

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY

US 301 FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
Hillsborough and Pasco Counties
WPI Segment No. 255796-1

Project Development and Environment Study



Cultural Resources Assessment Survey

US 301

Project Development and Environment Study

From Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56 Hillsborough & Pasco Counties, Florida

ETDM Number: 14194

WPI Segment Number: 255796-1

This roadway capacity improvement project involves widening US 301 from the existing two-lane undivided arterial roadway to a four-lane divided arterial roadway to accommodate future travel demand in the study area. The study limits extend from the US 301/SR 41 intersection with Fowler Avenue (SR 582) in Hillsborough County to the proposed SR 56/US 301 intersection in Pasco County. The total project length is approximately 13.1 miles.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 (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. Federal funds are not planned to be used for the project, so it is being conducted in accordance with the *PD&E Manual*, Part 1, Chapter 10, which addresses non-federal projects.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (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. The archaeological and historic/architectural field surveys were conducted between November 2015 and March 2016 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with AIM Engineering and Surveying, Inc. Background research preceded field survey.

This project was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. It was performed in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual* (1999 revision) and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 2016). In addition, the study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (revised August 21, 2002).

There are 48 previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project APE. These include mounds, artifact/lithic scatters, and isolated artifacts. The lithic scatters were typically recorded as culturally indeterminate or were dated to the Archaic period. A few of the artifact scatters date from the Weeden Island and Safety Harbor periods. The background research revealed that there are six archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, 8HI00405, 8HI00494, 8HI5929, and 8HI6940) within or adjacent to the APE, and 8HI00112 (Fort Foster) is located just [REDACTED] of the APE, and 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), three new prehistoric archaeological sites (8HI13597-8HI13599) two historic archaeological sites (8HI13601 and 8HI13602), one linear resource

(8HI13600/8PA02976), and seven archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified within the project APE. 8HI00112 (Fort Foster) is located [REDACTED] of the archaeological APE; testing within the APE revealed no evidence of the site. An archaeological occurrence (AO) is defined as “one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface” (FMSF 1999:10). No testing was conducted at 8HI05929 since that portion of the road has already been constructed. It is a culturally indeterminate artifact scatter that was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Minimal testing was conducted near 8HI00405 and 8HI00494 due to the numerous underground utility and gas lines within the corridor; no evidence of either site was discovered. 8HI00405 is a culturally indeterminate lithic scatter that has not been evaluated in terms of NRHP-eligibility by the SHPO. 8HI00494 is an Archaic and post-Archaic artifact scatter; there is insufficient information currently available to determine NRHP-eligibility. The boundaries of 8HI00305 were expanded to the west. Two of the eight shovel tests excavated produced an additional four pieces of lithic debitage. The boundaries of 8HI06940 were greatly expanded during these investigations. The artifacts recovered during these investigations indicate that site dates from the Archaic, as well as post-Archaic. The testing along the ROW revealed that the site has been extensively disturbed. Evidence of 8HI00043 was recovered from most of the shovel tests within the previously identified site boundary. The site is an artifact scatter that has Archaic, Weeden Island, and twentieth century cultural components. It had been previously determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and these investigations support that contention. The three new aboriginal archaeological sites consist of lithic scatters that likely date to the Middle/Late Archaic period. 8HI13598 and 8HI13599 exhibit extensive disturbance as modern materials were recovered in association with the prehistoric materials up to a depth of a meter (3.3 ft) in some of the tests. 8HI13597 was not nearly as disturbed. The two historic archaeological sites (8HI13601 and 8HI13602) are trestle remains that were associated with the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad. None of the rails or upper works remains. The linear resource consists of the remnants of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600/8PA02976). Only segments of the berm remain; cross ties and rails have all been removed. The AOs consist generally of one or two pieces of lithic debitage; one consisted of an isolated piece of historic whiteware. None of the previously or newly recorded cultural resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their low research potential or lack of integrity. The previously recorded, NRHP-listed Fort Foster (8HI00112) is outside of the archaeological APE; however, no evidence of the site was identified within the proposed project ROW as a result of the CRAS fieldwork.

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, it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that 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. There are approximately 13 other buildings extant within the boundaries of the Hillsborough River State Park constructed between 1957 and 2003 in the Frame and Masonry Vernacular styles that are not considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP nor contributing to the HRSP New Deal Resources building complex resource group. These resources are located further west within the HRSP and will have no involvement with the proposed undertaking. A full evaluation of the entire HRSP and its NRHP eligibility is beyond the scope of this project.

The integrity of the two newly recorded segments of previously recorded linear resource US 301 (8HI12137 and 8PA02675) within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, the road segments are of a common design and construction and lack significant historic associations to events or persons. Moreover, the historic setting of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to the proposed extension of SR 56 has changed because of recent development. Thus, it is the professional opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that the US 301 segments within the APE are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Lastly, the four previously recorded historic buildings within the APE that have been determined ineligible by the SHPO within the past five years (8HI11700-8HI11703) are still considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Based on these findings, there are six historic resources within the project APE which are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture: newly recorded building complex resource group 8HI13526 (known as “HRSP New Deal Resources”) and its five contributing resources (8HI3890-8HI3994) comprised of four buildings and a fire tower.

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate the proposed widening of US 301 to four lanes from Fowler Avenue (SR 582) in Hillsborough County to proposed SR 56 in Pasco County. The total project length is approximately 13.1 miles, and is illustrated in **Figure 1.1**. The purpose of this 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. Federal funds are not planned to be used for the project, so it is being conducted in accordance with the *PD&E Manual*, Part 1, Chapter 10, which addresses non-federal projects.

The proposed action involves widening US 301 from the existing two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway (see Appendix A). 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.

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 County's MPO's 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The four-laning of the Pasco County portion of the study corridor (from the County line to proposed SR 56) is identified as an unfunded need in the Pasco County MPO's 2040 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 proposed 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 width ranges from 100 feet to 230 feet. 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.

There are five automobile bridges located within the study corridor, all of which are less than 50 years old. Three of the bridges were constructed in 1972 and carry US 301 over Flint Creek, Flint Creek Relief, and Hollomans Branch, respectively. The two other bridges present within the study corridor were constructed in 1985 and carry US 301 over the Dead River and the Hillsborough River.

**SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION**

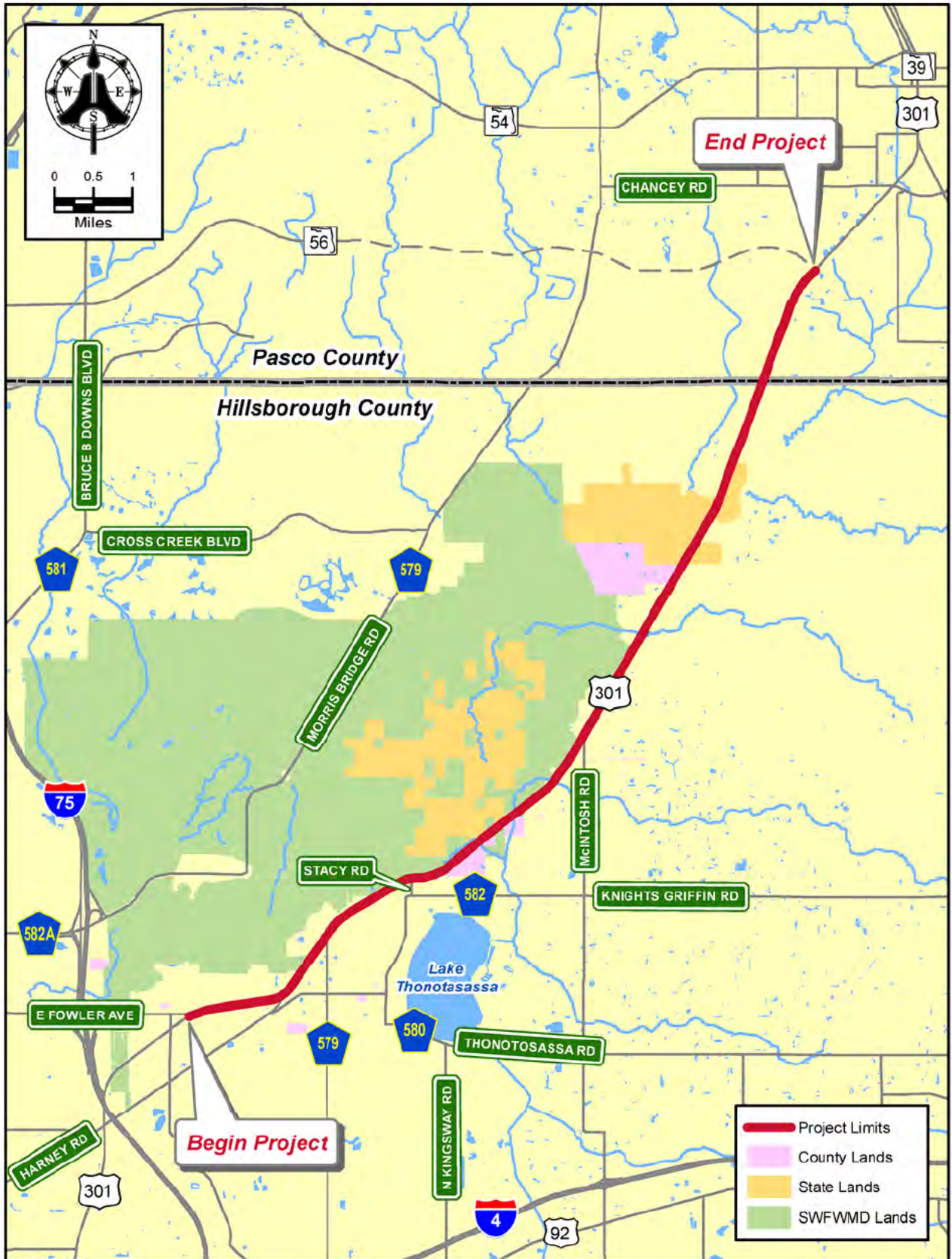


Figure 1.1: Project Location Map

The project was evaluated through the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. This project is designated as ETDM project #14194. An ETDM Final *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.

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to provide additional roadway capacity and improve safety on this portion of US 301 in unincorporated Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. US 301 is a major north-south roadway in proximity to the City of Temple Terrace in Hillsborough County and the City of Zephyrhills in Pasco County. This roadway extends from the Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice Metropolitan Statistical Area across the state to the Jacksonville Metropolitan Statistical Area. US 301 serves both regional and local travel and connects residential centers in the Zephyrhills and Temple Terrace areas with employment centers in the Tampa area. It provides regional connectivity with I-75, SR 52, SR 54 and I-4. US 301 has been designated by both Hillsborough and Pasco Counties' Emergency Management as an emergency evacuation route. In addition to increasing capacity, this project will add or enhance the multimodal facilities in this corridor.

The proposed widening of this portion of US 301 is expected to have positive mobility impacts. The Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission's 2040 LRTP socioeconomic projections (July 2014) contain both population and employment projections. These projections show Hillsborough County's population increasing from 1,229,226 to 1,815,964 (a 48% increase) between 2010 and 2040. Employment is projected to increase from 711,400 to 1,112,059 (a 56% increase) between 2010 and 2040, mostly within the urban service area. The Mobility 2040 Pasco Long Range Transportation Plan (May 2015) also documents socioeconomic projections for Pasco County. These projections show Pasco County's population increasing from 459,023 to 905,211 (a 97% increase) between 2010 and 2040. Employment is projected to increase from 125,400 to 374,966 (a 199% increase) between 2010 and 2040. Based on projected population and employment growth, the existing study corridor would experience failing levels of service in the future.

US 301 is a truck route that provides north-south access within eastern Pasco County and connections to the surrounding Tampa Bay area. There is no existing bus service within the project area; however, the Tampa Bay Area Regional Transportation Authority (TBARTA) Master Plan (adopted June 14, 2013) shows Express Bus Managed Lanes adjacent to the project from proposed SR 56 to Zephyrhills.

Once the project is constructed, safety within the US 301 corridor is projected to improve due to an increase in capacity and a reduction in congestion, thereby decreasing potential conflict between vehicles.

1.3 Purpose of Report

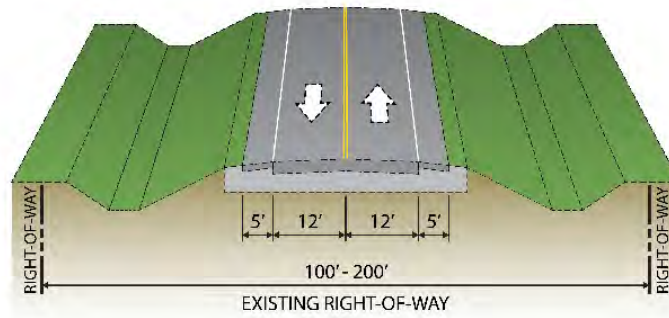
The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological APE consists of the existing and any proposed ROW needed to implement the proposed project. The historic/architectural APE consists of the archaeological APE and the adjacent property parcels located within 200 feet of the existing and proposed ROW. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted between November 2015 and March 2016 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with AIM Engineering and Surveying, Inc. Background research preceded field survey.

This project was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)* and was performed in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003; FDOT 1999). In addition, the study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (revised August 21, 2002).

A Research Design and Survey Methodology was prepared as part of the CRAS (ACI 2015b). The objective was to describe the proposed CRAS methodology prior to completing the CRAS. It identified previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project APE and vicinity, and discussed the potential for previously unrecorded cultural resources. It also presented the methods proposed for field survey, data analysis, and documentation.

1.4 Existing Facility and Proposed Improvements

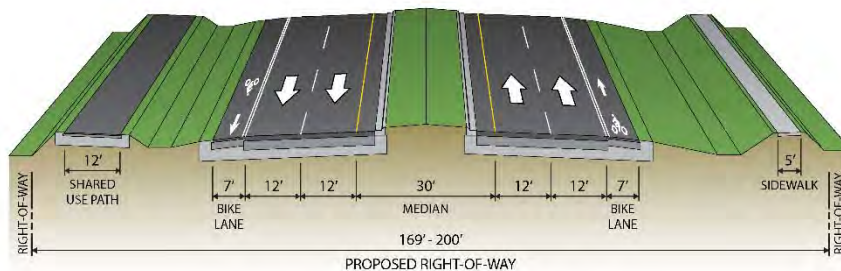
US 301 currently has a two-lane undivided rural typical section as shown in **Figure 1.2**. The majority of the existing Right-of-Way (ROW) is 100 feet (ft) wide but portions vary from 100 to 255 ft wide. The posted speed limit for US 301 is 55 miles per hour (mph) from Fowler Avenue to Flint Creek and 60 mph from Flint Creek to proposed SR 56. Additionally, the Old Fort King Trail runs along the east side of US 301 for approximately 2.2 miles, beginning just north of Stacy Road.



US 301 Existing Typical Section
from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56

Figure 1.2: Existing US 301 Typical Section

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 10-ft outside shoulders with 7-ft buffered bike lanes. There is a 5-ft sidewalk in the northbound direction and a 12-ft shared use path in the southbound direction and the proposed ROW varies in width from 161 ft to 200 ft. **Figure 1.3** illustrates the proposed suburban typical section.



US 301 Proposed Typical Section
from Fowler Avenue to Stacy Road

Figure 1.3: Proposed Suburban Typical Section

A rural typical section with a design speed of 65 mph is proposed from Stacy Road to proposed 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 12-ft outside shoulders with 7-ft buffered bike lanes. There is a 5-ft sidewalk in the northbound direction and a 12-ft shared use path in the southbound direction; 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 1.4** illustrates the proposed rural typical section.



Figure 1.4: Proposed Rural Typical Section

SECTION 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Project Location and Physical Setting

The US 301 PD&E Study corridor extends from Fowler Avenue in Hillsborough County to proposed SR 56 in Pasco County, a distance of approximately 13.1 miles (**Figures 2.1 through 2.6**). The corridor is contained within the townships, ranges, and sections listed in **Table 2.1** (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Plant City West 1983, Thonotosassa 1977, and Zephyrhills 1977). US 301 traverses forest, pasture, undeveloped lands, and residential/ commercial areas (**Photos 2.1 through 2.3**). The southern end of the corridor has the greatest concentration of development.

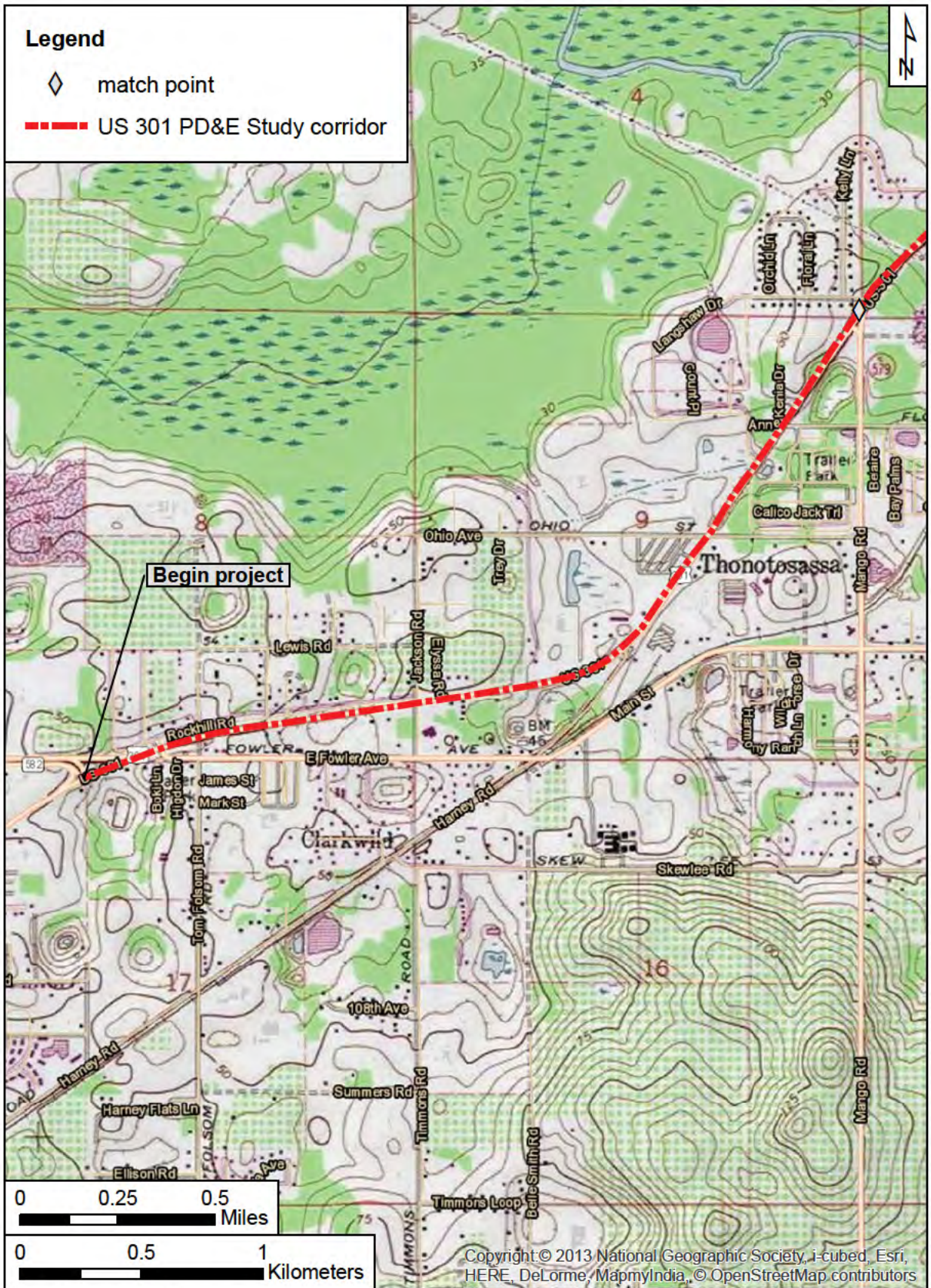
Table 2.1: Township, Range, and Section coordinates for the US 301 PD&E Study corridor in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties

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

2.3 Geology and Geomorphology

The project area is contained 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 area's surface lithology consists of undifferentiated Pleistocene and Holocene sediments as well as Suwannee limestone and the Hawthorne Group, Arcadia Formation, Tampa member limestone. These are evidenced by medium fine sand and silt, and limestone (Scott 1978, 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The project area ranges in elevation from 8 to 21 meters (m) (25-70 ft) above mean sea level.

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



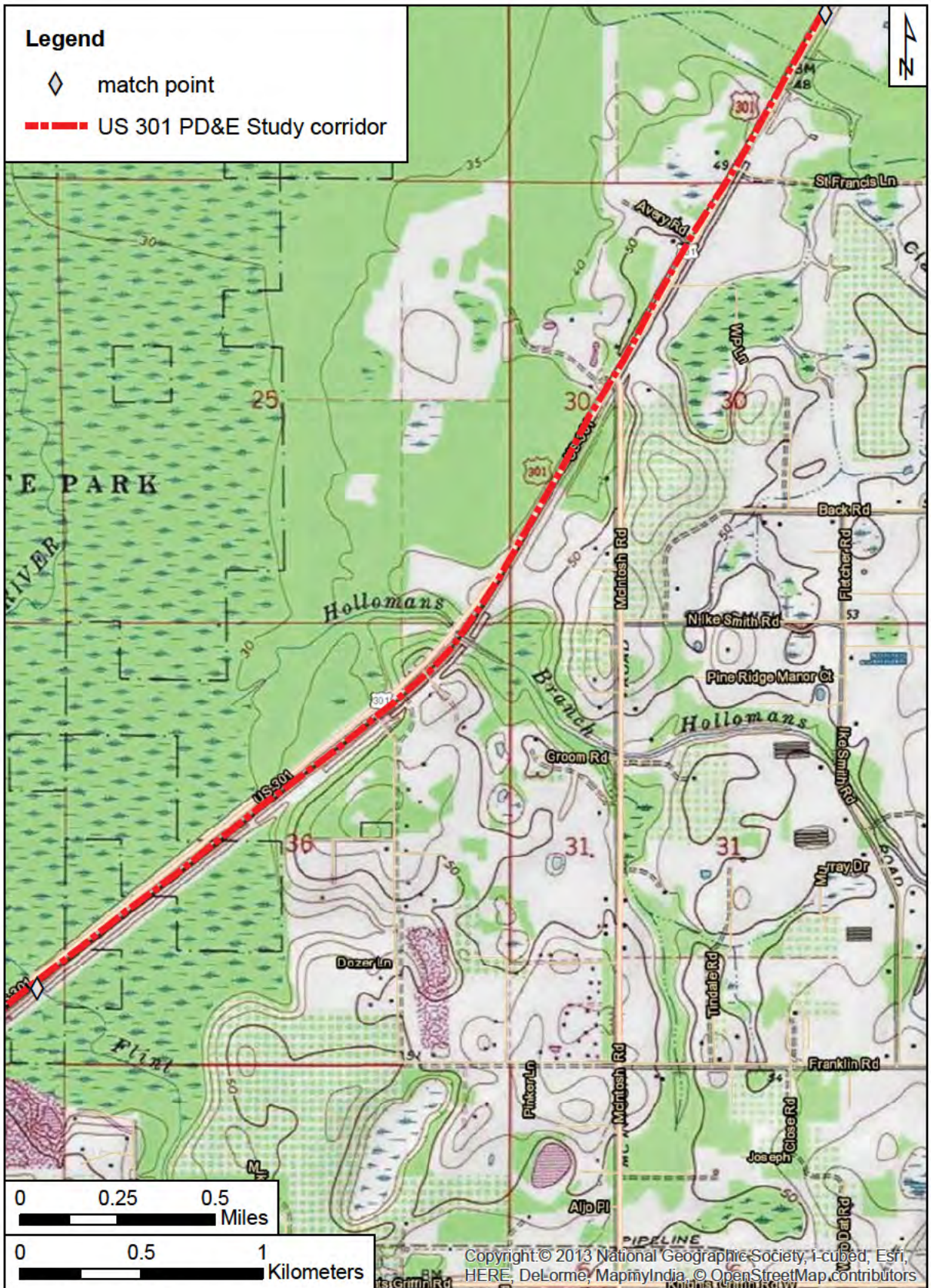
**Figure 2.1: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Thonotosassa 1977)**

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



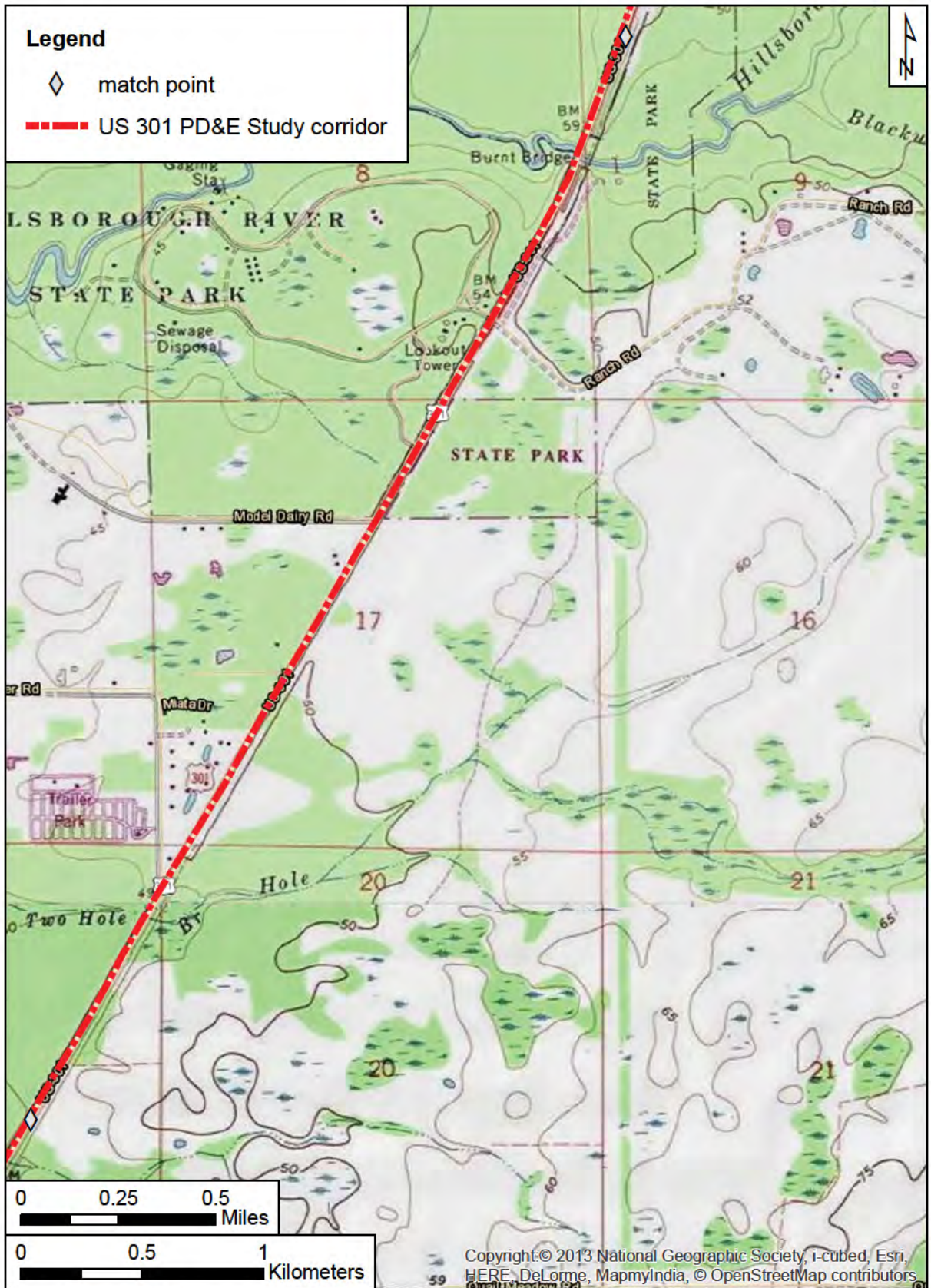
**Figure 2.2: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Thonotosassa 1977)**

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



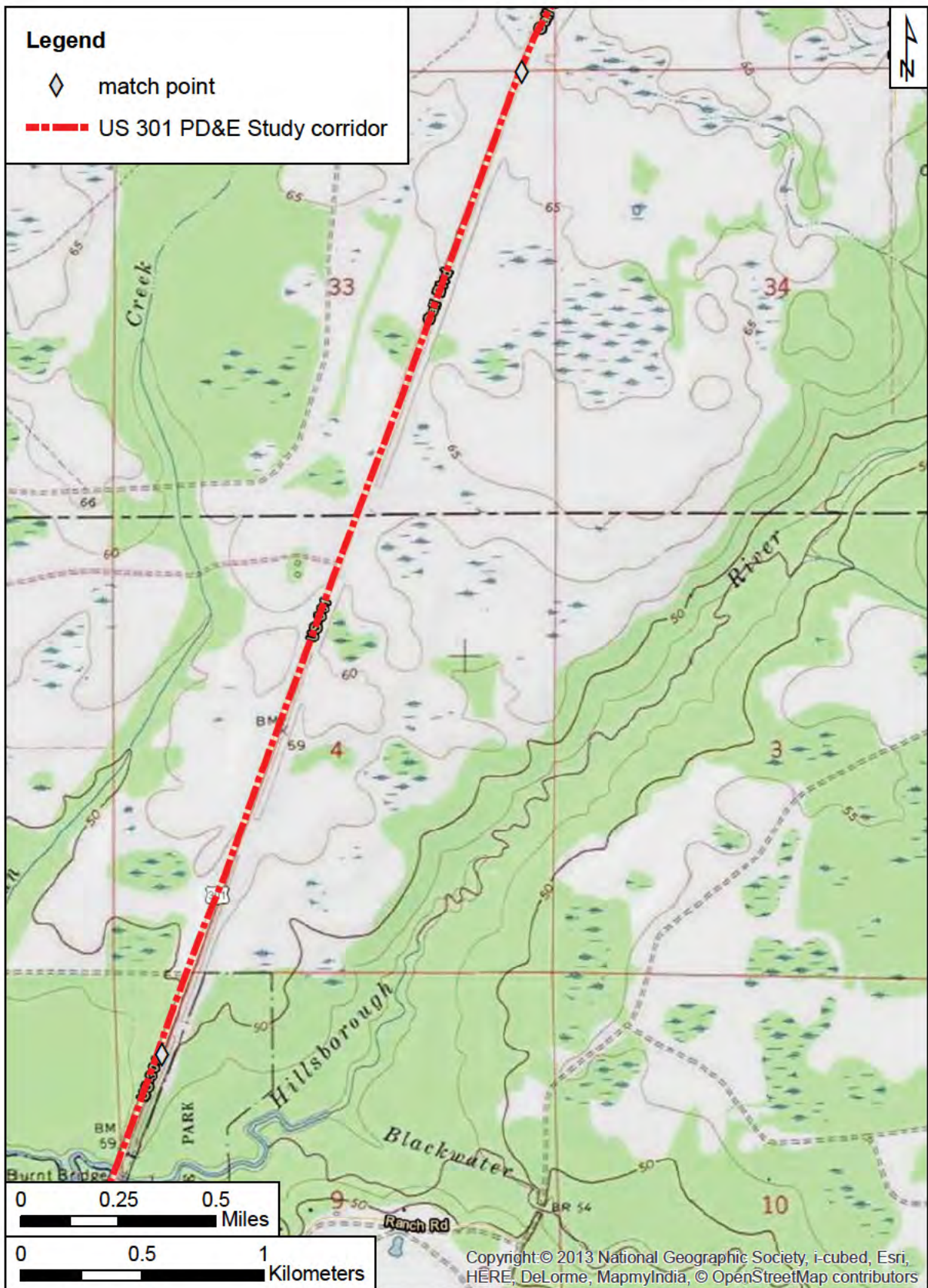
**Figure 2.3: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Thonotosassa 1977, Plant City West 1977)**

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



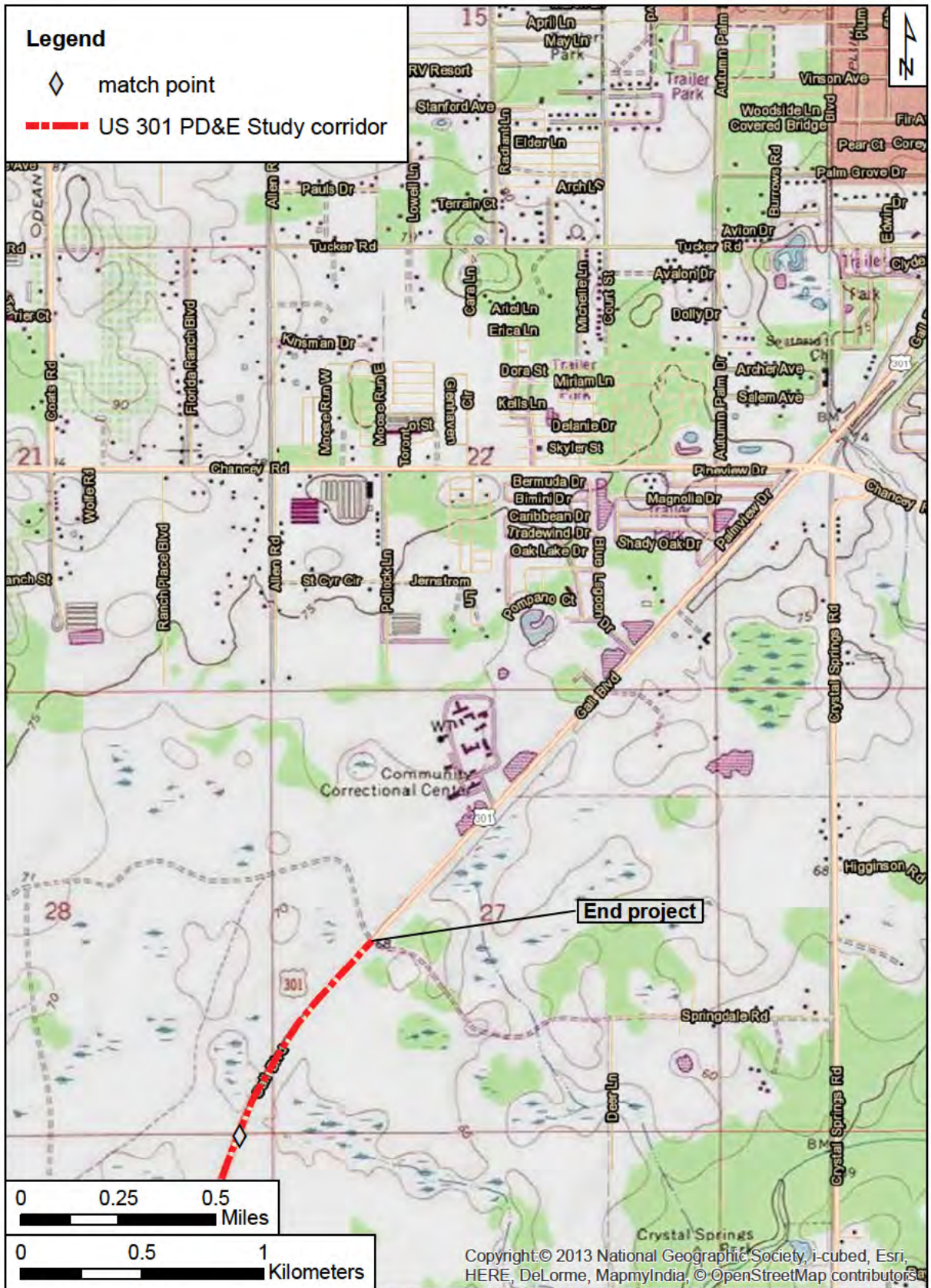
**Figure 2.4: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Plant City West 1977, Zephyrhills 1977)**

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



**Figure 2.5: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Zephyrhills 1977)**

**SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW**



**Figure 2.6: Environmental Setting of the US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Zephyrhills 1977)**



Photo 2.1: Looking southwest at forested area along the US 301 corridor



Photo 2.2: Looking west at residential area along the US 301 corridor



Photo 2.3: Looking northeast at undeveloped area of the south ROW

2.4 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 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). **Table 2.2** provides a list of the specific soils types within the project area (USDA 2012).

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, through which the US 301 corridor passes, consist of Tavares-Sparr-Adamsville and Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers (Stankey 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 indiangrass, 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).

2.5 Paleo-environmental Considerations

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

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

Table 2.2: Soil types within the project area

SOIL TYPE AND SLOPE	DRAINAGE	SETTING
Archbold fine sand	Moderately well	Low ridges on flatwoods
Arents, nearly level	Somewhat poor	Excavated, reworked, reshaped soils
Basinger, Holopaw, and Samsula soils, depressional	Very poor	Swamps and depressions in the flatwoods
Candler fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Excessively	Uplands
Chobee sandy loam, frequently flooded	Very poor	Bottomlands along the Hillsborough River
Electra variant fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes	Somewhat poor	Upland ridges
Felda fine sand	Poor	Broad sloughs on the flatwoods
Immokalee fine sand	Poor	Broad plains on the flatwoods
Malabar fine sand	Poor	Low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods
Myakka fine sand	Poor	Broad plains on the flatwoods
Narcoossee fine sand	Somewhat poor	Low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods
Paisley fine sand, depressional	Very poor	Depressions and sloughs
Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	Poor	Interwinding sloughs and circular depressions in the flatwoods
Pomona fine sand	Poor	Low ridges in the flatwoods
Quartzipsamments, nearly level	Moderately well	Phosphate mining residue
Seffner fine sand	Somewhat poor	Rims of depressions and on broad, low ridges on the flatwoods
St. Johns fine sand	Poor	Low-lying plains on the flatwoods
Tavares-Millhopper fine sands, 5 to 8% slopes	Moderately well	On the uplands bordering ponds, lakes, and streams

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

SOIL TYPE AND SLOPE	DRAINAGE	SETTING
Wabasso fine sand	Poor	Plains on the flatwoods
Winder fine sand	Poor	Broad, low-lying sloughs on the flatwoods
Winder fine sand, frequently flooded	Poor	Floodplains
Zephyr muck	Very poor	Depressions
Zolfo fine sand	Somewhat poor	Broad, low ridges on the flatwoods

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

SECTION 3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

3.1 Introduction

A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which the local historical and archaeological records can be examined. Archaeological sites and historic features are not individual entities, but rather are part of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the general area.

In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of an area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The US 301 project corridor is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (**Figure 3.1**). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools and ceramics as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.

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

3.2 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Before Current Era) (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40).

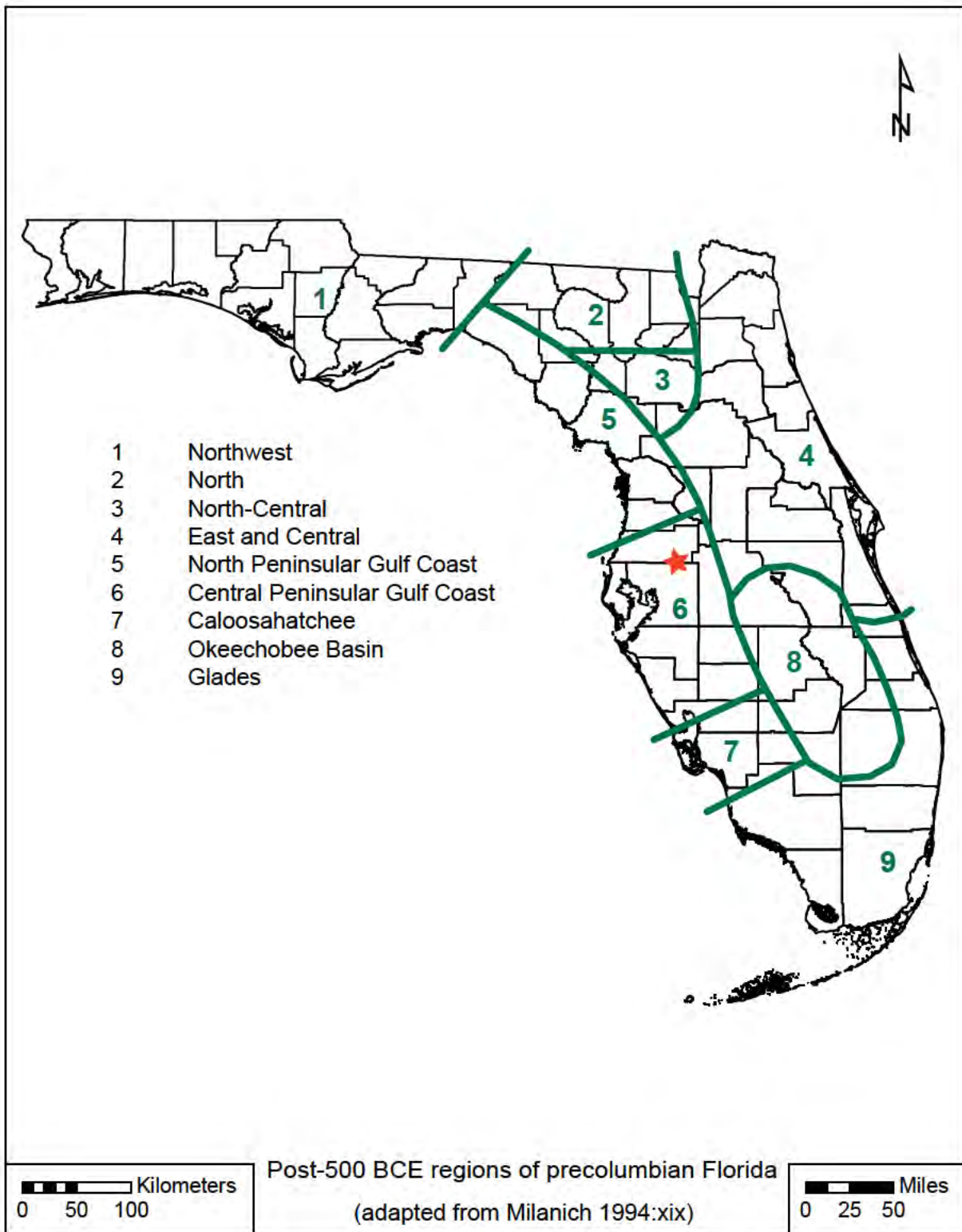


Figure 3.1: Florida Archaeological Regions.
The project corridor is in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.

When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many sites have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001b). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida. Research suggests that Suwannee and Simpson points may be contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991).

The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001b:23). Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period at all (Austin 2001b; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tethered to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001b:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians, and the game animals upon which they depended, clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas, Ben Waller postulated that the

Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.3 Archaic

Climatic changes occurred, resulting in the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna and the demise of the Paleoindian culture. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna' extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

Due to a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could

sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities requiring longer occupations at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

Marked environmental changes, which occurred some 6500 years ago, had a profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices. Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps. Humans adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008).

The Middle Archaic archaeological record is better understood than the Early Archaic. The material culture inventory included several stemmed, broad blade projectile point types including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Site types included large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which were most likely used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites, aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Base camps are identified by their larger artifact assemblages and wider variety of tools.

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad-bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. Around 4000 years ago, evidence of fired clay pottery appears in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. Initially, it was thought that they lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE, when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. Research has called this ceramic chronology into question; AMS dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River Valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. This alteration in settlement pattern was likely related to the environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be

exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increased population size.

The Late Archaic Transitional period refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this period, there was a diffusion of cultural traits because of the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions, and the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.4 Formative

The Formative stage is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (ca. 500 BCE to 800 CE [Common Era]). Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where villagers had easy access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). The subsistence economy focused on the coastal exploitation of maritime resources, supplemented by the hunting and gathering of inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brooke Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shore with smaller sites being located up to 19-29 km (12-18 mi) inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to a source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may actually be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as a well-developed shell and bone tool technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials within shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with interments being conducted within constructed sand burial mounds located near the villages. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds.

Temporal placement within the Manasota period is based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500 BCE to 400 CE) are characterized by flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and

flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarce along the coast especially in the southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Influences from the Weeden Island “heartland,” located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. Evidence of a widespread trade network is seen by the ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The artifact assemblage is distinguished by the presence of Weeden Island ceramic types. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well-fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctations, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). Coastal sites are marked by the presence of shell middens, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

3.5 Mississippian

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two precolumbian phases: Englewood (900-1000 CE) and Pinellas (1000-1500 CE) and two colonial period phases: Tatham (1500-1567 CE) and Bayview (1567-1725 CE) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

Although inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor culture was primarily a coastal phenomenon (Mitchem 1989, 2012). Large coastal towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). Inland from the coast, a more dispersed pattern of smaller settlements was evident, with burial mounds being located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989).

Influences from the north led to the incorporation of some Mississippian traits by the late Manasota peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Most, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Manasota deposits and there is evidence of significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. However, in some areas, Manasota continued later than previously thought, while in other areas Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics at many sites may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage. The utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Sarasota Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as jar and bottle forms, and the guilloche or loop design, are indicative of this period. However, unlike most Mississippi period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012).

Trade between the Safety Harbor people and other Southeastern Mississippian cultures took place. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest. In turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on Spanish accounts, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit minus the maize agriculture of other Mississippian period groups in the Southeast. This lack of agriculture was likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment and the lack of suitable soils to produce maize. Mitchem notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely (Mitchem 2012:185).

3.6 Colonialism

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. In the Tampa Bay area they are referred to as the Tocobaga, extending from roughly Tarpon Springs southward to the Sarasota area (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of several small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety

Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mocoço (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Hann 2003).

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida; Narvaéz is thought to have made shore in 1528 in St. Petersburg and de Soto's 1539 landing is commemorated at De Soto Point on the south bank of the Manatee River. The Spaniards briefly established a fort and garrison at Tocobaga in the 1560s. In 1568, the Tocobaga killed all of the soldiers and when a Spanish supply ship arrived, the Tocobaga left and the Spanish burned the village (Hann 2003).

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the decimation of the original aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles. They had an agriculturally based society, focusing upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks, the dominant aboriginal pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed. European trade goods, especially British, were common. The Creek settlement pattern included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands.

Their early history can be divided into two basic periods: *colonization* (1716-1767) when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and *enterprise* (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under the British and Spanish rule prior to the American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed at various times loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). The Seminoles crossed back and forth into Georgia and Alabama conducting raids and welcoming escaped slaves. This resulted in General Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818, which became known as the First Seminole War.

3.7 Territorial and Statehood

Florida became a United States territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819. Settlement was slow and scattered at that time. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, produced another conflict.

In 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all of the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980:7). In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa by Colonel George Mercer Brooke. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Camp Moultrie agreement (Guthrie 1974:10). In 1828, Col. Brooke and his troops constructed the bridge over the Hillsborough River, which consisted of three trestles solidly anchored in the river bottom covered with cedar log planks (Schene 1974). By 1830, the U.S. War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west, and east (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the military reservation were a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables.

By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Following this conflict, the Seminoles who remained in Florida were driven further south, clearing the way for homesteaders. Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida; it reached north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough counties. Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. The Tampa Bay post office was closed at that time and reestablished as "Tampa" on September 13, 1834 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). As settlement in the area increased, so did hostilities with Native Americans. The growing threat of Seminole invasion to the civilians near the fort propelled them to sign a petition asking for military protection. Only 25 men signed the petition showing the meager settlement in the area (Brown 1999:46).

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway, triggered by an attack on Major Francis Langhorne Dade as he led a company of soldiers from Fort Brooke to Fort King (now Ocala). The ill-fated party had earlier discovered the destruction of the bridge over the Hillsborough River, which had been burned by the Seminoles shortly before they arrived (Schene 1974). As part of the effort to subdue Indian hostilities in Florida, military patrols moved into the wilderness in search of any Seminole concentrations. As the Second Seminole War escalated, attacks on isolated settlers and communities became more

common. To combat this, the U.S. Army and Navy converged on southwest Florida attempting to seal off the southern portion of the Florida peninsula from the estimated 300 Seminoles remaining in the Big Cypress Swamp and Everglades (Covington 1958; Tebeau and Carson 1965).

Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. It also served as a haven for settlers who left their farms to seek protection from the warring Seminoles. Several forts, including Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa, and Fort Simmons were established during the Seminole War years (Bruton and Bailey 1984). Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings.

In March 1836, Colonel William Lindsay and his volunteer troops from Alabama constructed Fort Alabama on the bank of the Hillsborough River where the road to Fort King crossed it. This picket fortification was established as a depot for provisions and ammunition. By the end of April of that year, the fort was abandoned. The troops booby-trapped the magazine before they left. The subsequent explosion killed at least three Indians. In November of that same year, Lieutenant Colonel William S. Foster with the Infantry, the 3rd Artillery including Captain Lyon's Company, and the Washington City Volunteers, were tasked with reestablishing Fort Alabama with a strong picket work with blockhouses at the opposite angles (Schene 1974). They also constructed the commissary store, magazine, and bridge over the river. Camp Foster was the construction camp and consisted of a line of wagons on a southwest-northeast axis southeast of the fort (**Figure 3.2**). In June 1837, the fort was abandoned due to medical issues and the arrival of the rainy season.

The Second Seminole War ended in 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation where the federal government had set aside land for their occupation. However, those who wished to remain could do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985).

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

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands (**Figures 3.3 and 3.4**).

B.

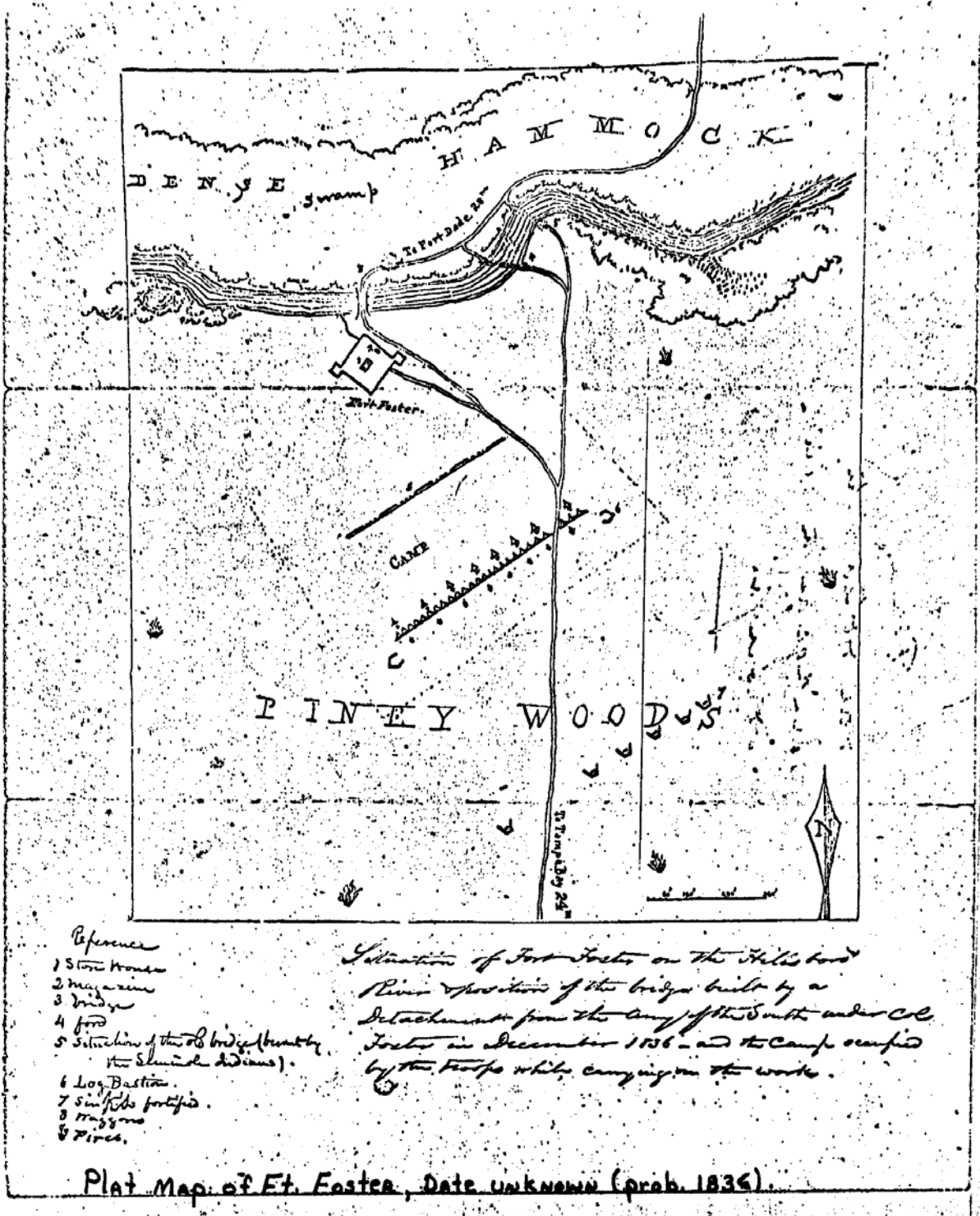


Figure 3.2: Map of Fort Foster and Camp Foster (from Penton 1972).

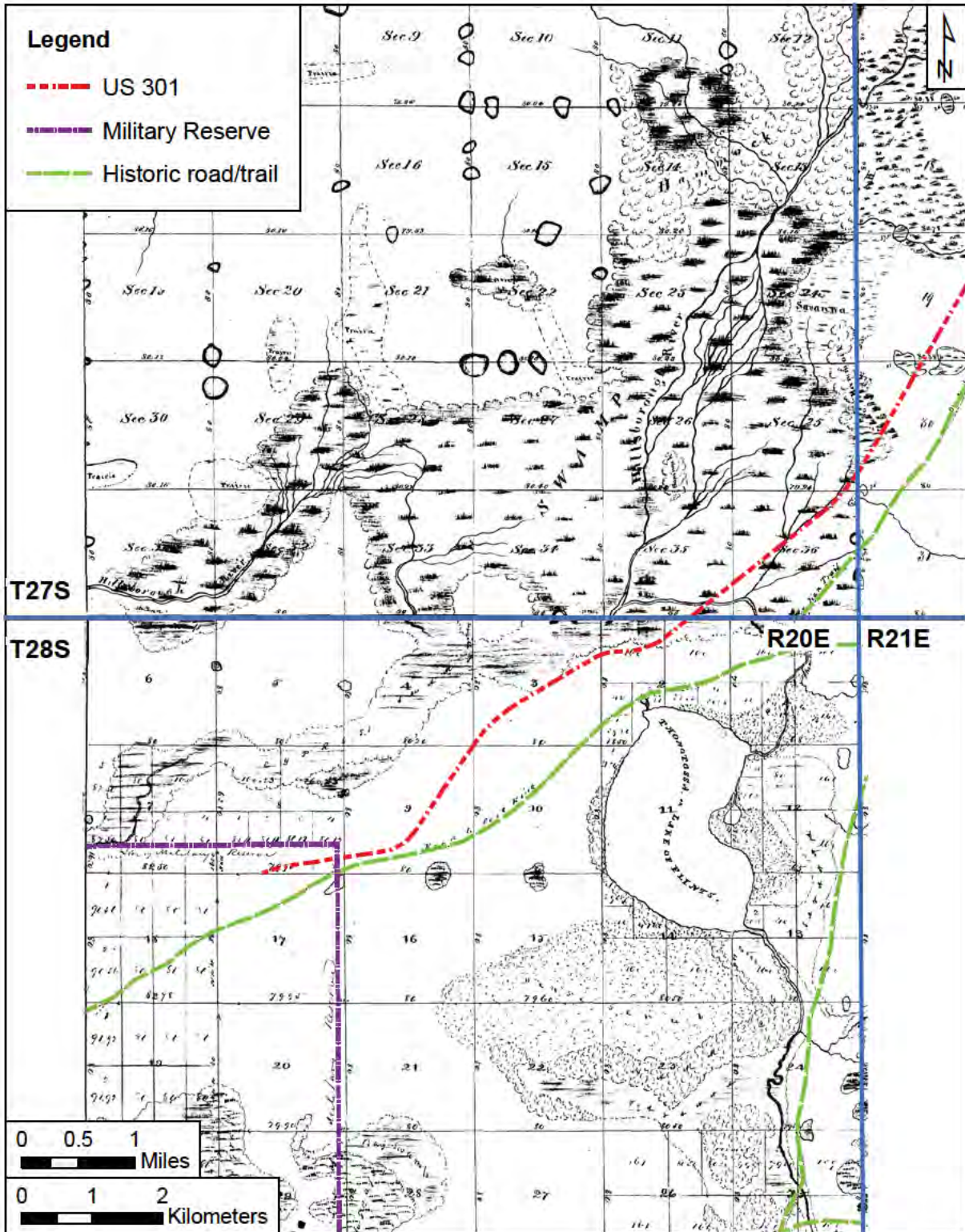


Figure 3.3: Plat of Townships 27 and 28 South, Range 20 East.

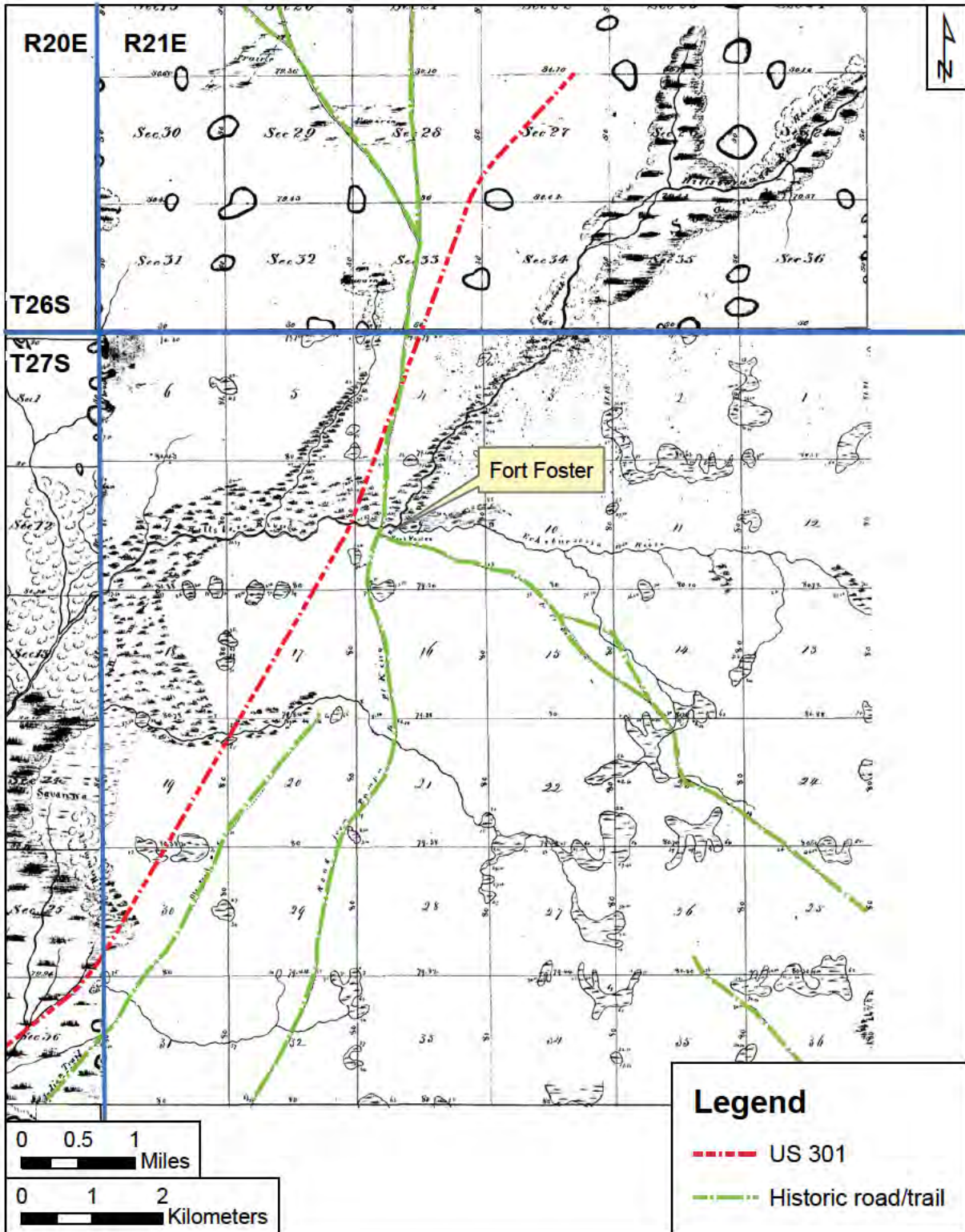


Figure 3.4: Plat of Townships 26 and 27 South, Range 21 East.

Township 28 South, Range 20 East was surveyed by Henry Washington, A. M. Randolph and Charles F. Hopkins (State of Florida 1843d, 1852b). A. H. McCormick, A. M. Randolph, and Henry Washington surveyed Township 27 South, Range 20 East (State of Florida 1849b), A. M. Randolph and Henry Washington surveyed Township 27 South, Range 21 East (State of Florida 1845), and A. H. McCormick, B. F. Whitner, and A. M. Randolph surveyed Township 26 South, Range 21 East (State of Florida 1849a). These surveys and Plats noted numerous roads and trails (Roads to Ft. King and Ft. Sullivan) as well as the location of Fort Foster. Fort Foster, however, was not mentioned in the field notes. The area along the US 301 corridor was generally described as 3rd and 2nd rate pine interspersed with swamps and hammocks (State of Florida 1843b:21, 30, 1843c:308-321, 1843a:424, 1848:187-188, 366, 376, 1852a:256).

Although most Florida's Seminoles had been deported to the western territories by the end of the Second Seminole War, a number of Seminoles remained in central and south Florida. In July 1849, an incident occurred at the Kennedy and Darling Store near Peas Creek (Peace River). A band of four Seminoles killed two men, and wounded William McCollough and his wife Nancy, before looting and burning the store. This incident created the "Indian Scare" of 1849 in central Florida and resulted in the federal government establishing a series of forts across the state (Brown 1991; Covington 1961b). In December 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War, started because of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to migrate west. The war started when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, also known as Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982).

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Covington 1982).

Residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by the early Spanish explorers provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century "Cowkeeper" Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. Settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwest Florida was developing on a significant scale. Hillsborough and Manatee Counties constituted Florida's leading cattle production region. By 1860, Fort Brooke and Punta Rassa were major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida. During this period,

Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the “King of the Crackers,” Summerlin herds ranged from Ft. Meade to Ft. Myers (Covington 1957).

3.8 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of the slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union army at one of the coastal areas retained by the United States government or joined the Confederate cow cavalry. The cow cavalry provided one of the major contributions of the state to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976). It was estimated that three-quarters of the beef supplied to the Confederacy from Florida came from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995). Summerlin originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of head a year at eight dollars per head. However, by driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received 25 dollars per head (Grismer 1946:83). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). Union troops stationed at Punta Rassa conducted several raids into the Peace River Valley to seize cattle and destroy ranches. In response, Confederate supporters formed the Cattle Guard Battalion, consisting of nine companies under the command of Colonel Charles J. Mannerlyn. The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, and the enclaves of Union supports and Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials. Additionally, federal gunboats blockaded the mouth of the larger rivers throughout the state preventing the shipment of raw materials. The war lasted until 1865.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate states for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depression, and the population continued to expand. The 1866 Homestead Act was passed to encourage settlement and growth. The act allowed freedmen and loyal United States citizens to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states of the South. Former Confederates were not eligible to receive homesteads under the Act until 1876 when the lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1980:266, 294).

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the South contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. Post-war cattle shipments to Cuba varied considerably with changes in Cuban demand and the institution of a duty. The net result of Reconstruction-period cattle shipping was the movement of ranges and cattlemen farther south, closer to Charlotte Harbor and the

Caloosahatchee River (Brown 1991:199). An influx of poor farmers, coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches, made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:68). During the 1870s and 1880s, the economy boomed with a number of winter visitors seeking the favorable subtropical climate, and an increase of agricultural production with the introduction of truck farming of tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans, as well as experimentation with oranges and lemons. Cattle continued to play a major role in the inland areas.

The State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to public lands in the early 1880s. By Act of Congress in 1850, the federal government turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all “swamp and overflow land.” Florida received approximately ten million acres. To manage that land and the five million acres the state had received on entering the Union, the Florida legislature created the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in 1851. In 1855, the legislature set up the trust fund in which state lands were to be held. The Fund became mired in debt after the Civil War, and under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. In 1881, the Trustees started searching for someone to buy enough state land to pay off the Fund’s debt to permit sale of the remaining millions of acres that it controlled.

By 1881, Hamilton Disston, a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, had entered into agreement with the State of Florida to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. Disston’s land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company. He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract with the State. This contract provided one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation. The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Tebeau and Carson 1965:252). Disston sold half of his contract to the British Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed, in 1882 (Tischendorf 1954). This was done to cover the second payment on the Purchase since Disston’s assets had been tied up in the drainage contract. Disston was one of the many people who owned property along the US 301 corridor (**Table 3.1**) (State of Florida n.d.a:156-159, n.d.b:128-133)

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.

Table 3.1: Original purchasers of the lands along the US 301 PD&E Study corridor

SECTION	QUARTER SECTION	NAME	DATE
Township 26 South, Range 21 East			
27	N ½ of SW	James L. Greer	May 20, 1912
	S ½ of SW	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
28	SE	Alex P. Krause & S. M. Field	Nov. 5, 1884
33	NE of NE	Abner E. Fisher	July 13, 1917
	SE of NE, S ½	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
Township 27 South, Range 21 East			
4	All	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
8	SE of NE	Mary H. Whitaker	Feb. 13, 1907
	N of SE	Jesse Carter	Feb. 16, 1861
	S of SE	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
9	N ½ of NW	William B. Horgan	July 25, 1856
	SW of NW	Mary H. Whitaker	Feb. 13, 1907
17	N ½, W ½ & NE of SW	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
19	NE of NE	Harrison Blanchard	June 11, 1852
	S ½ of NE	Boling C. Burnett	Apr. 1, 1854
	SE	Florida Central & Peninsular RR	June 5, 1890
20	NW of NW	Harrison A. Blanchard	May 1, 1855
30	NW, NW of SW	Hamilton Disston	Oct. 6, 1881
	SW of SW	Hester Forrester	Feb. 2, 1881

SECTION 3.0
CULTURE HISTORY

SECTION	QUARTER SECTION	NAME	DATE
Township 27 South, Range 20 East			
25	SE of SE	Sampson Forrester	Aug. 1, 1876
35	SE	Florida Central & Peninsular RR	June 5 1896
36	NE of NE	Adam Holloman	Sept. 4, 1875
	Remainder	Hamilton Disston	Sept 30, 1881
Township 28 South, Range 20 East			
2	N ½ of NE, N ½ of NW	Hamilton Disston	Sept. 30, 1881
3	SE of NE	Wilbur H. Steacy	Oct. 4, 1884
	SW of NE	Nelson R. Bass	Apr. 10, 1879
	W ½ of SE, E ½ of SW	J. H. Weddell	June 30, 1884
	W ½ of SW	Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad	Mar. 2, 1893
4	S ½ of SE	Florence G. Godfrey	Dec. 10, 1885
8	S of SW	William Davis	Aug 13, 1883
	S of SE	Andrew J. Davis	Oct. 4, 1884
9	N ½ of NE, SW of NE, NW of SE	Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad	Mar. 2, 1893
	SE of SW	Joseph C. Morris	June 21, 1889
	SW of SW	Mary L. Cascaden	Nov. 4, 1889
	NE of SW	Marion M. Jagger	Jan. 15, 1883
10	W of NW	Julius C. Mastic	Feb. 28, 1885

Pasco County was formed on June 2, 1887, when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. The county was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a Florida U.S. Senator. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its establishment; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county's

creation (Hendley 1941:4-5; Morris 1995:191). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads (Horgan et al. 1992).

Development within the project area experienced a major boom beginning in the late 1800s. Improvements in the transportation systems, specifically railroads, played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the project area. Abbott's Station (now known as Zephyrhills), an early settlement during the late 1880s named after Dr. Abbott, is located north of the project APE. Community development continued through the turn of the century. 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).

Other railroads expanded into central Florida during the 1880s. In 1885, the Florida Southern Railway Company (later the South Florida Railway Company) arrived in Pasco County. The railroad extended east of present-day Zephyrhills from Pemberton Ferry through Owensboro, Dade City, and Richland on its way to Lakeland and Bartow. In 1899, the line was sold to the Plant Investment Company and was incorporated into the Atlantic Coast Line in 1902 (Hendley 1941).

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. The railroad entered Pasco County in 1888, linking the county diagonally from Lacoochee in the northeast through San Antonio to Odessa in the southwest. It was overtaken by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the names Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. The next year, the railroad went through Zephyrhills and through the project area (ACI 2015a). In 1893, the 13.33-mile Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad was constructed by the Plant System (Pettengill 1952:93). W.P. Hazen convinced Plant to extend the line to the small town after he donated land for the depot (Maio et al. 1998). According to TampaBayRails.com, the line was extended northward in 1901 to meet the old Lakeland route that had been built by the South Florida Railroad, which became known as Vitis Junction. However, a perusal of maps available on line at the University of South Florida suggests that the northern extension was not built until the late 1920s-early 1930s. In 1902, these all became part of the Atlantic Coast Line system and served the area until merging with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967, which discontinued service along this line in the early 1970s (Covington 1957; Horgan et al. 1992). The track and rail bed have been removed.

The Spanish American War, in 1898, brought millions of dollars and many troops to Tampa. Tampa was the United States' nearest shipping point for the war effort in Cuba.

Consequently, it was the designated departure point for the troops. Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became the headquarters of the Army (Evans 1972). Troops began arriving in April of 1898 and by May of that year they outnumbered residents two to one (Friedel 1985; Grismer 1950). By early June, an estimated 20,000 troops had shipped out to Cuba with thousands more waiting. However, the war ended on July 5, and by the end of August, the troops were gone and Tampa returned to normal.

3.9 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement over growth and development. A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami significantly opened up the region. In 1915, a group of businesspersons met to discuss the feasibility of a cross-state highway from Tampa to Miami by way of Sarasota. A portion of this route, stretching from the Hillsborough county line to Sarasota, was constructed with the passage of a bond issue in 1911. This road was eventually designated as US 41, or the Tamiami Trail, but was not completed until 1928 (Scupholm 1997). Developers used propaganda promoting Florida as the eternal garden to attract tourists and new residents.

In 1910, 3,500 acres, including the area of Abbott's Station, was bought by Capt. H.F. Jeffries, a Union Army officer, and his son-in-law, Raymond Moore, as a home for Civil War veterans. The community then became known as Zephyrhills, named after the "zephyr" breezes rolling through the hills (ACI 2015a). The city was incorporated in 1914.

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, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. During the 1920s and 1930s, farming was the base for the local economy, with cotton and tobacco as major crops (Bohren 1989).

Signs of growth were halted by the end of the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in the railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished and the investors could not sell lots (Curl 1986). To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928, creating a flood of refugees fleeing northward. In 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invasion paralyzed the citrus industry by creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry.

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 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 (**Figures 3.5 and 3.6**). 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. It extends approximately 260 miles in Florida, of its total 1099 miles (McFate 2012). The segment connecting Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa was constructed in 1936. By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association, which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. In 1938, the company experimented with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of its output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the U.S. (Horgan et al. 1992).



Figure 3.5: 1941 aerial of Hillsborough River State Park (USDA 1941)

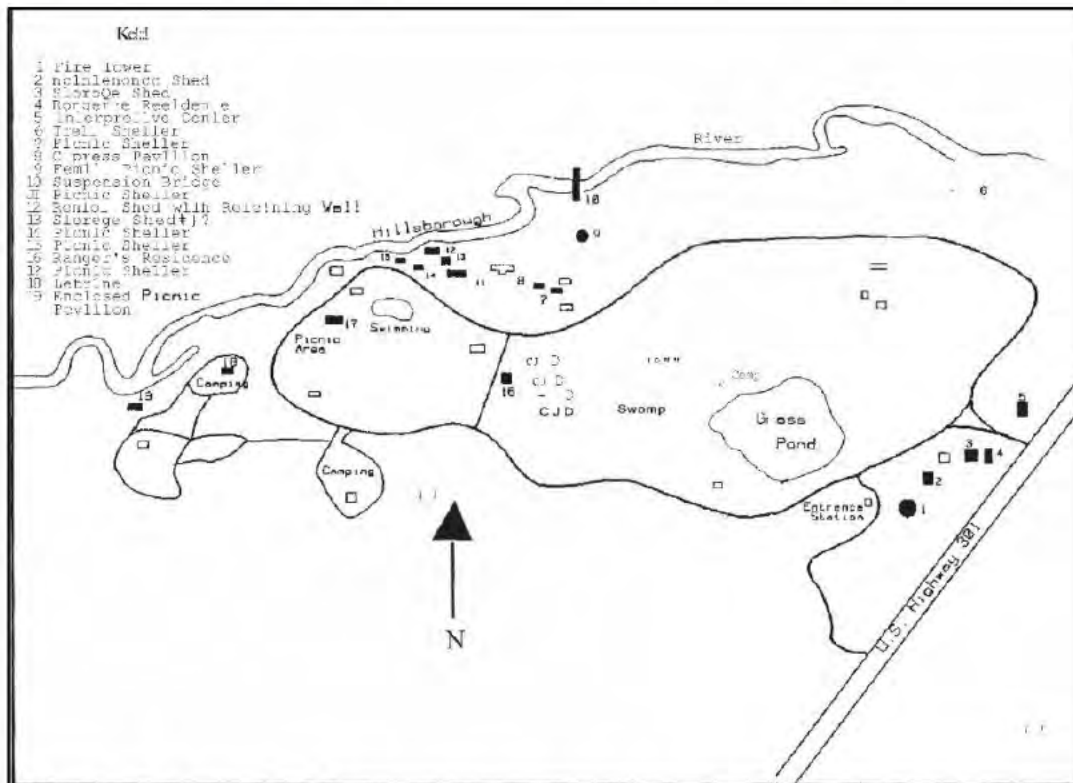


Figure 3.6: CCC facilities at Hillsborough River State Park (Adams et al. 1989: Map 6)

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. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950 (Forstall 1995). 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 21st 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 the region, the character of the area has changed dramatically. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway. 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 12th) (Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research 2011). The largest employers are in the retail trade, services, and government sectors. Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties have been designated as the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater Metropolitan Area. Most of the population is centered on Tampa Bay and the Gulf Coast, with the interior lands increasingly becoming developed.

3.10 Corridor Specifics

The aerial photos available from the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM) show that in 1938, most of the roadway corridor was rural with scattered farms, pastures, and groves, and was mostly undeveloped in the swamps and low-lying areas associated with the river and creeks (**Figures 3.7 through 3.11**). At that time, the southern segment of the current US 301 corridor had not been constructed along the present alignment and extended along what is now known as Harney Road (as visible on **Figure 3.7**); the current alignment appears to have been under construction by 1957 (USDA 1938, 1941, 1951, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c). Much of the area retains its rural setting today, although the railroad is no longer extant and the southern corridor is more developed.

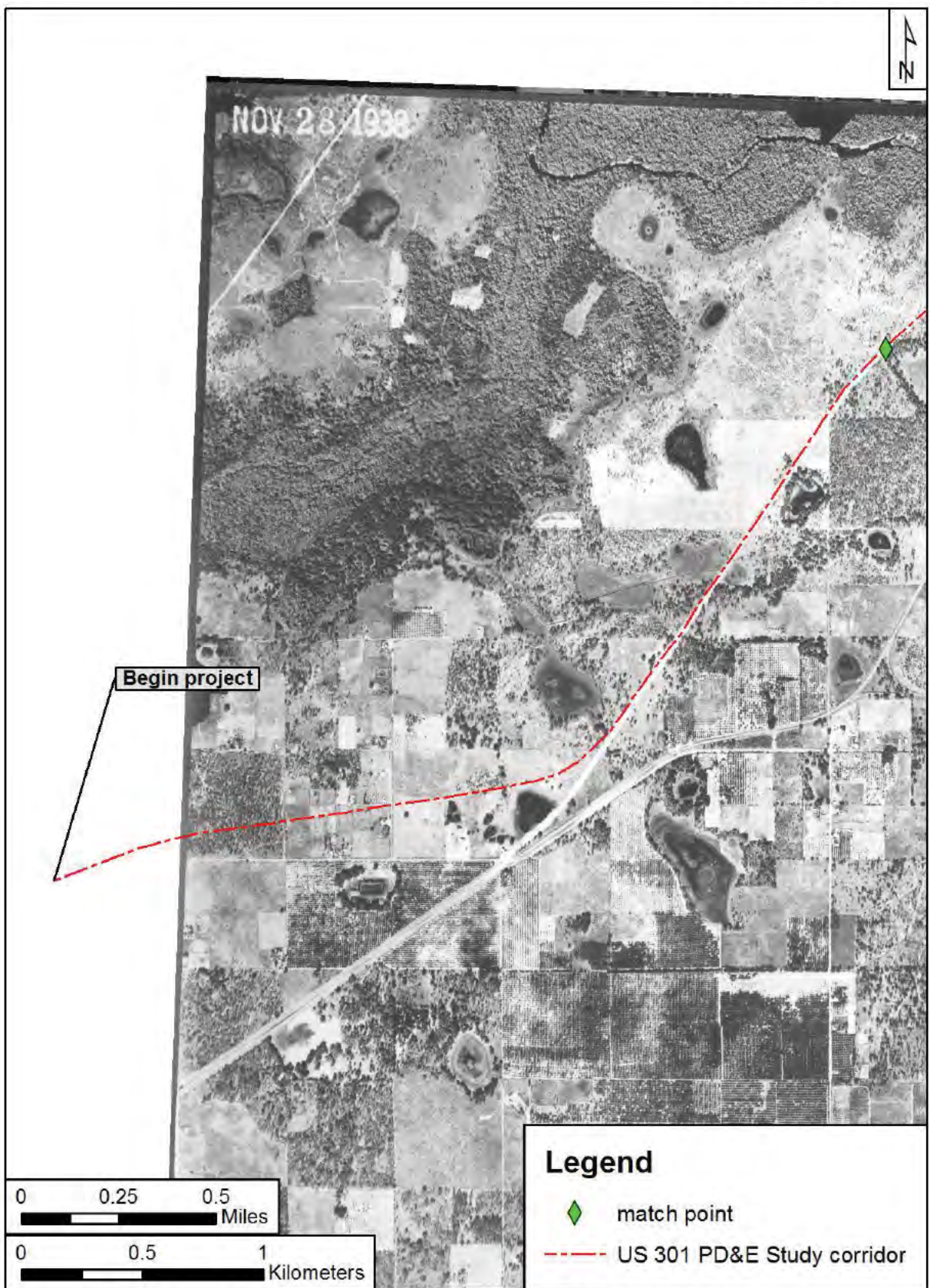


Figure 3.7: US 301 PD&E Study corridor in 1938 (USDA 1938).

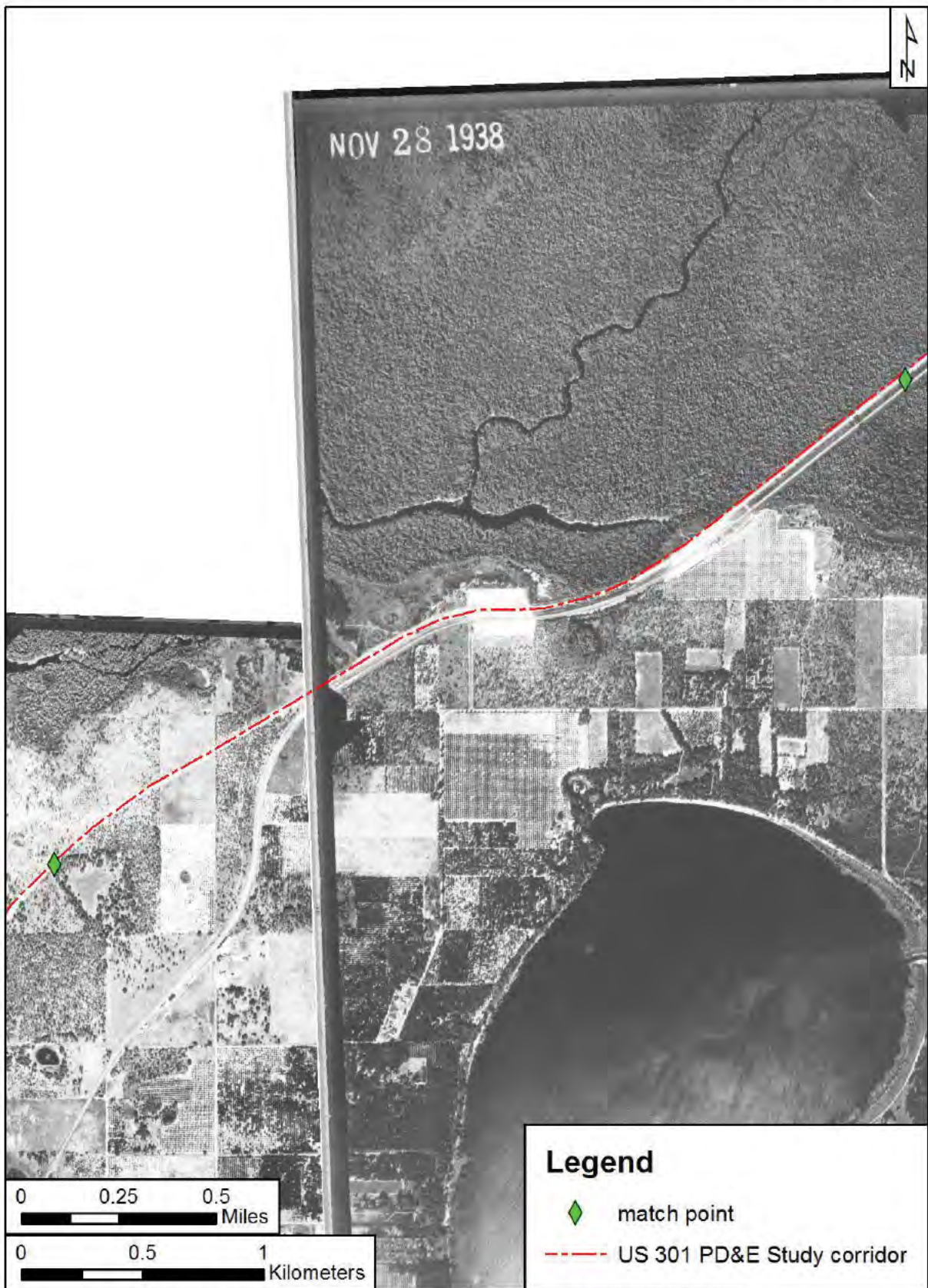


Figure 3.8: US 301 PD&E Study corridor in 1938 (USDA 1938).

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CULTURE HISTORY**

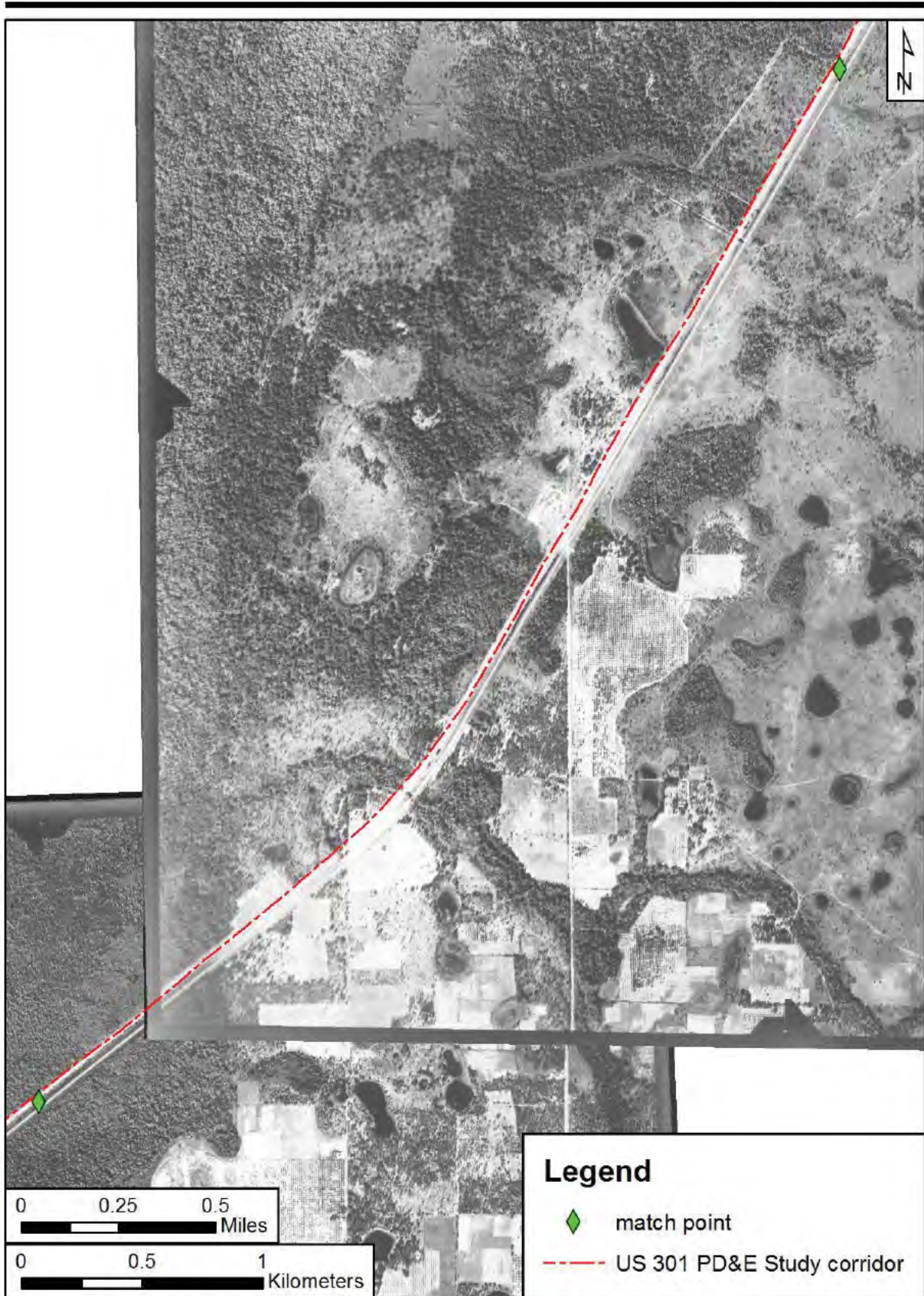


Figure 3.9: US 301 PD&E Study corridor in 1938 (USDA 1938).

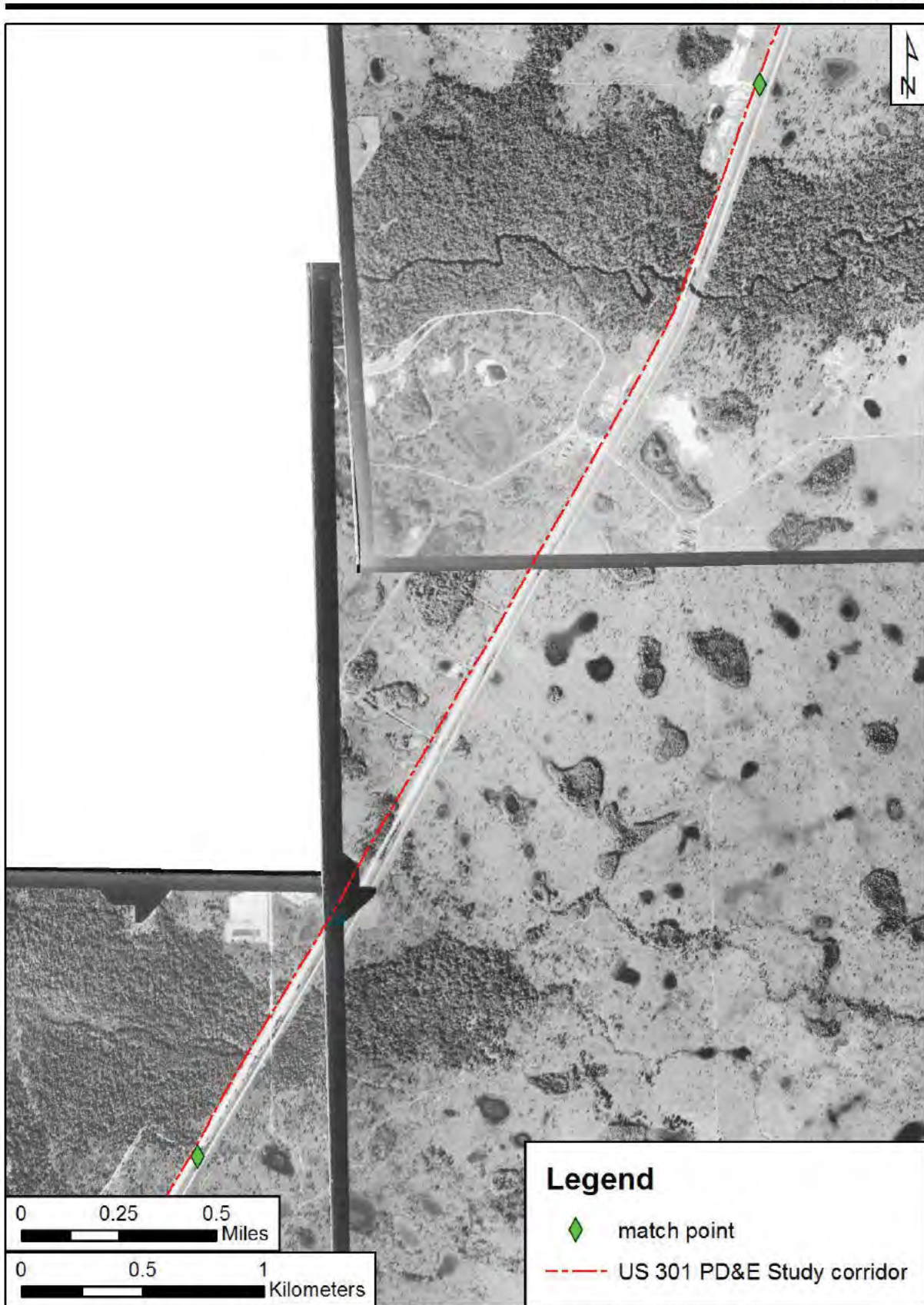


Figure 3.10: US 301 PD&E Study corridor in 1938 (USDA 1938).

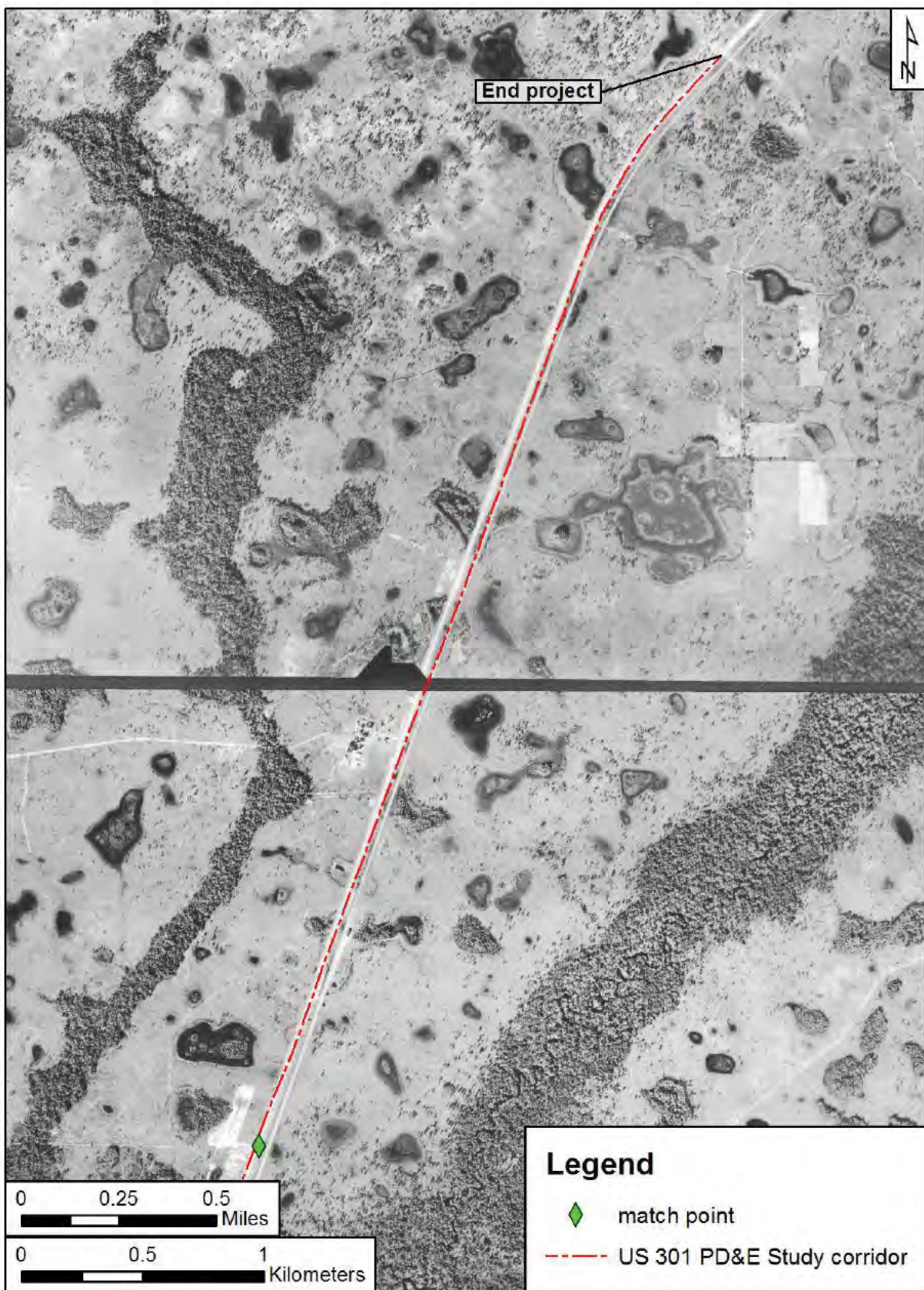


Figure 3.11: US 301 PD&E Study corridor in 1938 (USDA 1938).

SECTION 4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

ACI conducted a comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project corridor. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the US 301 PD&E Study project APE and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, and the ETDM Final Programming Screen Summary Report for Project #14194 (FDOT 2015). Also examined were the USDA soil survey data for Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, USGS quadrangle maps, relevant CRAS reports, 19th century federal surveyors' plat maps and field notes, tract book records, Hillsborough County and Pasco County property appraiser's records, historical maps, and other documents pertaining to archaeological sites and historic resources in the vicinity.

Prior to field survey, a Research Design and Survey Methodology was prepared that identified project objectives and methods, and summarized the available information regarding previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources both within and proximate to the project APE (ACI 2015b). These data provide both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources expected to occur within the project APE, as well as a historic context for the evaluation of all newly identified resources.

The ETDM Final Program Screening Summary Report assigned a Moderate Degree of Effect for Historical and Archaeological Resources (FDOT 2015). The Environmental Screening Tool GIS data indicated that 19 previously recorded cultural resources are located within the 500-ft buffer: seven archaeological sites; ten historic structures; and one NRHP-listed archaeological site (Fort Foster/Fort Alabama). Of these, Fort Foster, four archaeological sites, and three structures are adjacent or within the project APE. Of these, two archaeological sites and two historic structures were not evaluated by the SHPO; the others were considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

These data have been updated through a search of the FMSF digital database (January 2016 GIS update).

Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys: Between 1976 and 2014, numerous archaeological and historical/architectural surveys were conducted within one mile of the US 301 project APE (**Table 4.1**). While this section of US 301 has never been subjected to a professional CRAS, portions of the roadway to south and north of the current project have been surveyed (ACI 2012, 2015a; Deming 1997; Janus Research 1996), as well as the proposed SR 56 (Stokes 2006).

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Table 4.1: Previous cultural resources investigations conducted within one mile of the US 301 PD&E Study corridor

REFERENCE	TITLE	# OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES	# OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	SITES WITHIN APE
Seabury et al. 1975	An Archaeological Survey of the Tampa By-Pass Canal Right-of-Way Hillsborough County, Florida	5	8	
Jones 1978	Archaeological and Historical Survey of Tampa Bypass Canal and Associated Structures in Hillsborough County, US Army Corps of Engineers, March 1975	8	9	
Daniel et al. 1979	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Seven Proposed Recreation Resource Sites in the Lower Hillsborough River Flood Detention Area, Hillsborough, Florida	13	6	8HI00043
Deming 1976	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lake Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal Right-of-Way in Hillsborough County, Florida	12	8	8HI00043
Williams and Grange 1979	An Archaeological and Historic Survey of the Ranger's Residence and Maintenance Building Loci in the Flint Creek Park Site	1	0	
Miller 1979	A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Tampa-Hillsborough 201 Plan	10	3	
Janus Research 1990	Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500 kV Transmission Line	0	20	
Austin et al. 1991a	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500 kV Transmission Line Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, and Pasco Counties, Florida	28	1	
HDR Engineering 1993	An Archaeological/Historical Resource Survey of the Model Dairy Wetland Creation Areas, Hillsborough County, Florida	3	0	

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REFERENCE	TITLE	# OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES	# OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	SITES WITHIN APE
Athens et al. 1994	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed FGT Company Phase III Expansion Project	75	15	
Athens and Weisman 1994	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Hillsborough County Reroute, Hillsborough County, Florida	1	2	
Almy 1994	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Florida Gas Transmission Company	0	0	
Athens and Donald 1994	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Tampa East Regulator Addition	0	1	
Janus Research 1996	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for U.S. 301 from Interstate 4 to Fowler Avenue in Hillsborough County, Florida	14	1	8HI05929
Deming 1997	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, U.S. 301 from Interstate 4 (I-4) to Fowler Avenue, Hillsborough County, Florida - Thirty Proposed Pond Sites (Technical Memorandum)	0	4	8HI05929
Jones 1998	A Cultural Resource Assessment of Rosa Woods and Portions of 8HI494 (the Gas Line Site), Hillsborough County, Florida	0	1	8HI00494
SEARCH 2000	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey North-Central Hillsborough Intertie Contract 2, Hillsborough County, Florida	0	3	
Estabrook 2000	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida	90	5	
Steube and White 1997	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kearney Development Co. Inc. Lake in the Pines Project, Hillsborough County, Florida	1	0	
Cockrell 2001	Archaeological and Historical Survey, Hillsborough River State Park, Hillsborough County, Florida	0	0	

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REFERENCE	TITLE	# OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES	# OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	SITES WITHIN APE
Lamb 2003	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hillsborough River State Park Campground Improvements Project in Hillsborough County, Florida	0	0	
Janus Research 2002	Cultural Resource Follow-up Surveys for Lines 500 and 600 (Supplemental Report 5)	2	0	
Baust 2002	Cultural Resources Monitor Survey Project: New Campground Bathhouse	0	0	
Austin 2001a	Cultural Resource Survey, Old Fort King Trail, Hillsborough County, Florida, DEP Parcels, Supplemental Contract	0	0	
Baust 2003	Cultural Resources Monitor Survey Project: Electricity for New Fort Foster Exhibits	0	1	
Hughes 2003	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Sassa Trail Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	2	1	
Ambrosino and Archambeault 2004	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Tampa BAPS Temple Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	0	0	
Driscoll et al. 2004	Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation of Site 8HI43 within the Sassa Trail Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	0	1	8HI00043
ACI 2003b	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Rucks Parcels, Pasco County, Florida	5	6	
Hughes 2004	Historic Assessment, Terrestrial and Submerged Resources Survey of Hollomans Branch, Hillsborough River, Hillsborough County, Florida	2	0	
Streelman 2005	Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County	176	34	
Hughes 2005	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Fowler Crossing Project Area in Hillsborough County, Florida	0	1	

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REFERENCE	TITLE	# OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES	# OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	SITES WITHIN APE
Newman 2001	Summary of Field Visit to Southwest Water Management District Property, Township 28S, Range 20E, Section 3, Hillsborough County, Florida. Site 8HI6940	1	0	8HI06940
ACI 2004	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Pasco Thomas DRI Property, Pasco County, Florida	7	3	
Stokes 2006	Technical Memorandum Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed State Road 56 PD&E Study Reevaluation, Meadow Pointe Boulevard to US 301 (SR 41), Pasco County, Florida	0	0	
Carty and Wallace 2008	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Hillsborough River State Park Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Improvements in Hillsborough County, Florida	2	0	
Porter 2009	Archaeological Damage Assessment Cow House East Head (8HI495), Hillsborough County, Florida	0	1	
Coughlin et al. 2009	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	42	14	
Coughlin et al. 2008	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of Loops 7, 8, 9 and Greenfield 2 of the Florida Gas Transmission Company, LLC Phase VIII Expansion Project, Suwannee, Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Manatee Counties	8	13	
Janus Research 2009	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Tampa Electrical Company Davis to Thonotosassa 230-kV Transmission Line Project, Hillsborough County, Florida	9	8	

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REFERENCE	TITLE	# OF NEWLY DISCOVERED SITES	# OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES	SITES WITHIN APE
ACI 2012	Technical Memorandum, Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Three SMFs and a Historic Resources Survey Update of US 301 (SR 41) from South of the Tampa ByPass Canal to North of Fowler Avenue, Hillsborough County, Florida	18	2	
ACI 2015a	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey PD&E Study, US 301 (Gall Blvd) from SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 (Paul Buchman Highway), Pasco County, Florida	5	9	

There have also been a number of surveys and site damage assessments conducted for parks and State-managed properties, including the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area, the Hillsborough River State Park, and Flint Creek Park (Austin 2001a; Baker 1974, 1996; Baust 2002, 2003; Carty and Wallace 2008; Cockrell 2001; Daniel et al. 1979; Lamb 2003; Newman 2001; Porter 2009; Schene 1974; Williams and Grange 1979).

An underwater survey has also been conducted within the Hillsborough River and Hollomans Branch (Hughes 2004). Surveys for utilities, gas lines, electric transmission lines, and the Lake Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal have also been performed in the area (Almy 1994; Athens and Donald 1994; Athens et al. 1994; Austin et al. 1991a; Coughlin et al. 2009; Coughlin et al. 2008; Deming 1976; Estabrook 2000; Janus Research 1990, 2002, 2009; Miller 1979). Finally, numerous surveys have been completed for a variety of commercial and residential developments (ACI 2003b, 2004; Ambrosino and Archambeault 2004; HDR Engineering 1993; Hughes 2003, 2005; Jones 1998; Steube and White 1997; Stokes 2005). Archaeological site testing was conducted at 8HI00043 to determine if it was eligible for listing in the NRHP (Driscoll et al. 2004). The *Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County* included the northern portion of the project APE (Streelman 2005).

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites: The FMSF search indicated that 48 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the project corridor, six of which (8HI00043, 8HI00305, 8HI00405, 8HI00494, 8HI05929 and 8HI06940) are within or adjacent to the project APE (**Figures 4.1 through 4.6; Table 4.2**). These six sites are depicted by green shading in **Table 4.2**. Many of the earlier recorded sites were discovered or reported by students from the University of South Florida (USF).

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Table 4.2: Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the US 301 PD&E Study project corridor.

Those within or adjacent to the archaeological APE are shaded green.

FMSF #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE(s)	CULTURE(s)	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8HI00039	NN	Mound	Indeterminate	Seabury et al. 1975	Not Evaluated
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
8HI00044	NN	Mound	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00063	NN	Mound	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00077	Logging Woods 1	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00099	Sanitary Landfill	Lithic scatter; campsite; artifact scatter	Middle Archaic; Weeden Island; 19 th & 20 th century	ACI 2003a, 2006, 2009; Athens and Donald 1994; Athens et al. 1994; Austin 2006; Hardin 1982; Jones 1978, 1980; Seabury et al. 1975	Eligible
8HI00112	Fort Alabama / Fort Foster	Fort	Post-1821	Baker 1974, 1996; Baust 2003; Penton 1972; Schene 1974, 1980	Listed 1972
8HI00305	Hillsborough River Basin C3	Artifact scatter	Archaic	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00306	Hillsborough River Mound	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	FMSF	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
8HI00428	Crawford	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00429	Spada Grove	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Deming 1976	Not Evaluated
8HI00440	Eastside Nursery Mound	Mound	Weeden Island, Safety Harbor	FMSF	Not Evaluated

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FMSF #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE(s)	CULTURE(s)	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8HI00441	Indian Canal	Campsite; artifact scatter; habitation	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00457	Racetrack	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic	Coughlin et al. 2008; Jones 1978	Ineligible
8HI00475	301 Crossing	Lithic scatter	Archaic	ACI 2012; Athens et al. 1994; Janus Research 2009; Jones 1978	Ineligible
8HI00486	Golden Gate	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF; Hughes 2005	Ineligible
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
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; habitation	Archaic; Weeden Island; Safety Harbor	FMSF; Porter 2009	Not Evaluated
8HI00496	Cow House West Head	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI00498	Cow House Bend	Lithic scatter	Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI04051	Van Neste	Artifact scatter	Paleoindian; Early/Middle Archaic	FMSF	Not Evaluated
8HI04072	Tower 148	Isolated artifact	Indeterminate	Austin et al. 1991a	Ineligible
8HI05397	Model Dairy No. 1	Isolated artifact	Indeterminate	HDR Engineering 1993	Ineligible

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FMSF #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE(s)	CULTURE(s)	REFERENCE	SHPO EVAL
8HI05398	Model Dairy No. 2	Artifact scatter	Indeterminate	HDR Engineering 1993	Ineligible
8HI05399	Model Dairy No. 3	Isolated artifact	Indeterminate	HDR Engineering 1993	Ineligible
8HI05436	NN	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Coughlin et al. 2008	Ineligible
8HI05439	NN	Campsite; artifact scatter	Indeterminate	Athens et al. 1994; Janus Research 2009	Ineligible
8HI05928	Al's Swan Song	Artifact scatter	Indeterminate	Janus Research 1996	Ineligible
8HI05929	Williams Road Texaco	Artifact scatter	Indeterminate	Deming 1997; Janus Research 1996	Ineligible
8HI06307	Lake in the Pines	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	Steube and White 1997	Not Evaluated
8HI06940	Flint Creek West	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	Newman 2001	Not Evaluated
8HI11293	Fort King Trail	Campsite	Indeterminate	Carty and Wallace 2008	Ineligible
8HI11294	Model Dairy Pasture	Campsite	Indeterminate	Carty and Wallace 2008	Ineligible
8PA00381	Correctional Center	Artifact scatter	Post-Archaic	Janus Research 1991	Ineligible
8PA01140	Annie	Quarry	Indeterminate	ACI 2003b; Estabrook 2000	Ineligible
8PA01141	Offline	Homestead	Indeterminate; Post-1821	ACI 2003b; Estabrook 2000	Ineligible
8PA02098	Ft. King Hammock	Lithic scatter	Indeterminate	ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA02101	Correct	Campsite; lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	ACI 2004	Ineligible
8PA02102	Ft King Rd	Road	19th & 20th century	ACI 2004	Insufficient Info

The previously recorded sites include mounds, artifact/lithic scatters, 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. 8HI00112, Fort Alabama/Fort Foster, a Seminole War period fort, was listed on the NRHP in 1972. Fort Alabama was in existence for a month in 1836, and Fort Foster was constructed on the same site in December of the same year. It was abandoned in 1838, with sporadic usage in 1841-42, and 1849. It was listed on the NRHP due to its being one of the best examples of a Second Seminole War fort that had good location data and intact archaeological deposits. The Sanitary Landfill site (8HI00099) has been determined eligible

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for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO has evaluated 19 sites as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and two as having insufficient information to make an evaluation; 27 sites have not been evaluated.

8HI00043 was initially recorded in 1952 by William Plowden. The site was described as a chert quarry with abundant lithic debitage and tools. The site had been heavily looted (FMSF). In 1978, during the survey of seven recreation areas in the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area, the site was combined with sites 8HI00045 and 8HI00403 (Daniel et al. 1979). In 2003, during the survey of the Sassa Trail project area, 8HI00043 was connected with 8HI00399. Numerous pieces of lithic debitage and lithic tools were recovered from the survey parcel. The artifact types recovered from the site included projectile points (including Kirk Serrated, Florida Archaic Stemmed, Savannah River Stemmed) flake tools, and a few pieces of Sand Tempered Plain ceramic. Additional archaeological investigations were completed to assess the significance of the site (Driscoll et al. 2004; Hughes 2003). At that time, the SHPO determined that the site was ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

8HI00305 was recorded by USF students based on information provided by local artifact hunters who had collected numerous lithic tools (FMSF). The site was described as heavily damaged by looting and the FDOT's use of the area for a borrow pit. The site had been classified as an Archaic lithic scatter. Additional lithic debitage was noted on the surface during the survey of the Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal, and the site conditions were reported to be the same as in 1975 (Deming 1976).

8HI00405 was also recorded by USF students. The site is a lithic scatter that was discovered during the construction of CR 579. Debitage and a bifacially worked flake were reported from the site (FMSF). 8HI00494 was recorded by B. Calvin Jones in 1978 as an aboriginal village/Archaic lithic scatter. The site boundary was modified during the survey of the Rosa Woods property (Jones 1998). At that time, over 900 pieces of lithic debitage, 24 lithic tools, and one piece of aboriginal ceramic were recovered. It has been adjudged to have insufficient information to make an assessment as to NRHP eligibility since the site boundaries are not known. 8HI05929 was discovered during the survey of US 301 from I-4 to Fowler Avenue. At that time, 24 pieces of debitage had been recovered and the site was deemed ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Janus Research 1996). Subsequent testing for US 301 water management facilities resulted in the collection of an additional seven flakes (Deming 1997). 8HI06904 is another lithic scatter. The site was reported after two individuals had been arrested for illegal excavation of artifacts from State lands (Newman 2001). Although no looter pits were discovered, it was reported that the arrested individuals possess artifacts from the site. The site has been classified as a lithic scatter/quarry.

Previously Recorded Historic Resources: Eleven historic resources (**Table 4.3; Figures 4.1 and 4.5**) have been previously recorded within approximately 500 feet of the US 301 PD&E Study corridor.

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Table 4.3: Previously recorded historic resources within 500 ft of the US 310 PD&E Study corridor. Those within or adjacent to the APE are shaded green.

FMSF #	SITE NAME/ ADDRESS	REFERENCE	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	USE	SHPO EVAL
8HI03890	Fire Tower	Adams et al. 1989	1934	Other	Fire tower	Not Evaluated
8HI03891	Maintenance Shed 1	Adams et al. 1989	1936	Frame Vernacular	Outbuilding	Not Evaluated
8HI03892	Maintenance Shed 2	Adams et al. 1989	1936	Frame Vernacular	Outbuilding	Not Evaluated
8HI03893	Ranger's Residence	Adams et al. 1989	1936	Frame Vernacular	Private residence	Not Evaluated
8HI03894	Interpretive Center	Adams et al. 1989	1937	Frame Vernacular	Education related	Not Evaluated
8HI11700	9630 Rockhill Road	ACI 2012	c1962	Masonry Vernacular	Private residence	Ineligible
8HI11701	9850 Rockhill Road	ACI 2012	c1955	Masonry Vernacular	Private residence	Ineligible
8HI11702	9864 Rockhill Road	ACI 2012	c1957	Masonry Vernacular	Private residence	Ineligible
8HI11703	11679 US Hwy 301	ACI 2012	c1957	Frame Vernacular	Office	Ineligible
8HI12137	US 301	ACI 2014	1936	N/A	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8PA02675	US 301	ACI 2015	1936	N/A	Linear Resource	Ineligible

Previously recorded historic resources 8HI03890 through 8HI03894 are located within the HRSP (**Figure 4.5**) and have not been evaluated by the SHPO in terms of NRHP eligibility. Constructed by WPA employees during the Depression, the original recorder (Adams et al. 1989) considered them eligible for the NRHP both individually and as part of a historic district. Historic resources 8HI11700 through 8HI11703 (**Figure 4.1**) were recorded during the historic structures update for US 301 between the Tampa ByPass Canal and Fowler Avenue (ACI 2012) and were determined by the SHPO to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Lastly, although the two particular segments of US 301 within the APE have not been assessed, other segments of the highway have been previously recorded (8HI12137 and 8PA02675) and determined ineligible by the SHPO.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

Based on a review of the relevant CRAS reports, regional site location predictive models, and other studies (e.g., Austin et al. 1991b; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004) informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project APE, as well as their probable environmental settings, were generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion.

Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. In general, relatively elevated areas, on well-drained soils, and within approximately 100 m (330 ft) of a freshwater source have the highest probability for site occurrence. Elevated areas of better-drained soils within about 100 to 300 m (330-990 ft) of fresh water are typically considered to have a moderate probability. In addition, areas of relatively elevated, but poorly drained soils proximate to water resources are considered to have a moderate probability. Forty preliminary high (12) and moderate (28) zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) were identified along the project corridor (**Figures 4.7 through 4.12**). Six of these are associated with previously recorded sites. New sites, if present, were expected to be lithic or artifact scatters. In general, the reconnaissance-level field survey indicated that the majority of ZAPs are characterized by land alteration and highly disturbed soil conditions. Ditching and the placement of underground utilities are common. As a result, during the CRAS field survey, many of the ZAPs were downgraded to low site potential and tested appropriately.

4.3 Historic/Architectural Considerations

ACI conducted a reconnaissance-level historical/architectural field survey of the project corridor during development of the research design in order to ascertain the number of historic resources within the project APE and to evaluate their potential significance. As a result of field survey, 30 extant historic resources were identified, including 11 previously recorded and 19 newly identified resources. In addition, field reconnaissance revealed the presence of 18 buildings/structures within the boundaries of HRSP, which opened in 1938 and is one of eight original Florida State Parks created by the CCC during the New Deal era. Of these 18 resources, 13 were constructed between 1957 and 2003 and are typical examples of the Frame and Masonry Vernacular architectural styles with no known significant historic associations or ties to the early period of construction associated with the CCC and the establishment of the park. None are in close proximity to US 301. They do not appear individually eligible for the NRHP nor contributing to an overall resource group. However, five resources are located on the west side of the park close to US 301, clustered together near the auxiliary entrance slightly north of the main entrance. These five resources were built by the CCC between 1934 and 1937, and include a Fire Tower (8HI03890), two Maintenance Sheds (8HI03891 and 8HI03892), the Ranger's Residence (8HI03893), and the original Park Gate House/Interpretive Center (8HI03894). A review of FMSF data indicated that they were recorded in 1989 but were not evaluated by the SHPO for their NRHP eligibility.

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4.4 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. **Photos 4.1 through 4.4** show some of the areas that were downgraded due to disturbances such as utility lines, swales, built up road berm, and sidewalks. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify all historic properties along the corridor.



Photo 4.1: Utility lines, ditch, and sidewalks in ZAP H



Photo 4.2: Built up road berm to edge of ROW, ZAP AA



Photo 4.3: Swale at ZAP LL



Photo 4.4: Sidewalk, underground and above ground utilities, ZAP L

Archaeological: The field investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Where feasible, the six previously recorded sites, and other areas of high archaeological potential, were tested at a 25 m (82 ft) interval. The areas of moderate archaeological potential were tested at a 50 m (164 ft) interval and the areas of low archaeological potential were tested at 100 m (328 ft) interval or judgmentally tested. Many of the ZAPs were downgraded in the field due to subsurface disturbance. Shovel tests were roughly 50 centimeters (cm) (20 inches [in]) in diameter and 100 cm (40 in) in depth unless precluded by ground water intrusion or other natural or cultural impediments. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all shovel tests was plotted on the project aerial maps, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

Historical/architectural: All previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE were located and assessed, and those found to be no longer extant were noted, and the notice of demolition was provided to the FMSF office. Where noteworthy changes to the previously evaluated historic resources were observed, descriptive information was collected and photographs were taken sufficient for preparation of an updated FMSF form. An updated FMSF form was prepared for each previously recorded historic resource that was not evaluated by the SHPO. In addition, all unrecorded buildings, structures, cemeteries, bridges, linear resources, resource groups, and potential historic districts with features indicative of 1967 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were identified, photographed, described, and plotted on the project maps. Each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and condition.

Hillsborough County and Pasco County Property Appraiser's records were used to obtain site-specific information such as building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. When available, residents or other knowledgeable individuals were interviewed to obtain pertinent information.

4.5 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, *FS* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not anticipated within the US 301 PD&E Study corridor.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics were divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools were measured, and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage and classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, tested cobbles) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). The size categories are as follows: small (0-1 cm² / 0-.15 in²), medium (1-2 cm² / .15-.31 in²), large (2-3 cm² / .31-.46 in²), X4 (3-4 cm² / .46-.62 in²), X5 (4-5 cm² / .62-.78 in²), etc. Aboriginal ceramics were classified based on the characteristics of temper type and decoration, utilizing standard references (Cordell 1987, 2004; Goggin 1948; Luer and Almy 1980; Willey 1949).

All artifacts and associated records, including field notes, maps, photographs, and analysis forms, are on file at ACI pending transfer to an FDOT-designated curatorial facility.

SECTION 5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Summary of Results: Archaeological field survey included surface reconnaissance and the systematic and judgmental excavation of 220 shovel tests (STs) within the project APE. **Photos 5.1 through 5.4** show the setting of four of the areas of high archaeological potential. As a result of these investigations, three previously recorded archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, and 8HI06940), three new aboriginal archaeological sites (8HI13597-8HI13599), two new historic archaeological sites (8HI13601 and 8HI13602), one linear resource (8HI13600/8PA02976) and seven archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified. An archaeological occurrence (AO) is defined as “one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface” (FMSF 1999:10). These are not considered archaeological sites and thus are not evaluated in terms of NRHP-eligibility. No testing was conducted at 8HI05929 since that portion of the road has already been constructed. Minimal testing was conducted near 8HI00405 and 8HI00494 due to the numerous underground utility and gas lines within the corridor; no evidence of either site was discovered. The boundaries of 8HI00305 were expanded to the west. Two of the eight shovel tests excavated produced an additional four pieces of lithic debitage. The boundaries of 8HI06940 were greatly expanded during these investigations. Evidence of 8HI00043 was recovered from most of the shovel tests within the previously identified site boundary. The three new archaeological sites consist of lithic scatters that likely date to the Middle/Late Archaic period. 8HI13598 and 8HI13599 exhibit extensive disturbance as modern materials were recovered in association with the prehistoric materials up to a depth of a meter (3.3 ft) in some of the tests. The linear resource consists of the remnants of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600/8PA02976). Only segments of the berm remain; cross ties and rails have all been removed. A summary of survey findings for the investigations is provided in **Table 5.1**. The locations of all shovel tests, as well as previously and newly recorded archaeological sites, AOs, linear resources, and historic resources are illustrated in **Figures 5.1 through 5.30**. The artifact analysis is contained in **Appendix B** and the FMSF forms are contained in **Appendix C**. Site forms were not updated for 8HI00405, 8HI00494, and 8HI5929 as no new data were collected. Nor was the site form for 8HI00112 as the site is located outside the archaeological APE, and no evidence of the site was uncovered within the APE.

Table 5.1: Summary of Archaeological Field Survey

ZAP	Station Location	Recorded Sites	Prelim Prob	STs	Survey Results
	1340-1352	8HI05929	Moderate	0	already constructed
	1373-1385	None	Moderate	2	negative; ditch & berm
	1389-1397	None	Moderate	4	1 positive; AO#2 - historic ceramic

**SECTION 5.0
RESULTS**

ZAP	Station Location	Recorded Sites	Prelim Prob	STs	Survey Results
█	1397-1404	None	High	6	negative
█	1404-1408	None	Moderate	3	negative
█	1408-1415	None	High	6	2 positive; AO#3 – 2 lithics; AO#4 – 1 lithic, disturbed context
█	1415-1424	None	Moderate	4	1 positive; AO#5 – 2 lithics
█	1436-1453	8HI00494; 8HI00405 to S	Moderate	1	negative; area heavily disturbed by utilities and development
█	1453-1457	8HI00494; 8HI00405 to S	High	1	negative; area heavily disturbed by utilities and development
█	1461-1468	None	Moderate	7	4 positive; lithics; expanded site boundary of 8HI06940; no testing east side due to gas line
█	1468-1474	None	High	8	7 positive; expanded boundary of 8HI06940; no testing on east side due to gas line
█	1474-1479	None	Moderate	15	14 positive; lithics; expanded boundary of 8HI06940; no testing on east side due to gas line
█	1490-1496	8HI06940	Moderate	8	7 positive; lithics; expanded boundary of 8HI06940; no testing on east side due to gas line
█	1496-1515	8HI06940; 8HI00043	High	14	13 positive; lithics; 8HI06940; no testing on east side due to gas line
█	1515-1533	8HI00043	High	19	13 positive; lithics; 8HI00043
█	1552-1563	8HI00305 to E	High	8	2 positive; 4 lithics; 8HI00305; disturbed
█	1613-1617	None	High	5	2 positive; 4 lithics from disturbed context; 8HI13599
█	1617-1630	None	Moderate	8	5 positive; 6 lithics from disturbed context; 8HI13599
█	1630-1644	None	High	9	3 positive; 7 lithics from disturbed context; 8HI13598 (n=6); AO#7 (n=1)
█	1648-1657	None	Moderate	13	8 positive; lithics 8HI13597
█	1662-1666	None	Moderate	1	negative
█	1676-1680	8HI06307 to S	Moderate	1	negative
█	1687-1695	None	Moderate	5	negative
█	1703-1709	None	Moderate	3	negative
█	1719-1722	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1732-1740	None	Moderate	4	negative
█	1747-1757	None	Moderate	6	negative
█	1764-1770	None	Moderate	3	negative
█	1784-1790	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1793-1798	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1799-1808	None	Moderate	4	negative

**SECTION 5.0
RESULTS**

ZAP	Station Location	Recorded Sites	Prelim Prob	STs	Survey Results
█	1835-1839	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1858-1863	8HI00112 to E	Moderate	3	negative
█	1879-1883	None	Moderate	4	1 positive; AO#6 - 2 lithics
█	1913-1917	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1918-1924	None	Moderate	2	negative
█	1938-1943	None	High	6	negative
█	1949-1955	None	High	5	negative
█	1962-1966	None	Moderate	5	1 positive; AO#1 – 1 flake tool
█	1971-1975	None	High	3	negative; no testing west side, fiber optics line



Photo 5.1: High ZAP near █, looking northeast



Photo 5.2: High ZAP near █, looking southwest



Photo 5.3: High ZAP near [REDACTED], looking northeast



Photo 5.4: High ZAP near [REDACTED], looking northeast

Pages 5-4 through 5-34 intentionally left blank

Previously Recorded Sites: Background research indicated that six previously recorded archaeological sites are located within or adjacent to the US 301 project APE. 8HI05929 was previously evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for the NRHP, and the road has already been constructed in this area, thus no further work was conducted. Of the remaining six recorded sites, three of these (8HI00043, 8HI00305, and 8HI06940) were relocated within the project APE during the field survey. No evidence of 8HI00494 or 8HI00405 was found. The shovel test locations are depicted in **Figures 5.1 through 5.30**. Site descriptions for the three previously recorded sites that were relocated, the five newly recorded archaeological sites and linear resource, and the AOs follow. The artifact analysis is contained in **Appendix B** and the updated and new FMSF forms are contained in **Appendix C**.

8HI00043: The Flint Creek Site is located in [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figures 5.8 through 5.9**). It occurs on the excessively drained Candler fine sand, 0-5 slopes and the moderately well drained Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes (Doolittle 1989). The local stratigraphy consists of 0-25 cm (0-10 in) gray brown sand and 25-100 cm (10-40 in) pale brown or yellowish brown sand. Elevation is roughly 14-15 m (45-50 m) amsl. [REDACTED] The current site size is roughly 2.1 km (1.3 mi) east/west by 680 m (2230 ft) north/south, and borders the Hillsborough River floodplain.

It originally was recorded as a chert quarry by William Plowden in 1952, and revisited during subsequent surveys (Deming and Williams 1976; Daniel et al. 1979; Hughes 2003; Driscoll et al. 2004). In 1978, during the survey of seven recreation areas in the Lower Hillsborough Flood Detention Area, 8HI00043 was combined with sites 8HI00045 and 8HI00403 (Daniel et al. 1979); in 2003, during the survey of the Sassa Trail project area by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), it was connected with 8HI00399. Phase II test excavation by PCI indicated that this large site, located to both sides of US 301, was severely disturbed by repeated looting. In total, Phase I survey and Phase II testing resulted in the discovery of 28,564 artifacts, from between 0-1.8 m (5.9 ft) below surface. PCI evaluated this extensive lithic scatter as ineligible for the NRHP, and the SHPO concurred in July 2004.

ACI conducted subsurface testing at 25 m (82 ft) intervals along the corridor. Of the 18 shovel tests, 13 produced cultural materials from 0-100 cm below surface (cmbs) (0-40 in). The artifact assemblage consisted of one railroad spike, one flake tool, one roughout, and 82 pieces of lithic debitage. The assemblage contains 70 chert non-decortication flakes, five primary decortication flakes, 1 secondary decortication flake, and one piece of shatter. Eleven pieces had been thermally altered. The coral assemblage contains four non-decortication flakes and one primary decortication flake; all had been heat-treated. In terms of size, there are seven small, 42 medium, 22 large, 10 X4, 1 X5, and 1 X6. The roughout, made from non-heat-treated chert, is 6.3 cm long, 2.6 cm wide, and 2.8 cm thick (2.48 x 1.02 x 1.10 in) with a weight of 42.6 g (1.5 oz) and snapped at a large inclusion in the chert. The flake tool was manufactured from a chert non-decortication flake that had been thermally altered. It is 2.8 cm long, 2.2 cm wide, and 1.1 cm thick (1.10 x 0.83 x 0.43 in) with a weight of 6.0 g (0.2 oz). It has unifacial scalar scarring along the dorsal margin.

The artifact assemblage is suggestive of the middle to late stages of tool manufacture and/or maintenance. No new information has been gathered concerning period of occupation or site function. As such, ACI concurs with the SHPO assessment that 8HI00043 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI00305: The Hillsborough River Basin C-3 Site is located [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figure 5.9**). The site occurs on Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes and Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which are moderately well drained and excessively drained, respectively (Doolittle 1989). The stratigraphy revealed by the shovel testing was 0-15 cm (0-6 in) gray brown disturbed sand, 15-60 cm (6-24 in) mottled orange clay with brown sand, below 60 cm (24 in) was orange clay, or densely packed concretions. Elevation is 12-15 m (40-50 ft) amsl and the site is situated on the ridge slope some 230 m (755 ft) east of the Hillsborough River. It extends roughly 175 m (574 ft) northwest/southeast by 150 m (492 ft) northeast/southwest.

The site was recorded in 1976 by J. Raymond Williams of the University of South Florida (USF) Department of Anthropology based upon informant information only (FMSF). Local artifact collectors Bradley Cooley and Bill Hart reported finding lithic artifacts. The site area was estimated to measure about five acres, and Williams recorded that it was “almost completely destroyed by pothunters and the DOT.” Subsequently, additional lithic debitage was observed within the site area during the survey of the Thonotosassa By-Pass Canal, and the site conditions were reported to be the same (Deming 1976).

During the current survey, eight shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals near the west limit of 8HI00305 (**Figure 5.9**). Two were productive of four chert non-decortication flakes that had not been heat-treated. In terms of size, there is one each of small, medium, large, and X4. These artifacts were recovered from 20-40 cmbs (8-16 in). This testing expanded the site slightly to the west.

The site probably represents a lithic workshop dating from the Archaic period. However, due to the extensive disturbance (most of the site area is currently under numerous buildings) and relative lack of cultural materials, 8HI00305 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. No further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI06940: The Flint Creek West Site is located [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figures 5.6 and 5.7**). It occurs on the excessively drained Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes (Doolittle 1989). [REDACTED]. The area has been extensively disturbed through commercial and residential construction, utility and gas lines, road and ditch construction, etc. Many of the shovel tests indicated disturbance to a depth of at least one meter (3.3 ft). In areas of apparently less disturbance, the stratigraphy consisted of 0-20 cm (0-8 in) gray brown sand underlain by yellowish brown sand. The current investigations expanded the site boundaries over 1 km (.6 mi) to the west.

This lithic scatter/quarry was recorded in 2001 by Chris Newman, then of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), following the arrest of two individuals for looting artifacts from this State-owned land (Newman 2001). Newman conducted a surface inspection only, and estimated the site size as 117,586 meters square. The SHPO did not evaluate the NRHP eligibility of 8HI06940 due to insufficient information.

During the current survey, 52 shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within and west of its original boundary (**Figures 5.6 and 5.7**). Forty-five (45) shovel tests produced cultural materials from just below the surface to 110 cmbs (0-44 in). The artifact assemblage included a Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) point, one piece of sand tempered plain (STP) pottery, 259 pieces of lithic debitage, three mammal bone, one shell, one gastrolith, two fence staples, one brick fragment, three pieces of mortar, two pieces of plastic, and four shards of solarized glass. Most shovel tests had modern debris interspersed with the aboriginal material, and this was discarded in the field.

The FAS point appears to be subtype Marion based on the rounded stem and shoulders. It is 5.9 cm long, 4.1 cm wide, and 1.3 cm thick (2.32 x 1.61 x .51 in), with a weight of 19.9 g (0.7 oz). The edge angles are 45° and 50°. It was manufactured from thermally altered coral. The STP sherd is 0.38 cm thick (0.15 in) and weighs 0.8 g (0.03 oz). These two items indicate Archaic and post-Archaic components. The chert debitage assemblage consisted of 213 non-decortication flakes (53 thermally altered [TA]), three primary decortication flakes (1 TA), 13 secondary decortication flakes (4 TA), and 16 pieces of shatter (7 TA). The coral assemblage contained 12 non-decortication flakes (all TA), one primary decortication flake (TA), and one secondary decortication flake (TA). In terms of size, there are 39 small, 160 medium, 43 large, 1 X4, 2 X5, 3 X6, and 1 X7.

The site probably represents another series of overlapping lithic workshops that are extremely abundant along the Hillsborough River. The debitage suggests the middle to late stages of lithic reduction and/or tool maintenance. The FAS point indicates hunting activities, while the pottery sherd is indicative of storage activities. 8HI06940 is similar to many other sites in the region that have already been subject to intensive investigations. The mundane nature of the materials recovered from the site, in conjunction with the extensive disturbance, indicates that the site has a low research potential. For sites to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, they must possess integrity as well as having the potential to yield important information related to prehistory. The integrity of the site has been extensively compromised by the amount of development and disturbance along the project APE. In addition, no new data have been collected that add to our understanding of the occupants of the site. Thus, the site, as contained within the US 301 APE, is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. No further investigations are deemed warranted.

Newly Recorded Sites: Three new aboriginal archaeological sites (8HI13597-8HI13599) two new historic archaeological sites (8HI13601-8HI13602), one linear resource (8HI13600/8PA02976), and seven AOs were discovered within the project APE. Site descriptions follow.

8HI13597: The Hollomans Branch North Site [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figure 5.13**). It occurs on the somewhat poorly drained Zolfo fine sand (Doolittle 1989). [REDACTED]. The area has been disturbed through road and trail construction as well as utilities. The general stratigraphy consists of 0-30 cm (0-12 in) dark grayish brown sand, 30-40 cm (12-16 in) gray sand, and 40-100 cm (16-40 in) grayish brown sand. Based on the subsurface testing, the site is roughly 175 m (575 ft) southwest/northeast by 70 m (230 ft) northwest/southeast. However, it is likely the site extends outside of the ROW to the north and south.

Thirteen shovel tests were placed at 25 m and 50 m (82 & 164 ft) intervals along both sides of US 301. Of these, eight produced cultural materials from 20-100 cm (8-40 in). The assemblage consists entirely of lithic debitage, all of which is chert. There are 41 non-decortication flakes (12 TA), seven primary decortication flakes, 10 secondary decortication flakes (4 TA), and three pieces of thermal shatter. In terms of size, there are five small, 25 medium, 18 large, 11 X4, and two X5. The site likely represents a short-term encampment and lithic workshop established to utilize the locally available resources. Abundant natural floral and faunal resources, as well as lithic raw materials, are known to exist in the area. No temporally diagnostic artifact types were recovered, but the presence of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component.

The mundane nature of the materials recovered, plus the disturbance noted in a number of the tests suggests, that as contained within the ROW, the site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP. However, it is likely that the site extends further north and south, and thus, there is insufficient information to make a determination as to NRHP-eligibility for the entire site. It is believed that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any significant cultural deposits, and no further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI13598: The ZAP R Site is located [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figure 5.12**). It occurs on the moderately well drained Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes (Doolittle 1989). [REDACTED]. The area has been disturbed through road and trail construction as well as utilities, including fiber optic cables. The general stratigraphy consists of 0-15 cm (0-6 in) gray brown sand, 15-30 cm (6-12 in) brown sand, 30-45 cm (12-18 in) orange sandy clay; below that was orange and light gray mottled clay. The site is estimated as being 125 m (410 ft) southeast/northwest x 30 m (98 ft) northeast/southwest. However, it is likely the site extends outside of the ROW to the northwest and southeast.

Six shovel tests were placed at 25 m and 50 m (82 & 164 ft) intervals along the south side of US 301. Of these, three produced cultural materials from 5-40 cm (2-16 in). The assemblage consists entirely of lithic debitage. It includes four chert non-decortication flakes (1 TA) and one coral non-decortication flake. There are one small, two medium, and two large. The site likely represents a short-term encampment and lithic workshop established to utilize the

locally available resources. No temporally diagnostic artifact types were recovered, but the presence of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component.

The mundane nature of the materials recovered, plus the disturbance noted in all of the tests suggests, that, as contained within the ROW, the site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP. However, it is likely that the site extends outside of the ROW, and thus, there is insufficient information to make a determination as to NRHP-eligibility for the entire site. It is believed that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any significant cultural deposits, and no further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI13599: The ZAP PQ Site is located [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977) (**Figures 5.11 and 5.12**). It occurs on the moderately well drained Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes (Doolittle 1989). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The area has been disturbed through road and trail construction, drainage ditches, as well as utilities, including fiber optic cables. The general stratigraphy consists of 0-15 (0-6 in) gray brown sand, 15-20 cm (6-8 in) brown/tan mottled sand, 20-65 cm (8-26 in) orange/tan mottled sandy clay; below that was compact orange clay and limestone. The site is estimated as being 440 m (1443 ft) southeast/northwest x 70 m (230 ft) northeast/southwest. However, it is likely the site extends outside of the ROW to the northwest and southeast.

Twelve shovel tests were placed at 25 m and 50 m (82 & 164 ft) intervals along the both sides of US 301. Of these, six produced cultural materials from 15-60 cm (6-24 in). The assemblage consists entirely of chert non-decortication flakes, three of which were thermally altered. There are one small, four medium, three large, and 2 X4. The site likely represents a short-term encampment and lithic workshop established to utilize the locally available resources. No temporally diagnostic artifact types were recovered, but the presence of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component.

The mundane nature of the materials recovered, plus the disturbance noted in all of the tests suggests, that, as contained within the ROW, the site does not meet the eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP. However, it is likely that the site extends outside of the ROW, and thus, there is insufficient information to make a determination as to NRHP-eligibility for the entire site. It is believed that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on any significant cultural deposits, and no further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI13600/8PA02976: The Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad Northern Extension is located in Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Sections 27, 28, and 34; Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Sections 4, 8, 9, 17, 20, and 30; Township 27 South, Range 20 East, Sections 25 and 36; Township 27 South, Range 20 East, Sections 35 and 36; and Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 2 and 3 (USGS Zephyrhills 1977, Plant City West 1983, and Thonotosassa 1977). It runs along the south/east side of US 301 (**Figures 5.8 through 5.30**).

In 1893, the 13.33-mile Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad was constructed by the Plant System (Pettengill 1952:93). W.P. Hazen convinced Plant to extend the line to the small town after he donated land for the depot (Maio et al. 1998). According to TampaBayRails.com, the line was extended northward in 1901 to meet the old Lakeland route that had been built by the South Florida Railroad, which became known as Vitis Junction. However, a perusal of maps available on line at the University of South Florida suggests that the northern extension was not built until the late 1920s-early 1930s. In 1902, these all became part of the Atlantic Coast Line system and served the area until merging with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967, which discontinued service along this line in the early 1970s (Covington 1957; Horgan et al. 1992). The tracks and ties have subsequently been removed.

Although the railroad was important to the early development of the area, it also resulted in the diminishing of importance of Thonotosassa. According to the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) for Florida's Historic Railroad Resources, for railroad structures, which includes the roadbeds and bridges, they must be 1) exceptional examples of a type of architecture or engineering; or 2) be associated with important local historical events. Individual structures must retain their original appearance to a high degree. However, a structure that has been altered by the removal of significant details is excluded from eligibility (Johnson and Mattick 2001). As the tracks and ties have been removed, this linear feature no longer retains its integrity, and as such, it is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. No further investigations are deemed warranted.

8HI13601: The Trestle Over Unnamed Creek is located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Plant City West 1983). It was used to carry the northern extension of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad over an unnamed creek. It consists of a series of six posts topped with a large beam.

It is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as the upper rails and works have been removed. In addition, there are no significant structural or engineering features associated with the remains. This is in accord with the MPD for Florida railroads.

8HI13602: The Trestle Over Two Hole Branch is located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Plant City West 1983). It was used to carry the northern extension of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad over Two Hole Branch. It consists of a series of six posts; the top beam, rails, and additional works have been removed.

It is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as the upper rails and works have been removed. In addition, there are no significant structural or engineering features associated with the remains. This is in accord with the MPD for Florida's railroads.

AO#1: AO#1 is located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Zephyrhills 1977). It occurs on Electra Variant fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil (Doolittle et al. 1989). The area is adjacent to a wetland. A

flake tool manufactured from a thermally altered, chert, secondary decortication flake was recovered at 30 cmbs (12 in). This thermally altered flake tool is 5.4 cm long, 2.7 cm wide, and 1.6 cm thick (2.13 x 1.06 x 0.24 in), with a weight of 17.5 g (0.6 oz). Unifacial scalar scarring was noted along the distal margin

AO#2: AO#2 is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977). It occurs on Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is a moderately well drained soil (Doolittle et al. 1989). A wetland is located about 200 m (656 ft) southeast of the AO. It consists of an isolated piece of whiteware that was recovered at 30-40 cmbs (12-16 in).

AO#3: AO#3 is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977). It occurs on Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is an excessively drained sand (Doolittle et al. 1989). A wetland is located about 200 m (656 ft) to the northwest. Two chert non-decortication flakes were recovered at 80-100 cmbs (32-40 in). The medium sized one had been thermally altered; the large one had not been heat-treated.

AO#4: AO#4 is located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977). It occurs on Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is an excessively drained sand (Doolittle et al. 1989). A wetland is located about 230 m (755 ft) to the west-northwest. A large, coral, non-decortication flake was recovered at 30 cmbs (12 in). It had been thermally altered.

AO#5: AO#5 is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977). It occurs on Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is an excessively drained sand (Doolittle et al. 1989). A wetland is located about 270 m (886 ft) west of the area. Two chert, non-decortication flakes were recovered at 90-100 cmbs (36-40 in). Neither had been thermally altered; there is one small and one medium.

AO#6: AO#6 is located in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Zephyrhills 1977). It occurs on Winder fine sand, which is a poorly drained soil (Doolittle et al. 1989). A swamp is located about 30 m (98 ft) east of the area. Two chert, secondary decortication flakes were noted; one was small, the other was medium. They were recovered around 25 cmbs (10 in).

AO#7: AO#7 is located [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (USGS Thonotosassa 1977). It occurs on Candler fine sand, 0-5% slopes, which is an excessively drained soil. The Hillsborough River floodplain is just west of US 301. One large, chert, non-decortication flake was recovered at 15-20 cmbs (6-8 in). It had not been thermally altered.

5.2 Historic/Architectural Survey Results

As a result of the architectural field survey, 30 individual historic resources were identified within the project APE. Of these, 11 were previously recorded and 19 were newly identified (Figures 5.1 through 5.30).

Four out of eleven previously recorded resources within the APE were evaluated by the SHPO and found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 5.2). Limited research conducted as part of this survey and a comparison of photos previously submitted to FMSF to current conditions observed in the field indicated that these resources remain unchanged since they were last recorded (ACI 2012). In addition, no significant historic associations were newly discovered. As a result, because these four previously recorded resources were recorded within the last 5 years and remain ineligible for listing in the NRHP, FMSF forms for these resources (8HI11700-8HI11703) were not updated. The four previously recorded resources within the project APE with prior SHPO determinations of eligibility are summarized below.

Table 5.2: Previously identified resources within project APE evaluated by the SHPO.

FMSF Number	Address	Year Built	SHPO Determination
8HI11700	9630 Rockhill Road	c. 1962	Ineligible (6/27/12)
8HI11701	9850 Rockhill Road	c. 1955	Ineligible (6/27/12)
8HI11702	9864 Rockhill Road	c. 1957	Ineligible (6/27/12)
8HI11703	11679 US Highway 301	c. 1957	Ineligible (6/27/12)

Seven out of eleven previously recorded resources within the APE have not been evaluated by the SHPO (Table 5.3). Five of these (8HI03890-8HI03894) were first recorded by Historic Property Associates in 1989 (Adams et al. 1989). The resources, which include a fire tower, two maintenance sheds, a ranger's residence and an interpretive center are all within the boundaries of the HRSP and were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) circa 1936. The resources represent excellent examples of Rustic Style and Masonry Vernacular architecture. As the resources retain a great deal of architectural integrity and are closely tied to post World War I development in the state of Florida, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that these buildings are eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a potential newly identified historic district under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture. The FMSF forms for these resources were updated as part of the current survey. Lastly, two previously recorded segments of the US 301 linear resources (8HI12137 and 8PA02675) did not include the segments of the resource within the current project APE; therefore, the FMSF forms for this resource were revised and updated.

Table 5.3: Previously identified resources within project APE not evaluated by the SHPO

FMSF Number	Address	Year Built	Style	Function	SHPO Determination
8HI03890	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Masonry Vernacular	Fire Tower	Not Evaluated
8HI03891	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 1	Not Evaluated
8HI03892	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 2	Not Evaluated
8HI03893	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Ranger's Residence	Not Evaluated
8HI03894	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Interpretive Center	Not Evaluated
8HI12137	US 301 (Linear Resource)	1936	N/A	Linear Resource	Other Segments Determined Ineligible
8PA02675	US 301 (Linear Resource)	1936	N/A	Linear Resource	Other Segments Determined Ineligible

Nineteen resources were newly identified within the project APE (Table 5.4). These buildings include 11 private residences, 5 commercial buildings, a veterinary facility, a church, and a building complex resource group. The buildings are all typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular styles built between 1935 and 1965. 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. The resource group, however, is known as "HRSP New Deal Resources" and is comprised of the five previously identified resources within the Hillsborough River State Park. These five resources retain a great deal of integrity and represent excellent examples of Rustic/Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida. As a result, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that 8HI13526 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture.

Table 5.4: Newly identified resources within project APE

FMSF NUMBER	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	FUNCTION
8HI13503	9546 Rockhill Rd	1960	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13504	9614 Rockhill Rd	1963	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13505	9646 Rockhill Rd	1965	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13506	9834 Rockhill Rd	1935	Masonry Vernacular	Church
8HI13507	9870 Rockhill Rd	1958	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13508	9830 Fowler Ave	1961	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13509	9908 Fowler Ave	1959	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13510	9916 Fowler Ave	1960	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13511	10330 Harney Rd	1937	Frame Vernacular	Commercial
8HI13512	11499 US Hwy 301	1964	Masonry Vernacular	Veterinary Facility
8HI13513	11719 US Hwy 301	1935	Frame Vernacular	Commercial
8HI13514	11802 US Hwy 301	1955	Masonry Vernacular	Commercial
8HI13515	11939 US Hwy 301	1957	Frame Vernacular	Commercial
8HI13516	11959 US Hwy 301	1964	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13517	12560 US Hwy 301	1948	Masonry Vernacular	Commercial
8HI13518	12560 US Hwy 301	1964	Frame Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13519	14326 US Hwy 301	1964	Masonry Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13520	11710 Bradley Rd	1959	Frame Vernacular	Private Residence
8HI13526	HRSP New Deal Resources	1938	Industrial Vernacular/Rustic	Building Complex Resource Group

Descriptions and photographs of the nineteen newly identified resources and updates to the previously recorded HRSP resources (8HI03890-8HI03894) and newly recorded segments of US 301 (8HI12137 and 8PA02675) follow. Copies of the new and/or updated FMSF forms for these twenty-six resources within the project APE without prior determinations of eligibility are contained in **Appendix C**.



Photo 5.5: 9546 Rockhill Road (8HI13503), looking north

8HI13503: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9546 Rockhill Road was constructed in 1960 (**Photo 5.5**). The two-story, square plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls covered with stucco and wood siding. The multi-hipped roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single 8-panel wood door within a partial-width open front porch beneath a hipped roof overhang. The porch has Syrian arches supporting the hipped roof overhang on the northern, southern, and western sides. Windows are a mixture of paired and grouped 4/4 wood single-hung sash units and paired and independent 6/6 metal single-hung sash units. Several replacement windows were installed circa 1980. The building's second story appears to be a later addition that was likely constructed in the 1970's, and the primary façade appears to have changed several times (potentially due to the construction of the second story). The north elevation features two garage doors and a single wood door that do not appear to be in use; this elevation could have functioned as the primary façade at one point. There is also an additional entrance on the south elevation atop a concrete stoop within a partial-width open front porch beneath a hip roof with a decorative metal column and railing. However, judging by the active circular driveway and porch furniture on the western elevation, the western elevation was identified as the dwelling's current primary façade. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, a faux stone finish on the north elevation, extended eaves, and brick quoins on the northwest and southwest corners. There is a small animal pen about 10 meters north of the north elevation. The dwelling is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13503 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.6: 9614 Rockhill Road (8HI13504), looking north

8HI13504: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9614 Rockhill Road was constructed in 1963 (**Photo 5.6**). The one-story, L-shaped dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls covered with stucco. The hip-on-hip roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through the south side of an entrance courtyard with a decorative iron gate. The partial width, partially enclosed patio/courtyard on the south elevation is walled off, and the walls are inset with decorative iron panels within arched window frames. Windows are a mixture of independent 1/1 metal single-hung sash units and independent metal fixed pane units. New windows were installed and fenestration changes were made to the building circa 1985. There is a concrete block chimney on the east elevation. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, and several arched window frames. There is a shed and several small outbuildings slightly north of the north elevation. The dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13504 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.7: 9646 Rockhill Road (8HI13505), looking north

8HI13505: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9646 Rockhill Road was constructed in 1965 (Photo 5.7). The one-story, rectangular dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially covered with drop siding and a brick veneer. The stepped gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door within a partial-width, partially inset open front porch clad in faux brick veneer beneath a gable roof supported by simple square wood posts. Windows are a mixture of independent 8/1 metal single-hung sash units and an independent 4-lite metal bow unit. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, faux shutters and decorative window grates. The dwelling is in good condition and retains its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13505 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.8: 9834 Rockhill Road (8HI13506), looking north

8HI13506: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9834 Rockhill Road was constructed in 1935 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story, L-shaped church sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially covered with drop siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered with both asphalt and composition shingles. The main entrance is on the south elevation through a double composite door and opens on to a partial-width enclosed front porch beneath a gable roof overhang atop a concrete stoop with three simple metal railings. Windows are independent fixed pane metal pane units throughout. New doors and windows were installed circa 1975, the roof was partially resingled circa 1985, and the building was covered in new stucco circa 1995. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, and a metal roof ridge. The church is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13506 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.9: 9870 Rockhill Road (8HI13507), looking north

8HI13507: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9870 Rockhill Road was constructed in 1958 (Photo 5.9). The one-story, rectangular plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls covered with a combination of stucco, vinyl, and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with both asphalt and composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door with a fanlight within a partial-width open front porch beneath a gable roof overhang supported by brick columns. Windows are a mixture of independent 2/2, 4/4, and 6/6 metal single-hung sash units with snap-in muntins, one fixed pane picture unit, and one 3-lite metal bay unit. New windows were installed circa 1975, and since then the building's façade has been covered with a brick veneer (c. 1985), new doors have been installed (c. 1995) and the dwelling has been partially re-roofed (c. 2000). Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, a metal roof ridge, and several rounded concrete window frames. The dwelling is in fair condition but retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13507 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.10: 9830 East Fowler Avenue (8HI13508), looking north

8HI13508: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9830 East Fowler Avenue was constructed in 1961 (**Photo 5.10**). The one-story, rectangular plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially covered with a brick veneer and plywood. The cross-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single wood door which is somewhat hidden behind a curved decorative CMU block screen wall that also obscures a portion of the partial-width inset open front porch. Windows are all aluminum and are a mixture of independent 2-lite slider units, paired 3-lite jalousie units, and an independent 1/1 single-hung sash unit. Fenestration changes were made to the building circa 2010. There is a brick chimney on the slope of the side gable roof that appears to be partially dismantled. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, a partial decorative CMU block screen wall, and faux shutters. The dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13508 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.11: 9908 East Fowler Avenue (8HI13509), looking north

8HI13509 (Photo 5.11): The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9908 East Fowler Avenue was constructed in 1959. The one-story, square plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially covered with wood siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door within a partial-width open front porch beneath a gable roof overhang supported by squared CMU columns. Windows are a mixture of independent aluminum and vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash units and paired aluminum 3-lite jalousie units. The dwelling was outfitted with a new door, several new windows, and a new roof circa 2000. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, and attic louvers. The dwelling is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13509 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.12: 9916 East Fowler Avenue (8HI13510), looking north

8HI13510: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 9916 East Fowler Avenue was constructed in 1960 (Photo 5.12). The one-story, square plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially covered with wood siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door within a full-width open front porch beneath a gable roof overhang supported by squared concrete columns clad in stucco. Windows are a mixture of independent metal and vinyl 1/1 single-hung sash and independent 2-lite slider units. The dwelling was outfitted with some new windows circa 1980, and fenestration changes were made to the building circa 1995. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, and attic louvers. There is a wooden shed slightly northeast of the building. The dwelling is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13510 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.13: 10330 Harney Road (8HI13511), looking north

8HI13511: The Frame Vernacular style building at 10330 Harney Road was constructed in 1937 (Photo 5.13). The one-story, Latin cross plan building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in wood siding with a concrete block wall addition on the east elevation added circa 1955. The cross-gabled roof is covered with a composition roll membrane. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door beneath a vinyl awning towards the southwestern corner of the building. There is a partial-width open front porch adjacent to the main entrance on the south elevation beneath a gable roof overhang supported by Stick style wood posts and brackets. Visible windows are independent wood 1/1 single-hung sash. The building was reroofed circa 1975, and fenestration changes were made to the building circa 1995. Structural and decorative features include wood window frames, extended eaves, attic louvers, a metal roof ridge, and a vinyl awning. The building is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13511 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.14: 11499 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13512), looking west

8HI13512: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 11499 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1964 (**Photo 5.14**). The one-story, rectangular plan veterinary hospital sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls covered with a combination of vinyl siding, stucco, and concrete tiles. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles, while the shed roof overhang is covered with a built-up roof membrane. The main entryway is on the south elevation through an entry vestibule within a full-width open front porch beneath a shed roof overhang supported by decorative wooden posts. Windows are independent fixed pane units throughout. The building was outfitted with some new siding and reroofed circa 1995. Structural and decorative features include concrete window sills, extended eaves, and concrete piers. The dwelling is in good condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13512 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.15: 11719 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13513), looking south

8HI13513: The Frame Vernacular style building at 11719 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1935 (**Photo 5.15**). The one-story, irregular plan commercial/residential building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in stucco. The hip roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal panels, while the flat roof is covered with a built-up roof membrane. There are two entryways on the north elevation through double metal doors within a full-width wraparound open front porch beneath a hip roof supported by simple square posts. Windows are a combination of independent fixed pane picture units and independent and paired 4-lite jalousie units. The building was outfitted with new doors and windows circa 1975, and the hip roof was reroofed circa 2005. Structural and decorative features include brick window sills and lintels, a faux parapet along the hip roof, and faux shutters. The building is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13513 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.16: 11802 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13514), looking north

8HI13514: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 11802 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1955 (**Photo 5.16**). The one-story, rectangular plan former service station sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls. The flat roof is covered with a built-up roof membrane. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single composite door with a transom above within a partial-width wraparound open front porch/patio beneath a vinyl awning frame. Windows are a combination of grouped fixed pane picture units and paired 3-lite casement units. The building was outfitted with new doors circa 1990. Structural and decorative features include metal coping and vinyl awnings. There is a large storage area/garage structure with a steel framed curved roof directly north of the building. The building is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13514 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.17: 11939 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13515), looking east

8HI13515: The Frame Vernacular style building at 11939 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1957 (**Photo 5.17**). The one-story, L-shaped commercial building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in metal and plywood. The flat roof is covered with a built-up roof membrane, while the shed roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal panels. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a one-car garage opening. The building has no windows. The structure was reroofed circa 1987. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves and a partial cornice on the east elevation. The building is in poor condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13515 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.18: 11959 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13516), looking south

8HI13516: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 11959 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1964 (**Photo 5.18**). The one-story, irregular plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls clad in a combination of stucco, brick veneer, and wood siding. The cross-gabled and shed roofs are covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single 12-panel wood door within a partial-width open front porch beneath a side gable roof supported by decorative metal columns. Visible windows are a mixture of paired and independent 2/2 metal single-hung sash units and independent 1/1 vinyl single-hung sash units. The building was outfitted with several new windows circa 1990 and was reroofed circa 2000. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves, cornice returns, and concrete window sills. The building is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13516 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.19: 12560 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13517), looking north

8HI13517: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 12560 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1948 (**Photo 5.19**). The one-story, L-shaped office building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls covered with stucco. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single composite door within a partial-width open front porch beneath a gable roof overhang supported by simple wood brackets. Windows are independent 2/2 single-hung sash units throughout. The building was outfitted with new windows and doors circa 1990, was reroofed circa 2000, and covered with new stucco circa 2005. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves, decorative metal window grates, faux quoins, concrete window sills, and attic louvers. There is a concrete block chimney covered with stucco along the east elevation. The building is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13517 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.20: 14240 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13518), looking southwest

8HI13518: The Frame Vernacular style building at 14240 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1964 (**Photo 5.20**). The one-story, rectangular plan building incorporates a mobile home and has a partial wood frame structural system clad in a combination of metal, aluminum, and masonry veneer. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single 8-panel wood door within a partial-width open wraparound front porch beneath a gable roof supported by simple wood posts and brackets. Windows are a combination of paired 1/1 aluminum single-hung sash units and independent 1/1 aluminum awning units. The building was reroofed circa 1985, and the eastern portion of the building was added on to a stationary mobile home circa 1965. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves and a brick veneer on the eastern elevation. The building is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13518 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.21: 14326 N. US Highway 301 (8HI13519), looking north

8HI13519: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 14326 N. US Highway 301 was constructed in 1964 (**Photo 5.21**). The one-story, irregular plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete block walls partially clad in a combination of brick veneer and wood siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single wood door within a partial-width open front porch. Visible windows are a mixture of independent 8/8 and 1/1 vinyl single-hung sash units with snap-in muntins. The building was outfitted with several new windows circa 1990 and was reroofed circa 2000. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves, faux shutters, and concrete window sills. The building is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13519 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.22: 11710 Bradley Road (8HI13520), looking northwest

8HI13520: The Frame Vernacular style building at 11710 Bradley Road was constructed in 1959 (Photo 5.22). The one-story, irregular plan dwelling sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in a combination of masonry veneer and aluminum siding. The cross-gabled and shed roofs are covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single door within a partial-width, partially inset open front porch atop a concrete stoop beneath a gable roof with decorative metal columns and a metal railing. Windows are a mixture of independent and paired 2/1 aluminum single-hung sash units and a fixed pane picture window flanked by casement window units. The building was outfitted with several new doors and reroofed circa 2000. Structural and decorative features include extended eaves, faux shutters, and corner boards. The building is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style building found throughout Hillsborough County, and research revealed no significant historic associations. As a result, 8HI13520 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.23: Representative View, HRSP New Deal Resources (8HI13526), looking southwest

8HI13526: The building complex resource group known as the HRSP New Deal Resources is comprised of four Rustic style buildings (two sheds, a ranger’s residence, and an interpretive center) and one Industrial Vernacular fire tower built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938 and previously recorded as 8HI03890-8HI03894 (Table 5.5). These resources are clustered together near the auxiliary entrance to the HRSP slightly north of the main entrance. Distinguishing architectural details include log walls, square-hewn timbers, and cypress plank siding (Photos 5.23 to 5.28).

Table 5.5. Previously Recorded Resources Comprising Resource Group 8HI13526

FMSF Number	Address	Year Built	Style	Function	SHPO Determination
8HI03890	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Masonry Vernacular	Fire Tower	Not Evaluated
8HI03891	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 1	Not Evaluated
8HI03892	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 2	Not Evaluated
8HI03893	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Ranger’s Residence	Not Evaluated
8HI03894	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Interpretive Center	Not Evaluated



Photo 5.24. Fire Tower (8HI03890), looking southwest



Photo 5.25. Maintenance Shed 1 (8HI03891), looking south



Photo 5.26. Maintenance Shed 2 (8HI03892), looking east



Photo 5.27. Ranger's Residence (8HI03893), looking east



Photo 5.28. Interpretive Center (8HI03894), looking northeast

The 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 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 (**Figures 5.31 and 5.32**). 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).

The five resources within the HRSP New Deal Resources Resource Group are in proximity to the US 301 project APE (**Figure 5.21**). The resource group boundaries are the proposed NRHP-eligible boundaries and contain the significant historic structures and access roads (**Figure 5.33**).



Figure 5.31: 1941 aerial of Hillsborough River State Park (USDA 1941)

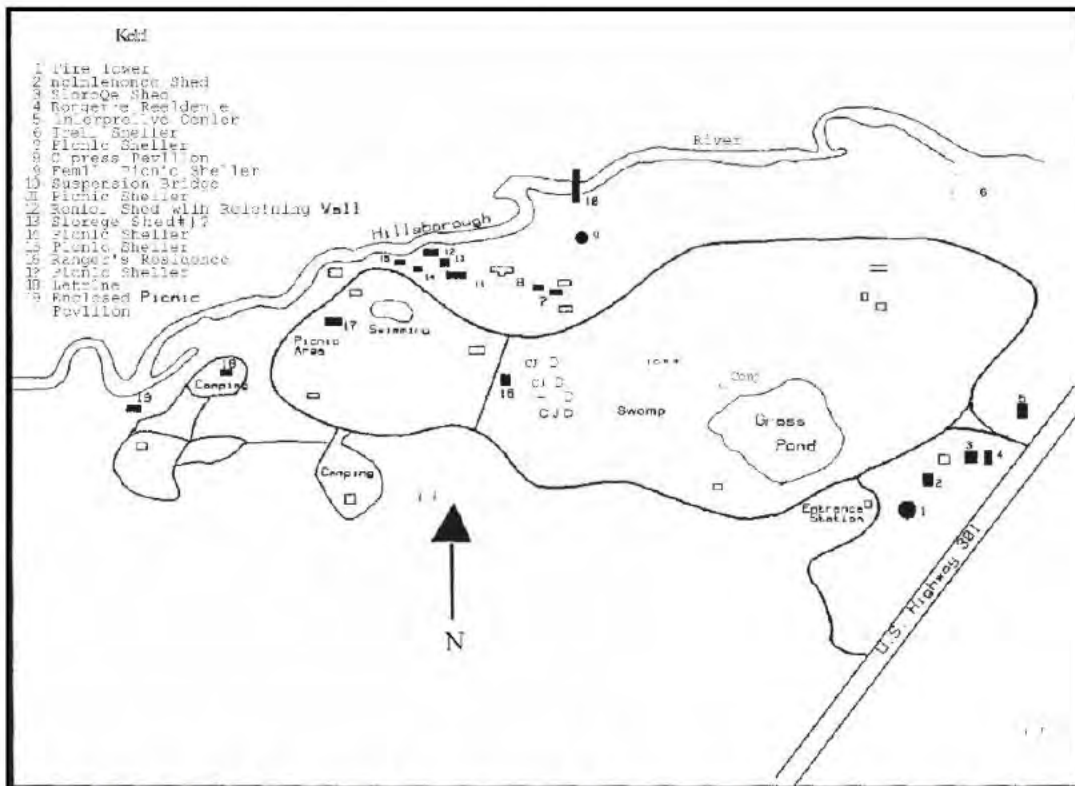


Figure 5.32: CCC facilities at Hillsborough River State Park (Adams et al. 1989)

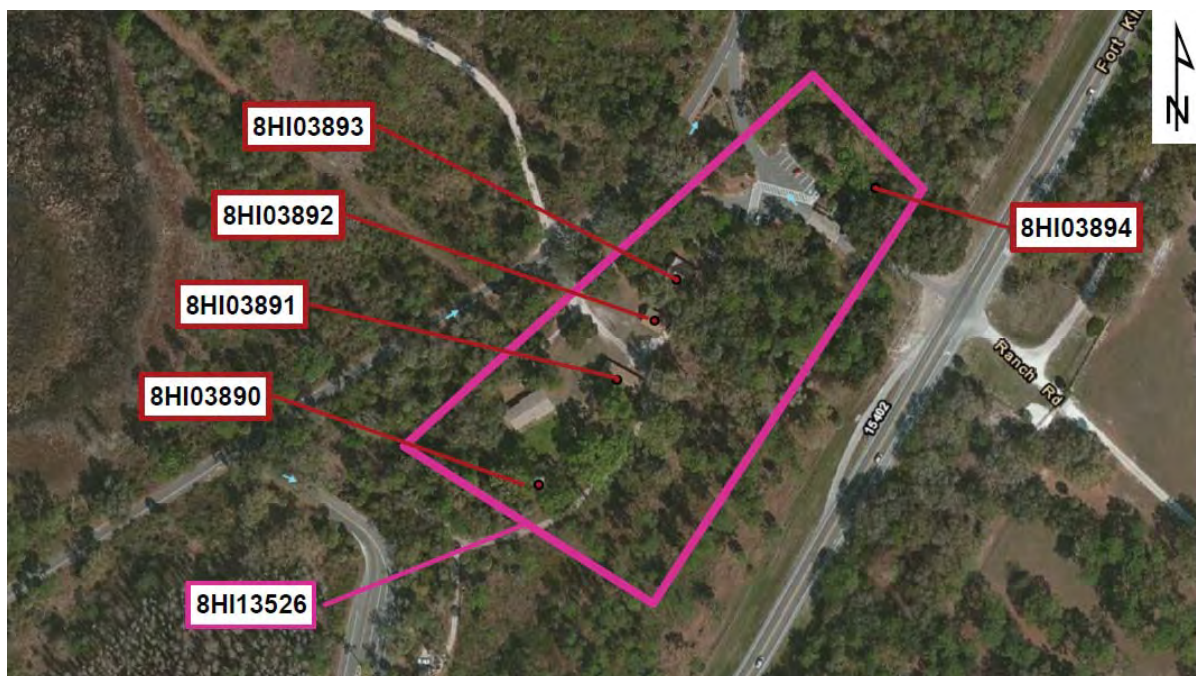


Figure 5.33. Aerial view of Resource Group 8HI13526 showing proposed resource group boundaries and location of contributing resources 8HI03890-8HI03894. The resource group boundaries are the proposed NRHP-eligible boundaries and contain the significant historic structures and access roads. Image courtesy Esri

The five resources comprising the HRSP New Deal Resources building complex resource group retain a great deal of integrity and represent excellent examples of Rustic and Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida. Therefore, the resource group is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture.

An additional 13 buildings/structures within the boundaries of HRSP were constructed between 1957 and 2003 and are typical examples of the Frame and Masonry Vernacular architectural styles with no known significant historic associations or ties to the early period of construction associated with the CCC and the establishment of the park. None are in proximity to US 301; they are located further west and will have no involvement with the proposed undertaking. A full evaluation of the entire HRSP and its NRHP eligibility is beyond the scope of this project.



Photo 5.29: US 301 (8HI12137), looking north

8HI12137: US 301 originated as US 41 (Historic Roads and Highways of Florida [HRHF] 2013) and was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989) (**Photo 5.29**). It is first evident on a 1936 county map in which it is labeled US 41/SR 5 (Florida State Road Department 1936). It was designated US 301 in 1952 (HRHF 2013). In the late 1930s, the route was rural with a few agricultural enterprises and residences (PALMM 1938). The aerial photos available from the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM) show that in 1938, most of the roadway corridor was rural with scattered farms, pastures, and groves, and was mostly undeveloped in the swamps and low-lying areas associated with the river and creeks. By the late 1950s, the area included a few commercial buildings and more residences, but was still largely rural in character (PALMM 1957). At that time, the southern segment of the current US 301 corridor had not been constructed along the present alignment and extended along what is now known as Harney Road (as visible on **Figure 3.7**); the current alignment appears to have been under construction by 1957 (USDA 1938, 1941, 1951, 1957a, 1957b, 1957c). Much of the area retains its rural setting today, although the railroad is no longer extant and the southern corridor is more developed. Most development occurred within the past three decades (Henriquez 2015).

As contained within the current project APE, US 301 is predominately a two-lane arterial road with sporadic central turn lanes. An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder is to either side, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Several residences are present along the segment, and the Hillsborough River State Park is located at the northern end. Wooden power poles and electrical lines border both sides of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 (proposed). Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial. The road has been resurfaced on multiple occasions. The

historic integrity of US 301 within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historical associations to events or persons. Moreover, the historic setting of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to the proposed extension of SR 56 has changed because of recent development. Therefore, the unrecorded segment of the US 301 linear resource within the APE does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of 8HI12137 throughout Hillsborough County was beyond the scope of this project



Photo 5.30: US 301 (8PA02675), looking north

8PA02675: US 301 originated as US 41 (HRHF 2013) and was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989) (**Photo 5.30**). It is first evident on a 1936 county map in which it is labeled US 41/SR 5 (Florida State Road Department 1936). It was designated US 301 in 1952 (HRHF 2013). In the late 1930s, the route was rural with a few agricultural enterprises and residences (PALMM 1938). By the late 1950s, the area included a few commercial buildings and more residences, but was still largely rural in character (PALMM 1957). By 1960, US 301 extended south from Folkston, Georgia to Sarasota, Florida. Within Florida, US 301 is approximately 260 miles long (Droz 1998). As contained within the current project APE, US 301 (Gall Blvd) is predominately a two-lane arterial road with sporadic central turn lanes. An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder is to either side, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Wooden power poles and electrical lines flank the western side of US 301 from the Hillsborough County/Pasco County border to Rapid River Blvd. From there, the power poles and electrical lines are only present on the eastern side of US 301 to the end of the project APE at SR 56 (proposed). Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial. The road has been resurfaced on multiple occasions. The historic integrity of US 301 within

the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historic associations to events or persons. Consequently, the unrecorded segment of US 301 within the APE does not appear to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of 8PA02675 throughout Pasco County was beyond the scope of this project.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The background research revealed that there are six archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, 8HI405, 8HI00494, 8HI5929, and 8HI6940) within or adjacent to the APE. Through the development of the research design, 40 areas of high and moderate archaeological potential were identified. As a result of these investigations, three previously recorded archaeological sites (8HI00043, 8HI00305, and 8HI06940), three new aboriginal archaeological sites (8HI13597-8HI13599), two historic archaeological sites (8HI13601 and 8HI13602), one linear resource (8HI13600/8PA02976), and seven archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified. No testing was conducted at 8HI05929 since that portion of the road has already been constructed. Minimal testing was conducted near 8HI00405 and 8HI00494 due to the numerous underground utility and gas lines within the corridor; no evidence of either site was discovered. The boundaries of 8HI00305 were expanded to the west. Two of the eight shovel tests excavated produced an additional four pieces of lithic debitage. The boundaries of 8HI06940 were greatly expanded during these investigations. Evidence of 8HI00043 was recovered from most of the shovel tests within the previously identified site boundary. The three new aboriginal archaeological sites consist of lithic scatters that likely date to the Middle/Late Archaic period. 8HI13598 and 8HI13599 exhibit extensive disturbance as modern materials were recovered in association with the prehistoric materials up to a depth of a meter (3.3 ft) in some of the tests. 8HI13597 was not nearly as disturbed. The two historic archaeological sites (8HI13601 and 8HI13602) are trestle remains that were associated with the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad. None of the rails or upper works remains. The linear resource consists of the remnants of the Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad (8HI13600/8PA02976). Only segments of the berm remain; cross ties and rails have all be removed. The AOs consist generally of one or two pieces of lithic debitage; one consisted of an isolated piece of historic whiteware. None of these resources is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to their low research potential or lack of integrity. The previously recorded, NRHP-listed Fort Foster (8HI00112) is just outside of the archaeological APE; however, no evidence of the site was identified within the proposed project ROW as a result of the CRAS fieldwork.

A total of thirty historic resources were identified within and adjacent to the project APE. Nineteen historic resources were newly identified and evaluated as the result of the current survey, and eleven previously recorded resources were reevaluated. Seven of the previously recorded resources have not been evaluated by SHPO (8HI3890-8HI3894, 8HI12137, 8PA2675); the FMSF forms for these resources were updated as part of the current survey. Four of the previously recorded historic resources were recorded and determined ineligible for SHPO within the past five years (8HI11700-8HI11703); as these

resources have not gone any significant changes since they were last recorded and are still considered ineligible for the NRHP, FMSF forms were not updated.

The 19 newly recorded resources (8HI13503-8HI13520, 8HI13526) include 11 private residences, 5 commercial buildings, a veterinary facility, a church, and a resource group. The buildings are all typical examples of the Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular styles built between 1935 and 1965. 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 resource group 8HI13526 is known as “HRSP New Deal Resources” and is comprised of five previously identified resources within the Hillsborough River State Park (8HI3890-8HI3984). These five resources retain a great deal of integrity and represent excellent examples of Rustic/Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida. As a result, it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that 8HI13526 and the previously recorded buildings it is comprised of (8HI3890-8HI3984) are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The integrity of the two unrecorded segments of US 301 (8HI12137 and 8PA2675) within the APE have been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, they are of a common design and construction and lack significant historical associations to events or persons. Moreover, the historic setting of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to the proposed extension of SR 56 has changed because of recent development. Thus, it is the professional opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that the US 301 segments within the APE are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Lastly, the four previously recorded historic resources that have been determined ineligible for SHPO within the past five years (8HI11700-8HI11703) are still considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Based on these findings, there are six historic resources within the project APE which are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture: newly recorded building complex resource group 8HI13526 (known as “HRSP New Deal Resources”) and its five contributing resources (8HI3890-8HI3994) comprised of four buildings and a fire tower.

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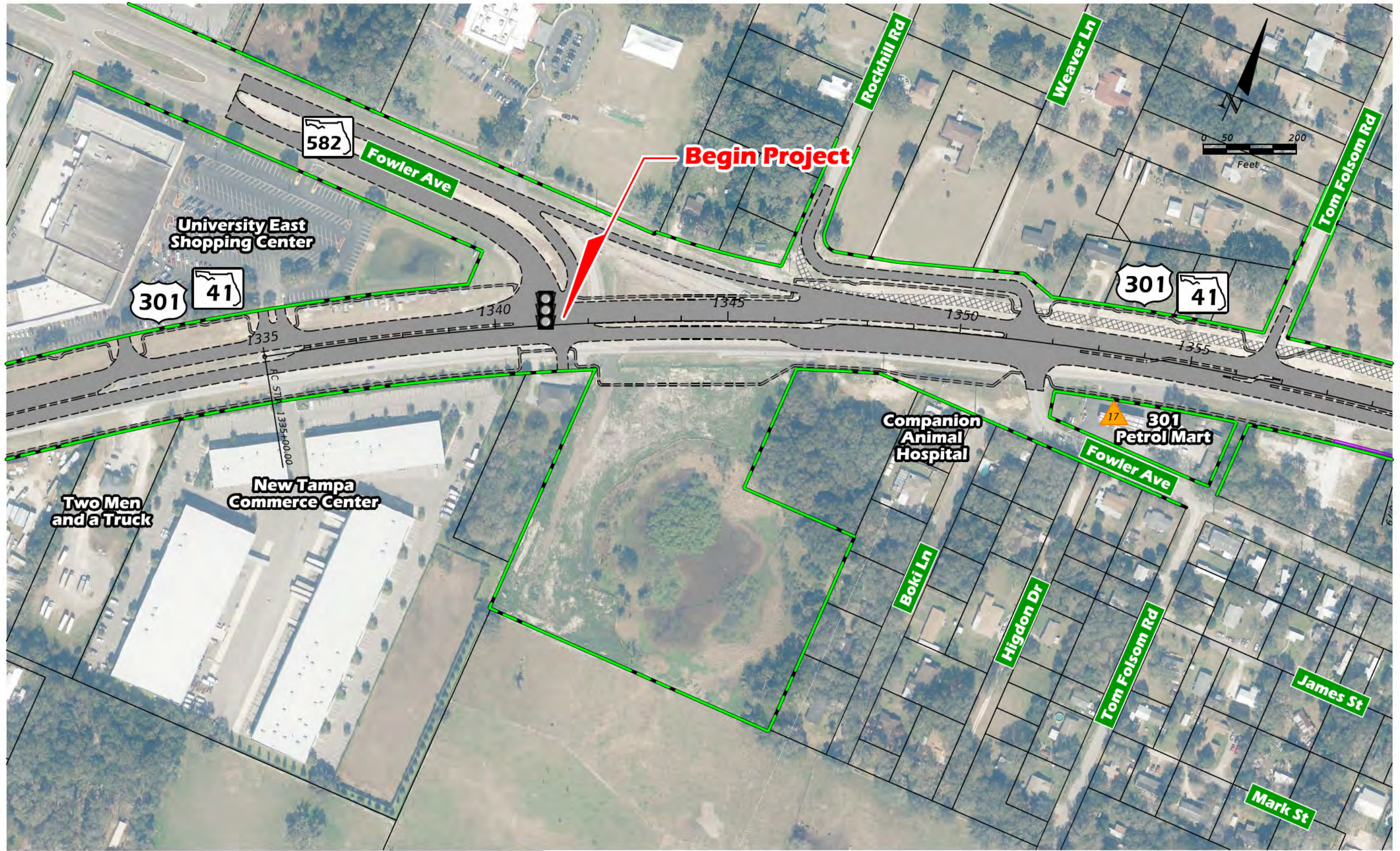
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APPENDIX A

Concept Plans



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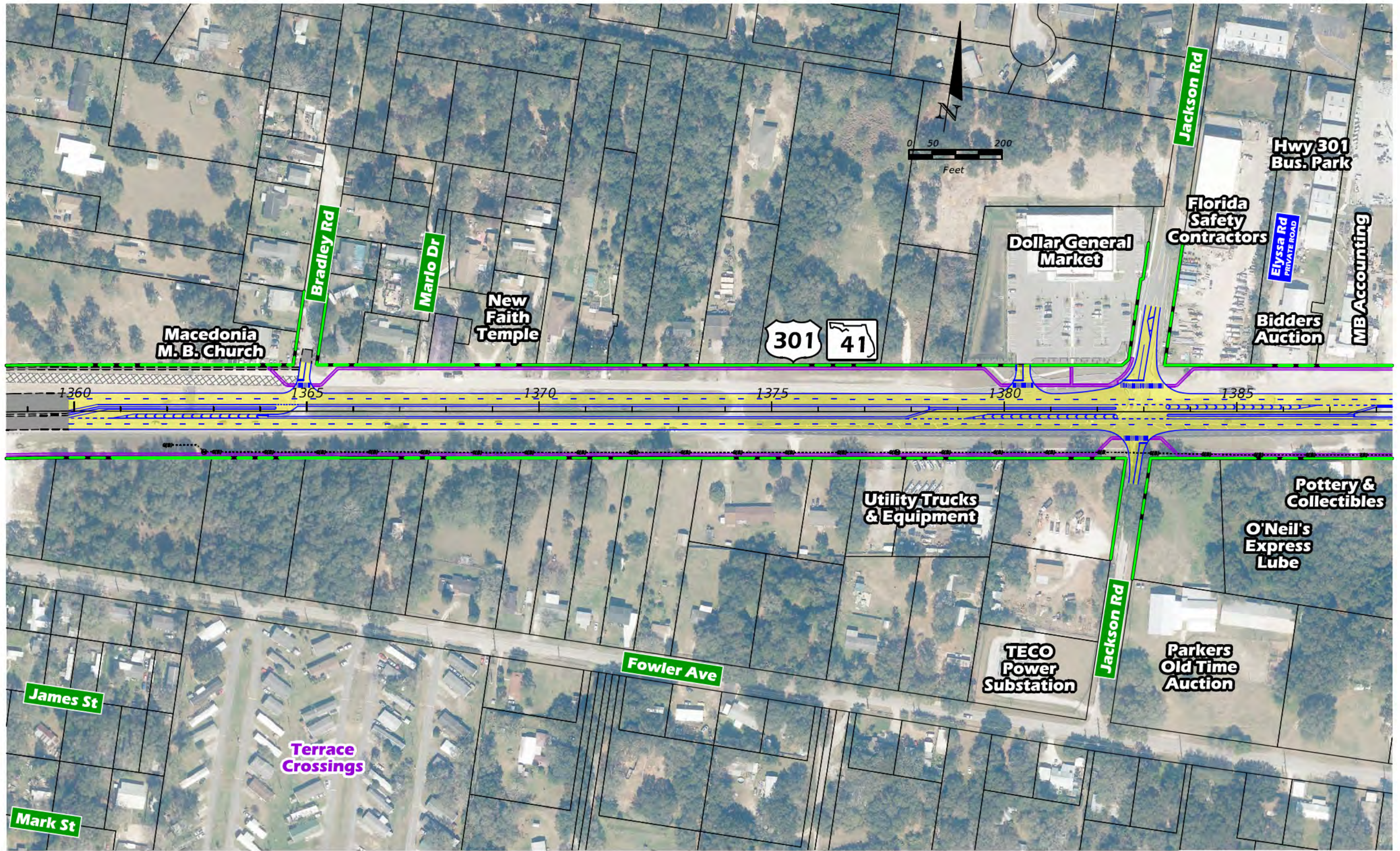
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
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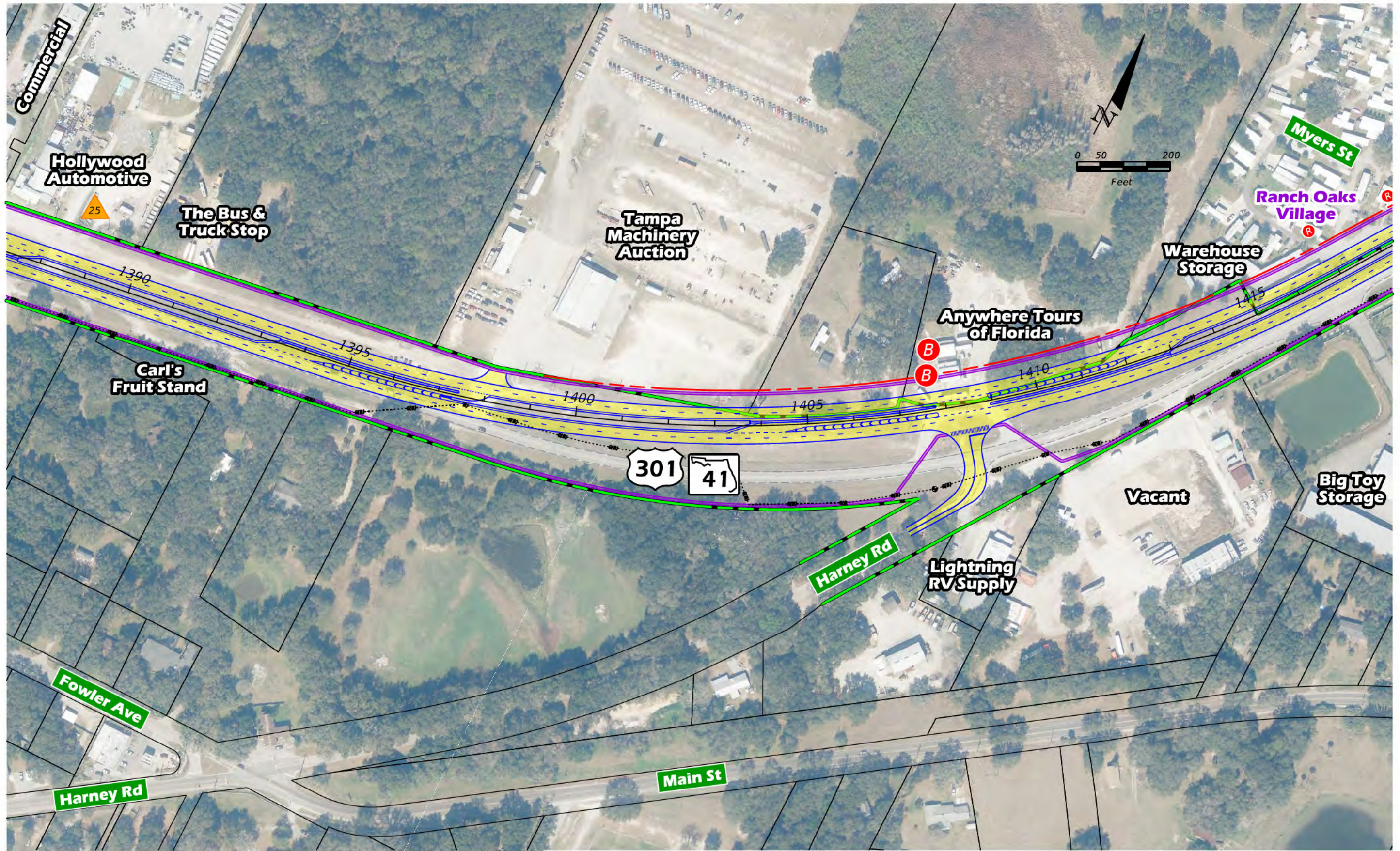
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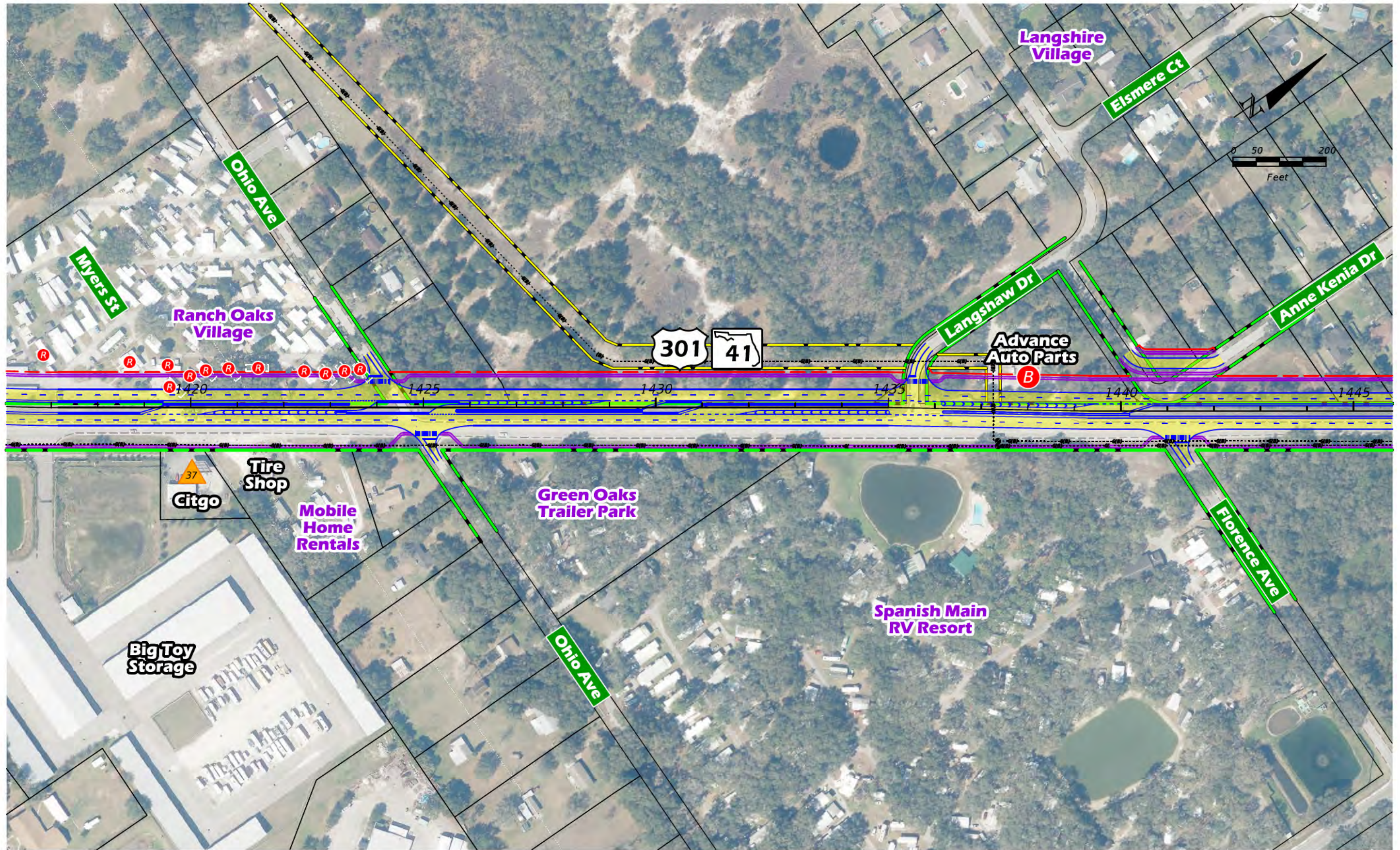
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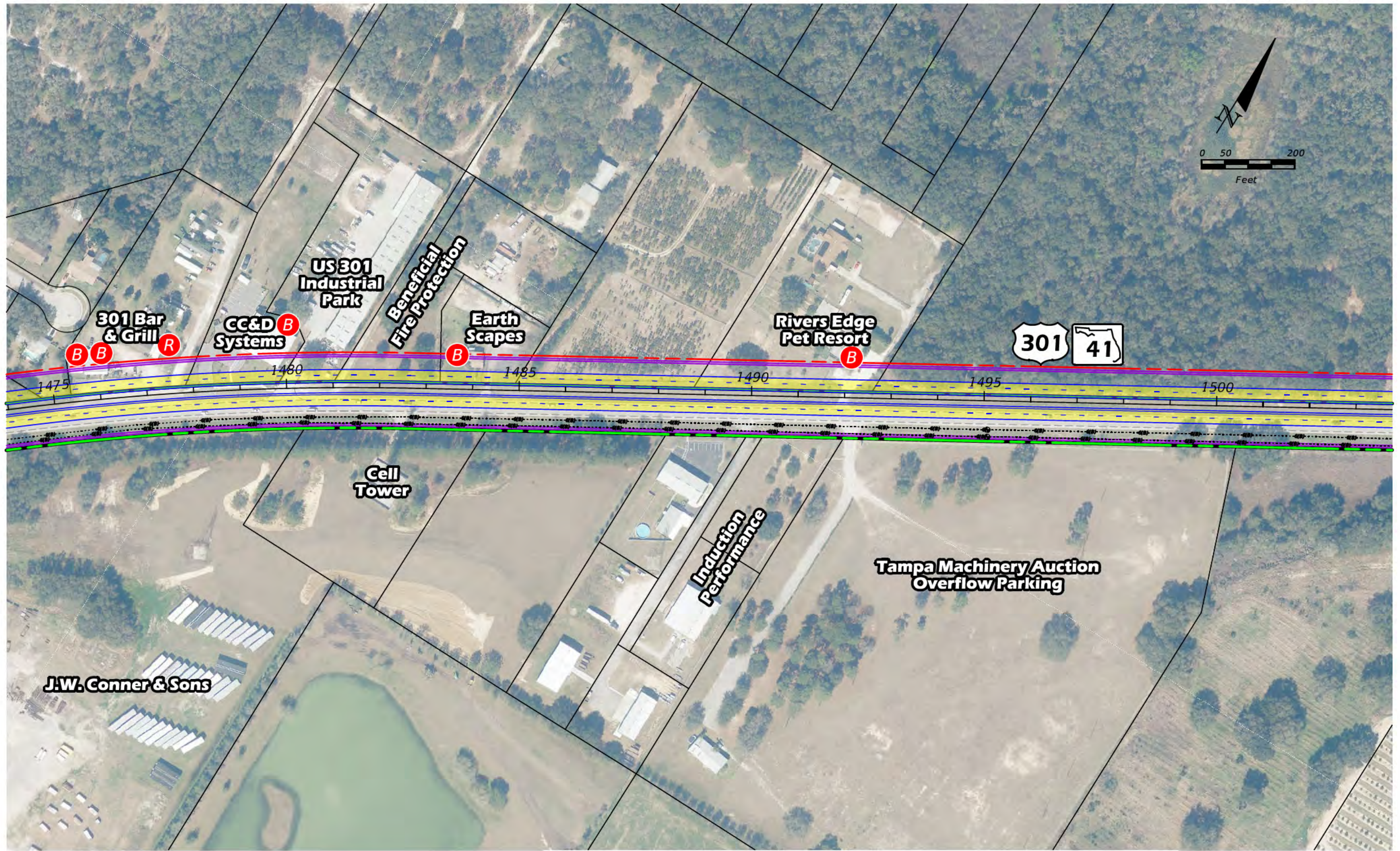
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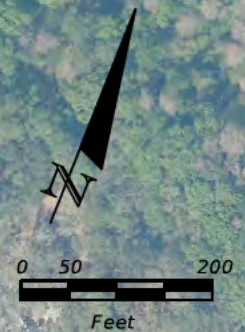
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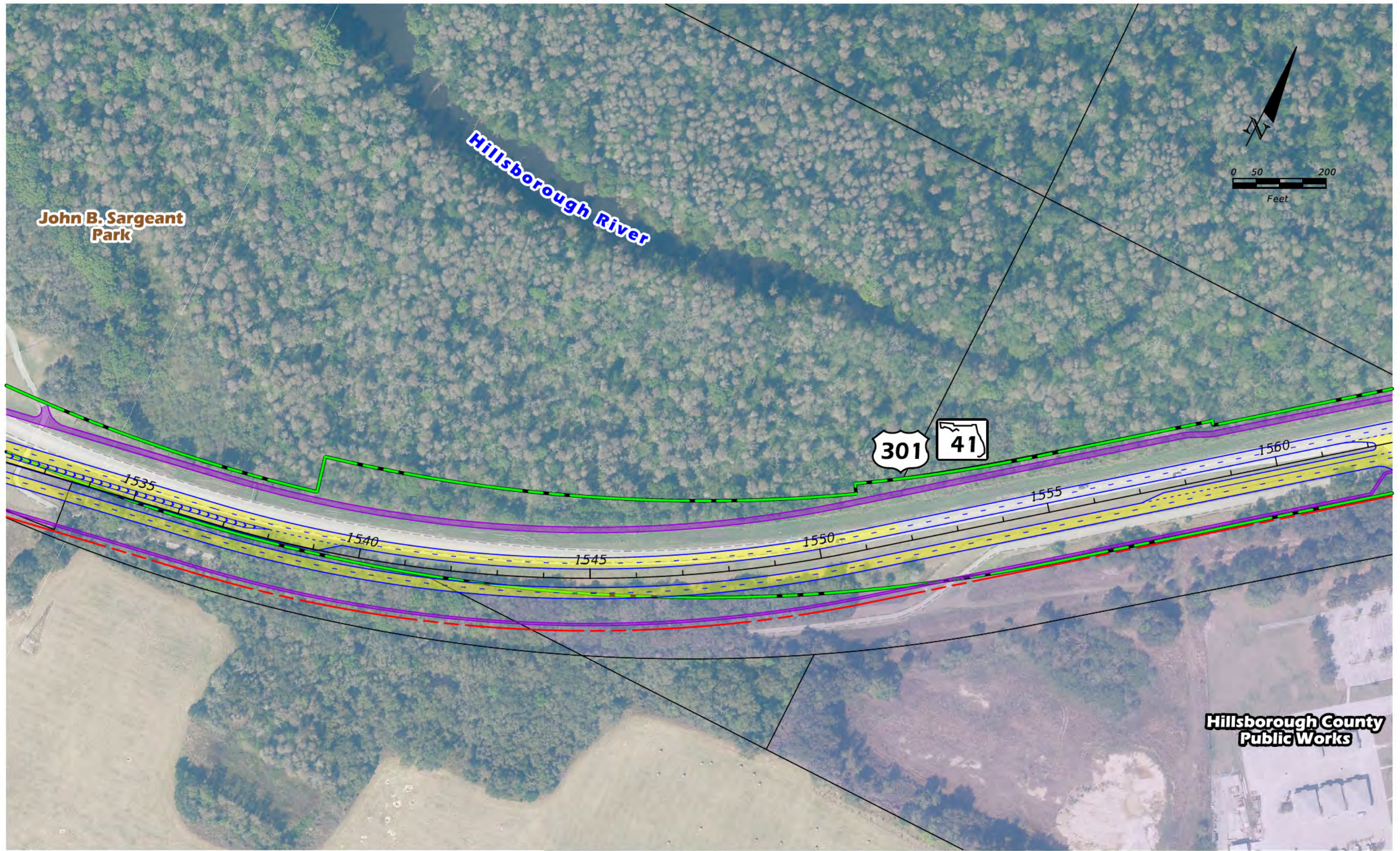
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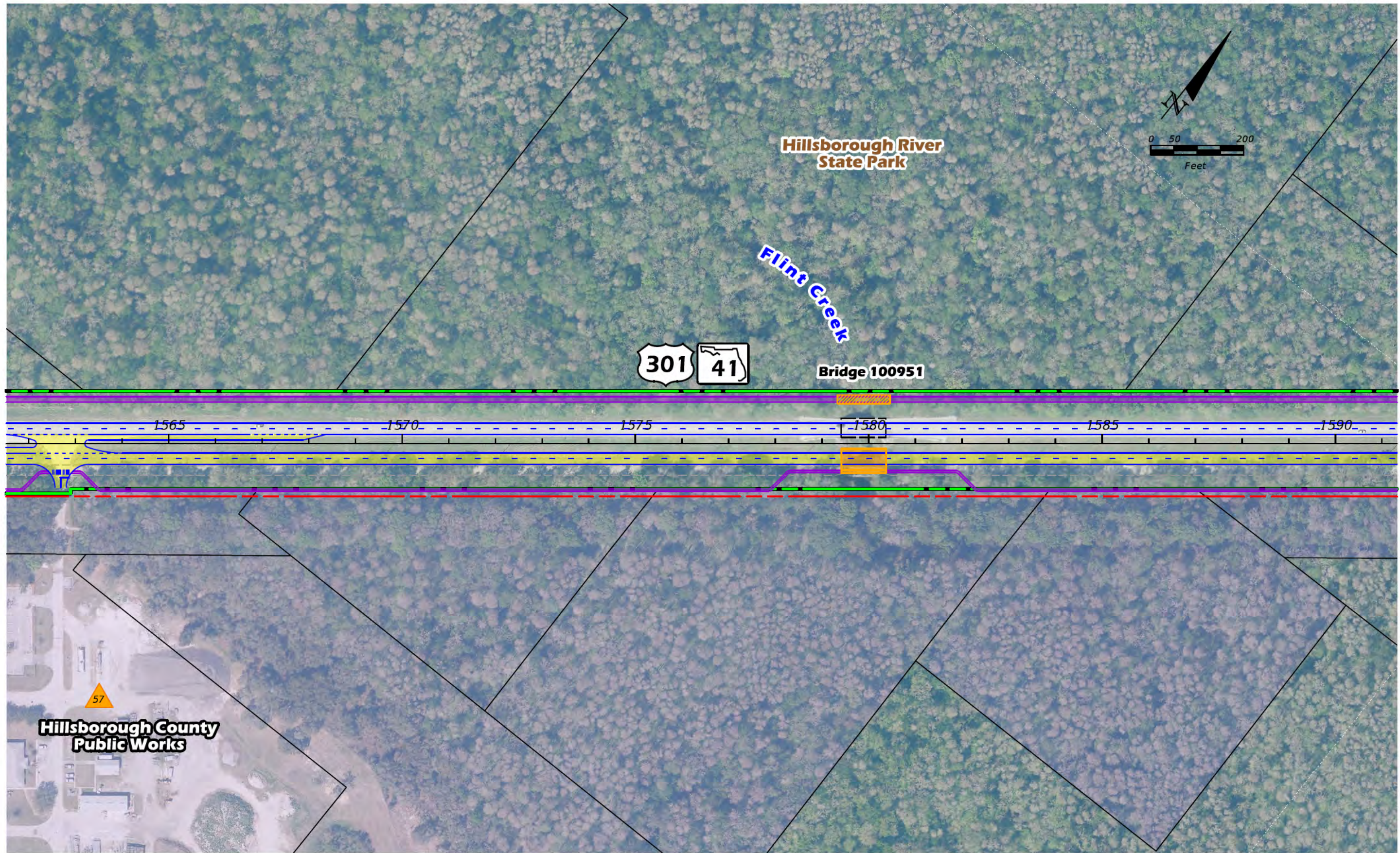
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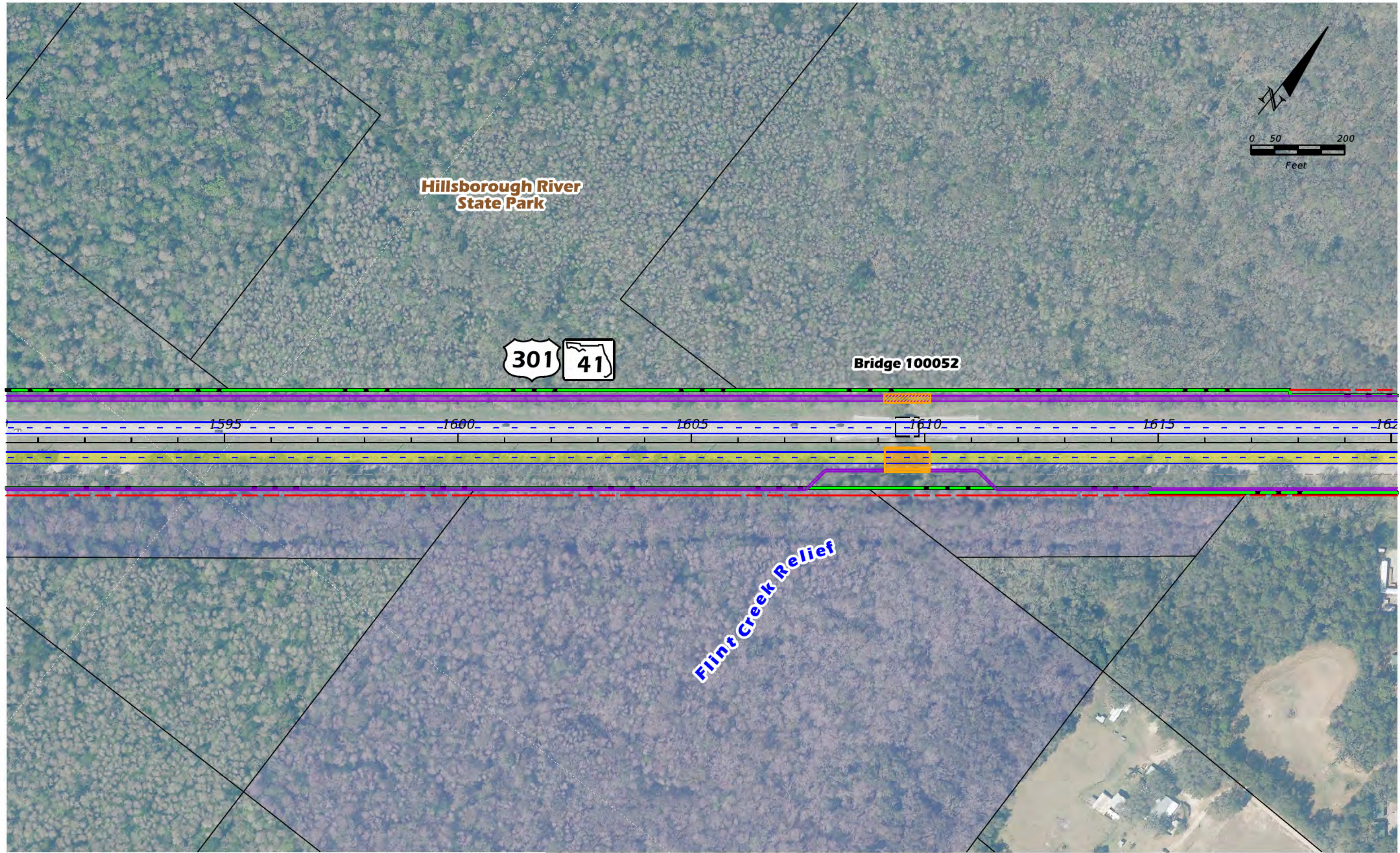
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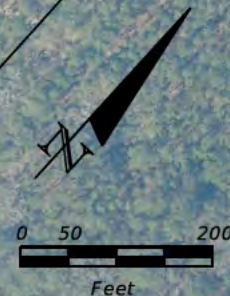
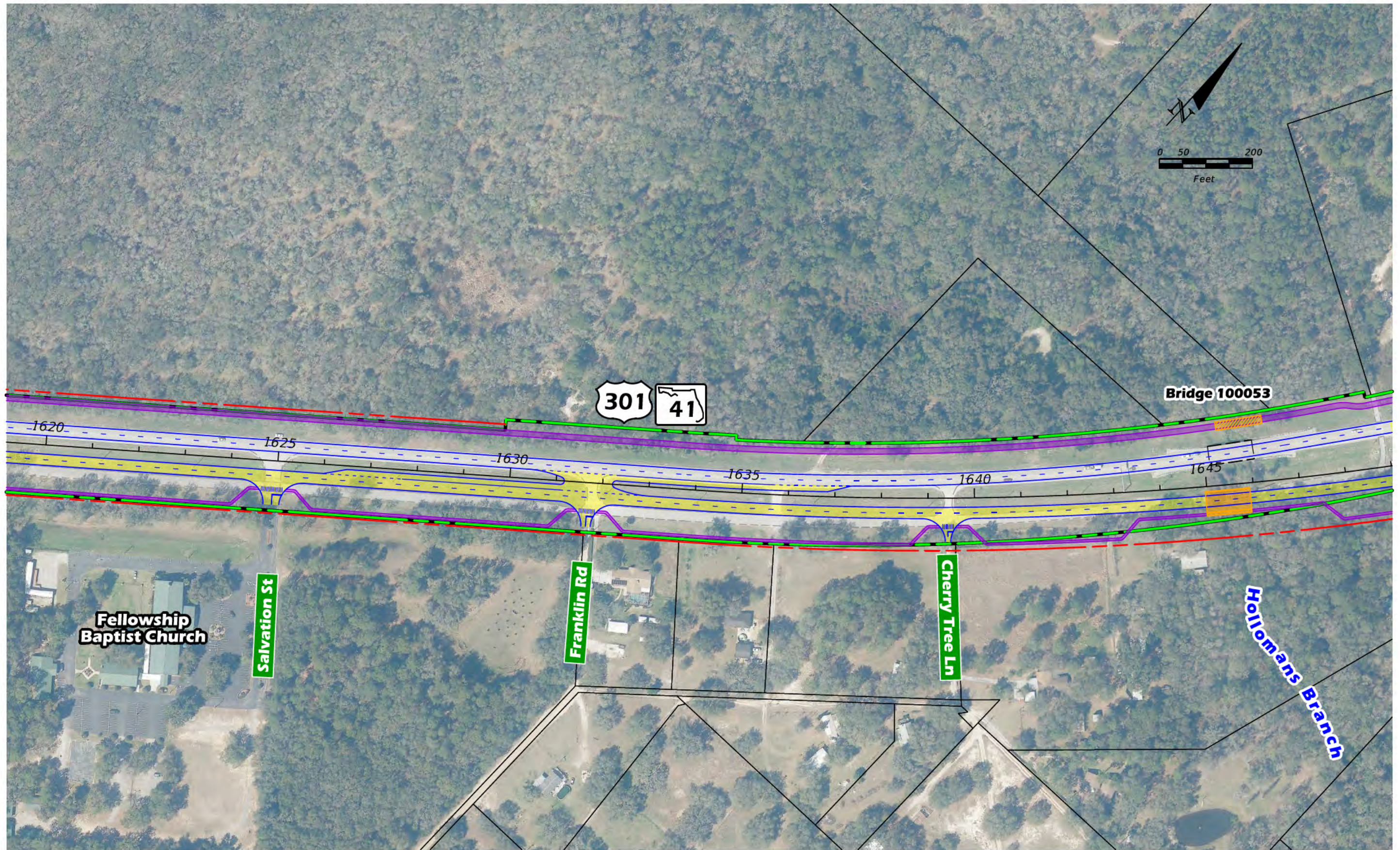
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	PROPERTY LINE		SWFWM LANDS		EXISTING ROADWAY TO REMAIN		POTENTIAL RELOCATION
	EXISTING R/W LINE		STATE LANDS		PROPOSED ROADWAY		# = BUSINESS; R = RESIDENTIAL
	BY OTHERS		COUNTY LANDS		PROPOSED BRIDGE		
	ROADWAY REMOVED BY OTHERS		POTENTIAL MED./HIGH CONTAMINATION SITE		RELOCATED BRIDGE		

US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
 COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
 WORK PROGRAM SEGMENT NO. 255796-1



CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.
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Bridge 100053

Fellowship Baptist Church

Salvation St

Franklin Rd

Cherry Tree Ln

Hollomans Branch

1620

1625

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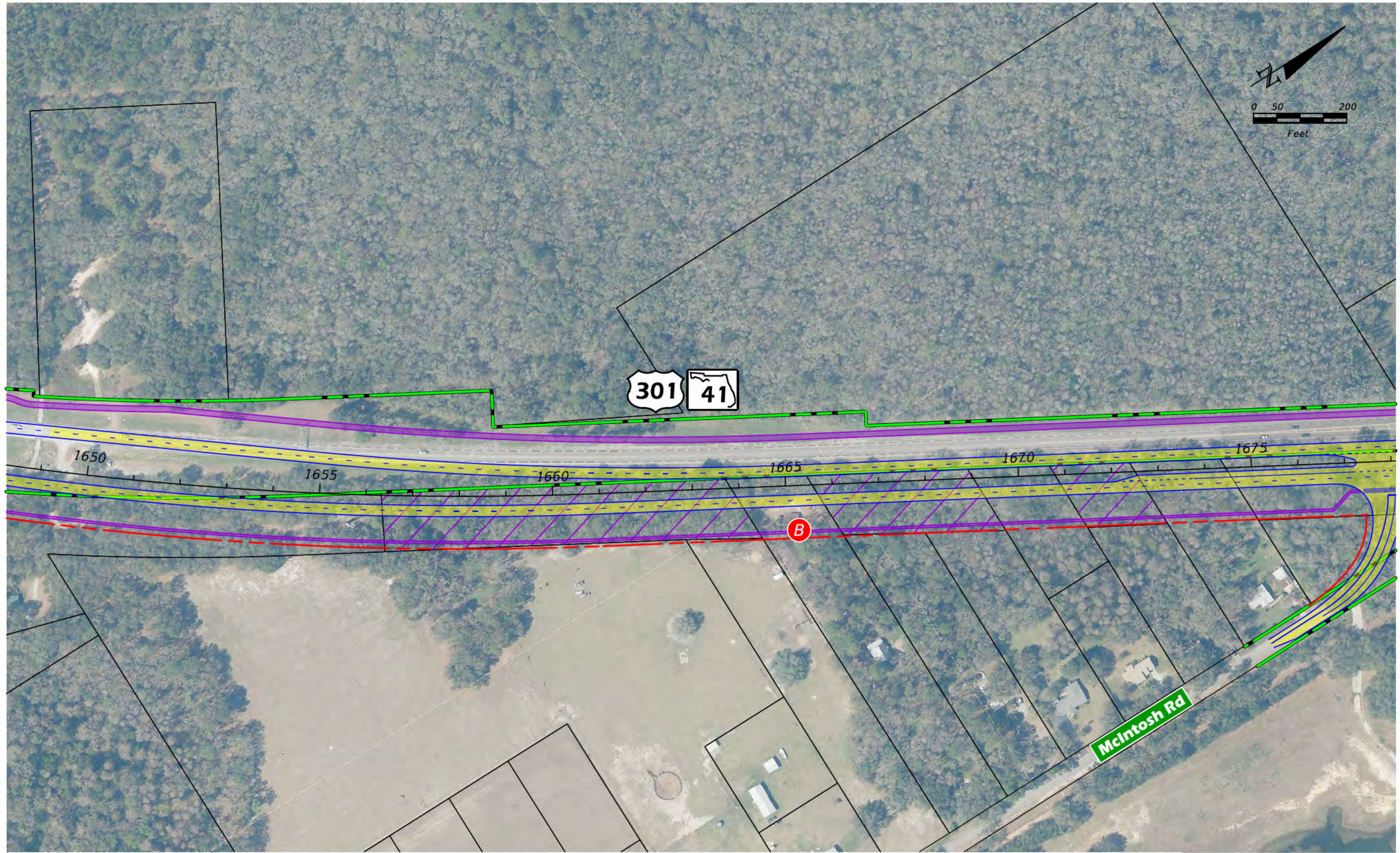
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AIM ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC. 3802 CORPOREX PARK DRIVE, SUITE 225 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33619 TEL: (813) 627-4144 FAX: (813) 664-1899 WWW.AIMENGR.COM	In Association with: Adams Traffic, Inc. Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Inwood Consulting Engineers, Inc. JAI Consulting Engineers, Inc. Kisinger Campo & Associates, Corp.	1400 CONSTRUCTION PROPERTY LINE EXISTING R/W LINE ROADWAY REMOVED BY OTHERS	CSX TRANSPORTATION SWFWMD LANDS STATE LANDS COUNTY LANDS POTENTIAL MED./HIGH CONTAMINATION SITE	PROPOSED R/W LINE EXISTING ROADWAY TO REMAIN PROPOSED ROADWAY PROPOSED BRIDGE RELOCATED BRIDGE	PROPOSED SIDEWALK/SHARED USE PATH POTENTIAL RELOCATION B = BUSINESS, R = RESIDENTIAL	US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56 COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO WORK PROGRAM SEGMENT NO. 255796-1	FDOT	CONCEPT PLANS	SHEET NO. 11
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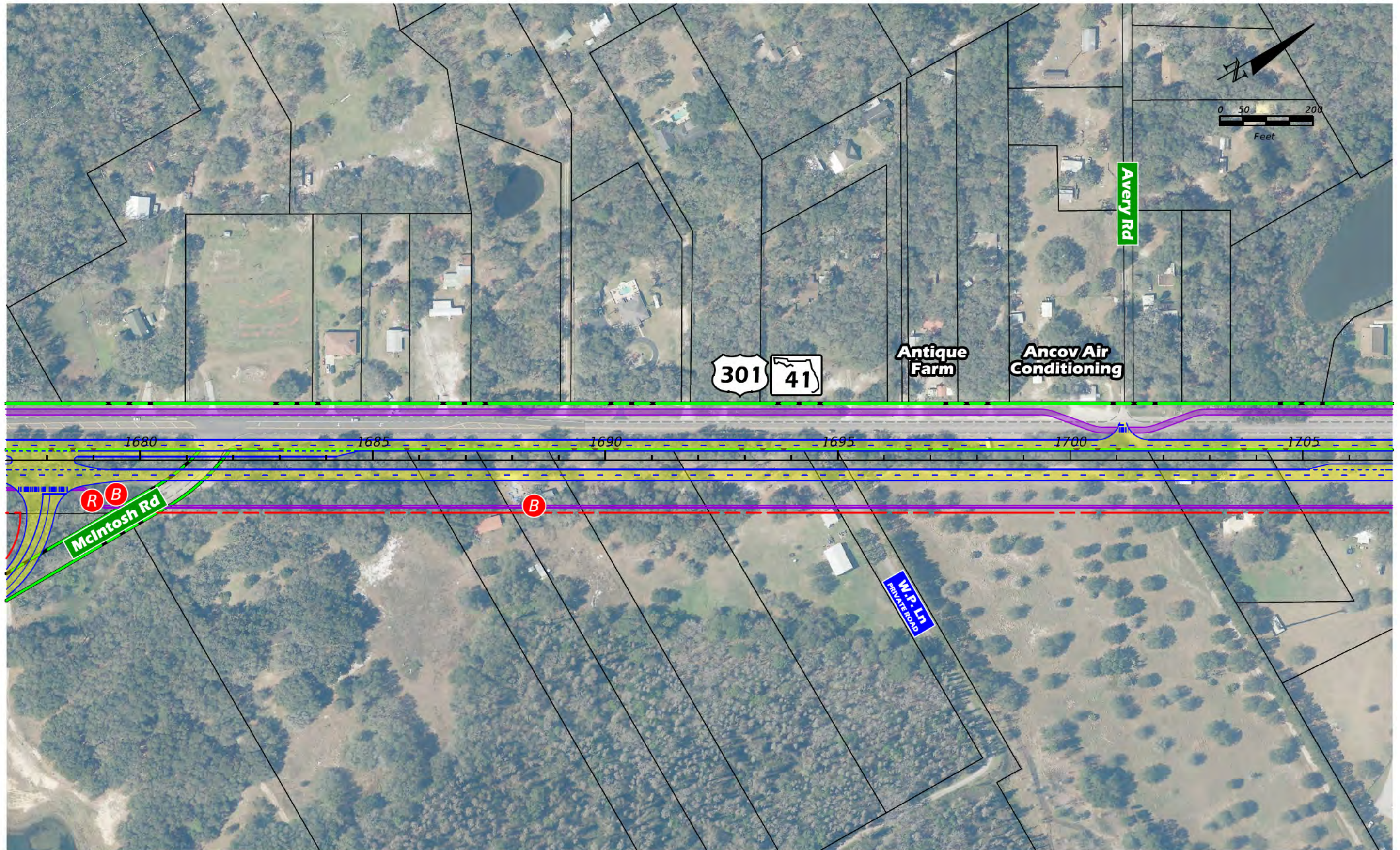
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	EXISTING R/W LINE		STATE LANDS		PROPOSED ROADWAY		# = BUSINESS; R = RESIDENTIAL
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
 COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
 WORK PROGRAM SEGMENT NO. 255796-1



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 JAI Consulting Engineers, Inc.
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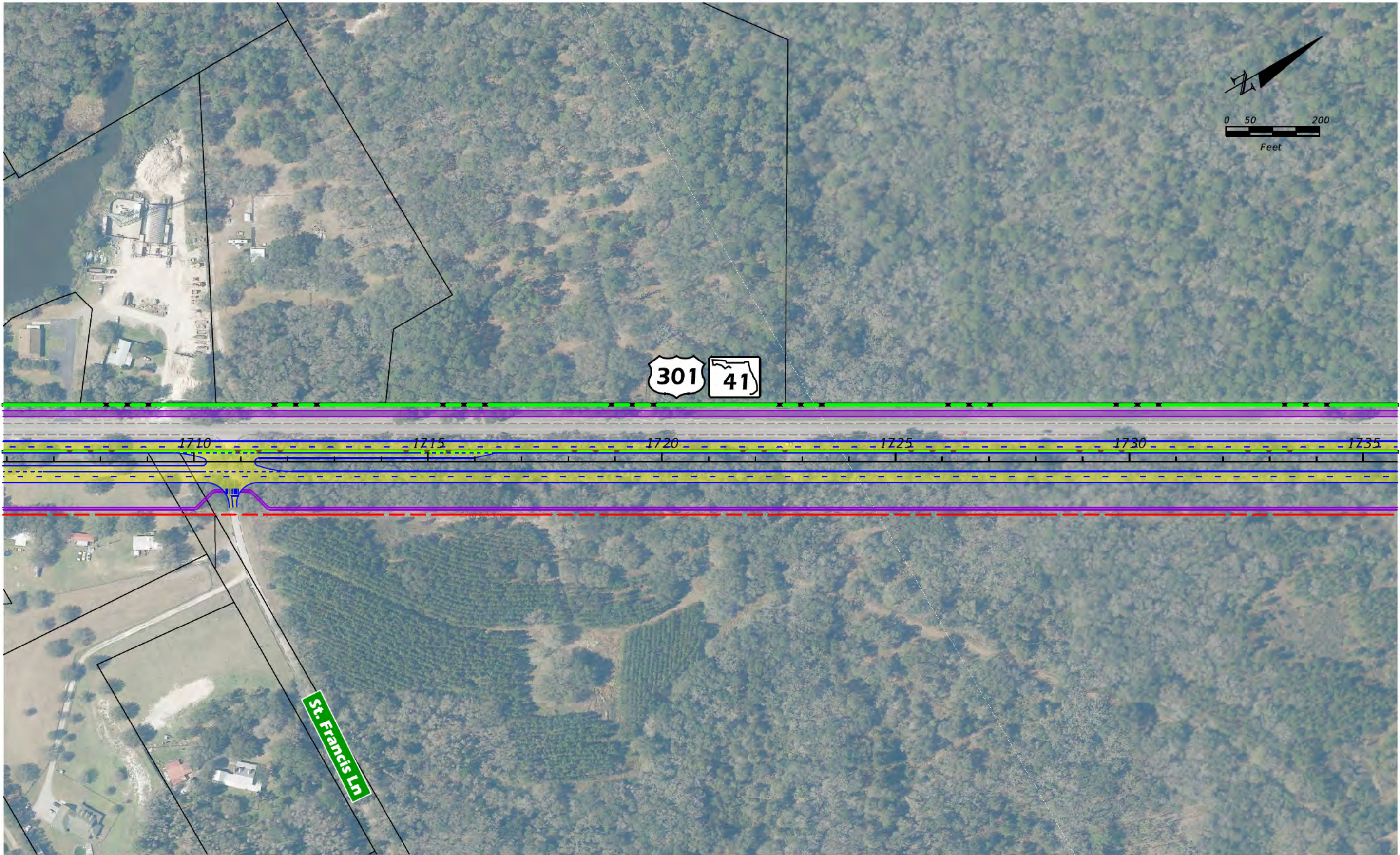
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	EXISTING R/W LINE		STATE LANDS		PROPOSED ROADWAY		B - BUSINESS; R - RESIDENTIAL
	ROADWAY REMOVED BY OTHERS		COUNTY LANDS		PROPOSED BRIDGE		RELOCATED BRIDGE
	ROADWAY REMOVED BY OTHERS		POTENTIAL MED./HIGH CONTAMINATION SITE				

US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
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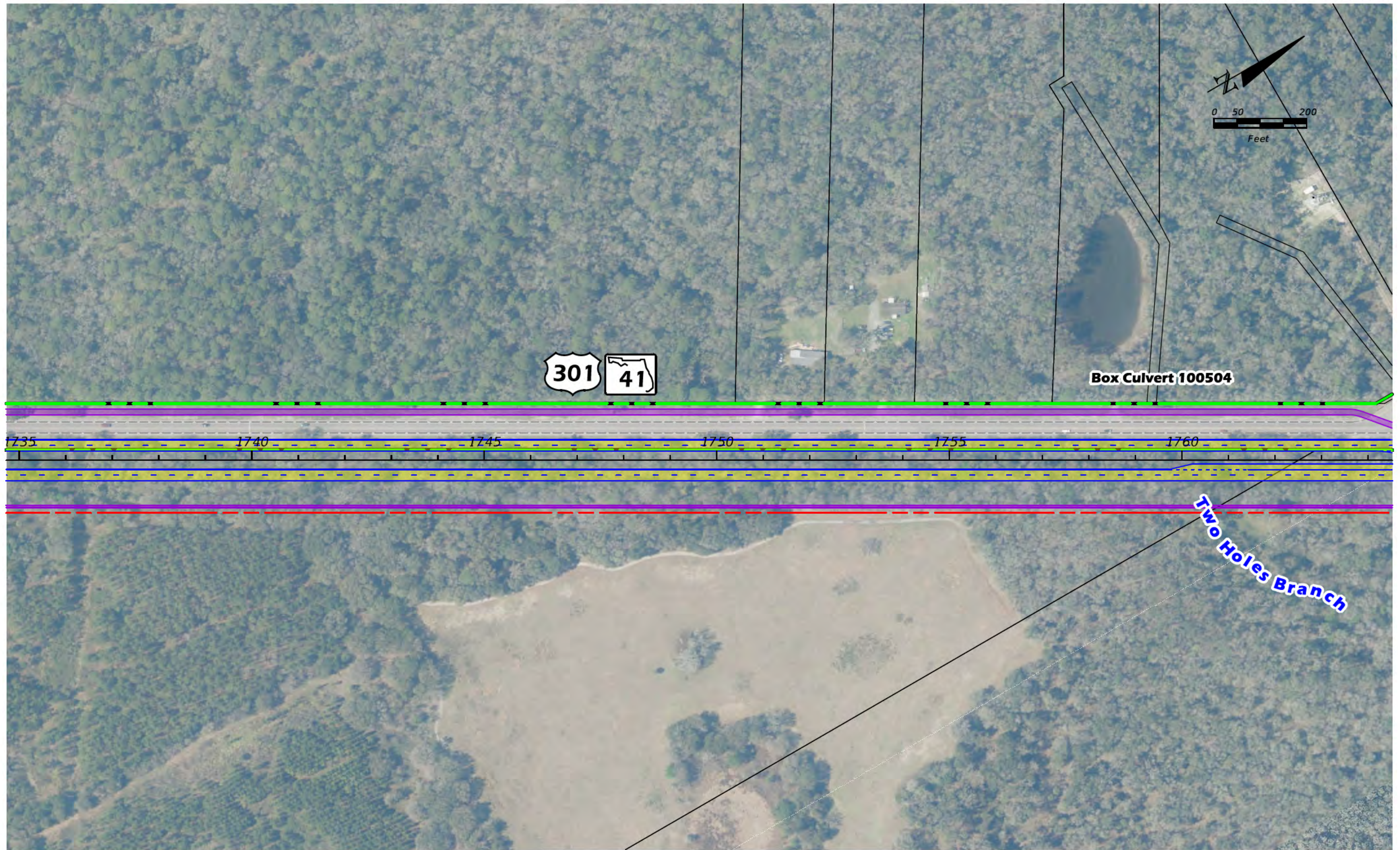
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
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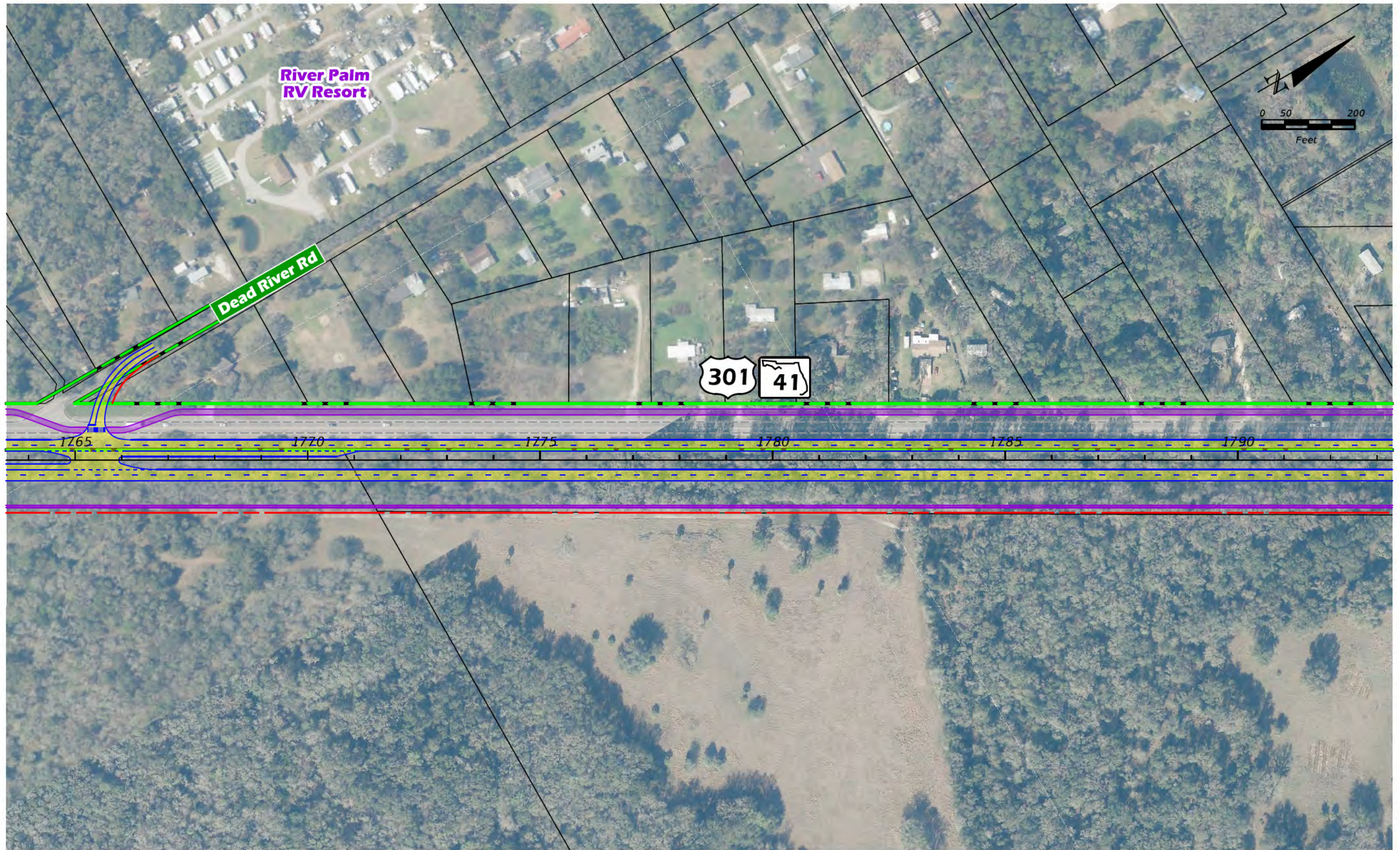
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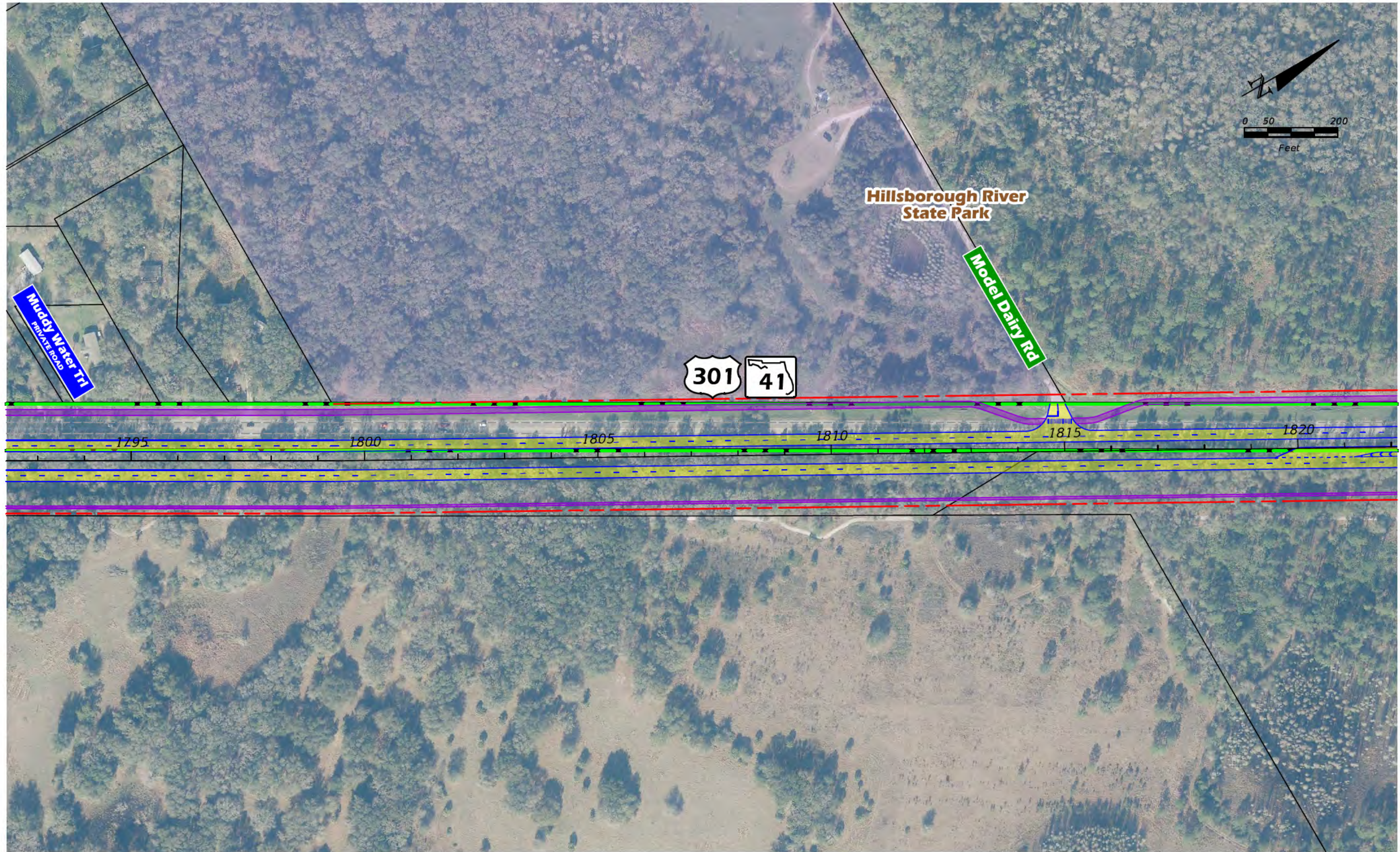
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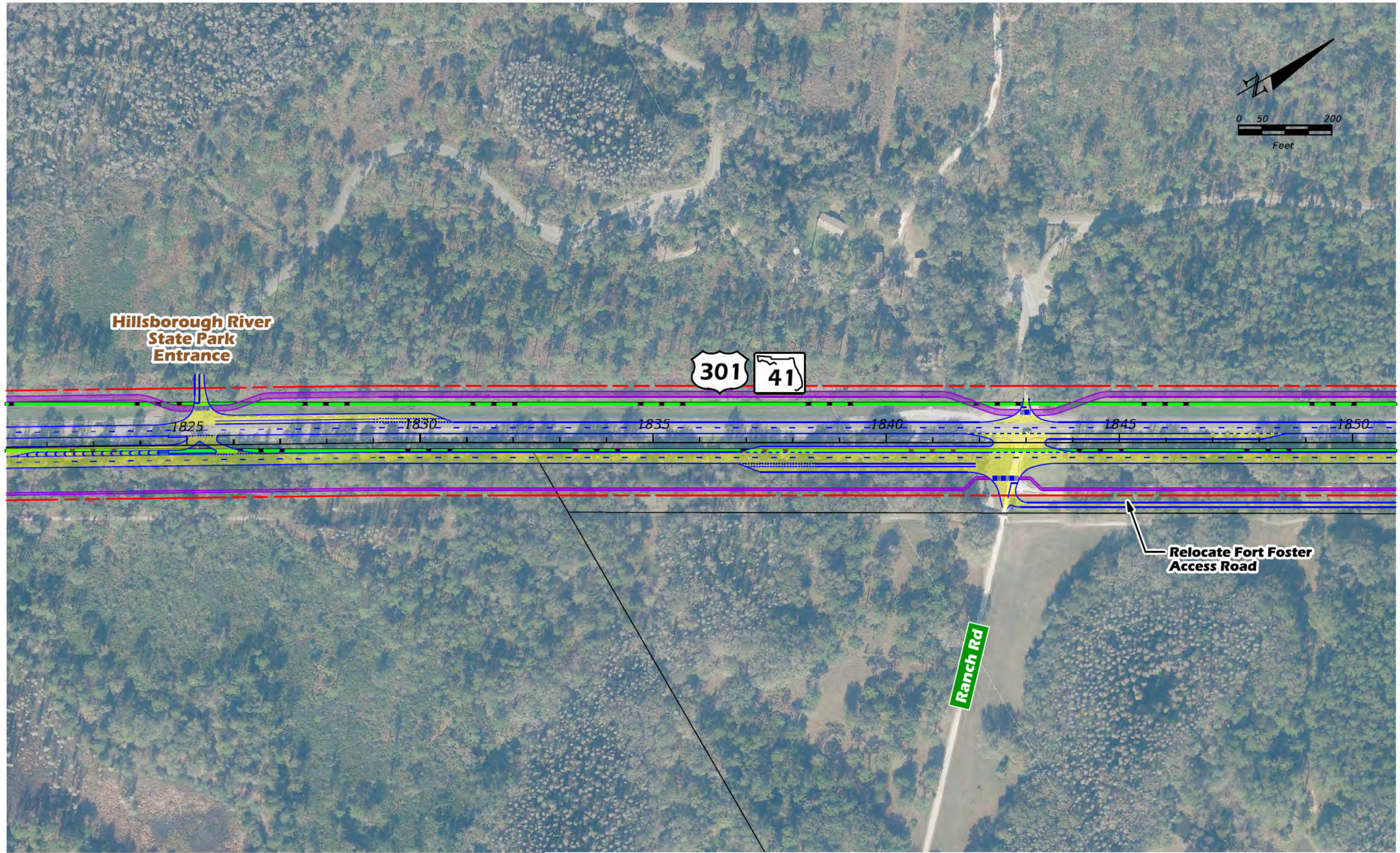
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	EXISTING R/W LINE		STATE LANDS		PROPOSED ROADWAY		B - BUSINESS; R - RESIDENTIAL
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
 COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
 WORK PROGRAM SEGMENT NO. 255796-1



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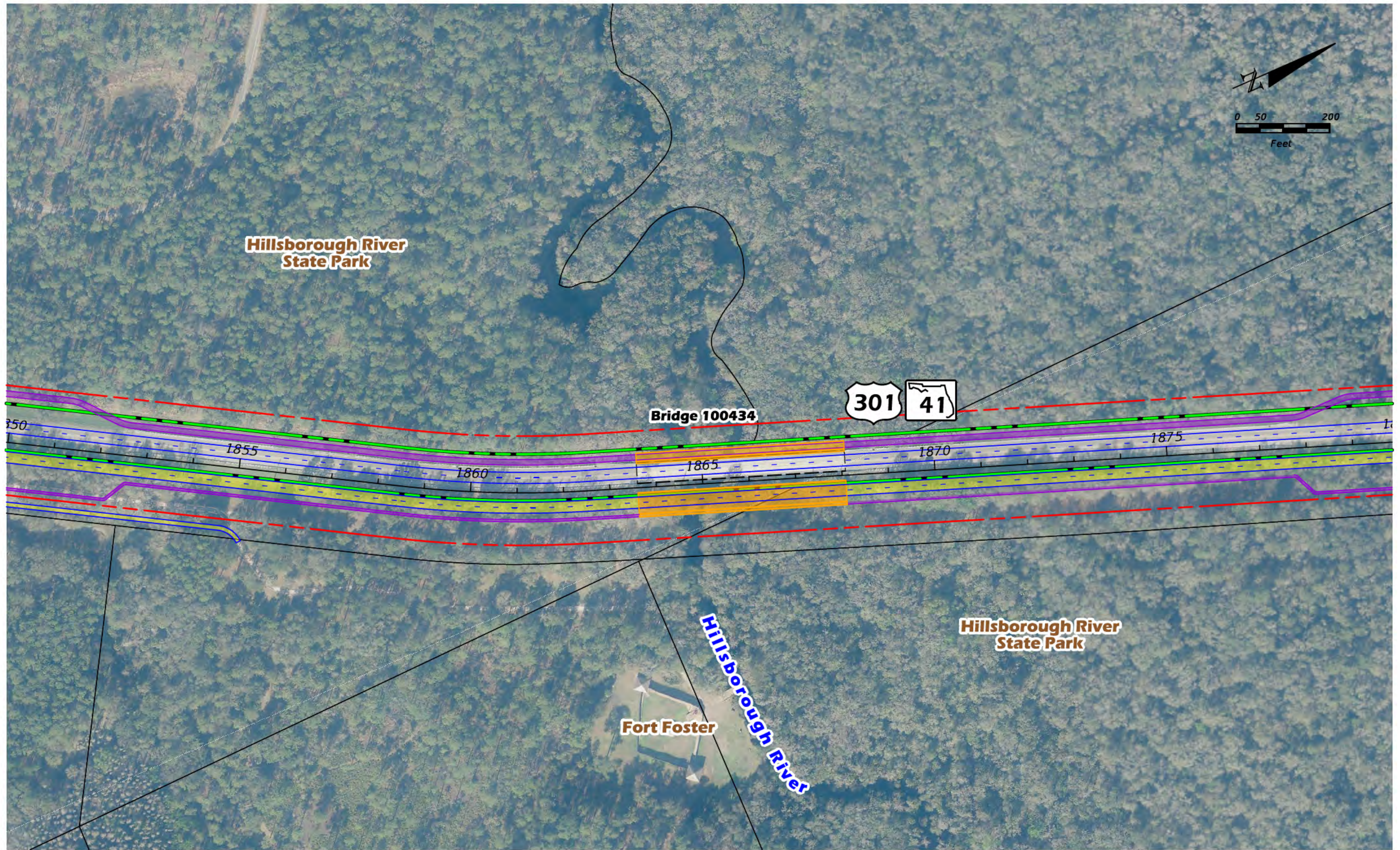
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56
 COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
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1400	CONSTRUCTION		CSX TRANSPORTATION		PROPOSED R/W LINE		PROPOSED SIDEWALK/ SHARED USE PATH
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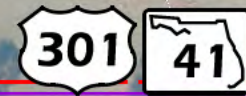
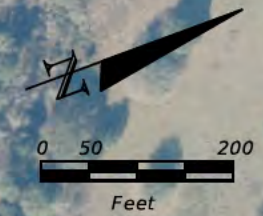
US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
FROM FOWLER AVENUE TO PROPOSED SR 56

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
 WORK PROGRAM SEGMENT NO. 255796-1



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Hillsborough River State Park

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Inwood Consulting Engineers, Inc.
JAI Consulting Engineers, Inc.
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1400	CONSTRUCTION		CSX TRANSPORTATION		PROPOSED R/W LINE		PROPOSED SIDEWALK/ SHARED USE PATH
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	EXISTING R/W LINE		STATE LANDS		PROPOSED ROADWAY		R - RESIDENTIAL
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US 301 (SR 41) PD&E STUDY
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COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH & PASCO
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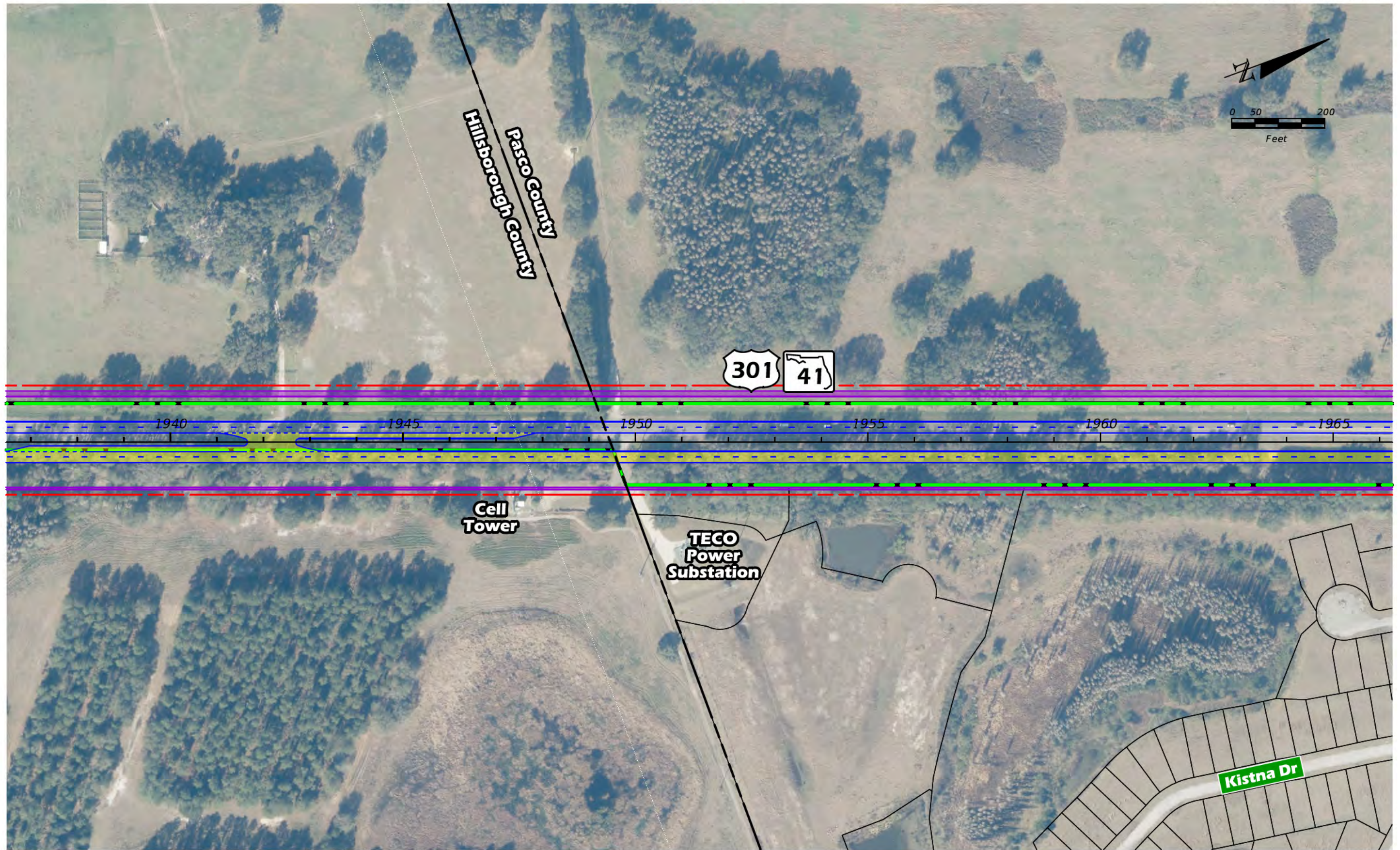
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PROPERTY LINE	SWFWMD LANDS	EXISTING ROADWAY TO REMAIN	POTENTIAL RELOCATION B = BUSINESS; R = RESIDENTIAL
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BY OTHERS	COUNTY LANDS	PROPOSED BRIDGE	
ROADWAY REMOVED BY OTHERS	POTENTIAL MED./HIGH CONTAMINATION SITE	RELOCATED BRIDGE	

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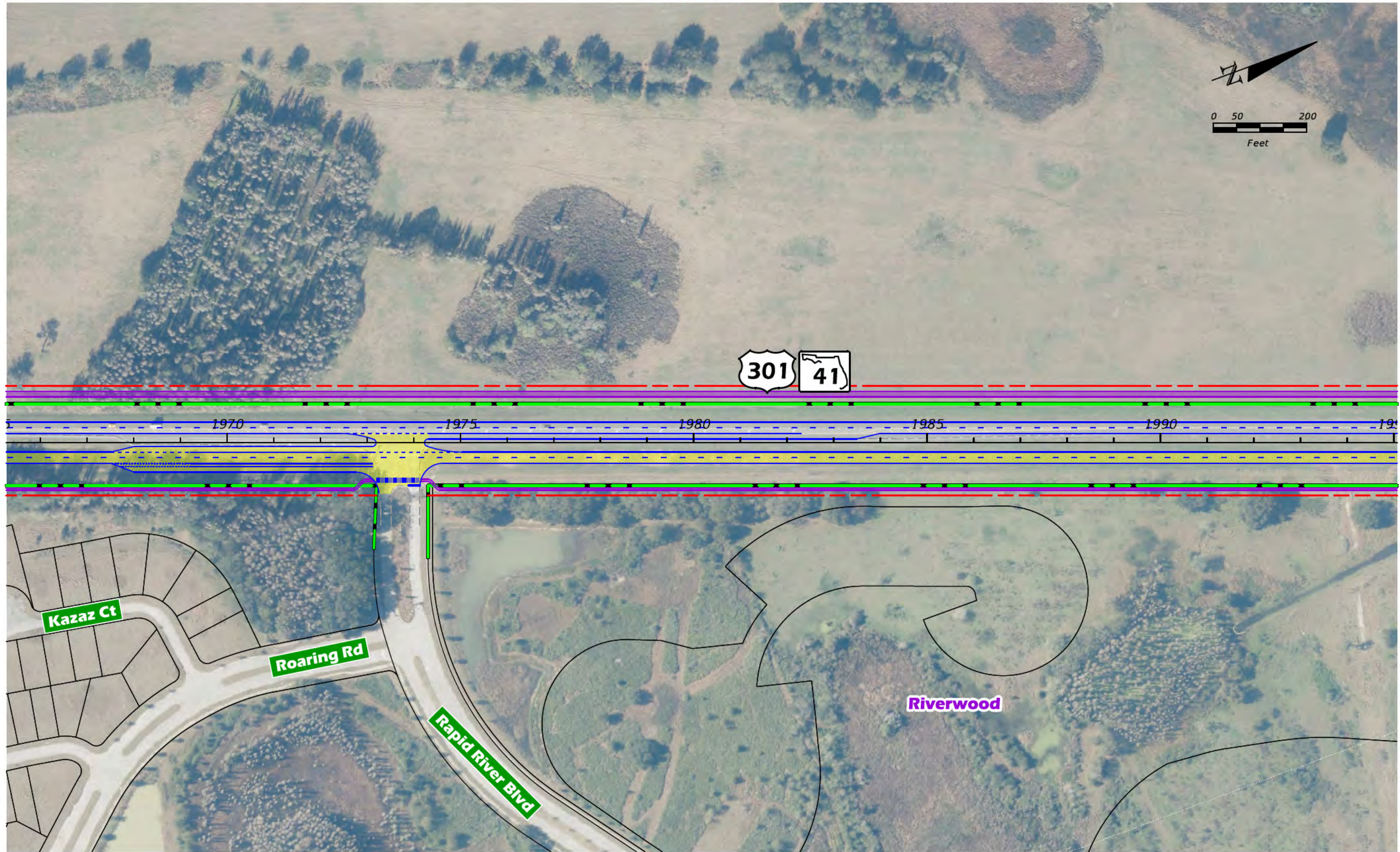
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PROPERTY LINE	SWFWMD LANDS	EXISTING ROADWAY TO REMAIN	POTENTIAL RELOCATION
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BY OTHERS	COUNTY LANDS	PROPOSED BRIDGE	
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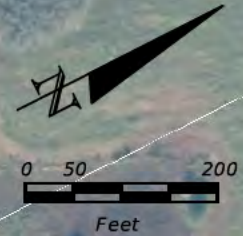
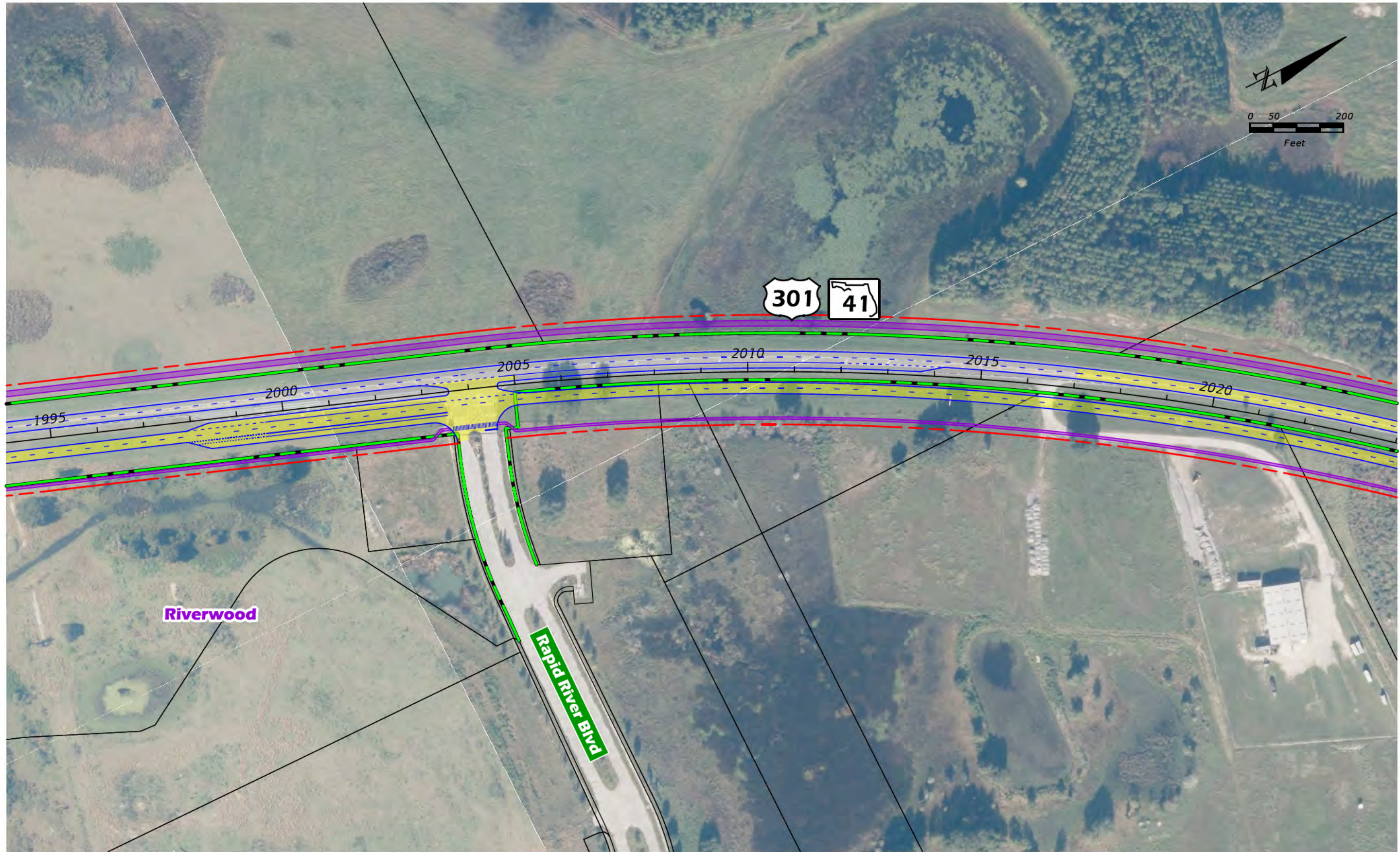
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1400			

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Riverwood

Rapid River Blvd

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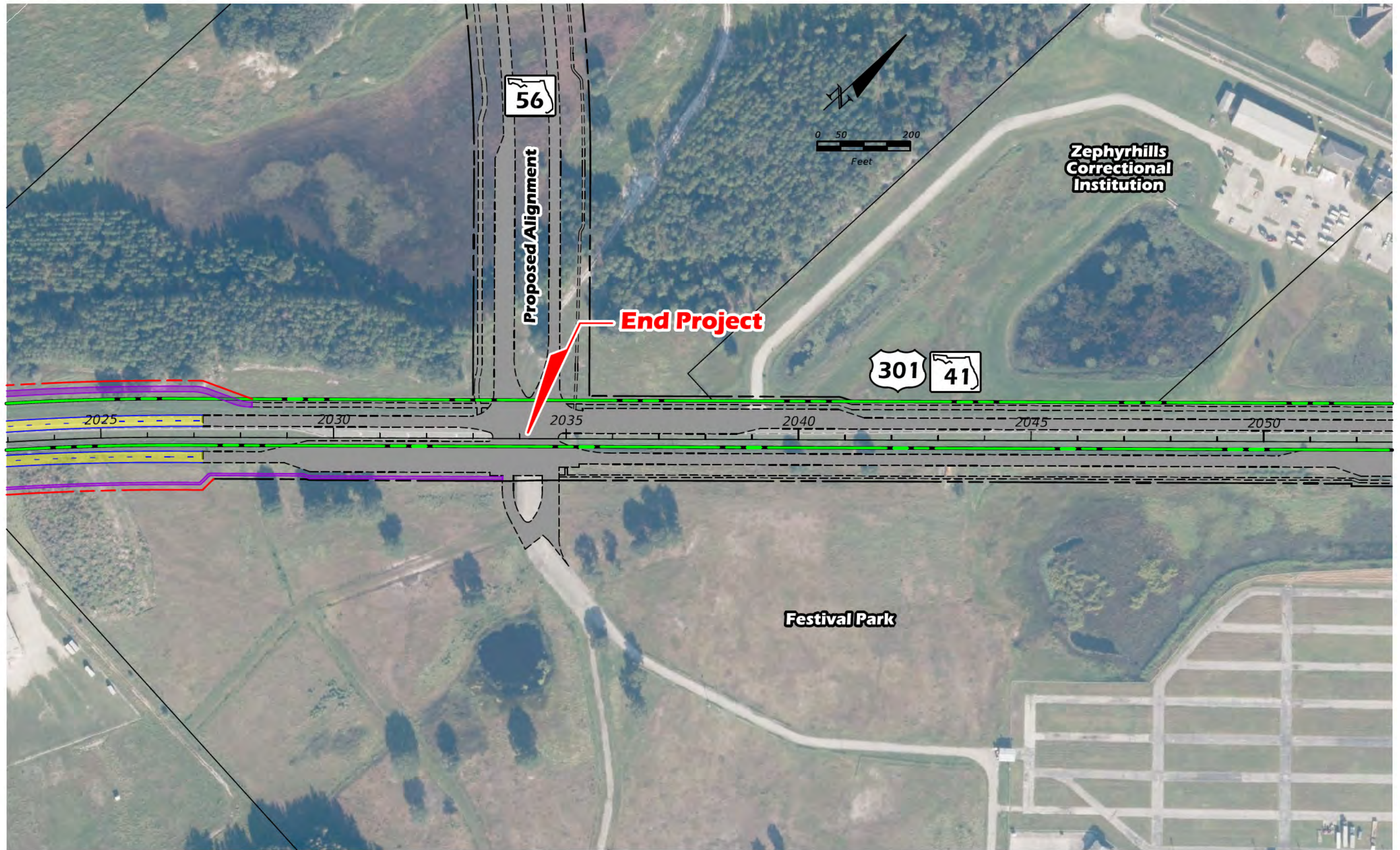
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1400	Q CONSTRUCTION		CSX TRANSPORTATION		PROPOSED R/W LINE		PROPOSED SIDEWALK/ SHARED USE PATH
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APPENDIX B

Artifact Analysis

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI00043	53	40	4.01	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI00043	55b	60	5.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.8	
8HI00043	57	0-80	6.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.8	
8HI00043	57	0-80	6.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.5	
8HI00043	58	65	7.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	4.4	
8HI00043	60	10	8.01	RR spike	iron				1	284.5	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.02	debitage	chert	primary	x4	y	1	6.7	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	4	11.2	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.04	debitage	chert	shatter	l	n	1	3.5	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.05	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	9	1.5	
8HI00043	60	25-90	8.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	<.1	
8HI00043	61	30-100	9.01	debitage	chert	primary	m	n	1	0.6	
8HI00043	61	30-100	9.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	0.5	
8HI00043	61	30-100	9.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	0.7	
8HI00043	61	30-100	9.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.6	
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8HI00043	62	0-70	10.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.4	
8HI00043	62	0-70	10.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.7	
8HI00043	62	0-70	10.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI00043	62	0-70	10.04	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	1.8	
8HI00043	63	40-80	11.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.2	
8HI00043	63	40-80	11.02	debitage	coral	primary	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI00043	63	40-80	11.03	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI00043	64	20-70	12.01	roughout	chert			n	1	42.6	62.7x25.7x27.7 mm; snapped at inclusion
8HI00043	64	20-70	12.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	4	7.7	
8HI00043	64	20-70	12.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	2.3	
8HI00043	64	20-70	12.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI00043	64	20-70	12.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.5	
8HI00043	65	10-100	13.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.5	
8HI00043	65	10-100	13.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	1.4	
8HI00043	65	10-100	13.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	2	0.1	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI00043	65	10-100	13.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.9	
8HI00043	66	100	14.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	0.9	
8HI00043	67	20-100	15.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	3.7	
8HI00043	67	20-100	15.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	3.3	
8HI00043	67	20-100	15.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	<.1	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.01	debitage	chert	secondary	x5	n	1	11.8	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.02	debitage	chert	primary	x4	n	1	5.2	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.03	debitage	chert	primary	x4	y	1	11.1	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.04	debitage	chert	primary	x6	n	1	27.0	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.05	flake tool	chert	non-decortication	x4	y	1	6.0	27.8x22.4x11.3 mm; unifacial scalar scars along distal margin; EA 80
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	5	19.5	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	4	10.5	
8HI00043	68	0-100	16.80	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	2.8	
8HI00043	69	20-60	17.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.9	
8HI00043	69	20-60	17.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.6	
8HI00305	46	40	2.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.4	
8HI00305	48	20-30	3.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	6.3	
8HI00305	48	20-30	3.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	1.1	
8HI00305	48	20-30	3.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	72	35-90	18.01	faunal	bone	mammal			3	2.2	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x7	n	1	23.5	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.02	debitage	coral	non-decortication	s	y	1	<.1	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	1.2	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	2.0	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	2	0.2	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	3.2	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.3	
8HI06940	73	10-70	19.08	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	5.2	
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.01	fence staple	steel				1	5.3	
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.8	burned, 2 pieces
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.03	debitage	chert	shatter	m	n	1	1.0	
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.04	debitage	chert	shatter	l	n	1	3.4	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	6	3.7	
8HI06940	74	0-110	20.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	3.7	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.02	faunal	shell				1	0.1	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.03	debitage	chert	secondary	m	n	2	1.6	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.05	gastrolith	chert				1	0.1	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	3	9.1	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	4	1.3	
8HI06940	75	0-100	21.08	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	76	50-80	22.01	debitage	chert	secondary	m	n	1	0.6	
8HI06940	76	50-80	22.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.8	
8HI06940	76	50-80	22.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	1.1	
8HI06940	77	30	23.01	fence staple	steel				1	5.5	
8HI06940	77	30	23.02	debitage	chert	shatter	m	n	1	0.4	
8HI06940	77	30	23.03	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	77	30	23.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	1.9	
8HI06940	77	30	23.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.0	
8HI06940	77	30	23.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	2	5.6	
8HI06940	77	30	23.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x5	n	1	8.8	
8HI06940	78	40-100	24.01	debitage	chert	secondary	x4	n	1	8.2	
8HI06940	78	40-100	24.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	2.1	
8HI06940	78	40-100	24.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	4	1.5	
8HI06940	79	80	25.01	mortar	sand				3	9.5	
8HI06940	79	80	25.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	4	0.2	
8HI06940	79	80	25.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	10	4.0	
8HI06940	79	80	25.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	8.1	
8HI06940	79	80	25.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	7.4	
8HI06940	79	80	25.06	debitage	chert	shatter	s	n	2	0.3	
8HI06940	79	80	25.07	debitage	chert	shatter	m	n	1	0.6	
8HI06940	80	20-100	25.06	debitage	chert	shatter	l	n	1	5.9	
8HI06940	80	20-100	25.07	debitage	chert	shatter	m	n	1	1.0	
8HI06940	80	20-100	26.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	3.7	
8HI06940	80	20-100	26.02	debitage	chert	primary	l	n	1	4.8	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI06940	80	20-100	26.03	debitage	chert	primary	m	n	1	0.9	
8HI06940	80	20-100	26.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	1.0	1 in 4 pieces
8HI06940	80	20-100	26.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	81	0-90	27.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	3.2	
8HI06940	81	0-90	27.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	82	30-80	28.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	3.4	
8HI06940	82	30-80	28.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	2.2	
8HI06940	83	55	29.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.4	
8HI06940	84	40-70	30.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	0.8	
8HI06940	84	40-70	30.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	0.9	
8HI06940	85	0-10	31.01	vessel fragment	glass	solarized			4	3.5	
8HI06940	85	0-10	31.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	6.0	
8HI06940	85	90-100	31.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.1	
8HI06940	87	0-20	32.01	debitage	chert	shatter	l	n	1	6.8	
8HI06940	87	0-20	32.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.2	
8HI06940	87	0-20	32.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.6	
8HI06940	88	30-90	33.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.4	
8HI06940	88	30-90	33.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	0.9	
8HI06940	88	30-90	33.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	<.1	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.5	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.02	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.7	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	5.5	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.04	debitage	chert	secondary	l	n	1	1.9	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	3	4.5	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	0.7	
8HI06940	89	0-100	34.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	2	0.2	
8HI06940	90	30-100	35.01	brick	clay				1	13.3	
8HI06940	90	30-100	35.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	4	1.6	
8HI06940	90	30-100	35.03	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	3	1.5	
8HI06940	90	30-100	35.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.6	
8HI06940	91	30-100	36.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x6	n	1	38.8	
8HI06940	91	30-100	36.02	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI06940	91	30-100	36.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	4	2.1	2 in 2 pieces

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI06940	91	30-100	36.04	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI06940	91	30-100	36.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	92	30-100	37.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.9	
8HI06940	92	30-100	37.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	92	30-100	37.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	1.1	
8HI06940	92	30-100	37.04	debitage	coral	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	93	0-80	38.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.7	
8HI06940	93	0-80	38.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.4	
8HI06940	95	30-60	39.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	95	30-60	39.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	<.1	
8HI06940	95	30-60	39.03	debitage	coral	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	95	30-60	39.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.4	
8HI06940	96	60-100	40.01	debitage	coral	primary	x6	y	1	11.0	
8HI06940	96	60-100	40.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	4	2.7	
8HI06940	96	60-100	40.03	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	97	10-80	41.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	5.4	
8HI06940	97	10-80	41.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	3	0.3	
8HI06940	97	10-80	41.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.1	
8HI06940	97	10-80	41.04	debitage	chert	secondary	l	y	1	1.3	
8HI06940	97	10-80	41.05	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	98	10-100	42.01	plastic					1	<.1	
8HI06940	98	10-100	42.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.9	
8HI06940	98	10-100	42.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	3	1.1	
8HI06940	98	10-100	42.04	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	2	1.9	
8HI06940	99	30-80	43.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	99	30-80	43.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	99	30-80	43.03	debitage	chert	secondary	l	n	1	2.1	
8HI06940	99	30-80	43.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	1.3	
8HI06940	99	30-80	43.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	2	0.2	
8HI06940	100	0-30	44.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.0	
8HI06940	100	0-30	44.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	1.8	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.01	debitage	chert	secondary	x4	n	1	3.0	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	1.6	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.04	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	0.5	
8HI06940	101	10-100	45.07	plastic					1	0.4	
8HI06940	102	0-100	46.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.5	
8HI06940	102	0-100	46.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	4	1.7	
8HI06940	102	0-100	46.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	102	0-100	46.04	debitage	chert	secondary	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	102	0-100	46.05	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.7	
8HI06940	103	70	47.01	biface	coral	FAS - Marion		y	1	19.9	59.5x41.1x13.1 mm; EA 45, 55
8HI06940	103	0-70	47.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	1.6	
8HI06940	104	90	48.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	3.9	
8HI06940	104	50	48.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.2	
8HI06940	105	40-100	49.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.5	
8HI06940	105	40-100	49.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	1.6	
8HI06940	105	40-100	49.03	debitage	chert	secondary	m	y	1	0.9	
8HI06940	106	50-100	50.01	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.5	
8HI06940	106	50-100	50.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	106	50-100	50.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.7	
8HI06940	107	80-100	51.01	debitage	coral	secondary	x4	y	1	7.3	
8HI06940	107	80-100	51.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	1.6	
8HI06940	108	60-100	52.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.9	
8HI06940	108	60-100	52.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.2	
8HI06940	108	60-100	52.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	3	0.3	
8HI06940	109	10-100	53.01	debitage	chert	secondary	m	y	1	0.6	
8HI06940	109	10-100	53.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.8	
8HI06940	109	10-100	53.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	1.1	
8HI06940	109	10-100	53.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	5	1.0	
8HI06940	109	10-100	53.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	<.1	
8HI06940	110	70	54.01	vessel fragment	clay	STP			1	0.8	3.8 mm
8HI06940	110	50-100	54.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	0.5	
8HI06940	110	50-100	54.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.3	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI06940	111	60	55.01	debitage	coral	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	113	70	56.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.2	
8HI06940	114	50-90	57.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x6	y	1	15.8	
8HI06940	114	50-90	57.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	114	50-90	57.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.9	
8HI06940	115	55-80	58.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI06940	115	55-80	58.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	0.8	
8HI06940	115	55-80	58.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	116	100	59.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI06940	117	40-100	60.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	2.2	
8HI06940	117	40-100	60.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.2	
8HI06940	117	40-100	60.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	117	40-100	60.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	2	3.1	
8HI06940	117	40-100	60.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	3	0.8	
8HI06940	118	20-80	61.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	0.8	
8HI06940	118	20-80	61.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.3	
8HI06940	118	20-80	61.03	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.3	
8HI06940	119	50-90	62.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.2	
8HI06940	119	50-90	62.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI06940	123	0-90	63.01	debitage	chert	primary	x4	y	1	11.5	
8HI06940	123	0-90	63.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x5	n	1	6.6	
8HI06940	123	0-90	63.03	debitage	chert	secondary	l	n	2	5.7	
8HI06940	123	0-90	63.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.5	
8HI06940	123	0-90	63.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.1	
8HI13559	11	20-25	105.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.8	
8HI13559	12	20-25	106.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.5	in 2 pieces
8HI13559	13	20	107.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	3.4	
8HI13559	14	30	108.10	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	3.3	
8HI13559	16	20-30	109.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.7	
8HI13559	16	20-30	109.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	<.1	
8HI13559	19	15-60	110.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	7.9	
8HI13559	19	15-60	110.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.6	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.01	debitage	chert	primary	l	n	1	2.2	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x5	n	1	8.5	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	4.6	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.0	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.06	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	1.2	
8HI13597	147	30-90	64.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	1.7	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x5	n	1	10.9	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.02	debitage	chert	secondary	x4	n	2	7.4	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.03	debitage	chert	secondary	l	n	3	5.5	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.04	debitage	chert	secondary	m	n	1	0.6	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.05	debitage	chert	primary	x4	n	2	14.5	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.06	debitage	chert	primary	m	n	2	1.6	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.06	debitage	chert	primary	l	n	1	3.1	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.07	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	1	3.8	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.08	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	3.8	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.09	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	3	3.1	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.10	debitage	chert	secondary	l	y	2	4.5	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.11	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	y	1	6.9	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.12	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	2	3.6	
8HI13597	148	40-100	65.13	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	2	0.5	
8HI13597	149	20-25	66.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.7	
8HI13597	149	20-25	66.02	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.6	
8HI13597	151	20-90	67.01	debitage	chert	shatter	x4	y	1	19.9	
8HI13597	151	20-90	67.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	2	4.5	
8HI13597	151	20-90	67.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.9	
8HI13597	151	20-90	67.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	2	0.2	
8HI13597	152	50-100	68.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	x4	n	3	17.4	1 in 2 pieces
8HI13597	153	40	69.01	debitage	chert	primary	l	n	1	7.2	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	1.6	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	2	0.3	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.03	debitage	chert	shatter	m	y	1	0.5	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.04	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	y	1	0.1	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.05	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	3	1.6	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.06	debitage	chert	secondary	s	y	1	0.2	
8HI13597	155	30-100	70.07	debitage	chert	secondary	m	y	1	0.3	

site	ST	depth	fs-lot	item	material	type	size	ta	cnt	wgt	comments
8HI13597	157	20-50	71.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	5.3	
8HI13597	157	20-50	71.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.9	
8HI13597	157	20-50	71.03	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.2	
8HI13598	6	5-40	102.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	2.2	in 2 pieces
8HI13598	6	5-40	102.20	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
8HI13598	8	10	103.10	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	0.8	
8HI13598	9	10-30	104.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.1	
8HI13598	9	10-30	104.20	debitage	coral	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.6	
AO#1	6	30	1.01	flake tool	chert	secondary	x5	y	1	17.5	53.5x27.0x16.1 mm; unifacial scalar scarring along distal margin
AO#2	180	30-40	75.01	vessel fragment	clay	whiteware			1	7.4	rim
AO#3	166	80-100	74.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	2.7	
AO#3	166	80-100	74.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	y	1	1.3	
AO#4	163	30	73.01	debitage	coral	non-decortication	l	y	1	1.0	
AO#5	161	90-100	72.01	debitage	chert	non-decortication	m	n	1	0.6	
AO#5	161	90-100	72.02	debitage	chert	non-decortication	s	n	1	0.1	
AO#6	25	0-100		debitage	chert	secondary	s		1		
AO#6	25	0-100		debitage	chert	secondary	m		1		
AO#7	2	15-20	101.10	debitage	chert	non-decortication	l	n	1	4.3	

APPENDIX C

FMSF forms

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI03890
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-15-2016
Recorder # 1

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) Fire Tower Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 15402 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Ranch Rd and State Park Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-27-21-ZZZ-000003-27640.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 379591 Northing 3113755
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1934 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Belltower/Clocktower/Tower From (year): 1934 To (year): curr
Current Use Belltower/Clocktower/Tower From (year): 1934 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) TIITF Parks and Recreation (1992)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Other Number of Stories 10
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Steel 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Four 18-lite awning windows
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Contributing part of Resource Group 8HI13526 along with other contributing resources 8HI03891-8HI03894.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Steel staircase accessible via interior of tower, SW corner of structure

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource Ten-story steel Industrial Vernacular fire tower built by the CCC as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This fire tower retains a great deal of integrity and represents an excellent example of Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
 1. Architecture 3. Engineering 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 4. Conservation 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI03891
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-15-2016
Recorder # 1

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) Maintenance Shed 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 15402 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Ranch Rd and State Park Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-27-21-ZZZ-000003-27640.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 379591 Northing 3113784
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Outbuilding From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Current Use Outbuilding From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1995 Nature Fenestration changes, new doors
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) TIITF Parks and Recreation (1992)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent 6/6 wood DHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, exposed rafter tails and purlins, wood window frames

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Contributing part of Resource Group 8HI13526 along with other contributing resources 8HI03890, 8HI03892-8HI03894

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Post-and-girt
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Rustic Style maintenance shed built by the CCC as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This maintenance shed retains a good deal of integrity and represents an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida.

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

1. Architecture 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI03892
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-15-2016
Recorder # 1

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) Maintenance Shed 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 15402 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Ranch Rd and State Park Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-27-21-ZZZ-000003-27640.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 379628 Northing 3113796
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Outbuilding From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Current Use Outbuilding From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2005 Nature New doors, new roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) TIITF Parks and Recreation (1992)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent 6/6 wood DHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, exposed rafter tails and purlins, wood window frames

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Contributing part of Resource Group 8HI13526 along with other contributing resources 8HI03890, 8HI03891, 8HI03893, 8HI03894

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Post-and-girt
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single wooden door

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Rustic Style storage shed built by the CCC as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This storage shed retains a great deal of integrity and represents an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida.

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

1. Architecture 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI03893
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-15-2016
Recorder # 1

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) Ranger's Residence Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 15402 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Ranch Rd and State Park Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-27-21-ZZZ-000003-27640.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 379656 Northing 3113836
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1936 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1995 Nature New windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1995 Nature ADA ramp
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) TIITF Parks and Recreation (1992)

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. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. Cypress shakes
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Cross gable 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent 6/6 wood DHS, independent 1/1 DHS with snap-in muntins
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, wood window frames, hand-wrought iron chimney cap

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Contributing part of Resource Group 8HI13526 along with other contributing resources 8HI03890, 8HI03891, 8HI03892, 8HI03894

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. Other 2. _____ 3. Post-and-girt
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) E elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, partial-width inset enclosed front porch beneath gable knee wall

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Rustic Style residence built by the CCC as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This residence retains a great deal of integrity and represents an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida.

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

1. Architecture 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI03894
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-15-2016
Recorder # 1

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) Interpretive Center Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 15402 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Ranch Rd and State Park Access Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-27-21-ZZZ-000003-27640.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 379728 Northing 3113874
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1937 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Communications-related From (year): 1937 To (year): unk
Current Use Educational-related From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) TIITF Parks and Recreation (1992)

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. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Wood shingles 2. _____ 3. Cypress Shakes
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Cross gable 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Paired 4-lite and 8-lite wooden casement units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Square hewn purlins, exposed rafter tails, hand-wrought iron chimney cap

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Gable roof pavilion slightly E of structure. Contributing part of Resource Group 8HI13526 along with other contributing resources
8HI03890-3893

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. Other 2. _____ 3. Post-and-girt
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Articulated Limestone
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open front entrance porch beneath gable roof overhang supported by squared, hand-hewn posts and knee braces

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Rustic Style interpretive center built by the CCC as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This building retains a great deal of integrity and represents an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida.

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

1. Architecture 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI12137
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 2-1-2016
Recorder# 1

Original
Update

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name US 301 Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name US 301 PD&E From Fowler Ave to Proposed SR 56 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 Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 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 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 28S Range 20E Section 3 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township 28S Range 20E Section 2 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township 27S Range 21E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974
2) Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) US 301 from Fowler Ave to Proposed SR 56 (Previously Recorded Section was from SR 60 to I-4)

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and dates/initials.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1936 [] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. American 1821-present 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or 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)
[x] cultural resource survey [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[] other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Henriquez, Bob

2015 Property Records Search. Hillsborough County Property Appraiser, Tampa. http://www.hcpafl.org/.

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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077

2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Description: A segment of US 301 extending 3.3 miles between SR 60 and I-4 was recorded in 2013 by ACI during the CRAS of US 301 from SR 60 (Adamo Dr) to I-4 (SR 400) (ACI 2013). It is located to the south of/outside the current project APE. 8HI12137 was deemed ineligible for listing on the NRHP by the SHPO on April 17, 2015 (FMSF).

This linear resource was updated as part of the current US 301 (Fowler Ave to Proposed SR 56) PD&E Study. This update adds the roadway segment of US 301 from just south of Fowler Avenue (SR 582) to the proposed realignment of SR 56, a distance of approximately 13.1 miles. It is located in Sections 2, 3, and 9 of Township 28 South, Range 20 East and Sections 36 and 30 of Township 27 South, Range 20 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Thonotosassa). It can also be found in Section 4 of Township 27 South, Range 21 East and Sections 33 and 37 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Zephyrhills). As contained within the current project APE, US 301 is predominately a two-lane arterial road with sporadic central turn lanes. An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder flanks both sides of the roadway, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Several residences are present along the segment, and the Hillsborough River State Park is located at the northern end. Wooden power poles and electrical lines border both sides of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 (proposed). Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial. The road has been resurfaced on multiple occasions.

US 301 originated as US 41 and was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989). It is first evident on a 1936 county map in which it is labeled US 41/SR 5 (Florida State Road Department 1936). It was designated US 301 in 1952. In the late 1930's, the route was rural with a few agricultural enterprises and residences (PALMM 1938). By the late 1950's, the area included a few commercial buildings and more residences, but was still largely rural in character (PALMM 1957). Most development occurred within the past three decades (Henriquez 2015).

Explanation of Evaluation: The historic integrity of US 301 within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historical associations to events or persons. Therefore, the unrecorded segment of US 301 within the APE does not appear to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Moreover, the historic setting of US 301 from Fowler Avenue to the proposed extension of SR 56 has changed because of recent development. Thus, it is the professional opinion of ACI's historian that the US 301 Resource Group is not NRHP eligible.

References Used

Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)

2013 *US 301 (SR 39) PD&E Study From State Road 60 to I-4 (SR 400), Hillsborough County, Florida.* ACI, Sarasota.

Bohren, Jay

1989 "Zephyrhills Economy Traveled Rocky Road." *Suncoast News*. February 25.

Droz, Robert

1998 "US 301 / Alt US 301 / Bus US 301". <http://www.us-highways.com/flus.htm#US%20301>. Accessed November 2008

Florida State Road Department

1936 Hillsborough. Florida Center for Instructional Technology.
<http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/pages/700/f770/f770z.htm>

Henriquez, Bob

2015 Property Records Search. Hillsborough County Property Appraiser, Tampa.
<http://www.hcpafl.org/>.

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM)

1938 Aerial Photograph – November 28, 1948, Flight No. BQF-2-187.

1957 Aerial Photograph – March 3, 1957, Flight No. BQF-4T-180.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1974 Thonotosassa, Fla.

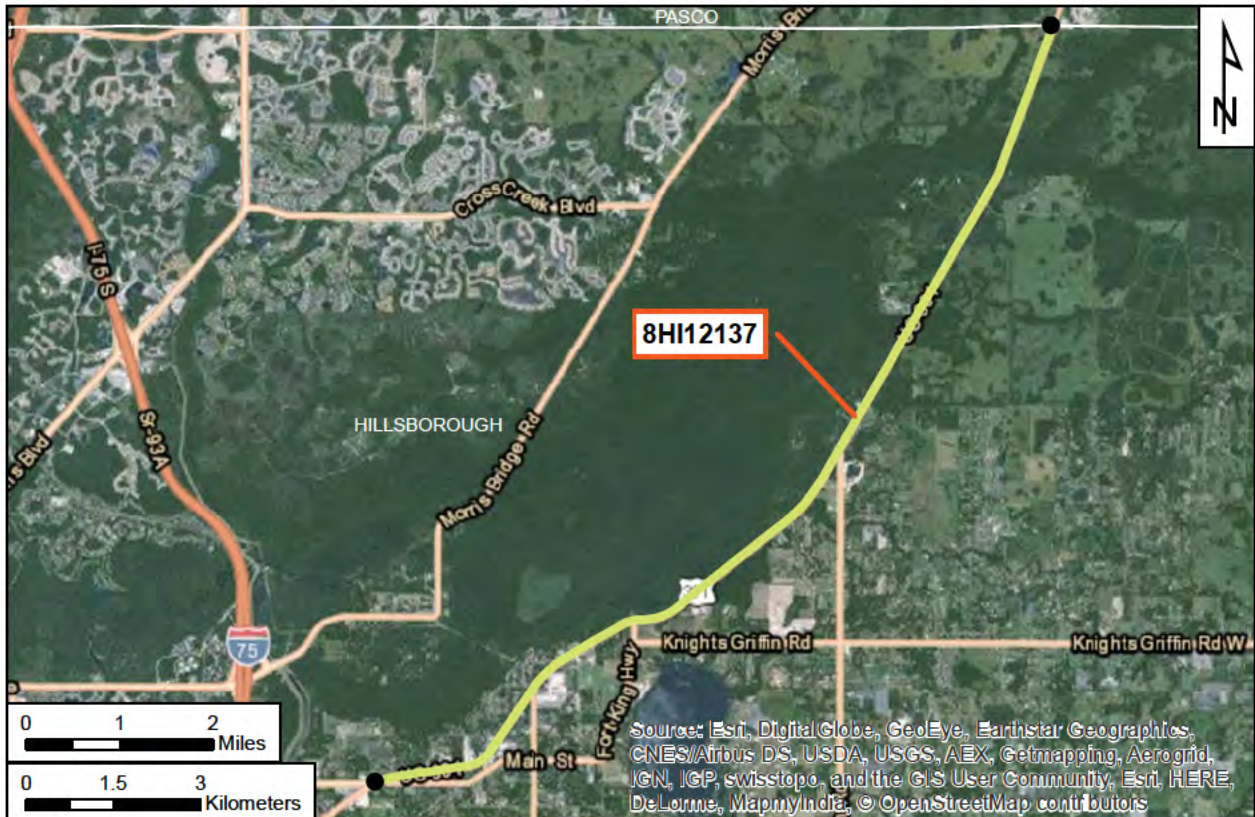
1975 Zephyrhills, Fla.



PHOTOGRAPH



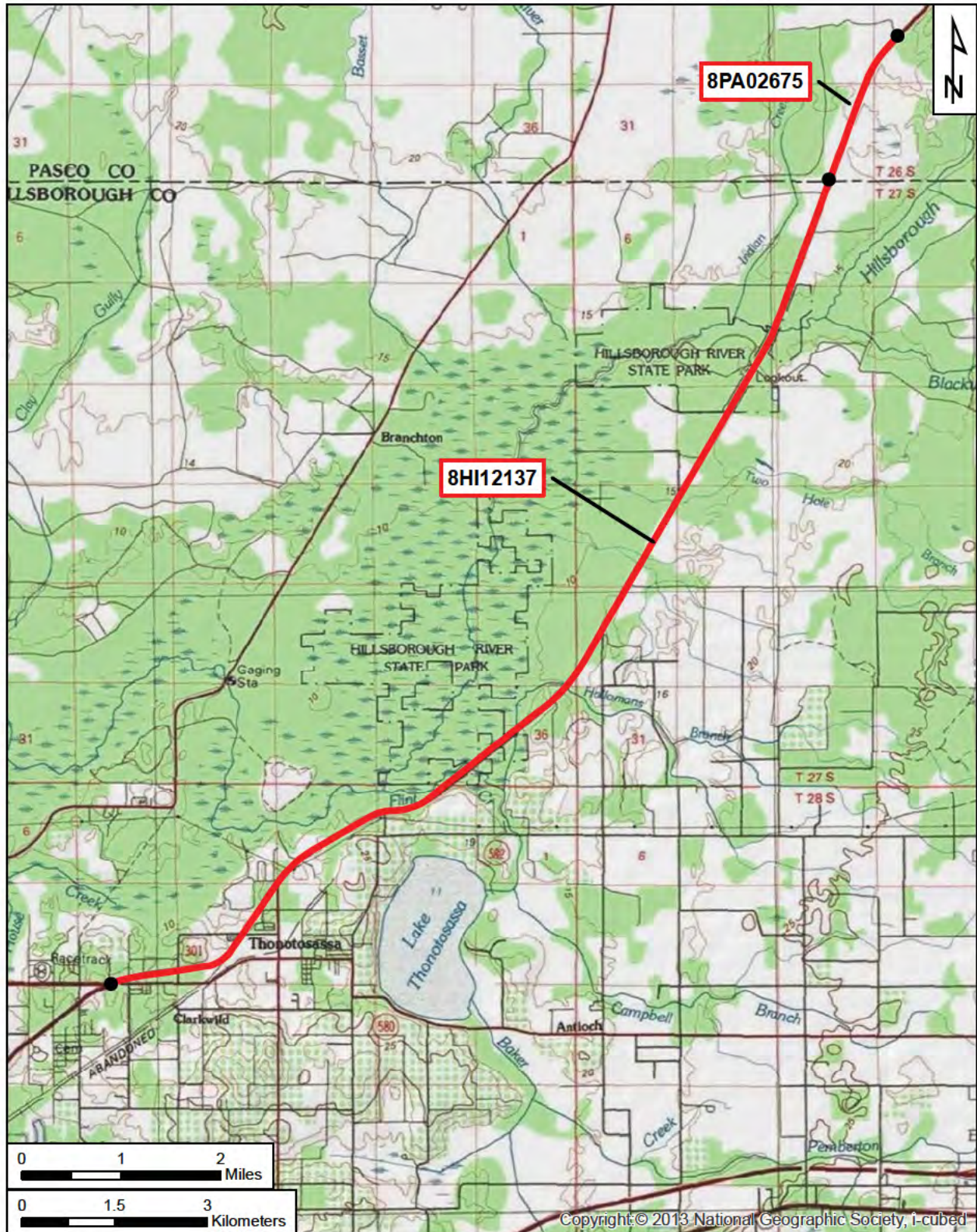
AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa, Plant City West and Zephyrhills
Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Sections 04, 08, 09, 17, 19, 20, and 30
Township 27 South, Range 20 East, Sections 25, 35 and 36
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Sections 02, 03, 04, 08 and 09





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # PA02675
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 5-6-2016
Recorder# 13

Original
Update

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name US 301 (Gall Boulevard)
Project Name US 301 PD&E from Fowler Ave to SR 56 (Proposed)
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: N/A US 301
City/Town Zephyrhills
County or Counties Pasco
Name of Public Tract
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1936 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # 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. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or 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
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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.) The segment of US 301 within the current project APE is of a common design and construction, lacks significant attributes, and exhibits alterations. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that it is not eligible for NRHP listing.

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

- 1. Community planning & development 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 File or accession #'s P15077

2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET**Narrative Description**

8PA02675: A segment of US 301 extending 7.57 miles between Geiger Road/North Avenue and just south of the US 98 Bypass was recorded in 2008 by ACI during the CRAS PD&E Study of SR 39 (US 301) from CR 54 (Eiland Boulevard) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass) (ACI 2008). It is located outside of the current project APE to the north. There was insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of the segment; therefore 8PA02675 was not evaluated by the SHPO (FMSF). Another segment of US 301 extending 1.954 miles between SR 56 (proposed) and the proposed realignment of SR 39 was recorded by ACI in 2015 as part of the US 301 (Gall Blvd) CRAS PD&E Study (ACI 2015). This segment is adjacent (to the north) but outside of the current project APE. SHPO determined this segment of US 301 ineligible for listing in the NRHP on September 11, 2015 (FMSF).

This linear resource was updated as part of the current US 301 (Gall Blvd) from Fowler Avenue to SR 56 (proposed) PD&E Study. This update adds the roadway segment from the Hillsborough County/Pasco County border to SR 56 (proposed), a distance of approximately 2.17 miles. It is located in Sections 27, 28, and 33 of Township 26 South, Range 21 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Zephyrhills). Because this segment is within Pasco County, the previously assigned FMSF number was used. As contained within the current project APE, US 301 (Gall Blvd) is predominately a two-lane arterial road with sporadic central turn lanes. An approximately three-foot-wide paved shoulder is to either side, and a grassy clear zone separates the ROW from parallel swales. Wooden power poles and electrical lines flank the western side of US 301 from the Hillsborough County/Pasco County border to Rapid River Blvd. From there, the power poles and electrical lines are only present on the eastern side of US 301 to the end of the project APE at SR 56 (proposed). Land uses along the road are mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial. The road has been resurfaced on multiple occasions.

US 301 originated as US 41 (HRHF 2013) and was built ca. 1936 to connect Zephyrhills and Dade City to Tampa (Bohren 1989). It is first evident on a 1936 county map in which it is labeled US 41/SR 5 (Florida State Road Department 1936). It was designated US 301 in 1952 (HRHF 2013). In the late 1930's, the route was rural with a few agricultural enterprises and residences (PALMM 1938). By the late 1950's, the area included a few commercial buildings and more residences, but was still largely rural in character (PALMM 1957). By 1960, US 301 extended south from Folkston, Georgia to Sarasota, Florida. Within Florida, US 301 is approximately 260 miles long (Droz 1998).

The historic integrity of US 301 within the APE has been compromised by the addition of turn lanes. Further, it is of a common design and construction and lacks significant historic associations to events or persons. Consequently, the unrecorded segment of US 301 within the APE does not appear to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing. Evaluating the NRHP eligibility of 8PA02675 throughout Pasco County was beyond the scope of this project.

Bibliography

Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)

2008 *US 301 (SR 39) PD&E Study from South of CR 54 (Eiland Boulevard) to US 98 Bypass (SR 533), Pasco County, Florida.* ACI, Sarasota.

2015 *US 301 (Gall Blvd) PD&E Study from SR 56 (Proposed) to SR 39 (Paul Buchman Highway), Pasco County, Florida.* ACI, Sarasota.

Bohren, Jay

1989 "Zephyrhills Economy Traveled Rocky Road." *Suncoast News*. February 25.

Droz, Robert

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2016 8PA02675. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Florida State Road Department

1936 Hillsborough. Florida Center for Instructional Technology.
<http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/pages/700/f770/f770z.htm>

Historic Roads and Highways of Florida (HRHF)

n.d. Accessed on April 2, 2013, at <http://www.us-highways.com/flus.htm#US 541>.

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM)

1938 Aerial Photograph – November 28, 1948, Flight No. BQF-2-187.

1957 Aerial Photograph – March 3, 1957, Flight No. BQF-4T-180.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1975 Zephyrhills, Fla.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

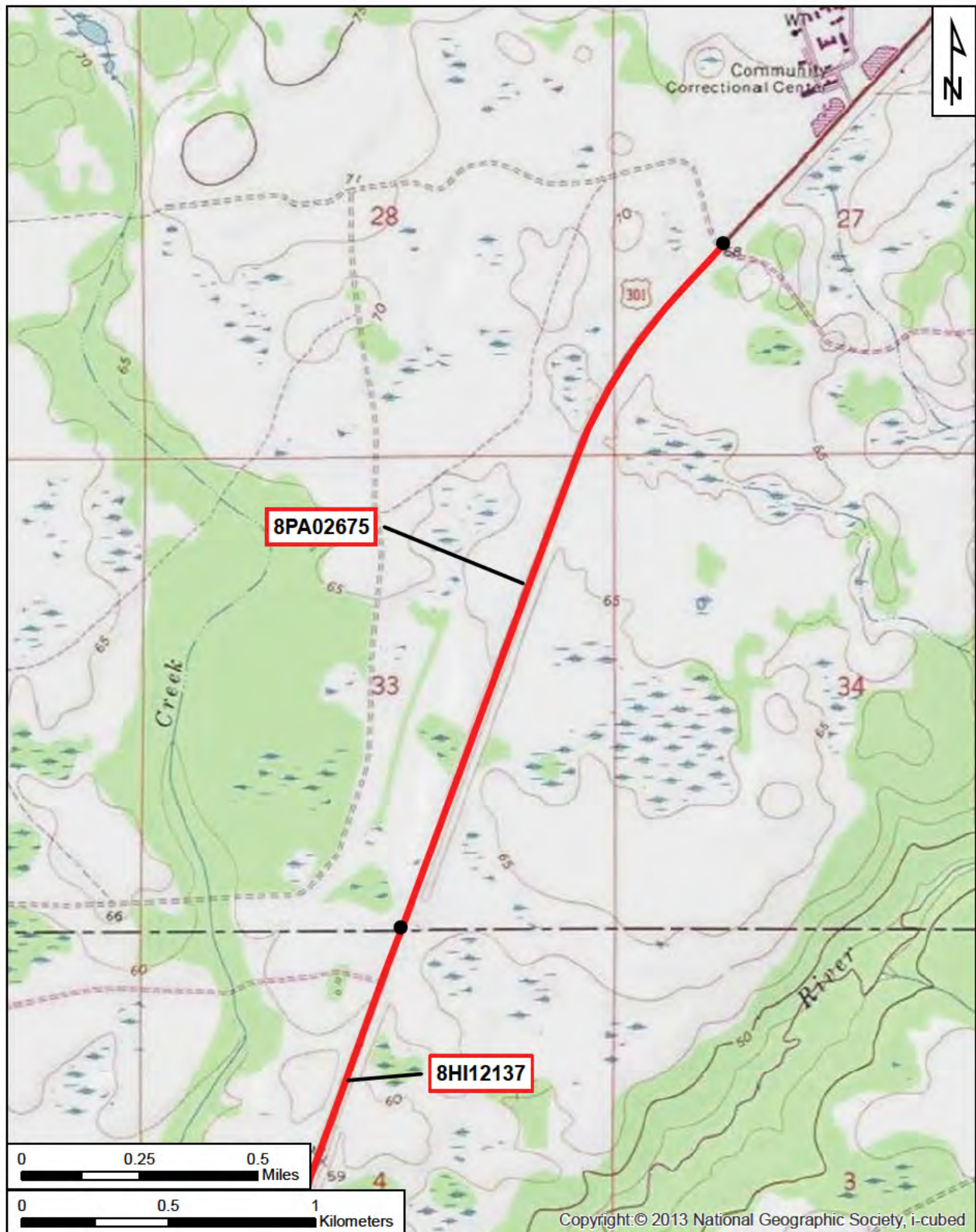




USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 26 South, Range 21 East, Sections 27, 28 and 33



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13503
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-6-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9546 Rockhill Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9546 Direction _____ Street Name Rockhill Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Rockhill Rd and Weaver Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-98040 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369283 Northing 3104112
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1980 Nature New windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature Second story
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Lindsay Edward Lee (1993)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Multi-hipped
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 4/4 paired and grouped SHS, metal 6/6 paired and independent SHS
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, faux stone finish on N elevation, extended eaves, brick quoins on NW + SW corners
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Small animal pen 10m N of N elevation

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) W elevation, single 8-panel wood door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W elevation, partial-width open front porch with Syrian arches on the N, S, and W sides with the main entrance to the E beneath a hip roof. S elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath hip roof with decorative metal column.

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13503 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13504
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9614 Rockhill Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9614 Direction _____ Street Name Rockhill Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Rockhill Rd and Weaver Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-98050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369318 Northing 3104095
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1985 Nature Penetration changes, new windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Barbara Oates (1963)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal independent 1/1 SHS and metal independent fixed pane

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, some arched window frames, extended eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Shed and several outbuildings slightly N of N elevation

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. Concrete block 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, S side of entrance courtyard through a decorative iron gate

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width, partially-enclosed patio/courtyard, walled off, walls inset with decorative iron panels within arched window frames

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13504 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

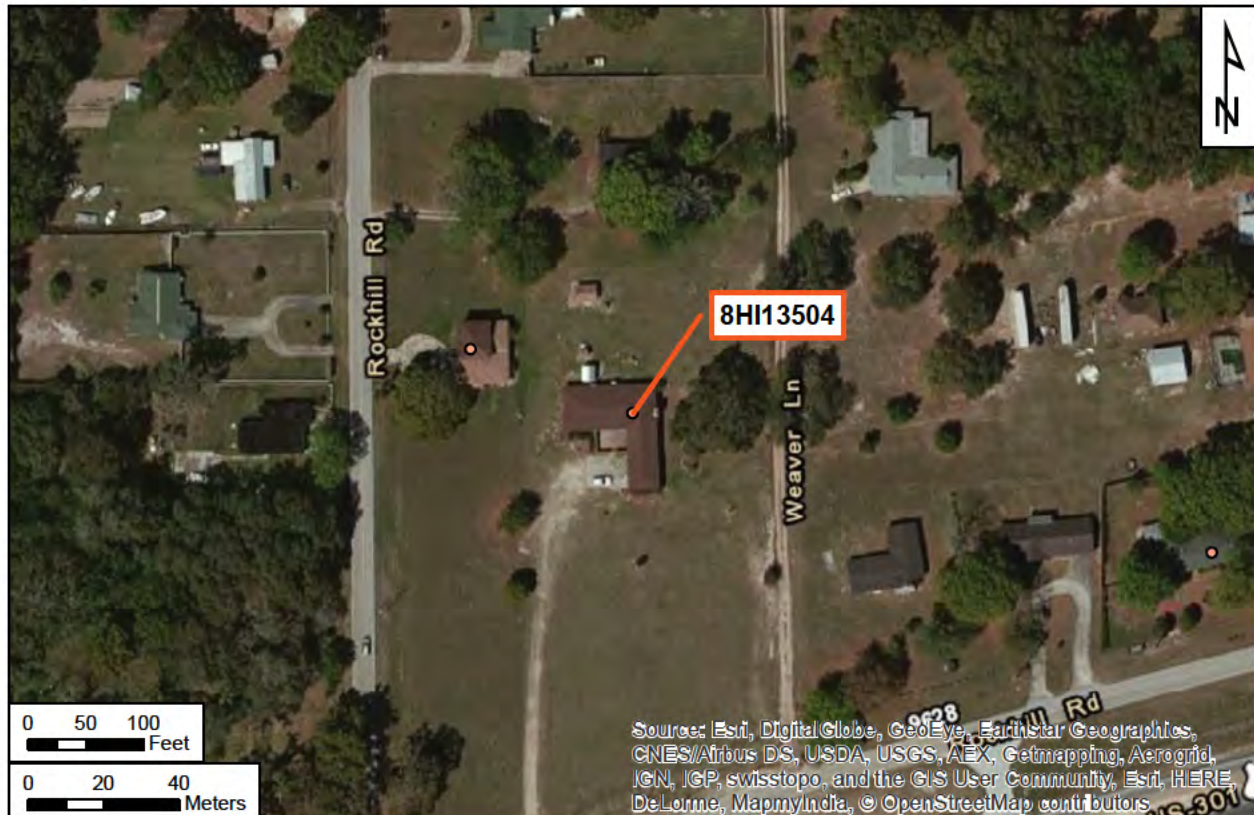
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

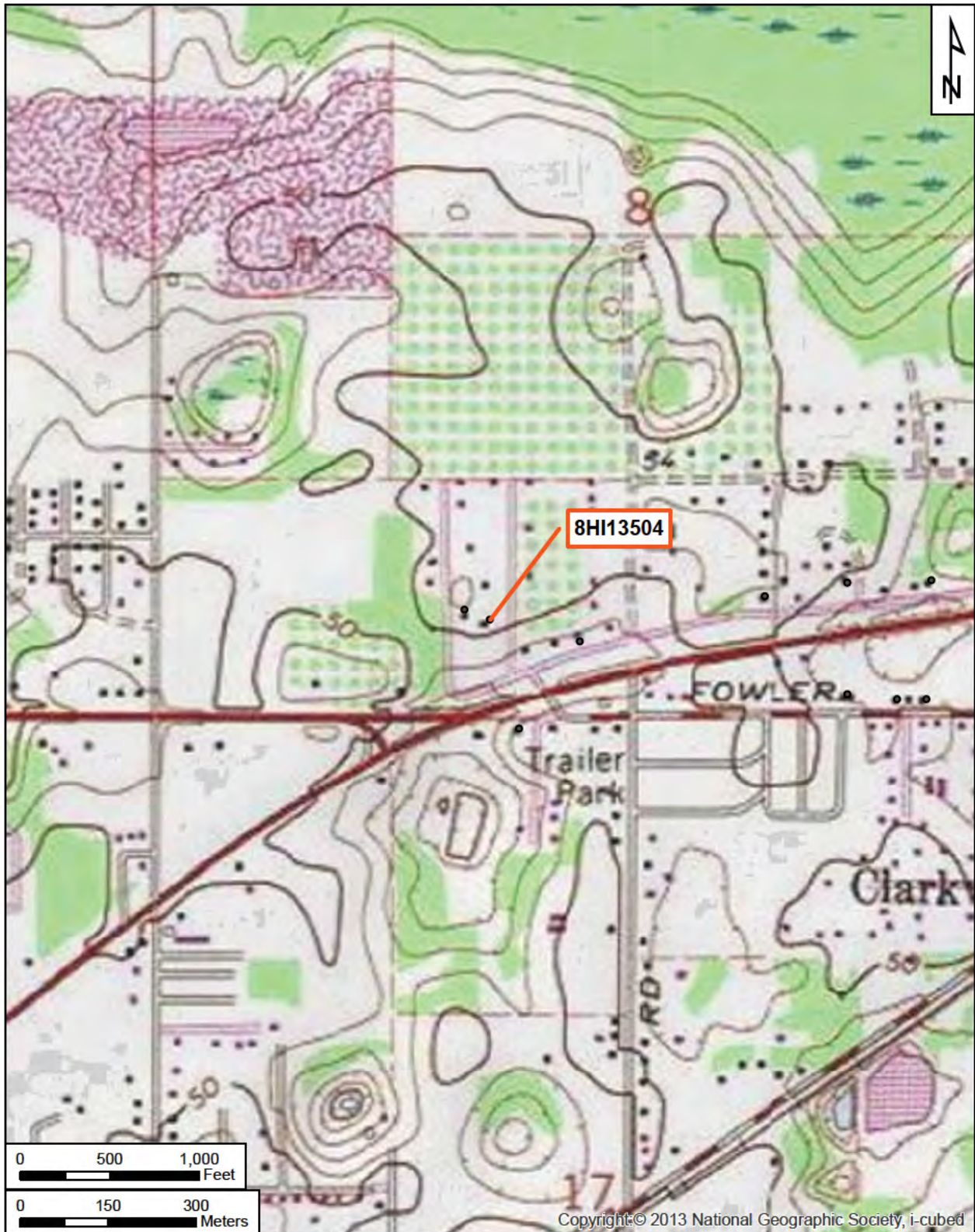




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13505
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9646 Rockhill Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9646 Direction _____ Street Name Rockhill Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Weaver Ln and Tom Folsom Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-97990 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369473 Northing 3104095
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Margaret Brantley (1965)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Drop siding 3. Masonry veneer-artificial
Roof Type(s) 1. Stepped Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent metal 8/1 SHS with snap-in muntins, metal 4-lite bow window

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, faux shutters, extended eaves, decorative window grates

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width, partially inset open front porch clad in faux brick veneer beneath gable roof supported by simple square columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in good condition and retains its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

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)
[x] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13505 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- 1. Architecture 3. ___ 5. ___
2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13506
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9834 Rockhill Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9834 Direction _____ Street Name Rockhill Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Marlo Dr and Jackson Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-98650 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369931 Northing 3104155
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): 1935 To (year): curr
Current Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): 1935 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1975-1995 Nature New doors, windows, roof, stucco
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Church of God in Christ of Thonotosassa (1978)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Drop siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Asphalt shingles 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent fixed pane metal units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, metal roof ridge

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, double composite door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width enclosed front porch beneath a gable roof overhang atop a concrete stoop with 3 simple metal railings

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular church is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style church with numerous modifications, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13506 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. Religion 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

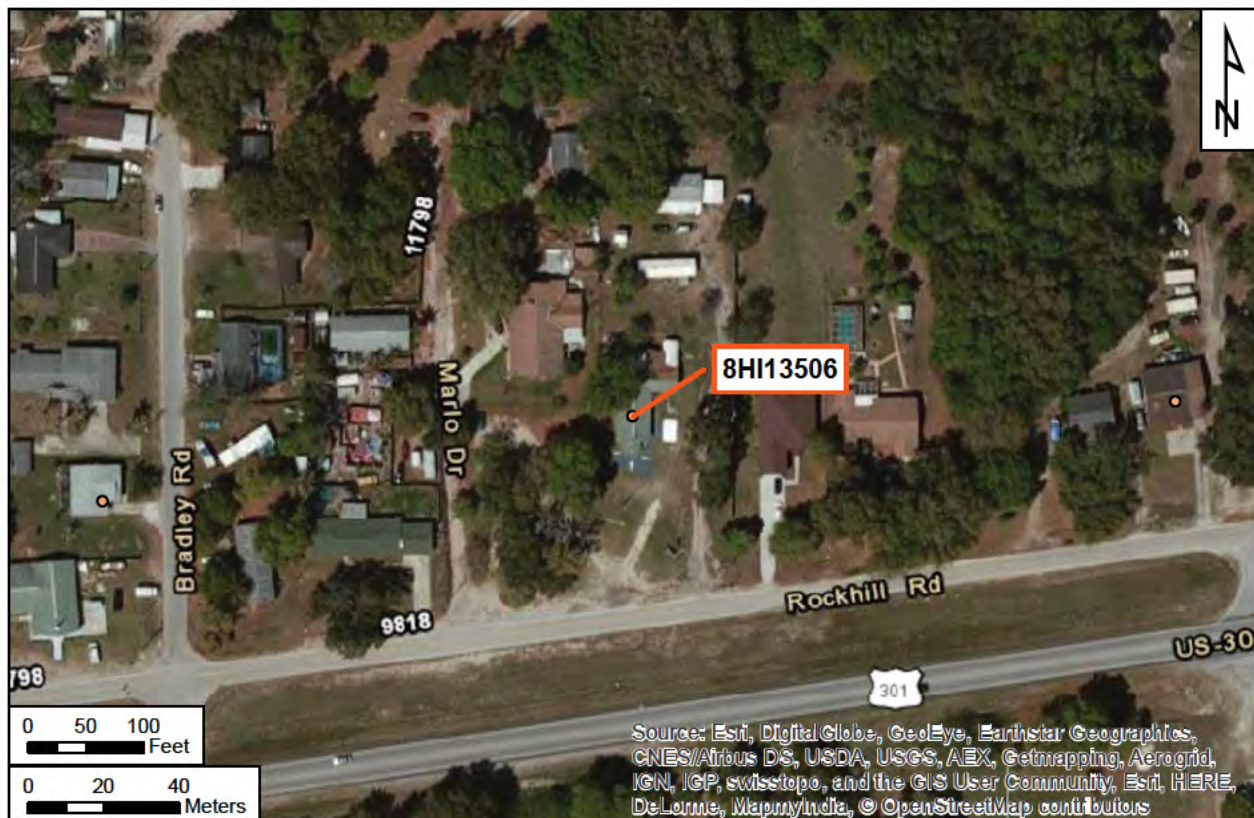
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

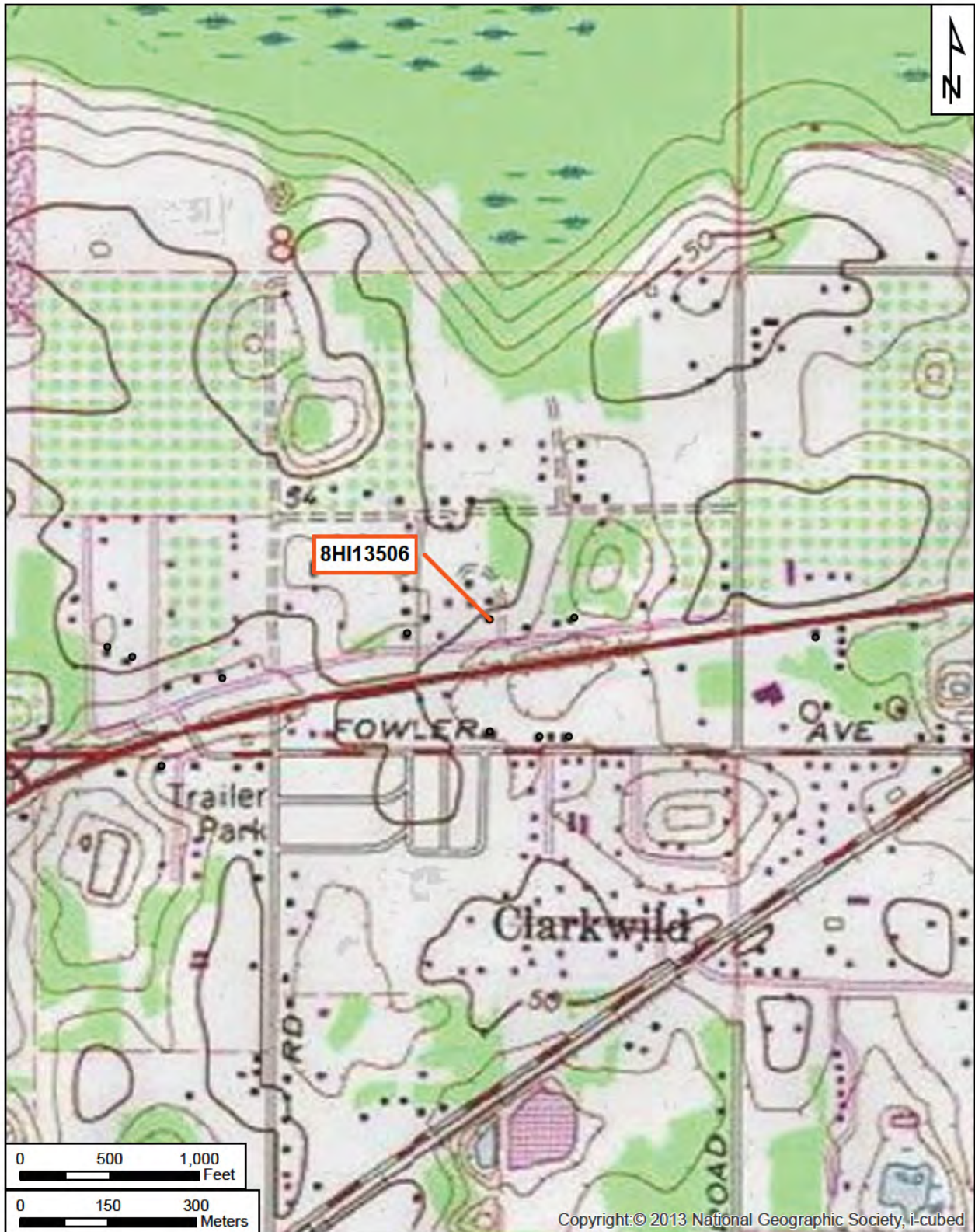




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13507
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9870 Rockhill Rd Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9870 Direction _____ Street Name Rockhill Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Marlo Dr and Jackson Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99190 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370075 Northing 3104159
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1958 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1958 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1975-2000 Nature New doors, windows, siding, roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Cottie Mae Starks (2001)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Masonry veneer-artificial 3. Vinyl
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Asphalt shingles 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 3-lite bay, independent metal 4/4, 2/2, 6/6 SHS units with snap-in muntins
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, some rounded concrete window frames, metal roof ridge
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door with fanlight

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath a gable roof overhang supported by brick columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition but retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling with numerous modifications, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13507 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

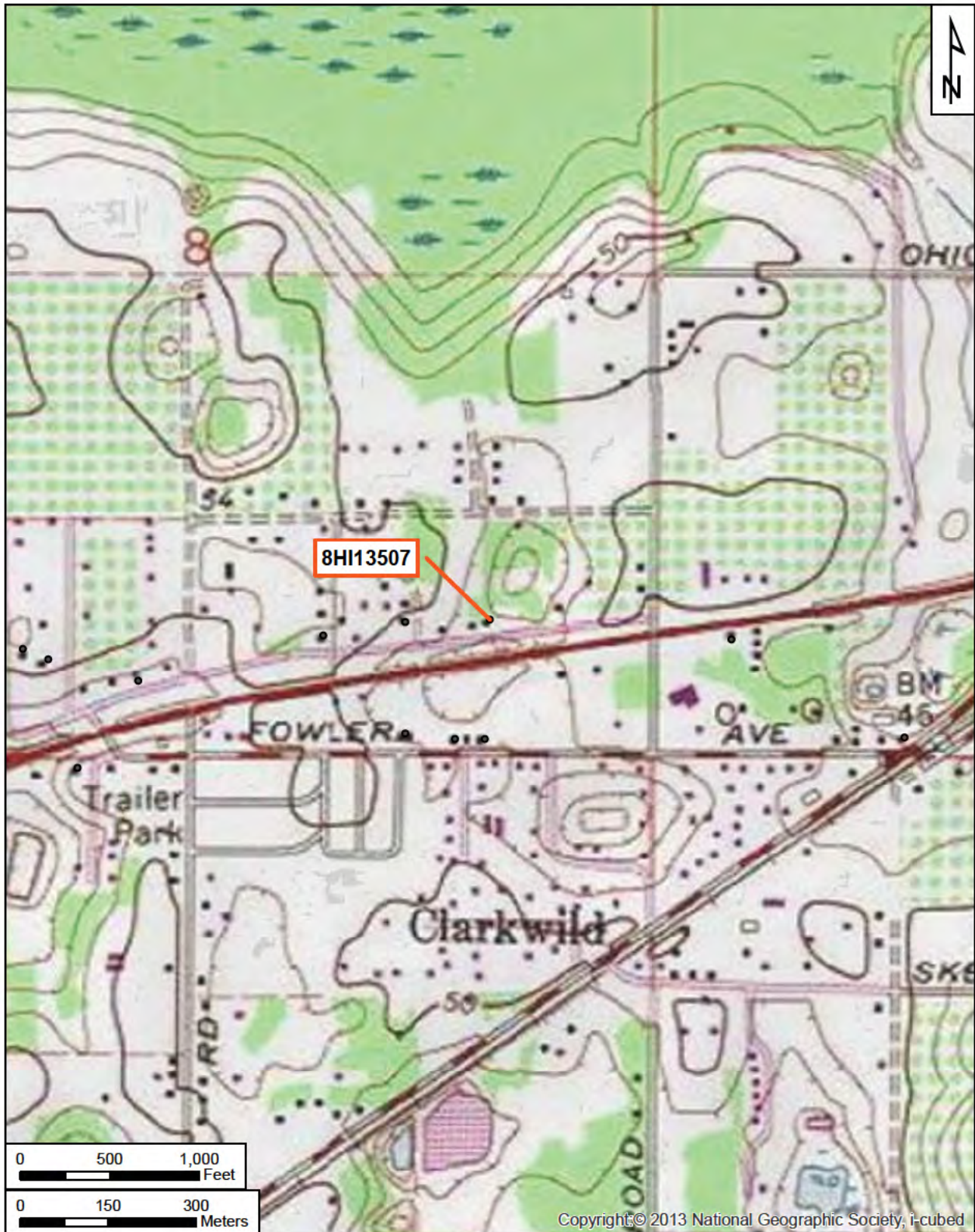




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13508
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9830 E Fowler Ave Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9830 Direction E Street Name Fowler Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between E Fowler Ave and US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99000.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369932 Northing 3103967
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1961 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1961 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2010 Nature Penetration changes
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Ann Sullivan(2005)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Masonry veneer-artificial 3. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) All aluminum: independent 2-lite slider units, paired 3-lite jalousie units, independent 1/1 SHS unit
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, partial decorative CMU block screen wall, faux shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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. Brick 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single wood door partially hidden behind curved CMU block screen wall

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width inset open front porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling with several modifications, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13508 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

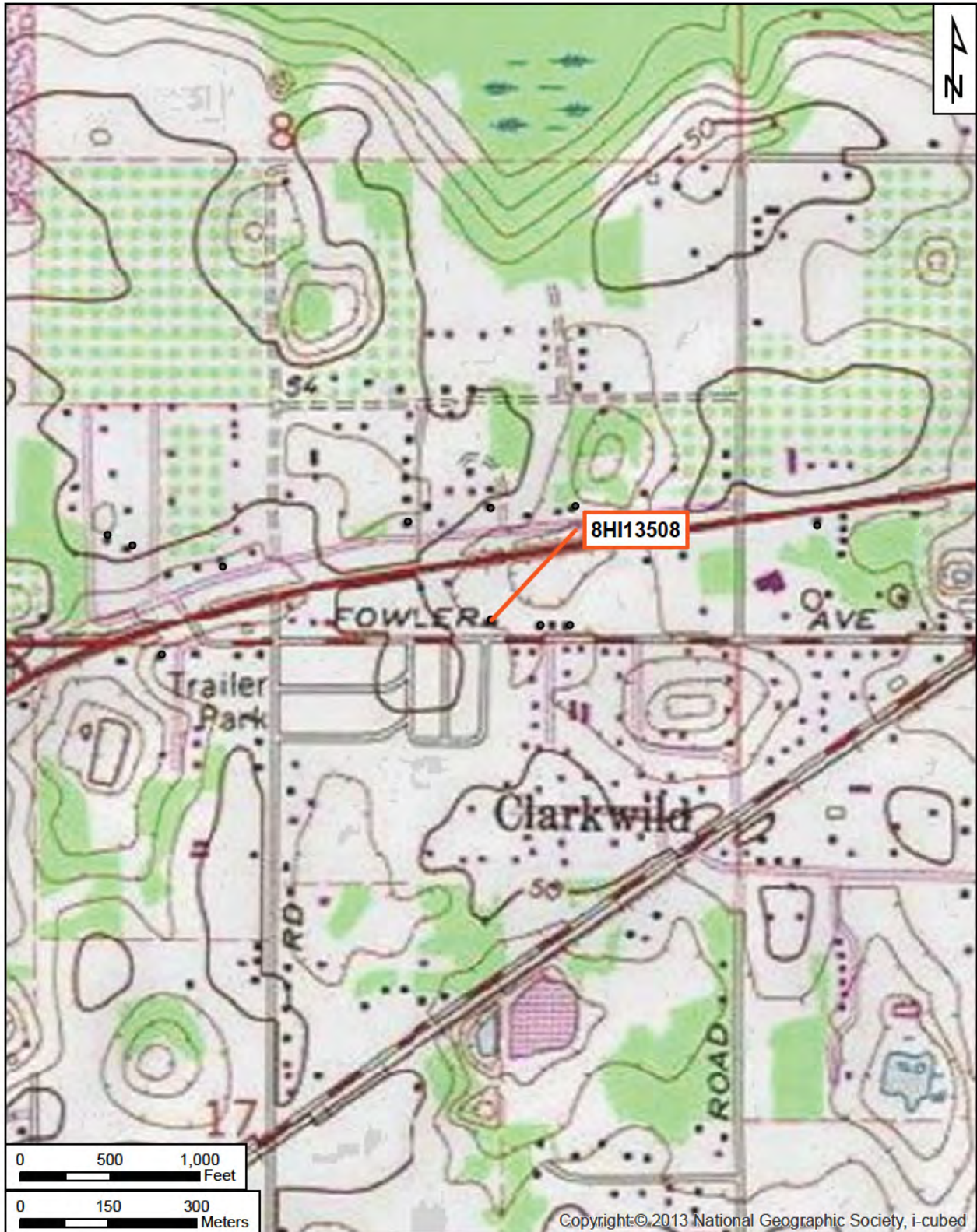




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13509
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-7-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9908 E Fowler Ave Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9908 Direction E Street Name Fowler Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between E Fowler Ave and US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99390.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370014 Northing 3103957
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature New doors, windows, roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Joanna Moore (2015)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 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.) Independent aluminum and vinyl 1/1 SHS, paired aluminum 3-lite jalousie
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, attic louvers
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath gable roof overhang supported by squared CMU columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

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)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[x]other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13509 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- 1. Architecture 3. ___ 5. ___
2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa
Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13510
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-12-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 9916 E Fowler Ave Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 9916 Direction E Street Name Fowler Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between E Fowler Ave and US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-99380.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370064 Northing 3103956
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1980-1995 Nature New windows, fenestration changes
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Rudy de la Pena (2006)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 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.) Independent metal and vinyl 1/1 SHS, independent 2-lite slider
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, attic louvers

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Wooden shed slightly NE of dwelling

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, full-width open front porch beneath gable roof overhang supported by squared concrete columns clad in stucco

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13510 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13511
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-12-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 10330 Harney Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 10330 Direction _____ Street Name Harney Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Harney Rd and Main St/E Fowler Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 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-000002-00140 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370781 Northing 3103955
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1937 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1937 To (year): unk
Current Use Shop From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1975-1995 Nature New roof, fenestration changes
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1955 Nature Eastern wing
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Betty Ann Strickland (1999)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Latin cross Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent wood 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wood window frames, extended eaves, attic louvers, vinyl awning over SW corner of porch, metal roof ridge

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. wood frame 2. Concrete block 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath gable roof overhang supported by Stick style posts and brackets

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13511 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
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Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

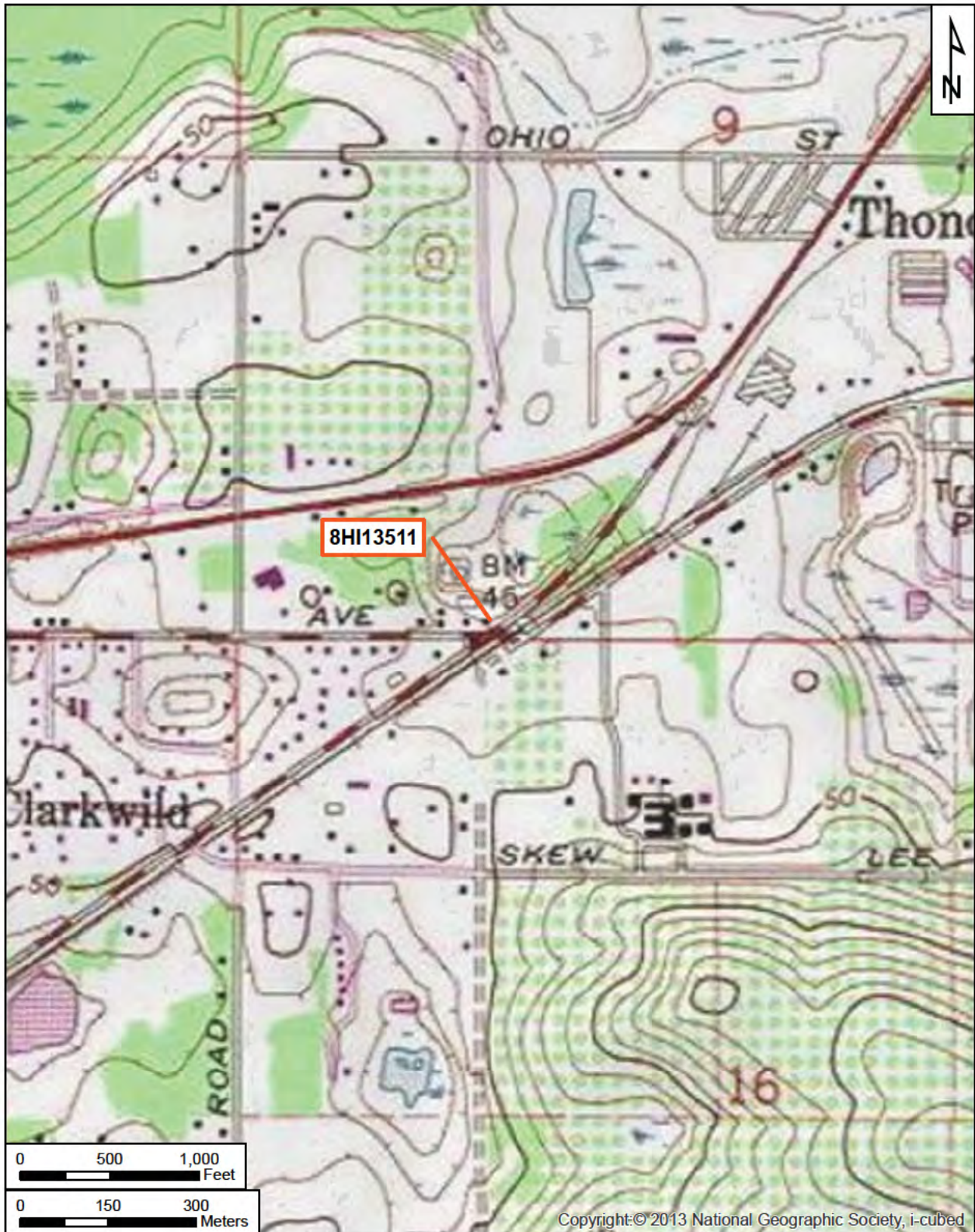




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13512
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-12-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11499 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11499 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Boki Ln and E Fowler Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 17 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-17-28-20-ZZZ-000002-07600.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369370 Northing 3103913
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Current Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1995 Nature New roof, new siding
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Edgar Lee Duke (1974)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Concrete 3. Vinyl
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent fixed pane units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Concrete window sills, extended eaves, concrete piers

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, entry vestibule

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, full-width open front porch beneath shed roof overhang supported by decorative wood posts

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in good condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13512 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

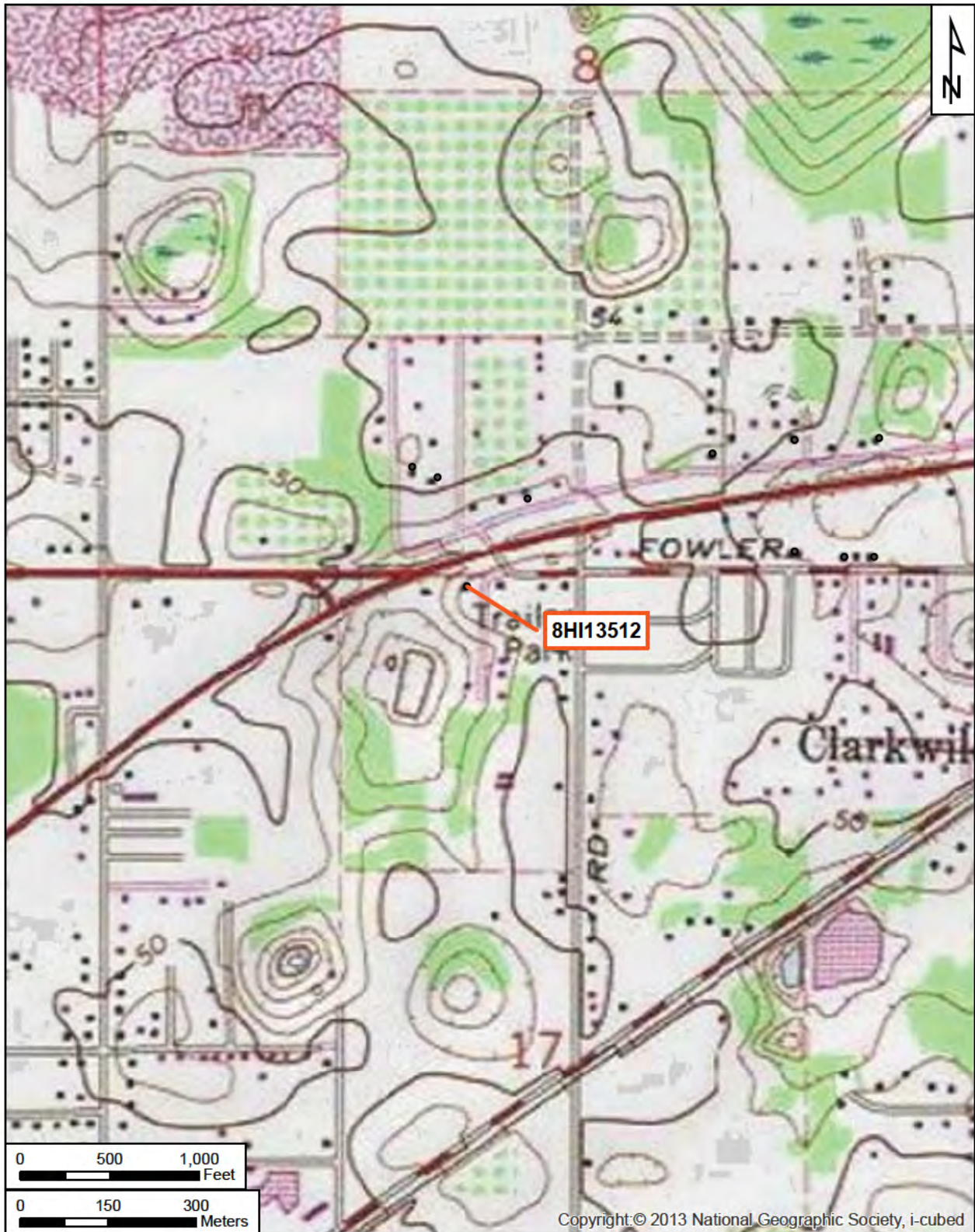




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 17



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13513
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-12-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11719 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11719 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Jackson Rd & Harney Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 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-000002-00070.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 370477 Northing 3104121
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Apartments & commercial From (year): 1935 To (year): curr
Current Use Apartments & commercial From (year): 1935 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1975-2005 Nature New roof, new doors and windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Scott Oneil (2013)

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. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Independent fixed pane picture units, independent and paired 4-lite jalousie
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Brick window sills and lintels, faux parapet along hip roof, faux shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, two sets of double metal doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N elevation, full-width open wraparound open front porch beneath hip roof supported by simple square posts

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13513 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

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Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
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PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13514
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11802 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11802 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Harney Rd and N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 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-000001-99680.1 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 371074 Northing 3104366
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1955 To (year): curr
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature New doors
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Joseph C. Asbel (2015)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Grouped fixed pane picture units, paired 3-lite casement units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal coping, vinyl awnings
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Large storage area/garage structure with steel framed curved roof directly N of building

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) S elevation, single composite door with transom above

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S elevation, partial-width open wraparound front porch/patio beneath vinyl awning

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular former service station is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style commercial building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13514 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
 1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

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 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13515
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11939 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11939 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Harney Rd and N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 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-000002-00550.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 371388 Northing 3104626
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1957 To (year): curr
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1957 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1987 Nature New roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Tidy Nests LLC(2015)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Wood/Plywood 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal:corrugated 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) None visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, partial cornice

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) w elevation, one-car garage opening

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular commercial building is in poor condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style commercial building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13515 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





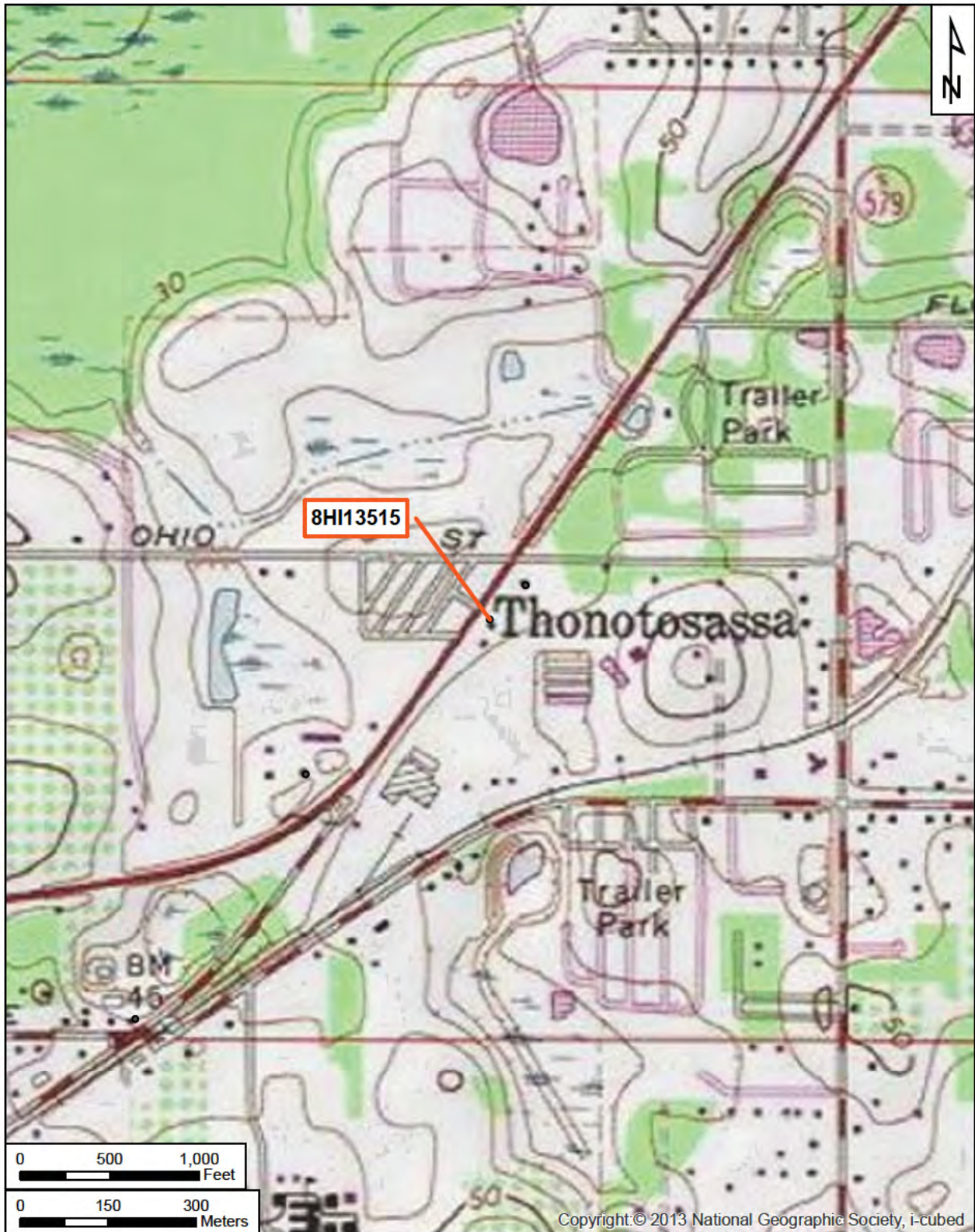
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8HI13515

USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13516
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11959 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11959 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Btwn Myers St and Ohio Ave along N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 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-000002-00540.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 371450 Northing 3104684
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1990-2000 Nature New windows, new roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Thomas M. Mitchell (2006)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. Masonry veneer-artificial
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Paired and independent 2/2 metal SHS, independent 1/1 vinyl SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, cornice returns, concrete window sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) W elevation, 12-panel wood door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath side gable roof supported by decorative metal columns

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI13516 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP



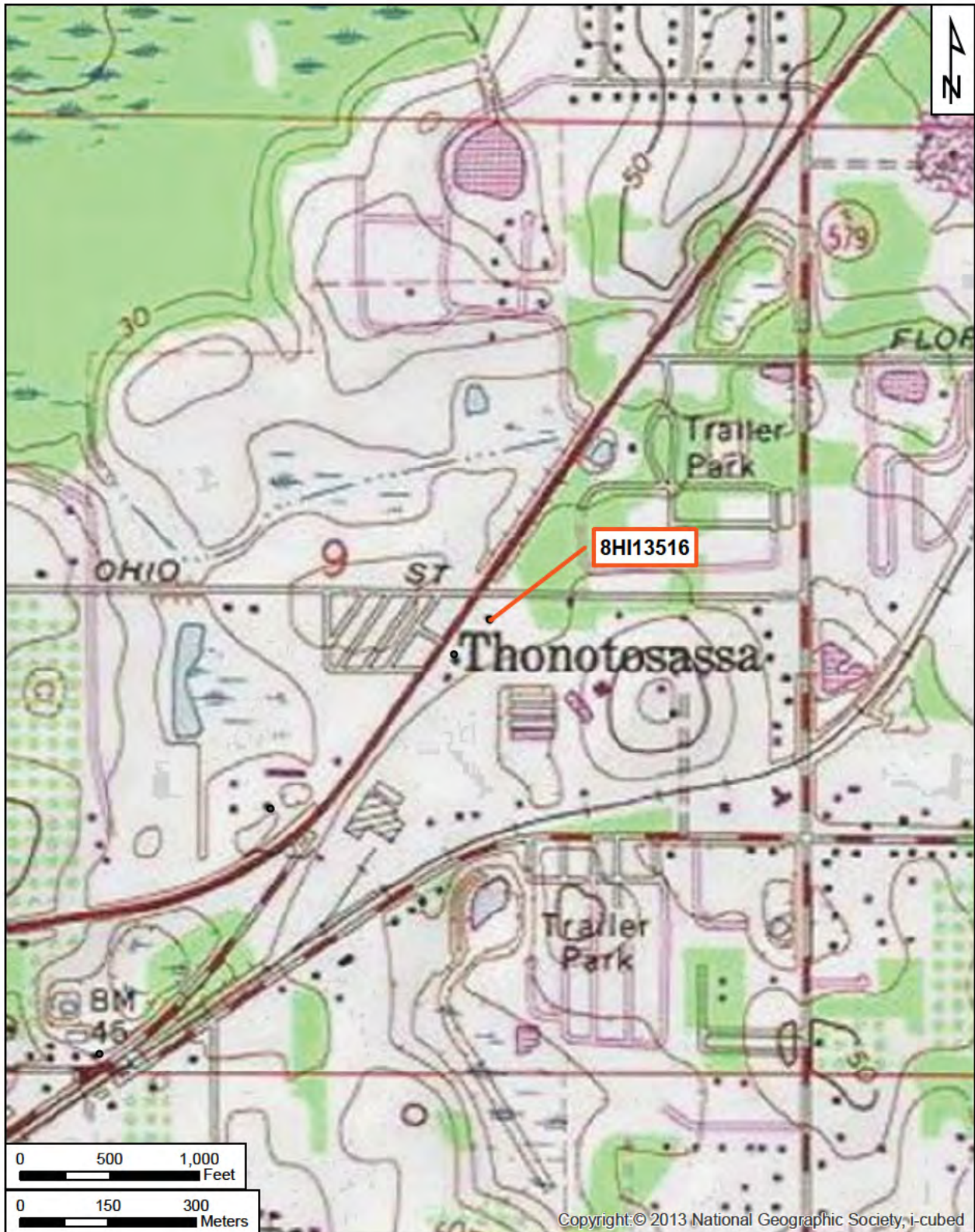
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors



USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 09



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13517
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 12560 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 12560 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Btwn Palm Tree Dr and Stacy Rd along N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 3 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-03-28-20-ZZZ-000001-95120.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 372571 Northing 3106102
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Office building From (year): 1948 To (year): curr
Current Use Office building From (year): 1948 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1990-2005 Nature New windows, doors, roof, stucco
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Earthscape Complete Landscaping (2007)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 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.) Independent 2/2 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Extended eaves, decorative metal window grates, faux
quoins, concrete window sills, attic louvers

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) E elevation, single composite door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, partial-width open front porch beneath gable roof overhang supported by simple wood brackets

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains little historic exterior fabric. Overall, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Masonry Vernacular style building, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HI13517 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 03



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13518
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 14240 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 14240 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Near the intersection of Avery Rd and N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-30-27-21-ZZZ-000003-34910.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 377511 Northing 3110105
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1985 Nature New roof
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1965 Nature E portion of building
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Robert C. Freeman (2008)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Aluminum 3. Masonry veneer-artificial
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Paired 1/1 aluminum SHS, independent 1/1 aluminum awning
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Brick veneer on E elevation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) N elevation, single 8-panel wood door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N elevation, partial-width open wraparound front porch beneath gable roof supported by simple wood posts and brackets

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HI13518 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Plant City West
Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13519
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 14326 N US Highway 301 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 14326 Direction N Street Name US 301 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Btwn Campground Rd and Avery Rd along N US Hwy 301
USGS 7.5 Map Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 27S Range 21E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-30-27-21-ZZZ-000003-34900.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 377565 Northing 3110185
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1990-2000 Nature New roof, new windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Robert C. Freeman (2008)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood/Plywood 3. Masonry veneer-artificial
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.) Independent 8/8 and 1/1 vinyl SHS with snap-in muntins
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters, concrete window sills, extended eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) E elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, partial-width open front porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains some historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

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)
[x] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HI13519 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- 1. Architecture 3. ___ 5. ___
2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP





USGS

Plant City West
Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 30



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13520
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-14-2016
Recorder # 1

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) 11710 Bradley Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name PD & E, US 301 Fowler to 56 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 11710 Direction _____ Street Name Bradley Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Bradley Rd and Tom Folsom Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name THONOTOSASSA USGS Date 1974 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 28S Range 20E Section 8 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-08-28-20-ZZZ-000001-98850.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 369787 Northing 3104136
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature New roof, new doors
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church of Thonotosassa (2014)

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. Aluminum 2. Masonry veneer-artificial 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Paired and independent 2/1 SHS aluminum units, fixed pane picture unit flanked by casement units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters, corner boards, extended eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None visible

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) E elevation, single door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elevation, partial-width inset open front porch atop a concrete stoop beneath gable roof with decorative metal columns and metal railing

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story Frame Vernacular dwelling is in fair condition and retains most of its historic exterior fabric. Overall, however, it is a typical style found in the area and throughout the State.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://susdl.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) This is a common Frame Vernacular style dwelling, and limited research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HI13520 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

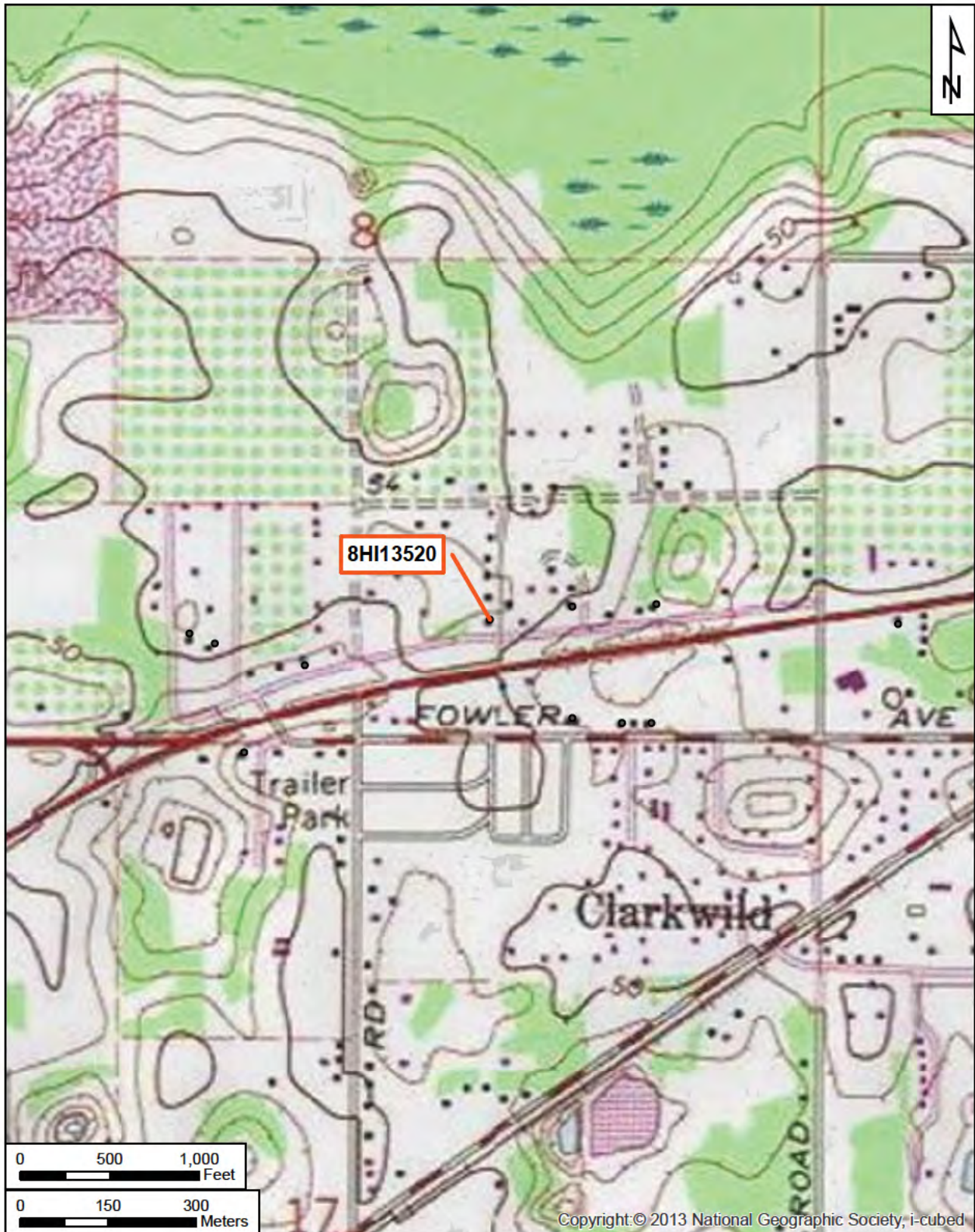




USGS

Thonotosassa

Township 28 South, Range 20 East, Section 08





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI13526
Field Date 11-17-2015
Form Date 1-6-2016
Recorder# 1

[X] Original
[] Update

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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- [] Historic district
[] Archaeological district
[] Mixed district
[X] Building complex
[] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[] Linear resource

Resource Group Name HRSP New Deal Resources Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name PD&E, US 301 Fowler to 56 FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): [X]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 [X]state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 15402 N US 301 Highway
City/Town (within 3 miles) Thonotosassa In Current City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Hillsborough River State Park
1) Township 27S Range 21E Section 8 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name ZEPHYRHILLS USGS Date 1975
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) Resources are within the boundaries of the Hillsborough River State Park, located in the northeast corner of Hillsborough County, 9 miles north of Tampa and 6 miles south of Zephyrhills on US Highway 301. Individually recorded as 8HI03890-8HI03894.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1938 [] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first): Civilian Conservation Corps

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 5 # 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. Depression/New Deal 1930-1940 3. 2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or 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) [x] cultural resource survey [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search [x] other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [x] yes [] 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. Architecture 3. 5. 2. Community planning & development 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 Photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s P15077 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Thomas J. Wilson Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/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 (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address) 4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Narrative Description: The building complex resource group known as the HRSP New Deal Resources is comprised of four Rustic style buildings (a maintenance shed, a storage shed, a ranger’s residence, and an interpretive center) and one Industrial Vernacular fire tower built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as part of Hillsborough River State Park between 1934-1938 and previously recorded as 8HI03890-8HI03894 (**Table 1**). The resource group boundaries are the proposed NRHP-eligible boundaries and contain the significant historic structures and access roads (**Figure 1**). Distinguishing architectural details include log walls, square-hewn timbers, and cypress plank siding (**Photos 1-5**). The five resources that comprise the HRSP New Deal Resources Resource Group are in proximity to the US 301 project APE.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Resources Comprising Resource Group 8HI13526

FMSF Number	Address	Year Built	Style	Function	SHPO Determination
8HI03890	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Masonry Vernacular	Fire Tower	Not Evaluated
8HI03891	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 1	Not Evaluated
8HI03892	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Maintenance Shed 2	Not Evaluated
8HI03893	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Ranger’s Residence	Not Evaluated
8HI03894	Hillsborough River State Park	c. 1936	Rustic	Interpretive Center	Not Evaluated

The 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 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 (**Figures 2 and 3**). 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).

CONTINUATION SHEET

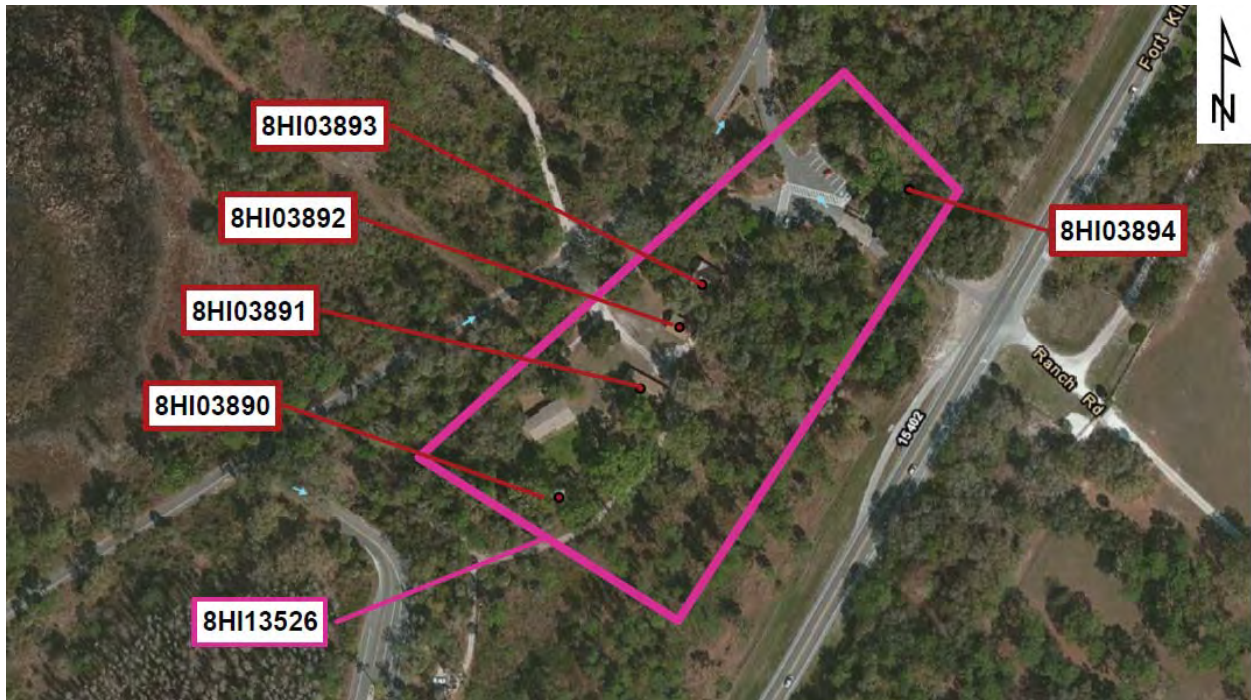


Figure 1. Aerial view of Resource Group 8HI13526 showing proposed resource group boundary and location of contributing resources 8HI03890-8HI03894. Image courtesy Esri.



Photo 1. Fire Tower (8HI03890), facing southwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 2. Maintenance Shed 1 (8HI03891), facing south.



Photo 3. Maintenance Shed 2 (8HI03892), facing east.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 4. Ranger's Residence (8HI03893), facing east.



Photo Error! No text of specified style in document.. Interpretive Center (8HI03894), facing northeast.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Figure 2. 1941 aerial of Hillsborough River State Park (USDA 1941).

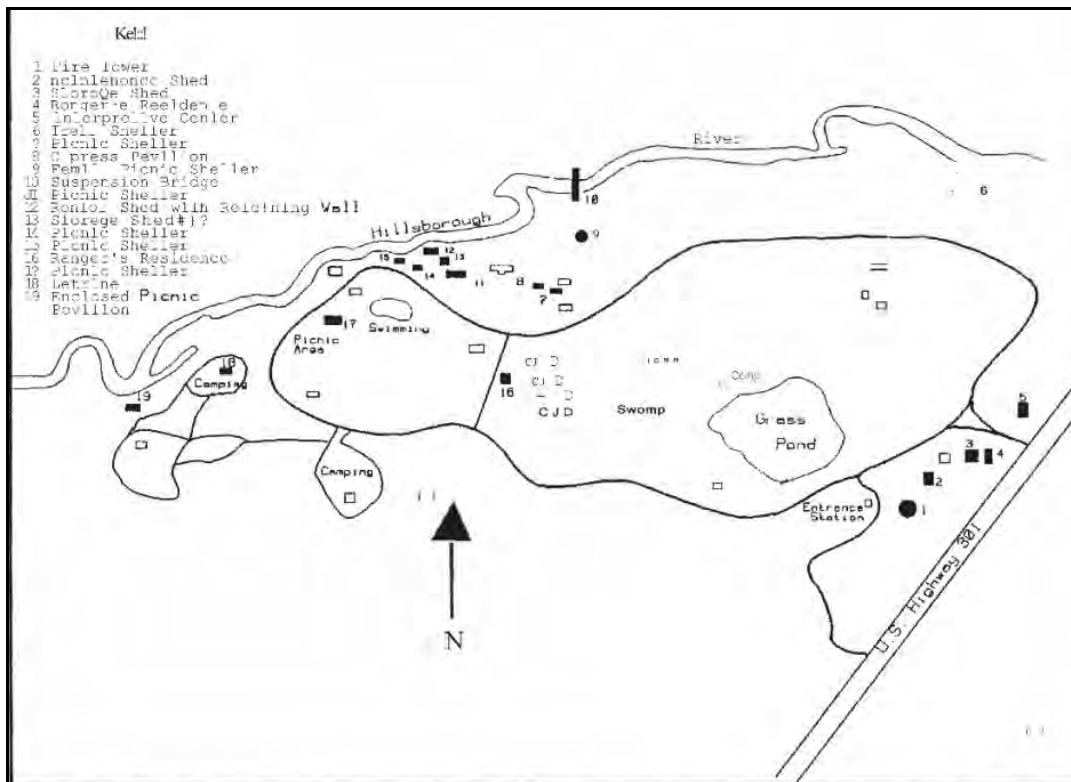


Figure 3. CCC facilities at Hillsborough River State Park (Adams et al. 1989).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Explanation of Evaluation: The five resources comprising the HRSP New Deal Resources building complex resource group retain a great deal of integrity and represent excellent examples of Rustic and Industrial Vernacular architecture, New Deal planning, and CCC construction methods in the state of Florida. As a result, the resource group is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Engineering, and Architecture.

An additional 13 buildings/structures within the boundaries of Hillsborough River State Park, were constructed between 1957 and 2003 and are typical examples of the Frame and Masonry Vernacular architectural styles with no known significant historic associations or ties to the early period of construction associated with the CCC and the establishment of the park. None are in close proximity to US 301; they are located further west and will have no involvement with the proposed undertaking. A full evaluation of the entire HRSP and its NRHP eligibility is beyond the scope of this project.

References Used

Adams, William R., Mildred Fryman, and Sidney Johnston

1989 Cultural Resource Survey of New Deal Era Resources in Nine Florida State Parks. Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine.

FMSF

2017 Various site file forms. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

FWP

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

Henriquez, Bob

2015 Property Records Search. Hillsborough County Property Appraiser, Tampa. <http://www.hcpafl.org/>.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1941 Aerial Photograph -2-15-41, CTT-8B-12. On file, PALMM, Gainesville.



PHOTOGRAPH



AERIAL MAP

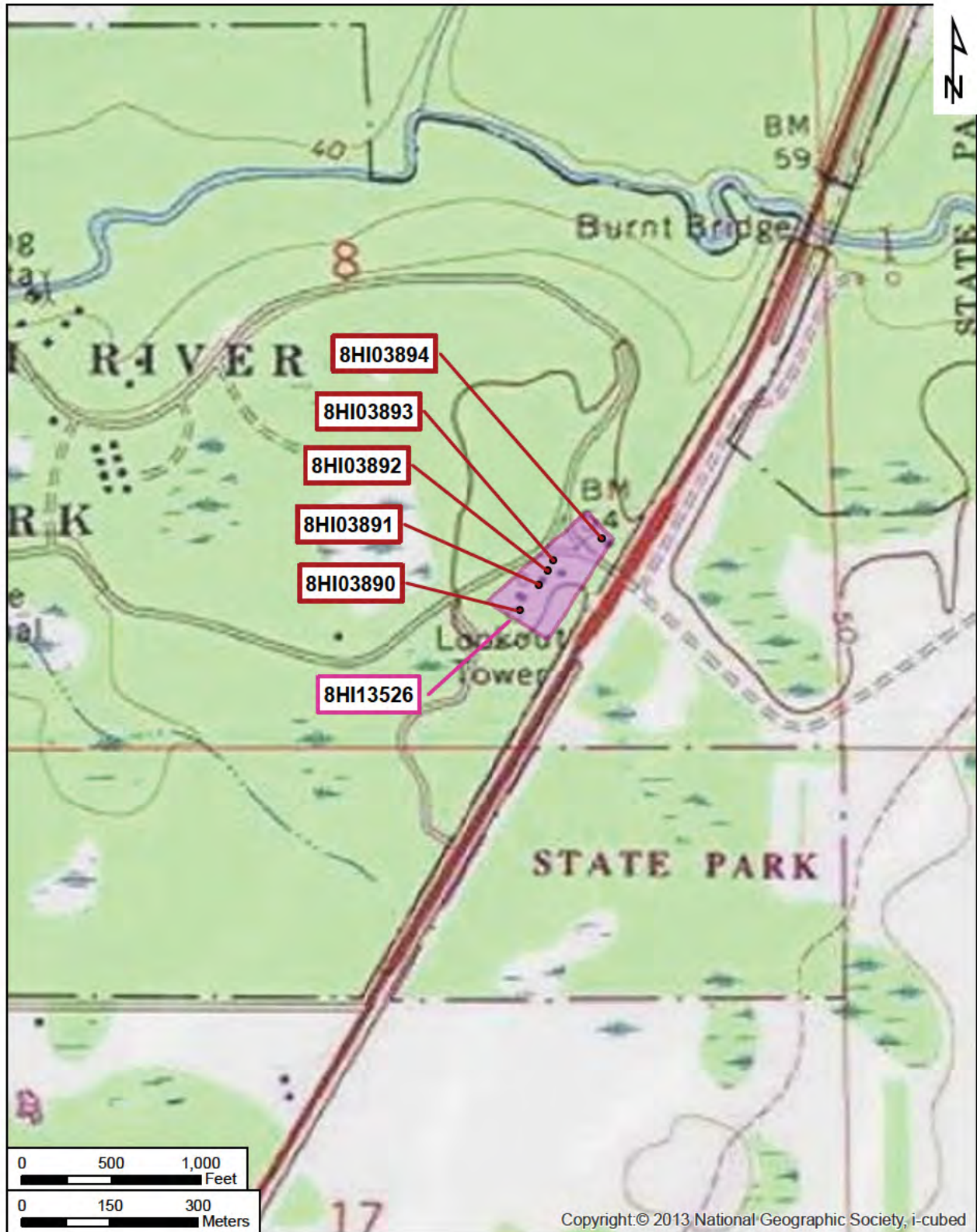




USGS

Zephyrhills

Township 27 South, Range 21 East, Section 08



APPENDIX D

Survey log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56, Hillsborough & Pasco Counties

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 301 from Fowler Avenue to Proposed SR 56 WPI Segment No. 255796-1 Project Development and Environment Study

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2017 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 162

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
P15077. 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. US 301 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Fowler 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N. Malcolm McKinley Dr Tampa, FL 33612-6403

Recorder of Log Sheet Horvath, Elizabeth A. Date Log Sheet Completed 4-5-2017

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one 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 <u>THONOTOSASSA</u>	Year <u>1977</u>	4. Name _____	Year _____
2. Name <u>PLANT CITY WEST</u>	Year <u>1983</u>	5. Name _____	Year _____
3. Name <u>ZEPHYRHILLS</u>	Year <u>1977</u>	6. Name _____	Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 11-11-2015 End 4-6-2016 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 2,360 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 100 feet Length: _____ kilometers 13.1 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, surface reconnaissance, systematic subsurface testing, judgmental subsurface testing; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen, historic resources survey

Preliminary Methods (check 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
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4"screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16"screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): PALMM Historic Aerials

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

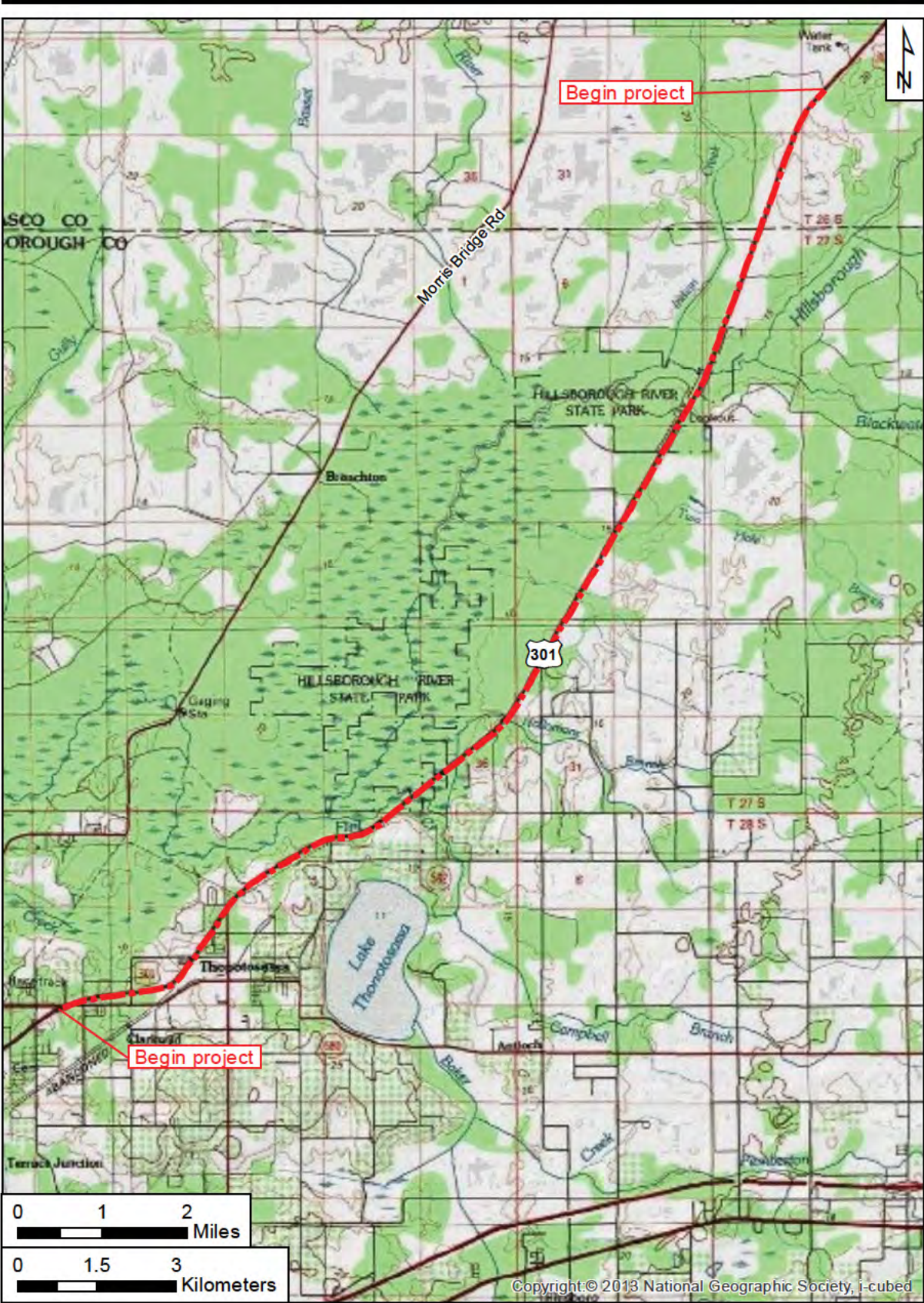
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 11 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 19
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) HI03890-HI03894, HI12137, PA02675

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) HI13503-HI13520, HI13526

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL 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
MPS MRA TG Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____



**US 301 PD&E Study Corridor.
(USGS Thonotosassa, Plant City West and Zephyrhills, 1977)**