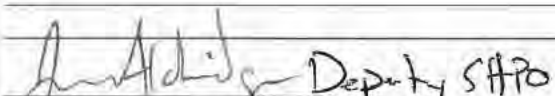
Enclosures

- cc: Erika Thompson, FDOT OEM
- Lilliam Escalera, FDOT
- Brian Pinson, Hillsborough River State Park/FDEP
- Rebecca Spain Schwarz, Atkins
- Roy Jackson, FDOT OEM
- Bob Finck, AIM
- Marion Almy, ACI

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)/Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey complete and sufficient and   ✓   concurs/        does not concur with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number **2015-345B**. Or, the SHPO/FDHR finds the attached report contains        insufficient information.

SHPO/FDHR Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

  
Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D., Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Florida Division of Historical Resources

7/27/2017  
Date

**APPENDIX B: FMSF Forms**

**Archaeological FMSF forms Removed**



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15143**  
Field Date 8-25-2021  
Form Date 9-9-2021  
Recorder #

Original  
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 12045 Jackson Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)  
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds Survey # (DHR only)  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private profit  private nonprofit  private individual  private nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
Address: 12045 Jackson Road  
Cross Streets (nearest / between)  
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1943 Plat or Other Map  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Hillsborough  
Township 28S Range 20E Section 9 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name:  
Tax Parcel # U-09-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99890.0 Landgrant  
Subdivision Name Block Lot  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 370400 Northing 3104590  
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

## HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1960 To (year): CURR  
Current Use From (year): To (year):  
Other Use From (year): To (year):  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: Original address  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: Nature Roofing, windows, siding, enclosed garage  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: Nature  
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Ronald Gorman & Deana Kyes Edwards (2002); Shirley Ann Johnson (2000); Lillian Bludsaw Felder (1999); Ben Bludsaw (1997); Margaret Green

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

## DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood/Plywood 3.  
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. 3.  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Picture, vinyl, single, fixed central pane flanked by sliding units

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, rectangular gable vents, metal clamshell awning, wood trim around windows/doors

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Non-historic utility shed and carport

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

w ELEV: single door w/ paneling, inset light, and metal frame screen door, beneath a metal clamshell awning

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

[Empty box for porch descriptions]

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ two front gables connected by a side gable segment. An attached garage appears to have been enclosed w/ plywood.

Archaeological Remains

[ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**





AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 9



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15144**  
Field Date 8-25-2021  
Form Date 9-9-2021  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 10103 Ohio Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 10103 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Ohio Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1943 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Hillsborough  
Township 28S Range 20E Section 9 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # U-09-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99700.0 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 3711004 Northing 3104707  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1945 To (year): CURR  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, windows, siding, shutters  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Shed roof, flat roof  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Phillip Pope III & Pamela Wertman (2012); Shirley & Kenneth Mason (2008); Shirley Mason (2006); Ivis & James M. McElveen, Sr.  
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. Flat  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Picture, wood, single, central fixed pane flanked by jalousie units; awning, metal, single, 3-stacked, 4-stacked  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Minimal eave overhang (principal roof), stucco windowsills, shutters, rectangular gable vents  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
ca. 1965 utility shed/detached garage (inaccessible); non-historic above-ground swimming pool

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



DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: obscured by screening, beneath a flat roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a flat roof w/ metal porch supports and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ additions constructed on the N, E, & S ELEV of the original side gable building. The stucco siding is heavily textured.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 9





**RESOURCE GROUP FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
 Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **HI15145**  
 Field Date 8-25-2021  
 Form Date 9-10-2021  
 Recorder#

Original  
 Update

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

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

**Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:**

- Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name **Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park** Multiple Listing [DHR only]  
 Project Name **CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds** FMSF Survey #  
 National Register Category (please check one):  building(s)  structure  district  site  object  
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable):  canal  railway  road  other (describe):  
 Ownership:  private profit  private nonprofit  private individual  private nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

Street Number **11940** Direction **N** Street Name **US 301** Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Address: **11940 N US 301**  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) **Thonotosassa** In Current City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) **Hillsborough**  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)  
 1) Township **28S** Range **20E** Section **9** ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name:  
 2) Township Range Section ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 3) Township Range Section ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 4) Township Range Section ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name **THONOTOSASSA** USGS Date **1943**  
 2) Name USGS Date  
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)  
 Landgrant  
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)  
 South of Ohio Avenue and west of N US 301, located within Hillsborough County Parcel ID #  
 U-09-28-20-ZZZ-000002-00560.0

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1965 [ ]approximately [x]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 2 # of non-contributing
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895 1925)
1. Modern (Post 1950) 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33 34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [ ]yes [x]no [ ]insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [ ]yes [x]no [ ]insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48 49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type Maintaining organization
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RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e mail)

Required Attachments

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

## CONTINUATION SHEET

The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a building complex resource group located at 11940 N US 301 in Section 9 of Township 28 South, Range 20 East (USGS Thonotosassa 1943). The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a post-World War II era trailer park that was established by ca. 1965 and the current overall development includes approximately 82 lots (Henriquez 2021; FDOT 1965). Only the portion of the mobile home park that is located within the APE was recorded as it was beyond the scope of work for this CRAS to identify all resources within the entire MHP, and only representative mobile homes or permanent structures within the APE were evaluated. Within the boundaries of the resource group, as contained within the APE, there are two contributing resources. These include two representative mobile homes constructed between 1973 and 1975 (8HI15146 & 8HI15147).

The first two decades of the 20th century saw the emergence of affordable automobiles and the rapid growth of personal mobility. During this time, the increasingly popular travel trailer was being towed behind vehicles which allowed for inexpensive family vacations anywhere in the country. This mode of travel became an excellent way to save money, see different sites, and spend time with the family. The sunny, mild climate of Florida was instrumental in influencing where people decided to travel, especially during the winter months. As these excursions became more popular, so too did the need for accommodations of trailer parks. By 1925, Florida had taken an early lead with 178 autocamps located throughout the state (Hatton 1987). In 1938, Florida was one of the most densely populated states that consisted of trailer camps in the United States (Wallis 1991).

Between 1936 and 1938 with the influx of travelers into Florida, the State Park service developed and improved many state parks with a variety of “low-cost recreation” for the tourist (Federal Writers’ Project 1939). The proximity of the trailers and the community of people that returned each year inspired friendships as well as clubs, games, and group activities. Social activities continued to be an essential function of the trailer park environment. Steadily, people began living in trailer parks for greater lengths of time throughout the year. The trailer park movement in Florida was more closely attributed to tourism; however, the National movement of mobile home living was more closely associated with War World II and the Great Depression.

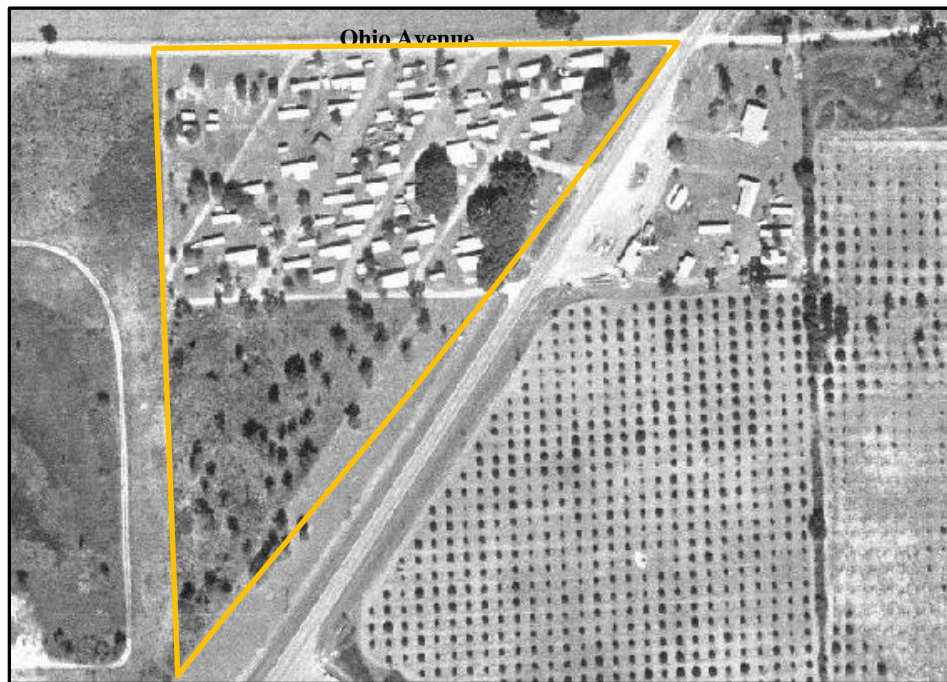
During World War II, trailers became a semi-permanent residence for workers and following the War, trailers became a more permanent residence among families as America experienced an immediate need for housing, more importantly, affordable housing (McAlester 2013). Year-round-living in mobile homes grew to dominate the trailer industry after World War II with the subsequent housing shortage (Wallis 1991). Most parks continued to develop as a response to the needs of a population looking for low-cost, low maintenance housing options. The evolution of trailer parks from the 1920s brought the trailer park layout from a campground-like setting to a more permanent mobile home planned community design. Many of the “subpar” mobile home park facilities were being developed in rural locations on the outskirts of urban areas, while many of the “high-quality” based mobile home parks were being developed near water or popular amenities (Wallis 1991). Many site plans for mobile home parks incorporated diagonal lots that allowed for a greater sense of “frontality with the street” (Wallis 1991).

The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is comprised of five main north-south streets and one primary east-west street with a loop spanning from east to west south of it. The building complex is bounded roughly by a triangle with N US 301 to the east, Ohio Avenue to the north, and extending approximately 0.19 miles along the property line south to N US 301. The mobile home park is approximately eight miles south of the Hillsborough River State Park. An analysis of historic aerial imagery reveals that the Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park began in ca. 1965 as four north-south streets located south of Ohio Avenue and connected to N US 301 by a primary east-west street, as well as a short east-west entry segment (FDOT 1965). The majority of the lots existing at this time had been filled (**Photo 1**). The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park continued to expand westward and southward, with a southern east-west loop constructed in ca. 1975, until reaching the current configuration in ca. 1980 with mobile homes located south of the east-west loop (FDOT 1975, 1980) (**Photo 2**). During the early 2000s several of the

## CONTINUATION SHEET

southernmost mobile homes – south of the east-west loop – were removed from the property and replaced with storage warehouses (Google Earth 2021). Community amenities are limited to a centrally located mobile home utilized as an office, a community laundry facility, and storage units located in the southernmost section of the building complex. Multiple lots are occupied by RVs rather than trailers or mobile homes.

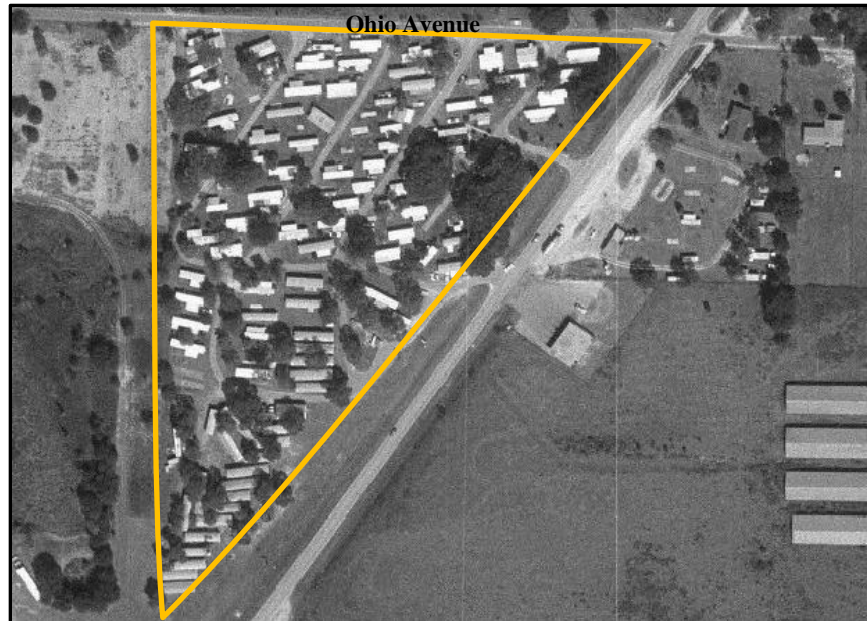
The overall configuration and layout of the trailer park began by ca. 1965 and did not reach its full configuration until ca. 1980. Few alterations have occurred since the late 1970s with the exception of several historic mobile homes being replaced or removed and the addition of several mobile homes and storage units in the southernmost section of the resource group. The building complex resource group is limited to a basic layout with few community amenities and an office. The Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park is a common mobile home park found throughout Florida. The resource group is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HI15145 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 1.** 1965 aerial photograph depicting the Ranch Oaks Estates MHP in its early stages of development (FDOT 1965). Orange line denotes resource group/parcel boundary.



## CONTINUATION SHEET



**Photo 2.** 1980 aerial photograph depicting the Ranch Oaks Estates MHP after reaching the current configuration (FDOT 1980). Orange line denotes resource group/parcel boundary.

### REFERENCES

#### Federal Writers' Project (FWP)

- 1939 *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State*. Federal Writers' Project. Oxford University Press, New York.

#### Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

- 1965 Aerial Photograph. 10-27-65, PD-277-9-23. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 1975 Aerial Photograph. 3-6-75, PD-1668-11-22. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.
- 1980 Aerial Photograph. 10-6-80, PD-2687-11-26. *Aerial Photo Look Up System (APLUS)*. Aerial Photography Archive, Tallahassee.

#### Google Earth

- 2021 Google Earth Imagery.

#### Hatton, Hap

- 1987 *Tropical Splendor: An Architectural History of Florida*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

#### Henriquez, Bob

- 2021 Hillsborough County Property Appraiser. Accessed September 9, 2021. <https://www.hcpafl.org/>.

#### McAlester, Virginia Savage

- 2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

#### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1943 Thonotosassa, Fla.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Wallis, Allan D.

1991 *Wheel Estate: The Rise and Decline of Mobile Homes*. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

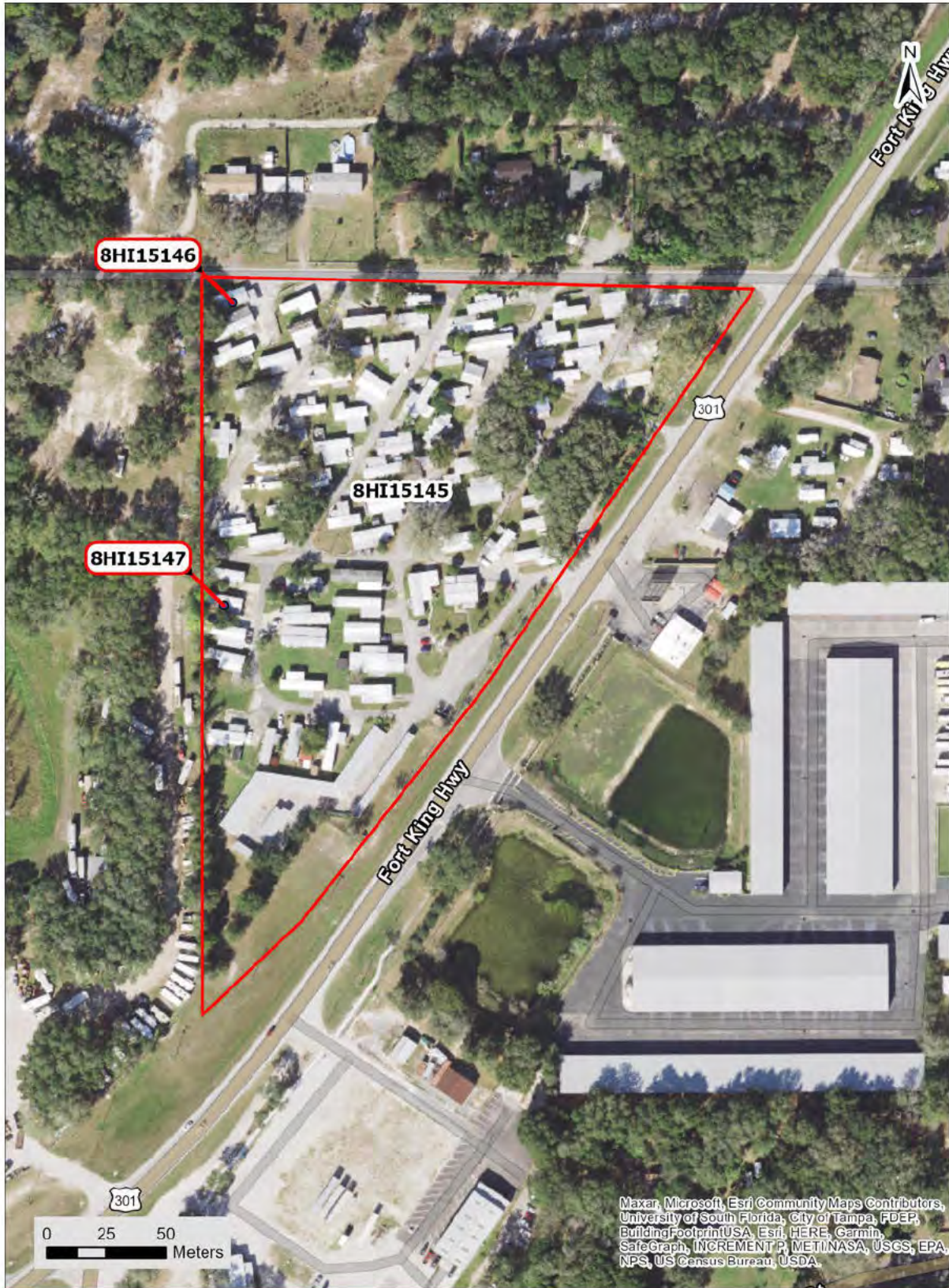


**PHOTOGRAPHS**





AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 9



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15146**  
Field Date 8-25-2021  
Form Date 9-9-2021  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home # 70 Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 11940 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1943 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Hillsborough  
Township 28S Range 20E Section 9 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # U-09-28-20-ZZZ-000002-00560.0 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 3711186 Northing 3104719  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1975  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1975 To (year): CURR  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Shed roof (x3)  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
The Rae Trust (1994); James C. Goss & Paul Schuetz (1977); Donald C. Myers

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

### DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. Sheet metal:3V crimp 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
SHS, metal, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, vinyl corner boards

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Contributing resource to Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park (8HI15145); ca. 1973 mobile home w/ no style (8HI15147)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ inset 9-light fixed unit, beneath a shed roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal porch supports and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story mobile home w/ no style that has a flat principal roof w/ a small gable-like projection along the mid-section. A shed roof carport and two additional shed roof additions have been constructed on the N & E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The mobile home is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type
Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS







AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 9





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 HI15147  
Field Date 8-25-2021  
Form Date 9-10-2021  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home # 72 Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 11940 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1943 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Hillsborough  
Township 28S Range 20E Section 9 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # U-09-28-20-ZZZ-000002-00560.0 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 3711181 Northing 3104592  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

## HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): CURR  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Shed roof  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
The Rae Trust (1994); James C. Goss & Paul Schuetz (1977); Donald C. Myers

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

## DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. Vinyl 3. Wood/Plywood  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.  
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. 3.  
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
SHS, metal, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging roof line, gable projection w/ angled brackets, half-timbered style contrasting trim, metal skirting

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Contributing resource to Ranch Oaks Estates Mobile Home Park (8HI15145); ca. 1975 mobile home w/ no style (8HI15146)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ inset diamond-shaped light, beneath a shed roof

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

S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal supports, knee wall, and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story mobile home w/ no style that has been altered through the removal of the original windows and shutters, as well as replacement siding.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The mobile home is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**





AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 9





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 HI15148
Field Date 8-25-2021
Form Date 9-10-2021
Recorder #

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13640 N US 301
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building [ ]structure [ ]district [ ]site [ ]object
Ownership: [ ]private profit [ ]private nonprofit [X]private individual [ ]private nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey # (DHR only)

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 13640 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1943 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? [ ]yes [ ]no [X]unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 36 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-36-27-20-ZZZ-000001-92890.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone [ ]16 [X]17 Easting 376521 Northing 3108603
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 [ ]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [X]year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): UNK
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): UNK To (year): CURR
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown Date: Nature Roofing, windows, siding
Additions: [ ]yes [ ]no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Robert Johnnie Cunningham (2000); Sherry Bageard & Robert Cunningham (2000); Robert S. Duff

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [ ]yes [ ]no [X]unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artif masonry veneer 3. Vinyl
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Picture, vinyl, single, central fixed pane flanked by sliding units

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, stucco windowsills, decorative stone paneling

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic carport and modular/portable building

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, and evaluation criteria for SHPO and NR listing.



**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

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

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, beneath a shed roof extension

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

S/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof extension w/ metal scroll porch supports

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ an integrated carport on the W side of the S ELEV. The residence is obscured by vegetation.

**Archaeological Remains**

Check if Archaeological Form Completed

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

- 1. 3. 5.
- 2. 4. 6.

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
- 2) Document type Maintaining organization  
 Document description File or accession #'s

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net  
 (address / phone / fax / e mail)

**Required Attachments**

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

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

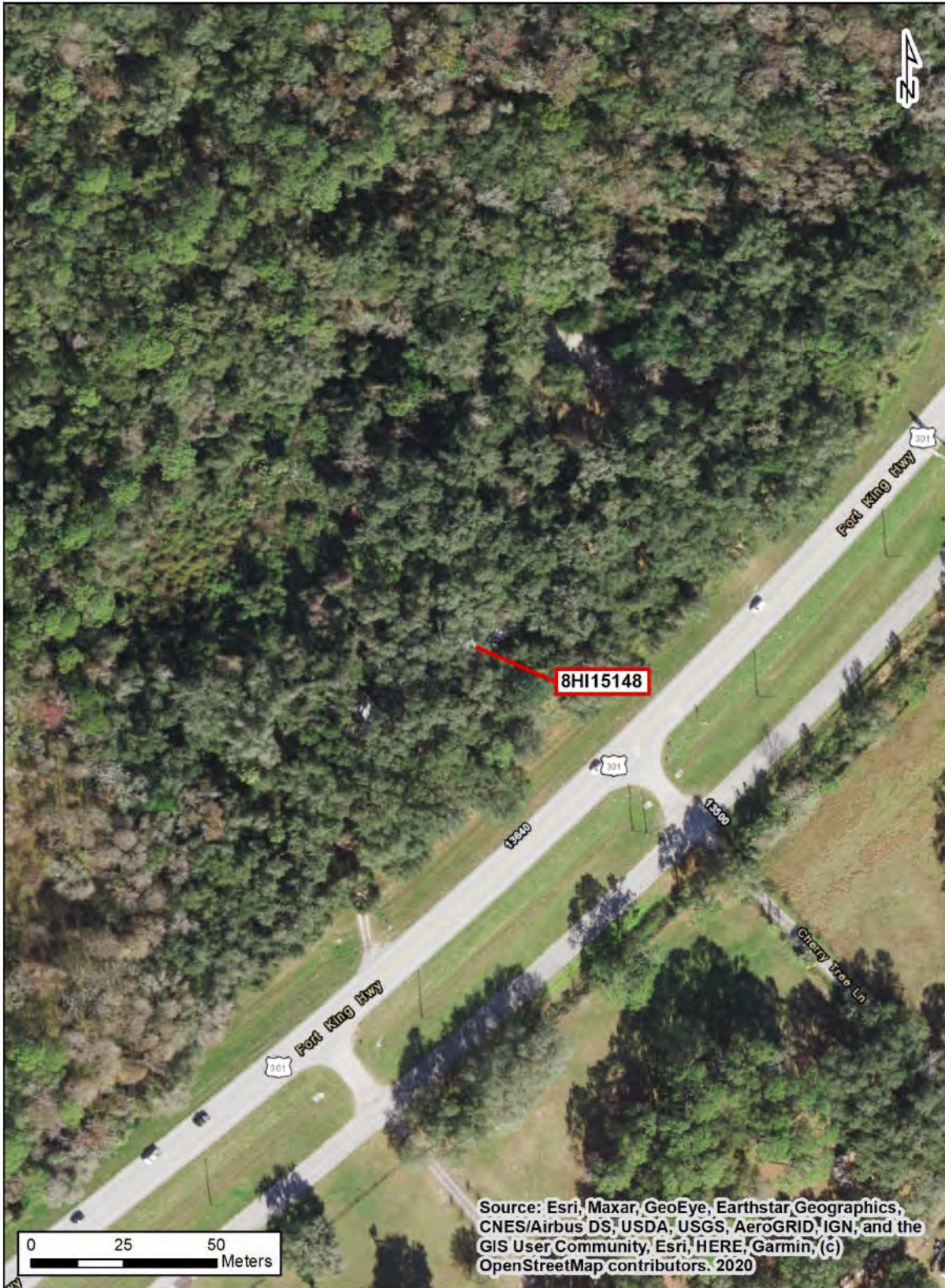


**PHOTOGRAPHS**



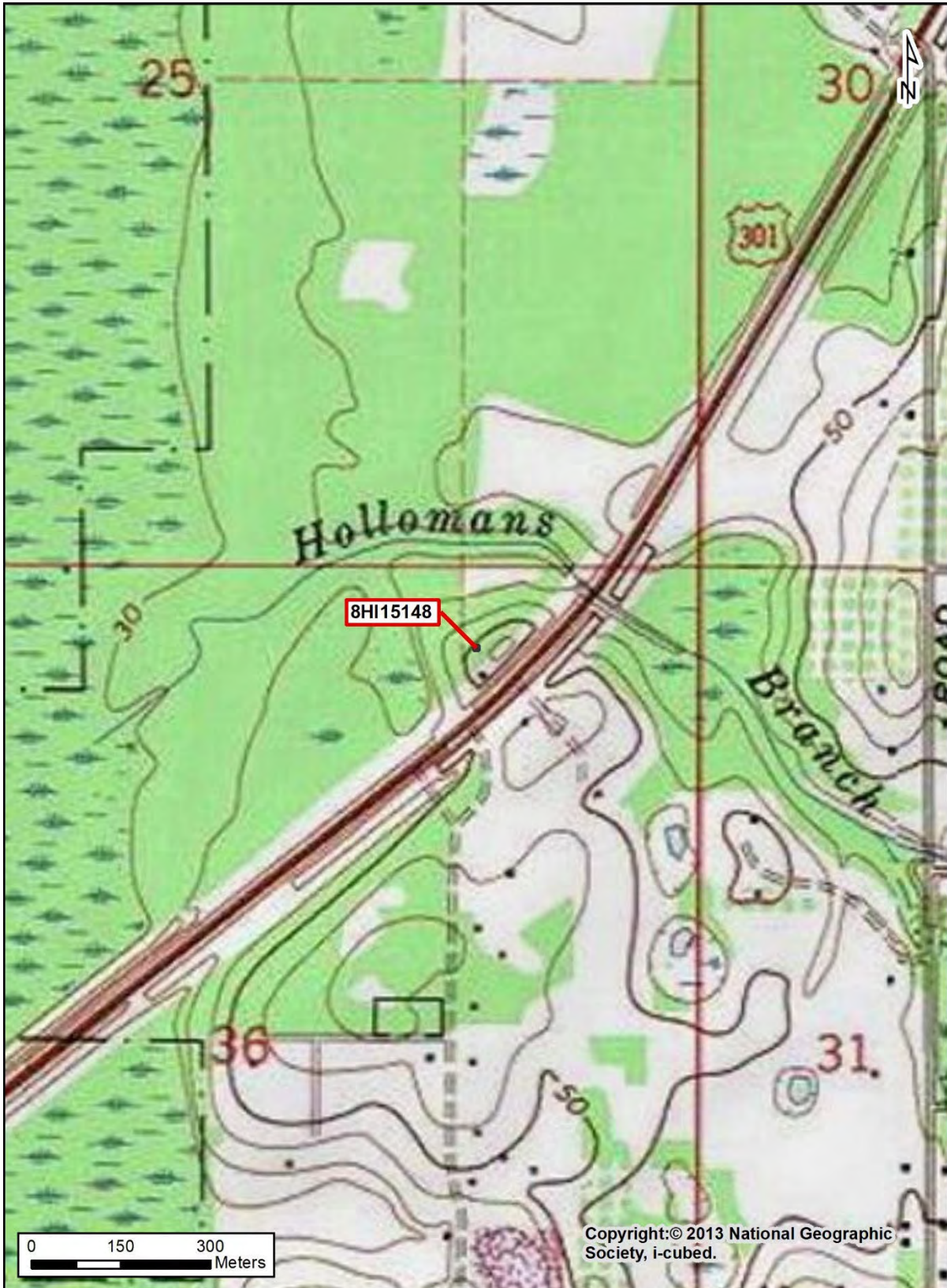


AERIAL MAP





USGS Thonotosassa  
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 36



Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15149**  
Field Date 8-25-2021  
Form Date 9-10-2021  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 12506 Avery Road (Mobile Home) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS Tech Memo US 301 Preferred Ponds Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 12506 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Avery Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name ANTIOCH USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Hillsborough  
Township 27S Range 21E Section 19 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # U-19-27-21-ZZZ-000003-28580.0 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 3777331 Northing 31110371  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1974 To (year): CURR  
Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, windows, siding, deck  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Margaret Tuggle, Life Estate Harold Tuggle Remainder (2019); Margaret Tuggle

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

### DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum 2. Vinyl 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Awning, metal, paired, 3-stacked; SHS, vinyl, single, 6/6; Sliding, vinyl, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, wood foundation lattice, gable projection

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Non-historic utility sheds

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: obscured from public right-of-way

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story double-wide mobile home w/ no style that is obscured from the public right-of-way by vegetation and distance. A wooden deck is attached to the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The mobile home is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P15077B
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**





AERIAL MAP







**USGS Antioch**  
**Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 19**



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed.

## **APPENDIX C: Demolished Building Letter**



*Florida's First Choice in Cultural Resource Management*

September 30, 2021

Mr. Vincent Birdsong  
Supervisor, Florida Master Site File  
Division of Historical Resources  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field survey conducted in August 2021 has discovered that the circa 1957 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 9864 Rockhill Road (8Hi11702) is no longer extant since it was last recorded.

Sincerely,

Savannah Young  
Assistant Architectural Historian

## **APPENDIX D: Survey Log**

Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Manuscript Information

### Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS Tech Memo Addendum for SMF and FPC Sites, US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 Hillsborough & Pasco Counties, Phase I

### Report Title (exactly as on title page)

CRAS Technical Memorandum Addendum, Preferred Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) & Floodplain Compensation (FPC) Sites US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 Hillsborough & Pasco Counties, Florida WPI Segment Number 255796-1

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year 2021

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 56

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

P15077B 2021 ACI, Sarasota

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N. McKinley Dr., Tampa, FL 33612

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson Date Log Sheet Completed 10-1-2021

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 THONOTOSASSA Year 1974 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name PLANT CITY WEST Year 2003 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name ZEPHYRHILLS Year 2013 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 8-17-2021 End 9-24-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 250.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 20

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 13.10 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

background research, surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing at 12.5, 25, 50, 100 m, & judgmental 50cm x 50cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen; shovel tests recorded on GPS unit; historic survey; photos taken; report prepared

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

Florida Archives (Gray Building) library research- local public 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 3 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 11

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

HI00043, HI00490, HI13597

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

HI15143-HI15149, HI15152-HI15155

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Forms Site File PDF Forms

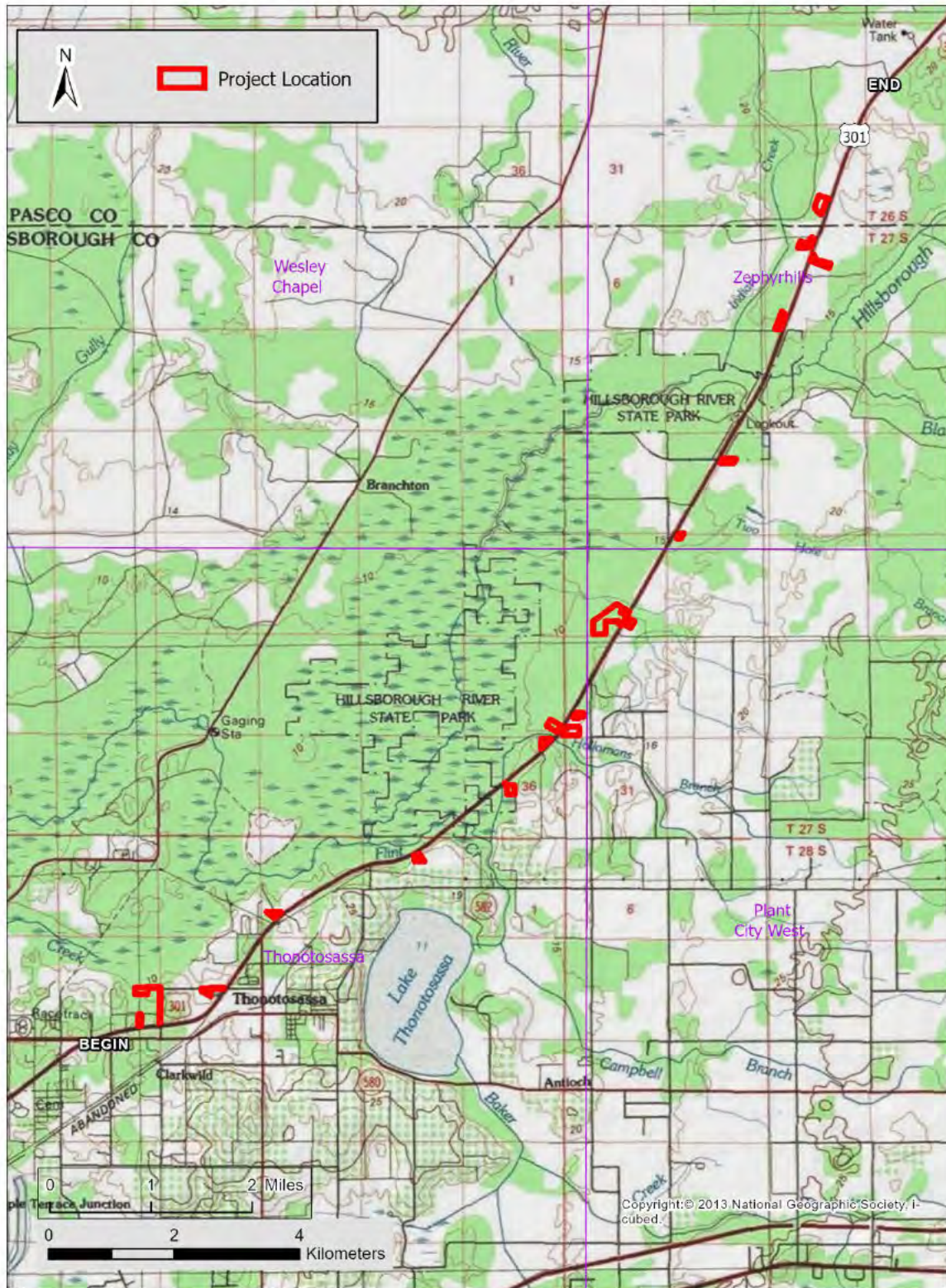
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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: \_\_\_\_\_



**CRAS Technical Memorandum Addendum Preferred SMF & FPC Sites  
 US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 Hillsborough & Pasco Counties, Florida  
 WPI Segment Number 255796-1**

Thonotosassa, Fla., 1943, 1974, 2013; Plant City West, Fla., 2003; Zephyrhills, Fla., 2013

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTIONS
28 South	20 East	2, 3, 4, 8, and 9
27 South	20 East	25, 35, and 36
27 South	21 East	4, 8, 9, 17, 19, 20 and 30
26 South	21 East	27, 28, 33, and 34