

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

**US 41/SR 45 AT CSX GRADE SEPARATION
FROM S OF SR 676 TO N OF SR 676
Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
Design Change Reevaluation**



**Florida Department of Transportation
District 7**

Work Program Item Segment No.: 440749-1

Federal Aid Project No.: D719-029-B

ETDM Project No. 14345

Hillsborough County, Florida

January 2023

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the US 41/State Road (SR) 45/S. 50th Street at CSX Grade Separation Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from South of Causeway Boulevard to North of Causeway Boulevard in Hillsborough County, Florida (Work Program Item Segment (WPIS) No. 440749-1). The objective of this survey was to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess these resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the *FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. Background research, subsurface testing, and the pedestrian survey determined the archaeological APE exhibits low potential for intact archaeological deposits. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during the current survey in areas devoid of hardscape, underground utilities, industrial waste, or large quantities of fill. No cultural material was recovered.

As a result of the current survey, 35 historic resources were identified within the project APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 18 newly identified resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375). The current survey also noted that three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were not extant within the APE.

The previously recorded historic resources in the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) located within the APE south of Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on

February 10, 2014. An updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated portion of US 41 (8HI12129) within the APE, which extends north from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard to the northern end of the APE. This segment of US 41 exhibits similar characteristics to the National Register–ineligible segment to the south, and is, therefore, also considered to be National Register–ineligible. The previously recorded rail spur (8HI15054), historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and structures (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) in the historic resources APE have been previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO, and the results of the current survey support these previous determinations. As no changes to the National Register eligibility determinations were identified for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were prepared only for those resources that exhibited a change in setting, use, or alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI12113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116, and 8HI12128).

The newly identified historic resources in the APE consist of 17 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339, 8HI15375) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Each of these 18 newly identified historic resources within the APE exhibit common architecture and design types, lack significant associations, or exhibit alterations that impact their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375) are considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1-1
1.1	Project Background.....	1-1
1.2	Project Purpose and Need	1-1
1.2.1	Purpose	1-1
1.2.2	Need.....	1-3
1.3	Existing Facility and Proposed Improvements	1-3
1.3.1	Existing Facility.....	1-3
1.3.2	Proposed Improvements.....	1-4
2.0	Cultural Resources Approach and Applicable Legislation.....	2-1
3.0	Area of Potential Effect.....	3-1
4.0	Environmental Setting	4-1
4.1	Paleo-Environment and Macro-Vegetational Change	4-1
4.2	Regional Environment.....	4-1
4.3	Physical Environment of the Archaeological APE	4-2
5.0	Precontact Overview.....	5-1
5.1	Paleoindian Period (12,000-7500 BC)	5-1
5.1.1	Early Archaic (7500-5000 BC).....	5-1
5.1.2	Middle Archaic Period (5000-3000 BC).....	5-2
5.1.3	Late Archaic Period (3000-500 BC)	5-3
5.2	Formative And Mississippian Periods (500 BC-AD 1513).....	5-4
5.2.1	Manasota Culture	5-4
5.2.2	Weedon Island Related Manasota Culture	5-5
5.2.3	Safety Harbor Culture	5-6
6.0	Historical Overview	6-1
6.1	Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)	6-1
6.2	World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)	6-2
6.3	Florida Boom Period (1920–1930).....	6-3
6.4	Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)	6-4
6.5	World War II and the Post-War Period (1940–1950).....	6-4
6.6	Modern Era (1950–Present)	6-5
7.0	Florida Master Site File Search and Literature Review	7-1

7.1	Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys	7-1
7.2	Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources	7-2
7.3	Previously Recorded and Potential Unrecorded Historic Resources	7-1
8.0	Project Research Design and Site Location Model	8-1
9.0	Methods	9-1
9.1	Archaeological Field Methods	9-1
9.1.1	Sunshine 811 One Call Center Coordination	9-1
9.2	Historic Resources Survey Methods	9-1
9.3	Local Informants and Certified Local Government Coordination	9-2
10.0	Results	10-1
10.1	Archaeological Results	10-1
10.2	Historic Resources Results	10-11
11.0	Conclusions	11-1
11.1	Unanticipated Finds	11-1
11.2	Curation	11-2
12.0	References Cited	12-1

FIGURES

- Figure 1-1 Project Location / Segments Map..... 1-2
- Figure 2-1 General Location of the Project Area 2-2
- Figure 2-2 Location of the Project Area on the Tampa (1956 PR 1981) USGS Quadrangle Map 2-3
- Figure 3-1a Project APE (Map 1 of 3)..... 3-2
- Figure 3-1b Project APE (Map 2 of 3)..... 3-3
- Figure 3-1c Project APE (Map 3 of 3) 3-4
- Figure 4-1 Project Area Illustrated on an 1852 GLO Plat Map..... 4-3
- Figure 4-2 Project Area Illustrated on a 1938 Historic Aerial Photograph 4-4
- Figure 4-3 Project Area Illustrated on a 1957 Historic Aerial Photograph 4-5
- Figure 4-4 Project Area Illustrated on a 1965 Historic Aerial Photograph 4-6
- Figure 4-5 Project Area Illustrated on a 1976 Aerial Photograph..... 4-7
- Figure 4-6 Project Area Illustrated on the Tampa (1956) USGS Quadrangle Map 4-8
- Figure 4-7 Project Area Illustrated on an Excerpt of the 1918 County Soil Survey Map 4-10
- Figure 4-8 Project Area Illustrated on 1958 County Soil Survey Map Excerpt..... 4-11
- Figure 5-1: Location of the Project Area Within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Region
(Adapted from Milanich 1994) 5-5
- Figure 7-1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the Archaeological APE 7-3
- Figure 10-1 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 1, Facing North..... 10-2
- Figure 10-2 Representative View of the Location of ST 1, Facing North Within Urban Core Paintball
field, US 41 Visible to the West 10-3
- Figure 10-3 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 2, Facing North..... 10-3
- Figure 10-4 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 3, Facing North..... 10-4
- Figure 10-5 Representative View of the Location of ST 3, Facing East within the Urban Core Paintball
Field 10-4
- Figure 10-6 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 4, Facing North..... 10-5
- Figure 10-7 Representative View of the Location of ST 4, Facing North Within the Urban Core Paintball
Field 10-5
- Figure 10-8 Representative View of Grass Underlain by Asphalt within Urban Core Paintball Field
Containing STs 1–4, Facing West Towards US 41..... 10-6
- Figure 10-9 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape
Along US 41 and Side Streets, Facing West along Hartford Street..... 10-6
- Figure 10-10 Representative View of Ditching and Hardscape Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41 10-7
- Figure 10-11 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Hardscape, and Creek
Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41 Towards Delaney Creek 10-7
- Figure 10-12 Representative View of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along
US 41, and Sign Designating Contaminated Soils, Facing East 10-8
- Figure 10-13 View of Lot Containing Contaminated Soils along Delaney Creek, Facing Northeast 10-8
- Figure 10-14 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape
Preventing Testing Along Causeway Boulevard, Facing West Along Causeway Boulevard 10-9

Figure 10-15 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41.....	10-9
Figure 10-16 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41.....	10-10
Figure 10-17 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 6	10-10
Figure 10-18 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 7	10-11
Figure 10-19a Identified Historic Resources (Map 1 of 6)	10-14
Figure 10-19b Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 6)	10-15
Figure 10-19c Identified Historic Resources (Map 3 of 6)	10-16
Figure 10-19d Identified Historic Resources (Map 4 of 6)	10-17
Figure 10-19e Identified Historic Resources (Map 5 of 6)	10-18
Figure 10-19f Identified Historic Resources (Map 6 of 6)	10-19
Figure 10-20 4132 S US 41 (8HI12103), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing East.....	10-21
Figure 10-21 3825 S 50 th Street (8HI12105), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast.....	10-21
Figure 10-22 3630 S US 41 (8HI12106), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast	10-22
Figure 10-23 Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge No. 100048) (8HI12023), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest	10-22
Figure 10-24 3309 S US 41 (8HI12107), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing West	10-23
Figure 10-25 3309 S US 41 (8HI12108), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing South-Southwest.....	10-23
Figure 10-26 CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing East.....	10-24
Figure 10-27 3140 S US 41 (8HI12127), Building Complex, Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest	10-24
Figure 10-28 3140 S US 41 (8HI12109), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast	10-25
Figure 10-29 3140 S US 41 (8HI12110), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast	10-25
Figure 10-30 2923 S US 41 (8HI12111), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest	10-26
Figure 10-31 2930 S US 41 (8HI12112), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest	10-26
Figure 10-32 Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41 (8HI12128), Building Complex, Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest.....	10-27
Figure 10-33 2909 S US 41 (8HI12113), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest	10-27
Figure 10-34 2909 S US 41 (8HI12114), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing West	10-28
Figure 10-35 2802 S US 41 (8HI12116), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing South	10-28
Figure 10-36 US 41 (8HI12129), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North.....	10-29
Figure 10-37 5007 Denver Street (8HI15324), c. 1969, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast.....	10-29
Figure 10-38 3902 S 50 th Street (8HI15325), c. 1974, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast.....	10-30
Figure 10-39 3900 S 50 th Street (8HI15326), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast.....	10-30
Figure 10-40 4710 Hartford Street (8HI15327), c. 1952, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest.....	10-31

Figure 10-41 4715 Trenton Street (8HI15328), c. 1959, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing South-Southeast.....	10-31
Figure 10-42 4724 Trenton Street (8HI15329), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest	10-32
Figure 10-43 4920 Trenton Street (8HI15330), c. 1957, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast	10-32
Figure 10-44 3137 S 50 th Street (8HI15331), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing West	10-33
Figure 10-45 4717 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15332), c. 1946, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast	10-33
Figure 10-46 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15333), c. 1952, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast	10-34
Figure 10-47 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15334), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East.....	10-34
Figure 10-48 4702 E Causeway Boulevard (8HI15335), c. 1959, Considered National Register– Ineligible, Facing North.....	10-35
Figure 10-49 4711 El Camino Boulevard (8HI15336), c. 1959, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing South	10-35
Figure 10-50 4714 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15337), c. 1970, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North	10-36
Figure 10-51 4916 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15338), c. 1974, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast	10-36
Figure 10-52 2319 S 50 th Street (8HI15339), c. 1951, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest.....	10-37
Figure 10-53 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Office Building, c. 1962, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast.....	10-37
Figure 10-54 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Representative Streetview, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East	10-38
Figure 10-55: 4906 Trenton Street (8HI15375), c. 1955, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest	10-38

TABLES

Table 4-1 Soil Characteristics within the Archaeological APE.....	4-9
Table 5-1 Manasota Culture Chronology	5-4
Table 7-1 Previously Conducted Surveys Within the Project APE	7-1
Table 7-2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within One Mile of the APE	7-2
Table 7-3 Previously Recorded Resources Within the Historic Resources APE	7-1
Table 7-4 Previously Recorded Historic Resources Formerly Within the Historic Resources APE	7-2
Table 10-1 Stratigraphic Profiles and Results of Shovel Testing Conducted During the CRAS.....	10-1
Table 10-2 Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE	10-11

APPENDICES

**Appendix A – Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the
Archaeological APE Illustrated on Aerial Mapping**

Appendix B – Florida Master Site File Forms

Appendix C – Survey Log

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Design Change and Right of Way (ROW) Authorization Reevaluation of a previous Environmental Assessment (EA) (Work Program Item Segment [WPIS] No. 255598-1) with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on May 24, 1994. **Figure 1-1** shows the limits of the previous PD&E study completed along 22nd Street Causeway/Causeway Boulevard (State Road [SR] 676) from SR 60 to US 301, in Hillsborough County, Florida. The segment currently being evaluated/advanced is shown as Segment 3 on **Figure 1-1**.

The previous study evaluated anticipated conditions for a 2015 Design Year. The FONSI documented the construction of a six-lane roadway to replace the existing 2- to 4-lane roadway beginning at SR 60 and extending approximately 7 miles east at US 301. Since the completion of the 1994 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study, Causeway Boulevard has been widened to four-lanes.

The project included a new interchange at US 41/Causeway Boulevard intersection for which the approved concept was a “compressed diamond” interchange with US 41 elevated over Causeway Boulevard. This interchange is also known as a Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI) or a Tight Urban Diamond Interchange (TUDI). The study identified that the US 41 interchange bridge would carry three lanes of traffic in each direction with a barrier wall separating opposing traffic. The study recommended an additional grade separation of US 41 over the CSX railroad crossing south of Causeway Boulevard while the CSX railroad crossing east of US 41 would remain at-grade with Causeway Boulevard. The concept showed the SPUI ramps oriented along US 41 and one-way, one-lane frontage roads were provided in the southeast and northeast quadrants to provide local property access. Five-foot sidewalks and 4-foot bicycle lanes were proposed along both sides of Causeway Boulevard.

The current study effort being conducted under WPIS No. 440749-1 is evaluating various intersection and operational improvements along Causeway Boulevard east and west of US 41 (SR 45/SR 599) along US 41 from south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. These improvements include the construction of a grade separation of US 41/SR 45 at the CSX railroad crossing located approximately 1,400 feet south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. Bicycle and pedestrian facility improvements along US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are also provided.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

1.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this project is to reduce traffic delays associated with the CSX railroad crossing, adequately support the safe movement of vehicle traffic, including trucks and freight, and enhance connectivity and safety for bicyclists and pedestrians.

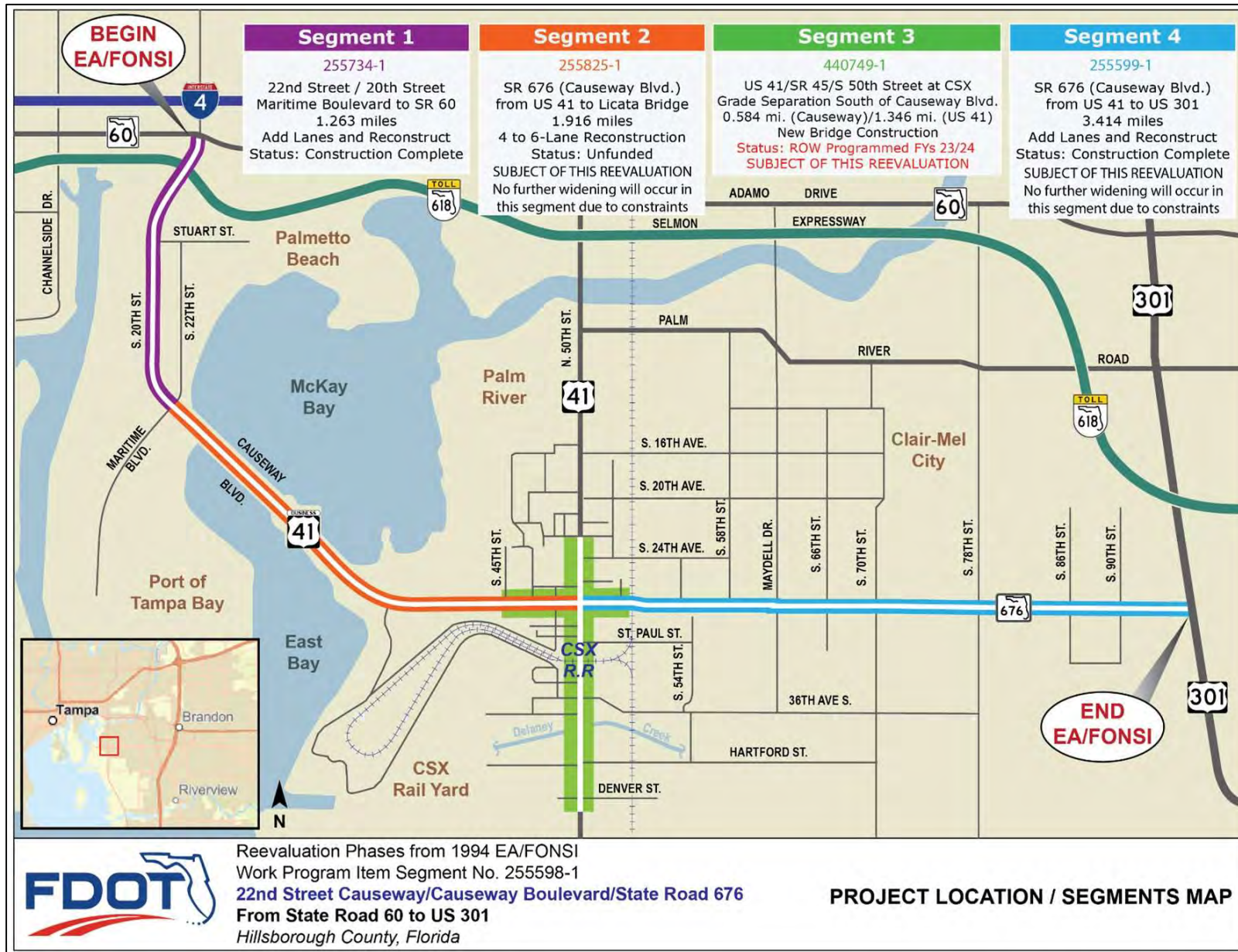


Figure 1-1 Project Location / Segments Map

1.2.2 Need

As expressed in the original 1994 EA/FONSI, the need for the 22nd Street Causeway/Causeway Boulevard improvements was based on the following criteria: System Linkage; Capacity; Transportation Demand; Federal, State, or Local Government Authority; Socioeconomic Demand; Modal Interrelationships; Safety; and Navigation.

For the current segment, US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are vital arterial highways which serve the City of Tampa located in Hillsborough County. The US 41/SR 45 and Causeway Boulevard intersection experiences traffic delays during the AM and PM peak periods with heavy truck traffic (approximately 13% of the daily volume) traversing through the intersection. The presence of CSX railroad crossings to the south and east of the intersection also further contribute to these traffic delays. The CSX railroad crossing located to the south of the intersection causes traffic delays particularly during the AM peak period. This project will address traffic delays associated with the CSX railroad crossing to the south of the US 41 and Causeway Boulevard intersection and will facilitate the safe movement of vehicle traffic through the project corridor.

In addition, this project will also address multimodal connectivity and safety within the area. Although there are sidewalks and dedicated bicycle lanes along both sides of Causeway Boulevard within the project limits, there are only sidewalks and no dedicated bicycle facilities along US 41 within the project limits. Between 2017 and 2021, there were 10 crashes involving bicyclists or pedestrians. These 10 crashes resulted in 1 fatality as well as a total of 8 injuries.

The proposed improvements have been identified in the Hillsborough County Transportation Planning Organization's (TPO) 2045 Adopted Long Range Transportation Plan (under the Hillsborough County Freight Hot Spots), the TPO's Fiscal Year 2022/23-2026/27 Transportation Improvement Program, as well as the FDOT's Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan and Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Adopted 1st 5-Year Program. US 41 has also been identified as a Goods Movement Roadway Corridor from I-4 to the Manatee County Line and is a priority project for the National Highway Freight Program.

1.3 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

1.3.1 Existing Facility

The project limits identified along US 41 begin south of Denver Street (MP 22.578) and extend north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to 23rd Avenue (MP 23.925). The improvements along Causeway Boulevard begin west of 45th Street (MP 3.554) and extend east of the Causeway Boulevard intersection terminating prior to the CSX crossing (624815B; MP 2.971). US 41 is currently a six-lane roadway throughout the project limits and Causeway Boulevard is currently four-lanes. US 41 and Causeway Boulevard are functionally classified by the FDOT as urban principal arterials. US 41 south of Causeway Boulevard and Causeway Boulevard west of US 41 are part of FDOT's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), designated as a SIS Connector. The CSX railroad crossing east of US 41 is a designated SIS Railway Corridor and the CSX railroad crossing south of Causeway Boulevard is designated as a SIS Railway Connector. There is one bridge culvert south of Causeway Boulevard for US 41 over Delaney Creek (MP 23.003).

US 41 from south of Denver Street to Causeway Boulevard is a divided 6-lane roadway with a 19-foot median, 10-foot outside travel lanes, 11-foot middle and inside travel lanes, curb and gutter, and a sidewalk on both sides. The inside northbound travel lane from north of St. Paul Street becomes one of the two left-turn lanes

for the Causeway Boulevard intersection. The sidewalk on the east side is 6-foot wide and the sidewalk on the west side varies from 5-foot to 6-foot wide.

Along US 41 from north of Causeway Boulevard to just north of S. 23rd Avenue, the existing typical section consists of an undivided 6-lane roadway with asphalt pavement, 11-foot travel lanes, a centered 10-foot bi-directional turn lane, curb and gutter, and 4-foot sidewalk along both sides of the roadway.

Along Causeway Boulevard from S. 45th Street to Sagasta Street, the existing typical section consists of an undivided 4-lane roadway with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes, a centered 14-foot bi-directional turn lane, curb and gutter, 4-foot bike lanes, and 6-foot sidewalks.

The existing typical section of Causeway Boulevard from Sagasta Street to US 41 consists of a divided 4-lane roadway with concrete pavement and 12-foot travel lanes, 4-foot bicycle lanes, and 6-foot sidewalks on both sides.

The existing typical section of Causeway Boulevard from US 41 to the end project limits consists of a divided 4-lane roadway with asphalt pavement, 12-foot outside lanes and 11-foot inside lanes, curb and gutter, 4-foot bicycle lanes and 6-foot sidewalks on both sides.

The majority of the existing ROW along US 41 is 100 feet wide. In the vicinity of the CSX railroad, the ROW width varies from 100 to 332-feet. CSX Transportation owns a large portion of the adjacent property along both sides of US 41 where the CSX railroad crosses at grade. Causeway Boulevard is 150 feet wide or greater west of S. 45th Street and reduces to 100 feet wide around S. 47th Street. The ROW increases around the US 41 intersection along Causeway Boulevard then reduces to 100 feet wide before the CSX railroad crossing.

1.3.2 Proposed Improvements

This Design Change and ROW Authorization PD&E Reevaluation study (WPIS No. 440749-1), with a 2046 Design Year, is evaluating various operational improvements along US 41/SR 45/SR 599/S. Tamiami Trail (US 41) from south of the Causeway Boulevard intersection to north of the Causeway Boulevard intersection. The study will evaluate roadway widening/reconstruction, new stormwater management facilities, new bridge overpasses at Delaney Creek, the CSX railroad, and other roadways for local traffic needs. Intersection and operational improvements being evaluated include signalization and turn lane additions for Hartford Street, US 41/Causeway Boulevard, and 47th Street. In addition to addressing operational improvements, this project will address the need for pedestrian/ bicycle accommodations and improving connectivity and safety for these modes.

There are multiple typical sections throughout the project limits. From just south of Denver Street to north of Trenton Street, the proposed typical section includes reconstructing US 41 with concrete pavement to accommodate a 6-lane divided urban curbed section with 12-foot lanes, 7-foot buffered bicycle lanes, and 10-foot sidewalks on both sides. The median width varies from 19-22 feet to provide turn lanes with raised traffic separators between opposing directions of travel. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW beyond the existing footprint varying from 0-22 feet along the west side and varying from 0-17 feet along the east side of US 41.

From north of Trenton Street the proposed typical section grade separates US 41 to continue a concrete paved typical section to south of St. Paul Street. The proposed typical section consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes and 10-foot inside and outside paved shoulders. A northbound

exit ramp connects to 36th Avenue with a t-intersection configuration on the east side of US 41. The proposed concrete ramp consists of a 15-foot travel lane, 7-foot buffered bicycle lane and a 10-foot sidewalk on the eastside. The existing US 41 southbound mainline pavement will be repurposed to accommodate a two-lane undivided frontage road for local access to adjacent properties. The proposed frontage road is an urban curbed section with asphalt pavement, 12-foot travel lanes, and a 10-foot sidewalk on the west side. Bridge overpasses are proposed for the US 41 mainline over Delaney Creek, 36th Avenue, and the at grade CSX Crossing (No 624802A). The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 29 to 88 feet along the west side and varying from 39 to 200 feet along the east side.

From north of St. Paul Street to the Causeway Boulevard intersection, the proposed typical section along US 41 consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with concrete pavement, 12-foot lanes, 10-foot outside paved shoulders on the west side and a 7-foot buffered bicycle lane on the east side. The median bifurcates to accommodate three 12-foot left turn lanes approaching the intersection with one 12-foot right turn lane along the outside in the northbound direction. Milling and resurfacing is proposed for the outside 22-feet of the existing southbound lanes. This area will be restriped to provide a frontage road with one 15-foot lane and a 7-foot buffered bicycle lane on the outside with a new raised curb and 10-foot sidewalk. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 160 feet along the east side only.

The proposed typical section for US 41 north of Causeway Boulevard consists of a 6-lane divided urban section with 12-foot lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks. The northbound lanes will be asphalt and the southbound lanes will be concrete. There are two 12-foot left turn lanes and one 12-foot right turn lane shown in the southbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 30 to 45 feet along the west side and varying from 0 to 45 feet along the east side.

The proposed typical section for Causeway Boulevard from S. 45th Street to US 41 widens the existing concrete pavement to accommodate a 4-lane divided urban section with 11-foot travel lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks along the outside. Approaching the US 41 intersection, there are two 11-foot left turn lanes and three 11-foot right turn lanes in the eastbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 44 feet along the north side only.

The proposed typical section for Causeway Boulevard from US 41 to the end project limit just west of the CSX railroad crossing consists of a westbound concrete and eastbound asphalt 4-lane divided urban section with 11-foot travel lanes, 7-foot buffered bike lanes and 6-foot sidewalks on the outside. Approaching the US 41 intersection, there are two 11-foot left turn lanes and one 11-foot right turn lane in the westbound direction. The proposed improvements will require the acquisition of ROW varying from 0 to 4 feet along the north side only.

2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES APPROACH AND APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The FDOT conducted a CRAS for the US 41/SR 45/S. 50th Street at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study from South of Causeway Boulevard to North of Causeway Boulevard in Hillsborough County, Florida (WPIS No. 440749-1). The location of the project area addressed in this CRAS is included for reference in **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**. The objective of this survey was to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess these resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the FHWA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the *FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

On October 25, 2022, a meeting was held with staff from the FDHR/SHPO to discuss the project, including the proposed APE and methods. Both the APE and the methods, as discussed in this document, were deemed sufficient by the SHPO/FDHR. The discussion also noted the intent to include the standard archaeological and historic contexts in the report, given the expected lack of archaeological sites or National Register–eligible historic resources.

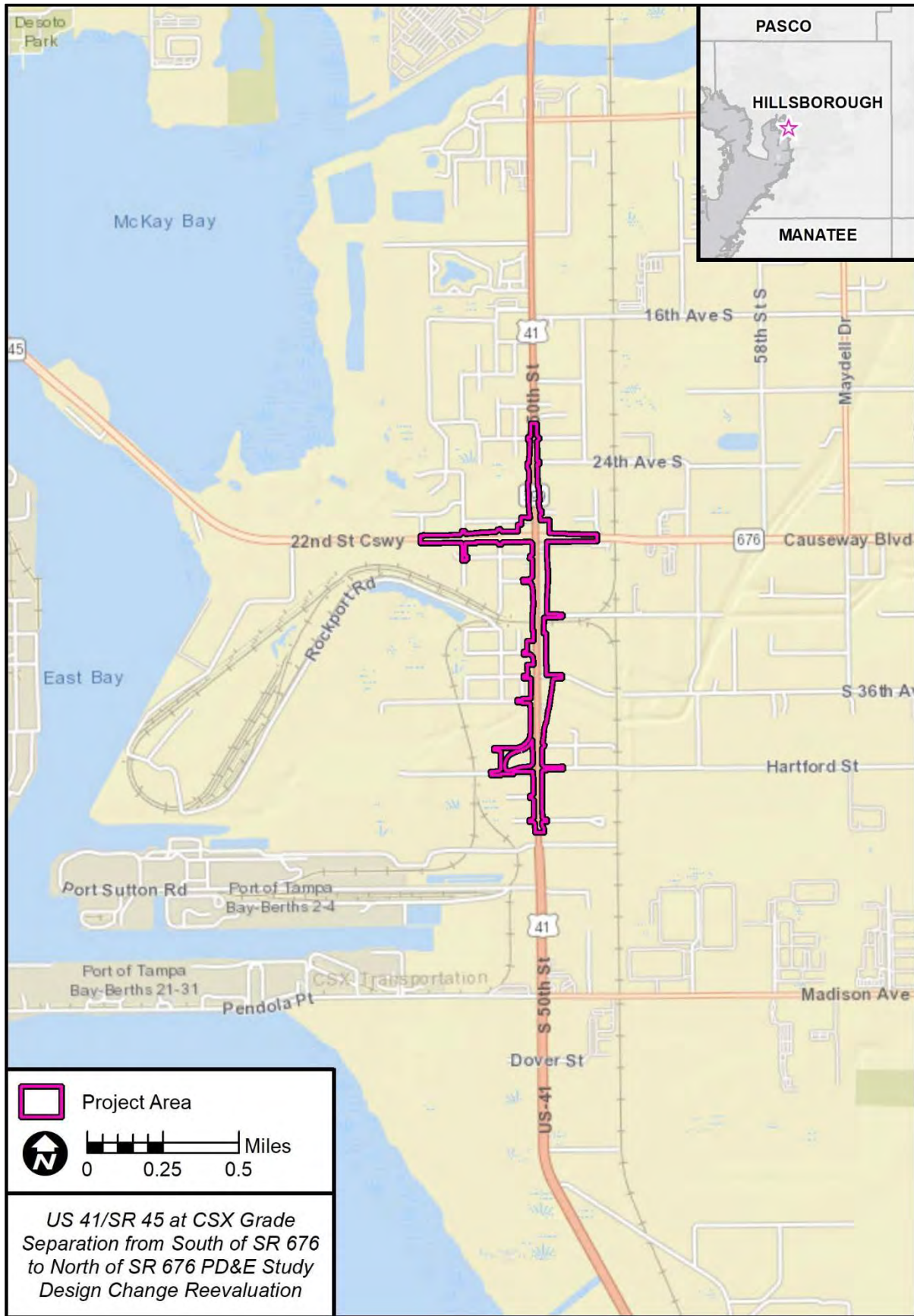


Figure 2-1 General Location of the Project Area

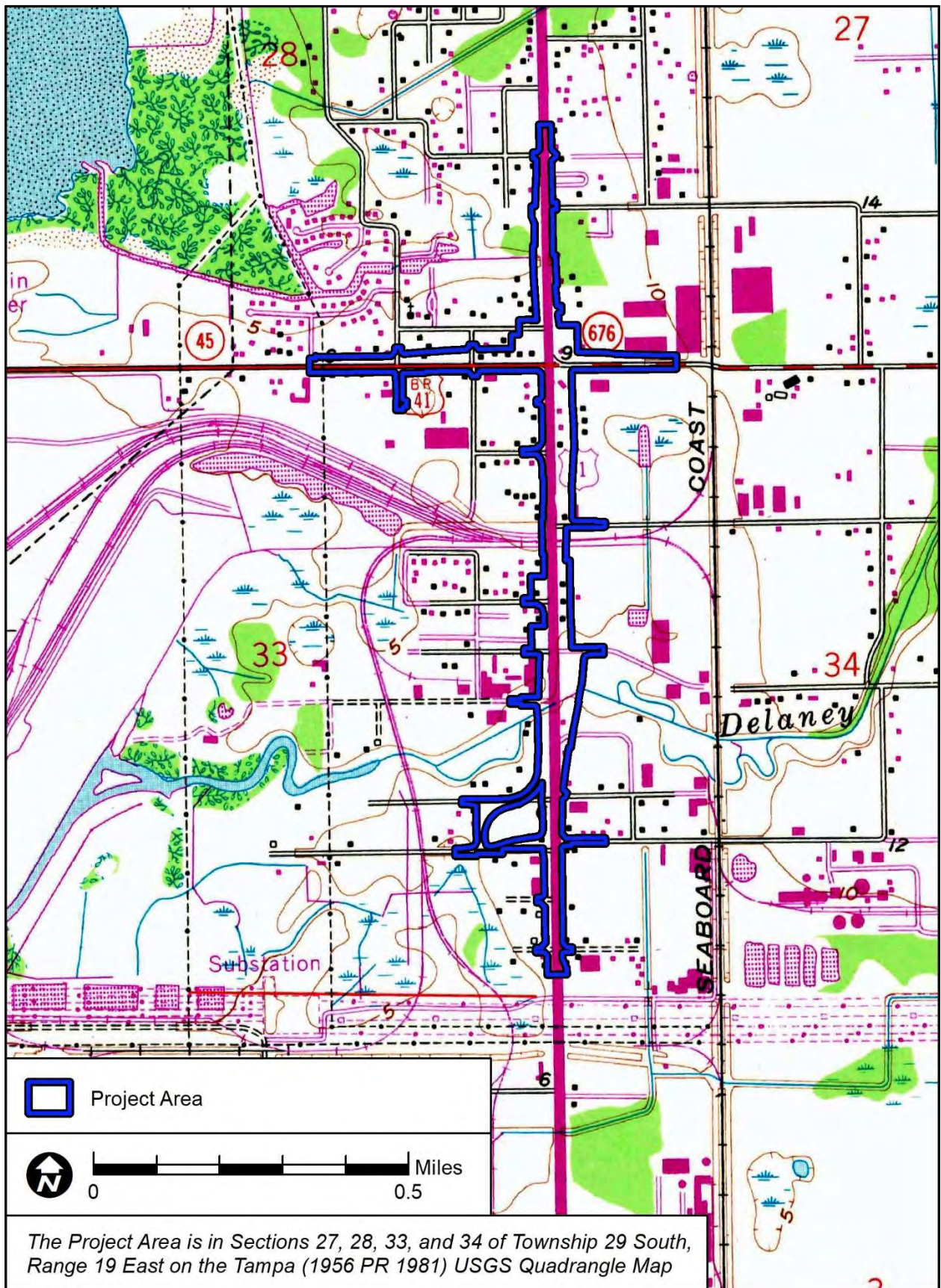


Figure 2-2 Location of the Project Area on the Tampa (1956 PR 1981) USGS Quadrangle Map

3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking as well as its geographical setting. The APE includes measures to identify and evaluate both archaeological and historical resources. The project APE, therefore, considers the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project and the extent of potential ground disturbance as well as the setting and character of the project area.

The project area is in an urban area of Hillsborough County with industrial and commercial development. Based on the proposed improvements and the character of the surrounding area, the archaeological APE consists of the footprint of the existing and proposed ROW containing the proposed improvements (**Figures 3-1a–3-1c**). It also includes the small area of proposed improvements extending outside of the existing road ROW to the west of US 41 at the southern end of the project, within proposed ROW associated with the project adjacent to the south: US 41 from south of Pendola Point/Madison Avenue to Denver Street (FPID No. 430056-2-32-01).

The historic resources APE was developed based on the improvements and took into consideration the proposed footprint and proposed ROW. Where the improvements were minor or limited (i.e. improvements like milling and resurfacing, signing and pavement marking, etc. within existing ROW), the historic resources APE consisted of the existing ROW containing the proposed improvements. The historic resources APE expanded in areas of proposed ROW, roadway widening, and newly proposed roadway alignments to the footprint of the existing and proposed ROW containing the proposed improvements, as well as adjacent parcels/resources for a distance of up to 150 ft. from the edge of the existing/proposed ROW. In addition, the historic resources APE expanded out 250 ft. from elevated improvements (i.e. the footprint of proposed bridges and the widening of existing bridges) (**Figures 3-1a–3-1c**).

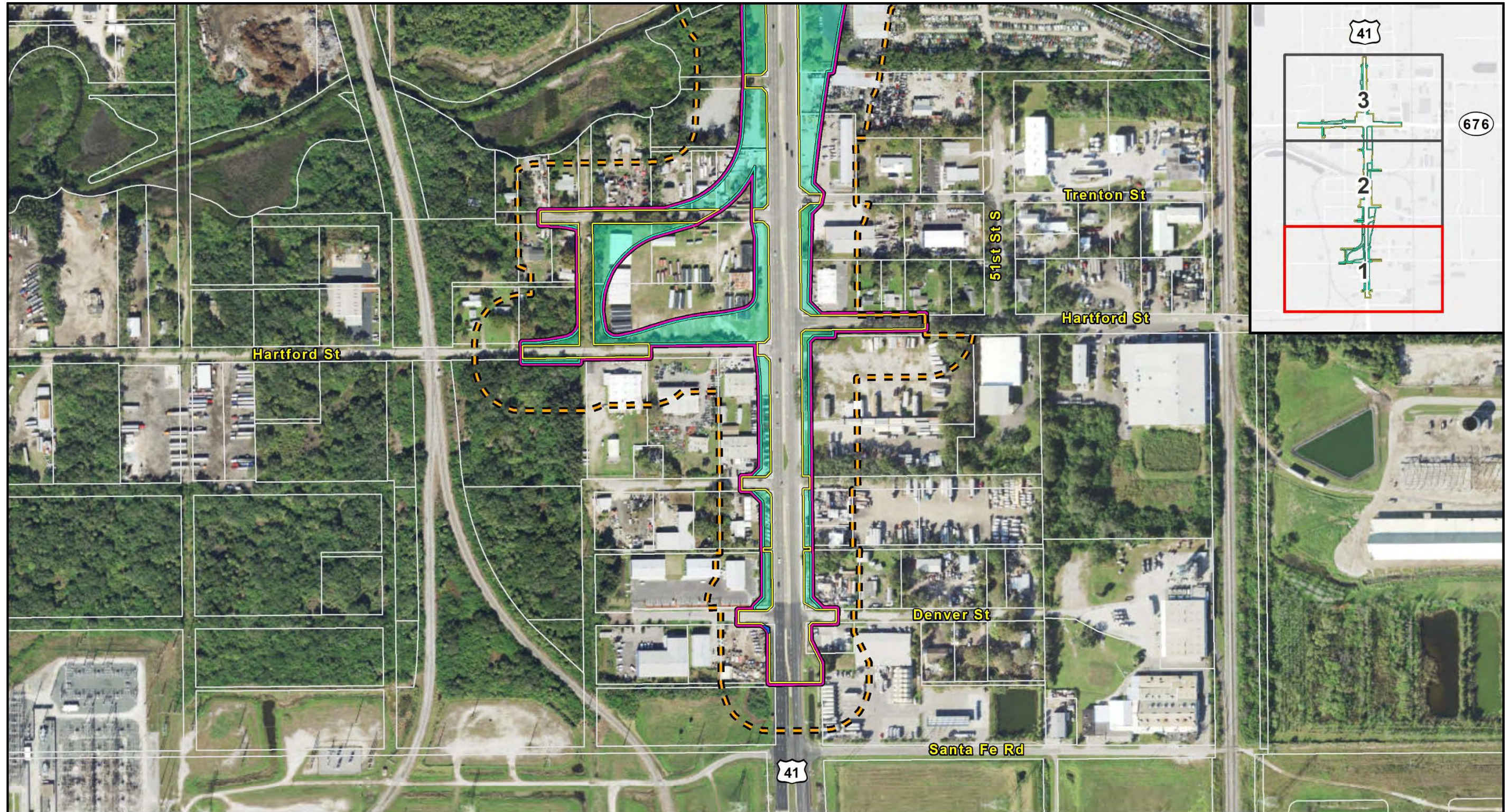


Figure 3-1a:
Project APE
 (Map 1 of 3)

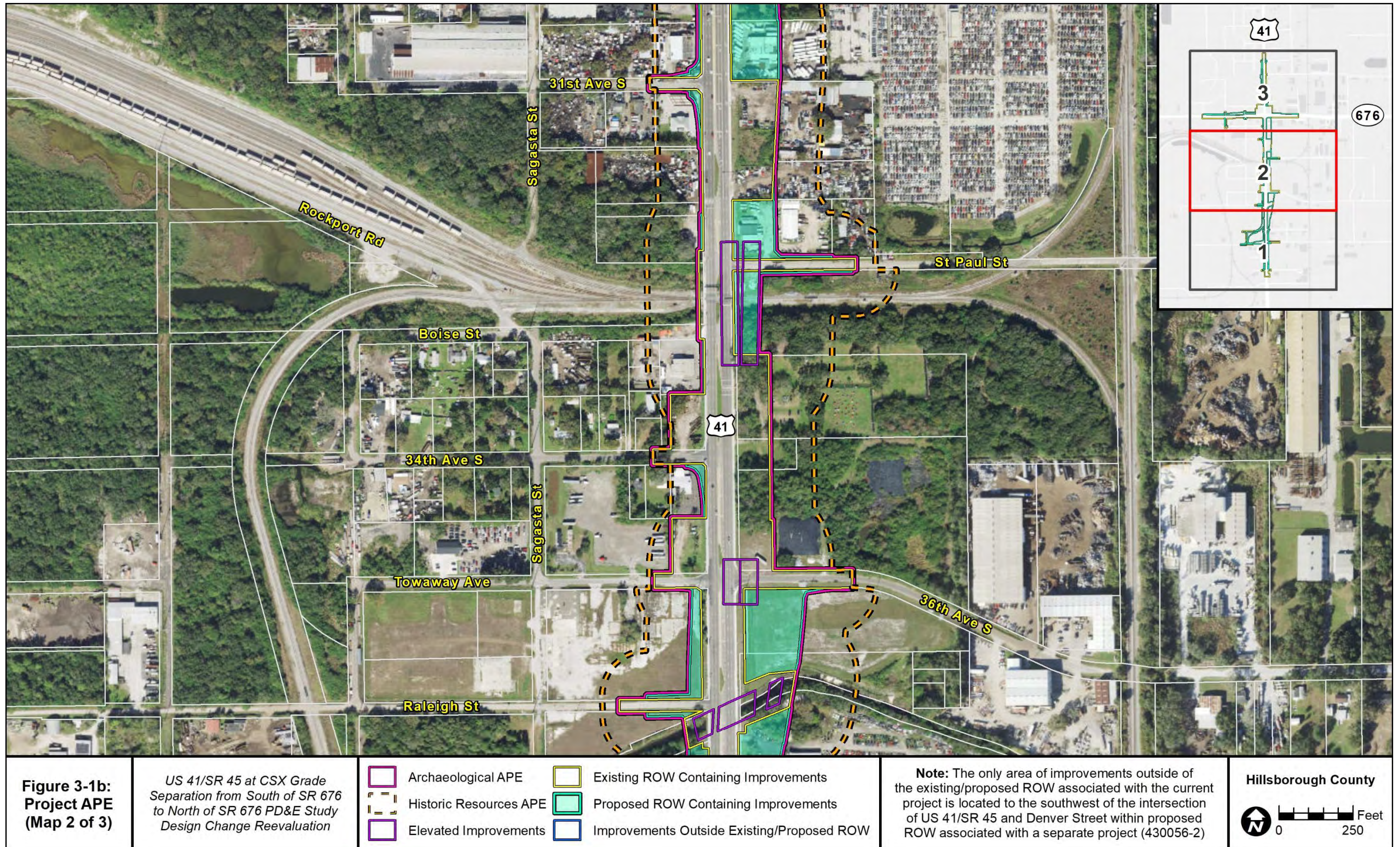
US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation

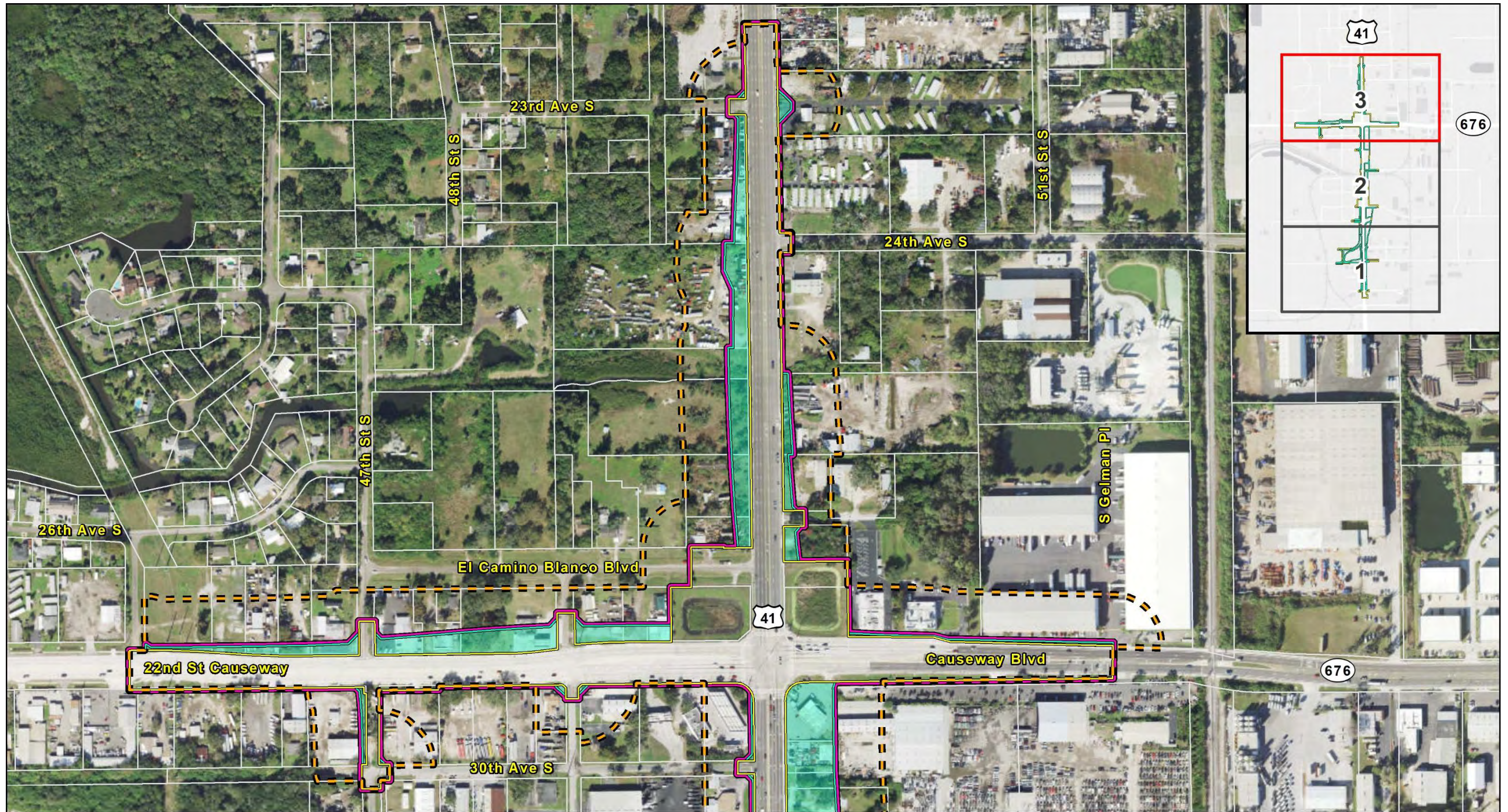
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Elevated Improvements
- Existing ROW Containing Improvements
- Proposed ROW Containing Improvements
- Improvements Outside Existing/Proposed ROW

Note: The only area of improvements outside of the existing/proposed ROW associated with the current project is located to the southwest of the intersection of US 41/SR 45 and Denver Street within proposed ROW associated with a separate project (430056-2)

Hillsborough County

0 250 Feet






**Figure 3-1c:
Project APE
(Map 3 of 3)**

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
|  | Archaeological APE |  | Existing ROW Containing Improvements |
|  | Historic Resources APE |  | Proposed ROW Containing Improvements |
|  | Elevated Improvements |  | Improvements Outside Existing/Proposed ROW |

Note: The only area of improvements outside of the existing/proposed ROW associated with the current project is located to the southwest of the intersection of US 41/SR 45 and Denver Street within proposed ROW associated with a separate project (430056-2)

Hillsborough County



0 250 Feet

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors influenced the areas used and occupied by precontact and historic period populations. These factors change over time and are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation.

4.1 PALEO-ENVIRONMENT AND MACRO-VEGETATIONAL CHANGE

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida and the Tampa Bay region have undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. In the archaeological record, these changes can be seen in different settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

Although Florida was not glaciated, the glacial conditions associated with the Laurentide ice sheet to the north affected the paleoclimates of Florida. During the late Pleistocene, sea levels were more than 70 m lower than they are today, and the coastline extended many miles beyond its current location (Hines et al. 2017:475). During the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, sea levels rose dramatically as the continental ice sheets retreated and melted. The vegetational community in western Florida mostly consisted of oak, hickory, and southern pine forests, with mixed hardwood forests along major drainages from the Appalachian highlands toward the Gulf of Mexico. By the early Holocene, (approximately 11,550 BC) the climate became warmer and wetter as sea levels rose, and precipitation increased, contributing to rising groundwater tables and the filling of shallow lakes (Hines et al. 2017:457, 477).

The Holocene Climatic Optimum (also referred to as the Hypsithermal Interval), a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Archaic period (Deevey and Flint 1957; Anderson et al. 1996:3-7). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes. By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions and water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. Sea levels were still fluctuating but were within one meter (m) of current levels (Widmer 1983). After 3050 BC, the environment in Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine became established, probably at the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and the sea level rose, creating wetter conditions.

4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is within the southern extent of the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region (White 1970). Prominent topographic features of the Tampa Bay area are broad marine terraces formed during interglacial periods by the advance and retreat of Pleistocene seas. Subsequent exposure to wind erosion, downcutting and meandering of streams and rivers, and subsidence of the underlying limestone shaped the surface topography of these remnant terraces. As a result, the terrain within this physiographic province is generally flat to gently sloped with natural elevations ranging from 0–170 ft. above mean sea level (AMSL).

In Hillsborough County, three major rivers drain the uplands and discharge into Tampa Bay: the Hillsborough River, the Alafia River, and the Little Manatee River. Combined, these three rivers drain more than 1,300 square miles, involving a four-county area. The surface drainage is toward Old Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, and Tampa Bay. The surface lithology of Hillsborough County is composed primarily of undifferentiated deposits of sand and clay of Pleistocene and Recent age, which are underlain by Miocene age limestones of the Tampa/St. Marks Formation, and by the Suwannee Limestone of Oligocene age (Knapp 1980). Limestone is present at or near the ground surface around the shore of Tampa Bay and along the central and lower portions of the Hillsborough River (Duerling and MacGill 1981; Knapp 1980). Precontact people exploited exposures of silicified limestone, or chert, as raw material for stone tool manufacture (Upchurch et al. 1982).

4.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL APE

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps and surveyor's field notes (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1852a, 1852b) of Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East, was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. Delaney Creek is visible intersecting the southern portion of the project area, and a small pond is depicted within the southern terminus of the project area. No additional cultural or environmental features are illustrated within the APE (**Figure 4-1**). Associated surveyor's notes described the APE as saw palmetto country, with 3rd rate pine and marsh.

A review of aerial photographs from 1938, 1948, 1957, 1965, 1976, 1987, and 1995 (FDOT, Office of Surveying and Mapping 1996–2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) was conducted to examine prior land use of the project APE. No hammock vegetation was visible on any of the historic aerials. In 1938, the majority of the project area remained undeveloped with scattered flatwoods, wetlands, and streams throughout the region. Delaney Creek had been channelized, as well as nearby wetland ponds, to control flooding (**Figure 4-2**). The APE is located along dirt roads that would eventually become US 41. The 1948 aerial showed little difference in terms of development and land alteration. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, residential and commercial development increased in the region surrounding the APE (see **Figure 4-3** and **Figure 4-4**). By 1976, commercial development eclipsed residential development in the area (**Figure 4-5**). The construction of CSX seaport terminals along McKay Bay was occurring outside of the APE to the west, and the terminals were accessed by Rockport Road and Sagasta Street, which crossed the APE south of St. Paul Street. Relatively little change was evident, outside of the continual trend towards commercial construction, throughout the aerial imagery from the 1980s and 1990s. A review of Google Earth satellite imagery from 1995 through 2022 (Google Earth 2022) indicated that little significant change has taken place within the APE during this time.

The archaeological APE is in a low-lying coastal region along Hillsborough Bay and southeast of McKay Bay. A review of the state-wide Digital Elevation Model (DEM) available via FGDL depicts elevations within the APE from approximately -1 m (3.33 ft.) below sea level, to 3 m (9.84 ft.) AMSL. A review of the Tampa (1956) USGS quadrangle notes that prior to development, the project area was primarily low and level at elevations between 5–10 ft. AMSL (**Figure 4-6**).

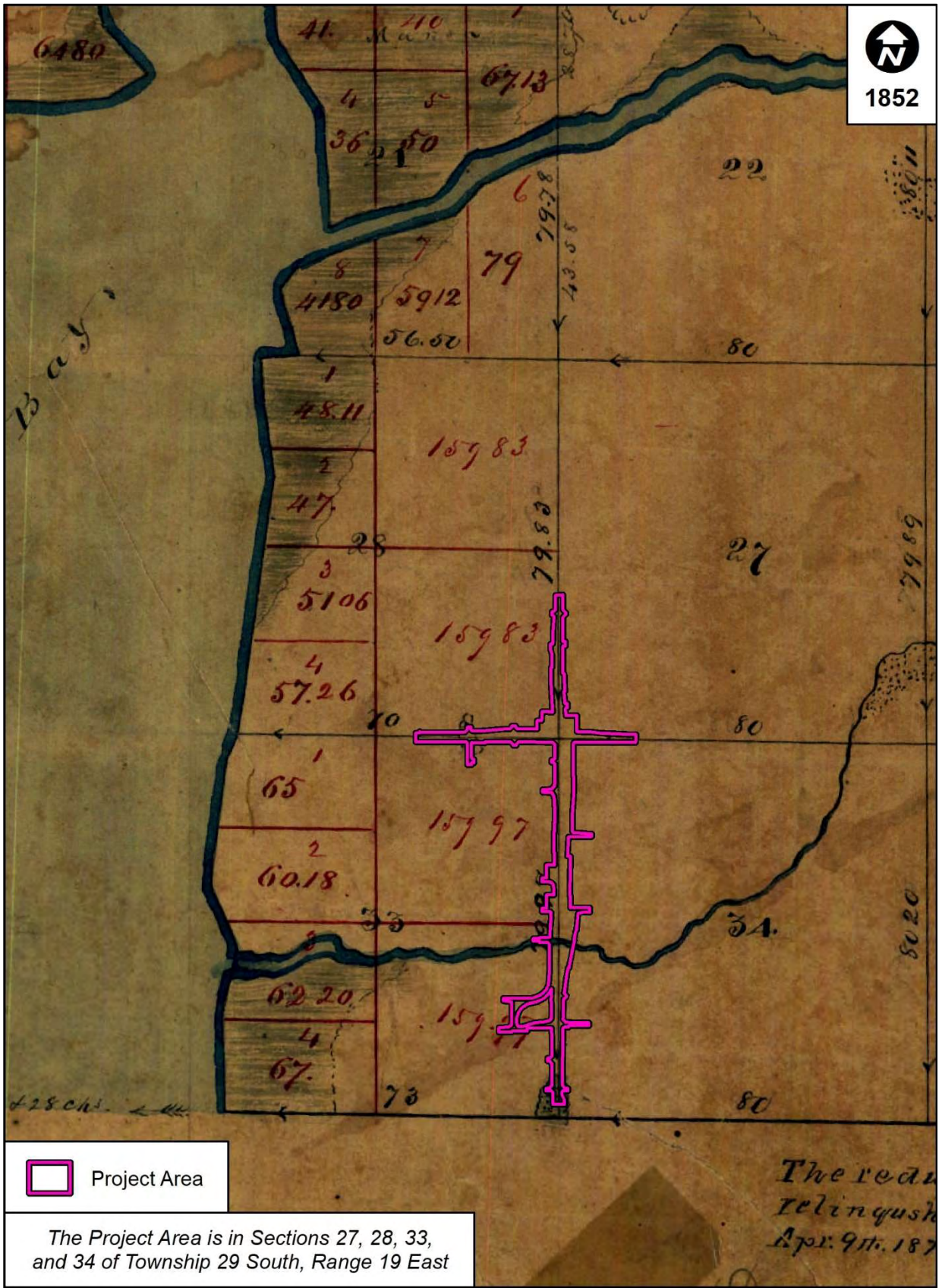


Figure 4-1 Project Area Illustrated on an 1852 GLO Plat Map

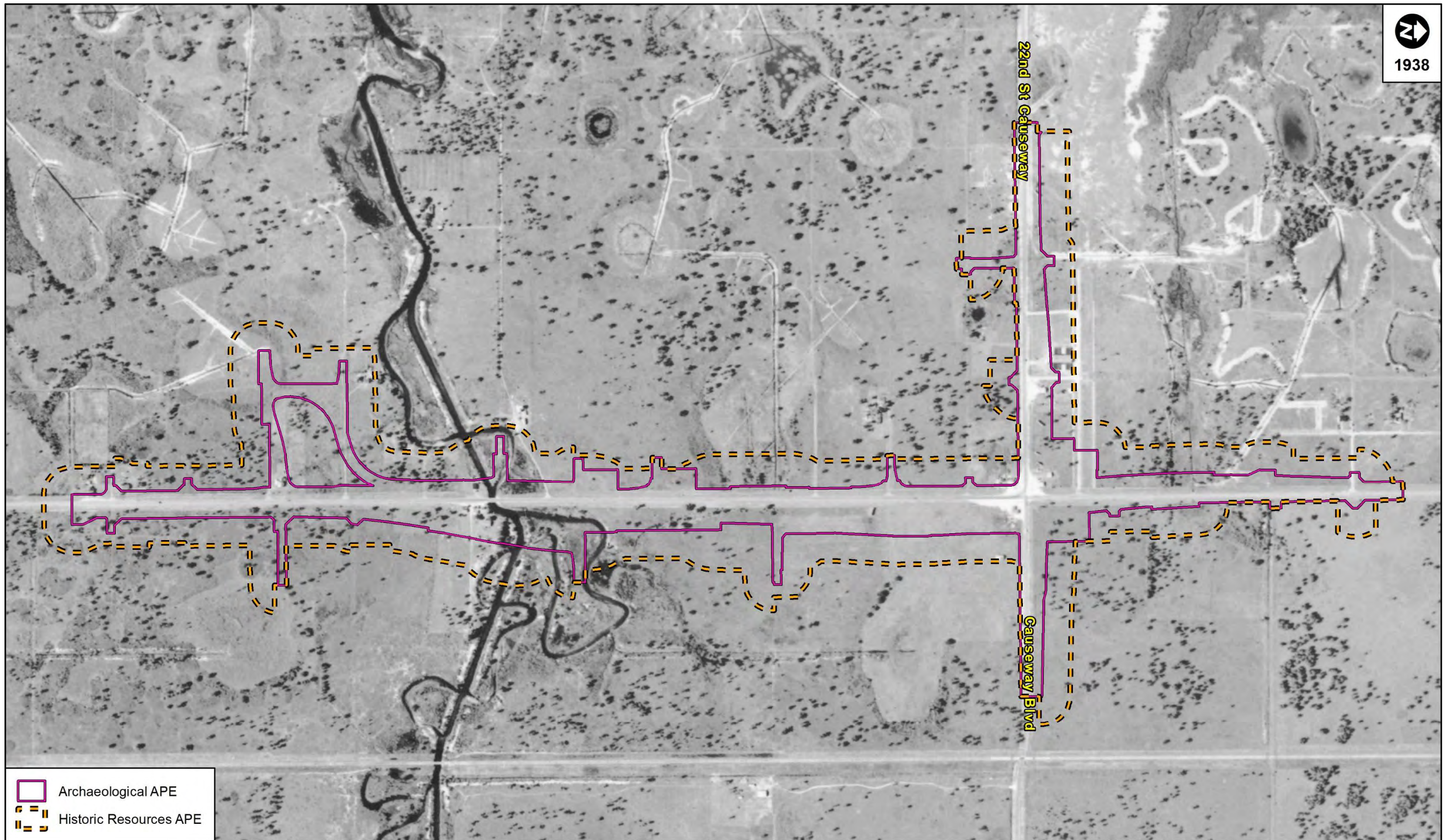


Figure 4-2 Project Area Illustrated on a 1938 Historic Aerial Photograph

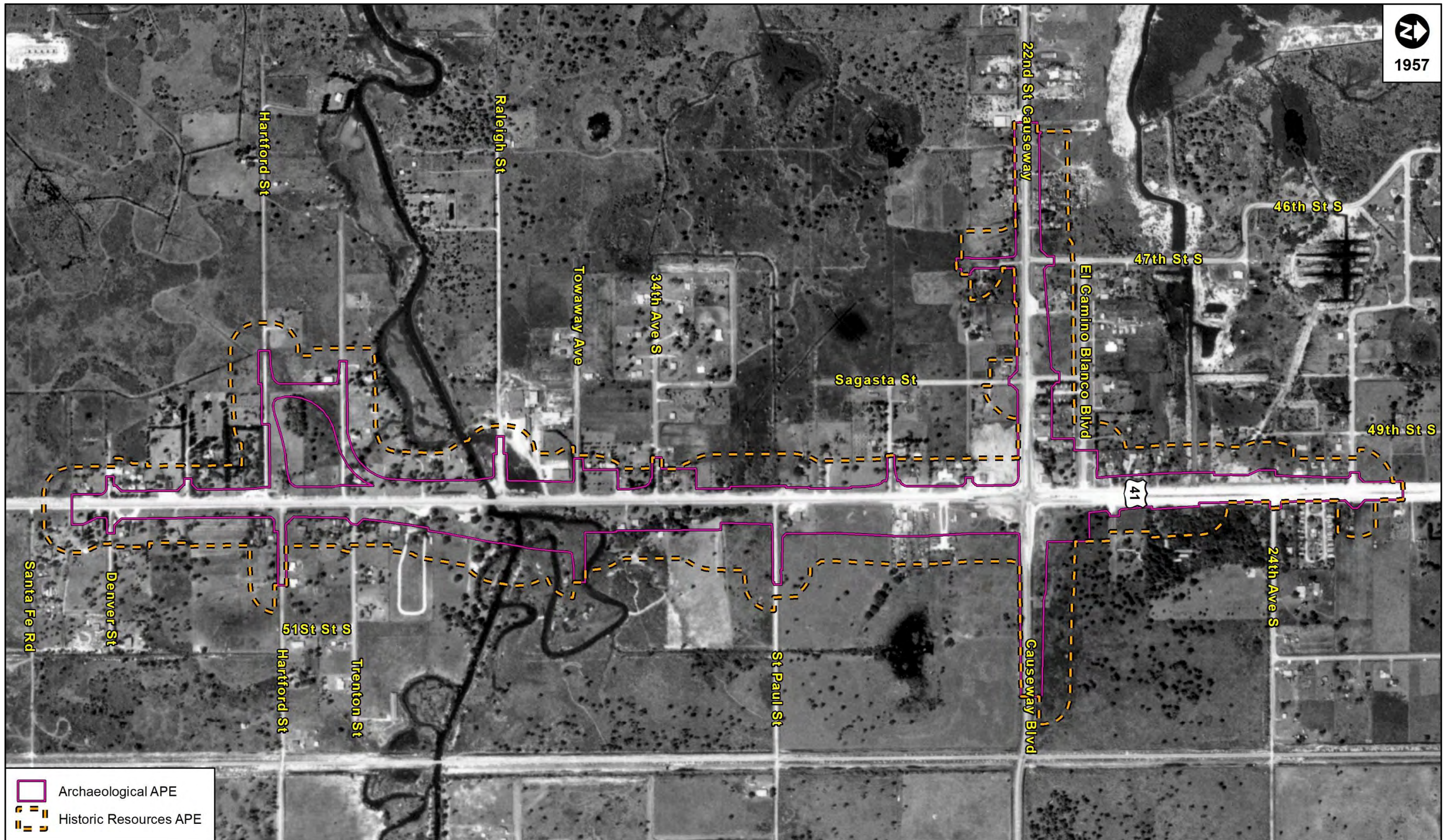


Figure 4-3 Project Area Illustrated on a 1957 Historic Aerial Photograph

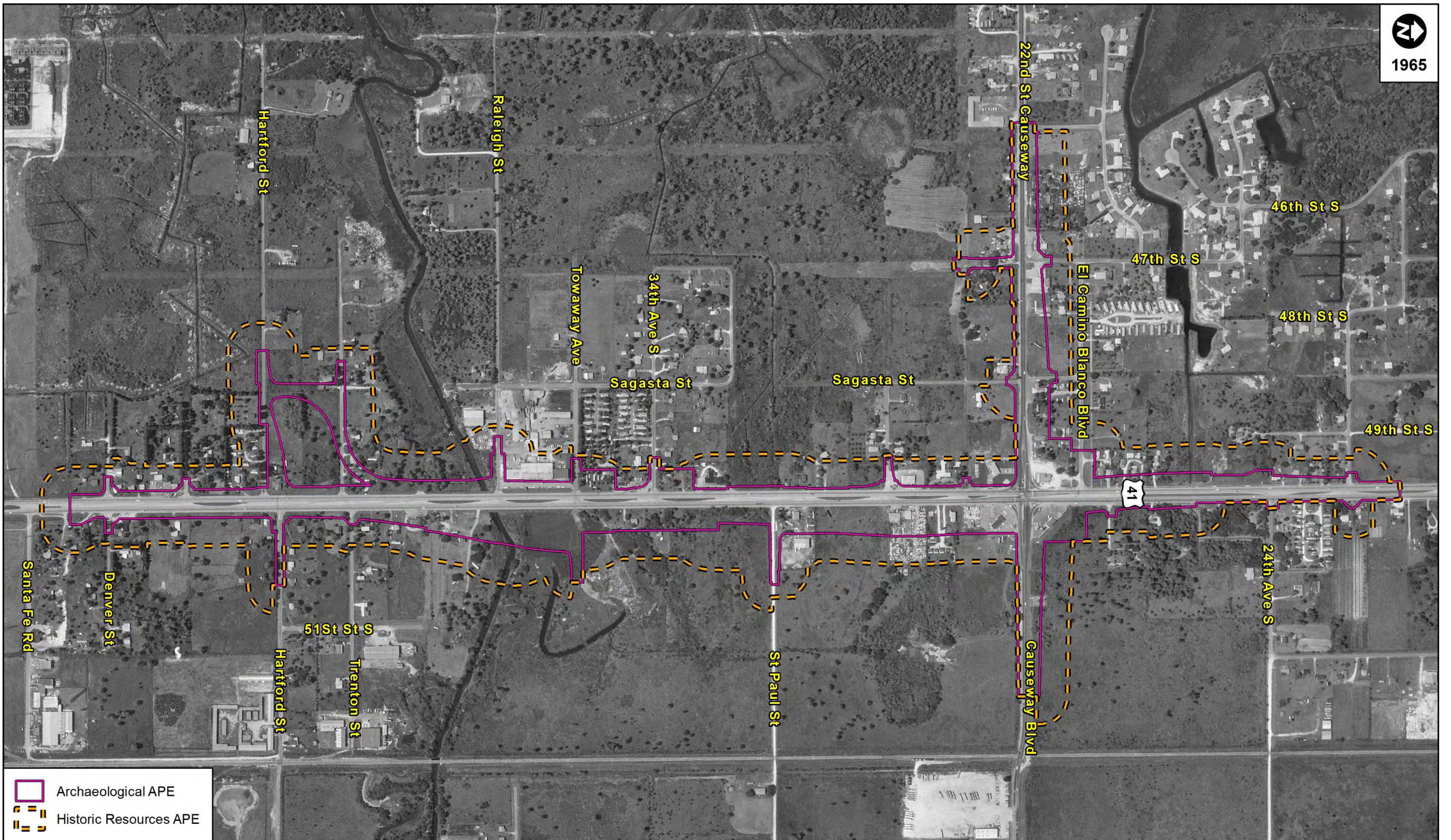


Figure 4-4 Project Area Illustrated on a 1965 Historic Aerial Photograph

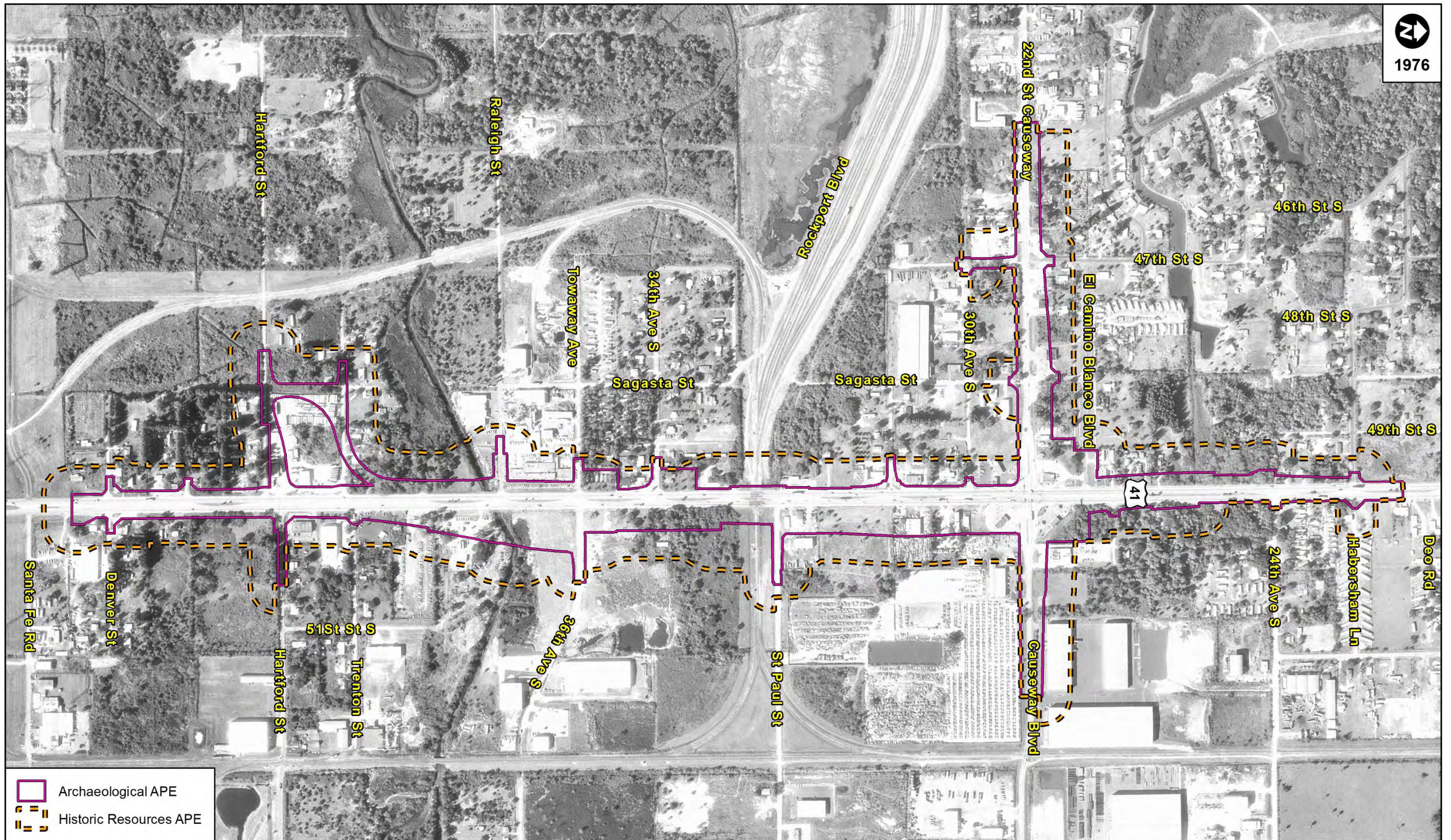


Figure 4-5 Project Area Illustrated on a 1976 Aerial Photograph

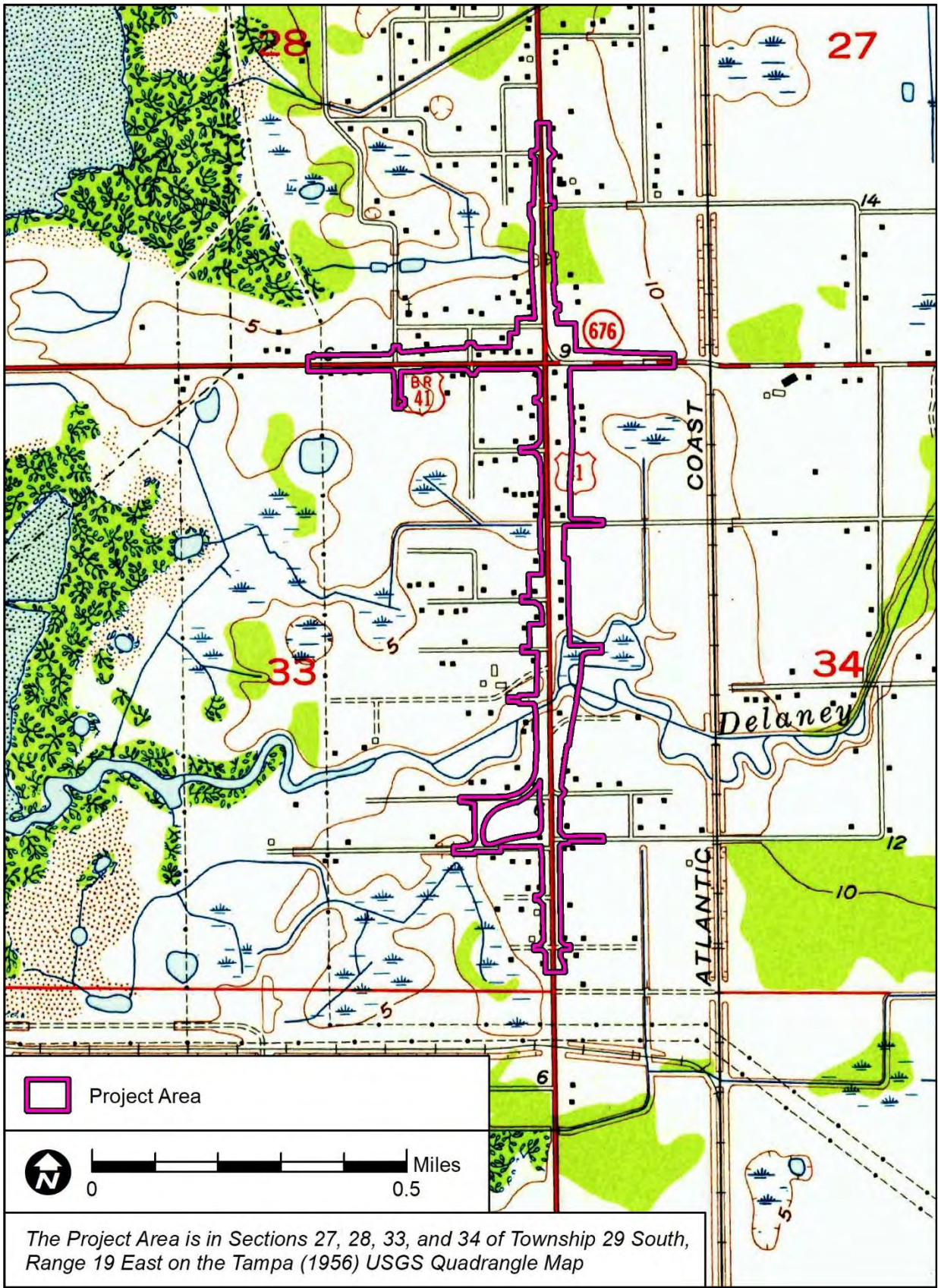


Figure 4-6 Project Area Illustrated on the Tampa (1956) USGS Quadrangle Map

The 1918 *Soil Survey of Hillsborough County* (USDA 1918) and the 1958 *Soil Survey of Hillsborough County, Florida* (USDA 1958) were reviewed to obtain a better understanding of the predevelopment conditions within the project area, as well as to help assess the level of modification within the Project APE. All soils within the current APE are associated with coastal locations or flatwoods characterized by somewhat poor to very poor drainage (**Table 4-1**). The project area is illustrated for reference on excerpts of the 1918 and 1958 soil survey maps in **Figure 4-7** and **Figure 4-8**.

Table 4-1 Soil Characteristics within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
1918 Soil Survey		
Poorly drained	Parkwood fine sandy loam, Flatwoods phase	Most extensively found along the shores of Tampa bay. The soils are level or nearly level to gently sloping. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, saw palmetto, wire grass, and broom sedge.
	Leon fine sand	One of the most widely distributed and extensive soil types in the county and is the principal flatwoods type. The surface is generally flat, with numerous depressions of varying sizes. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, saw palmetto, wire grass, and broom sedge.
Very poorly drained	Tidal marsh	Occupies low, flat, marshy areas surrounding Tampa Bay and extending up the streams. The natural vegetation consists of marsh grasses.
1958 Soil Survey		
Somewhat poorly drained	Keri fine sand	Level or near-level areas near the coast. The natural vegetation consists of pine, runner oak, gallberry bushes, saw palmetto, cabbage palm, and wiregrass.
	Leon fine sand	The most extensive soil in the county, occurring in flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of wiregrass, saw palmetto, and longleaf pine.
	Parkwood fine sand	Located within small areas along the coast, occupying level to nearly level elevation. The natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, water oak, live oak, pines, and saw palmetto.
	Ruskin fine sand	Level or nearly level areas near the coast. The natural vegetation consists of pines, cabbage palm, saw palmettos, oaks, shrubs, and grasses.
Poorly drained	Pompano fine sand	Occupies level or nearly level areas or slight depressions occurring along large areas of the coast. The natural vegetation consists of a few pine trees, cabbage palms, saw palmetto, and other shrubs.
Very poorly drained	Tidal Marsh	Occupies level or nearly level areas that are only a few ft. above sea level, located along the southwestern coast of the county. The natural vegetation consists of salt-tolerant grasses, such as Saltgrass, big cordgrass, switchgrass, and needlegrass.

USDA 1918:25-26, 31, 38; 1958:23, 26, 32-34, 39

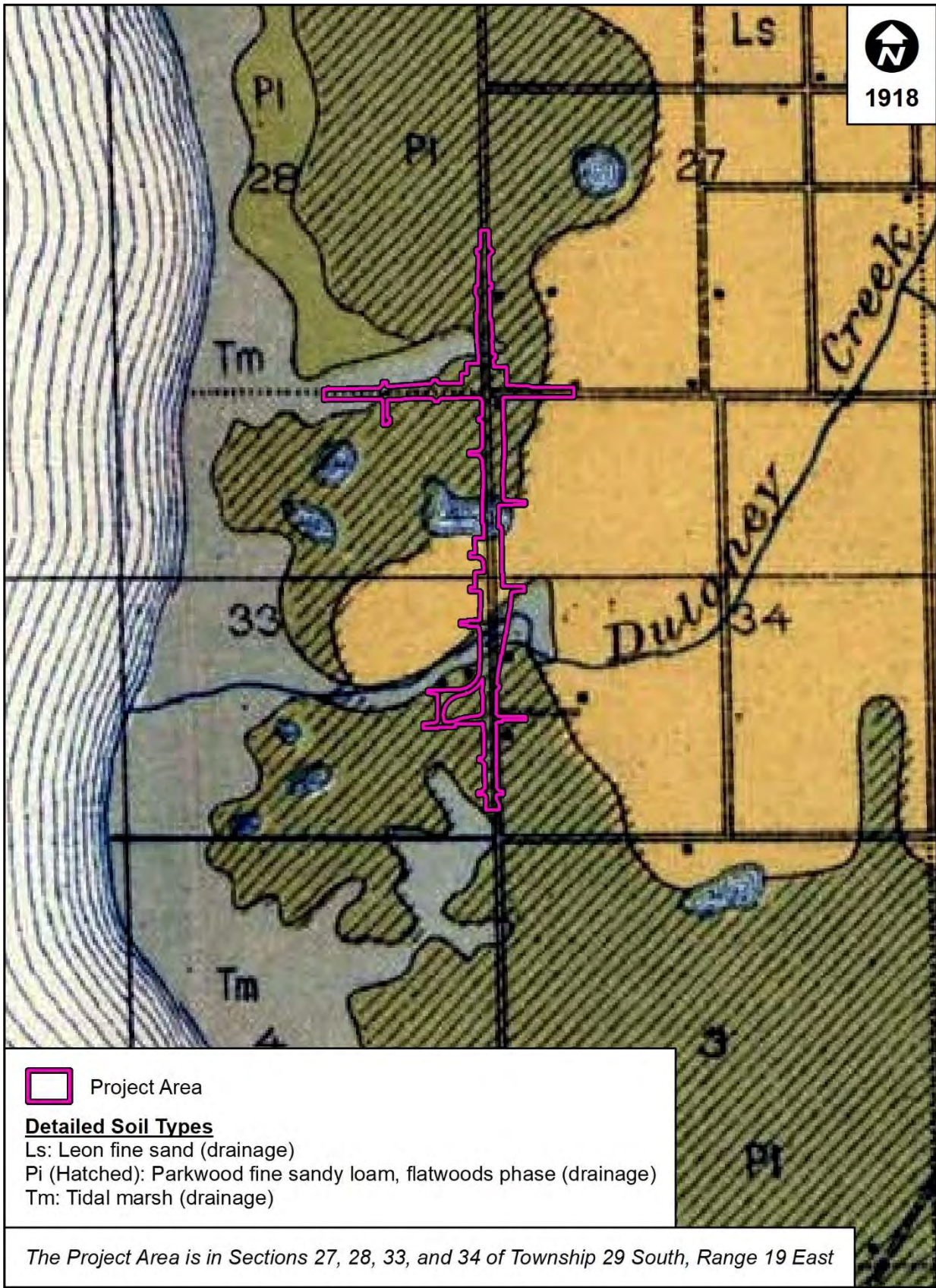


Figure 4-7 Project Area Illustrated on an Excerpt of the 1918 County Soil Survey Map



Figure 4-8 Project Area Illustrated on 1958 County Soil Survey Map Excerpt

5.0 PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

People have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural periods are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. The following discussion of the precontact period is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

5.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000-7500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to the time people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Dunbar 2016:46; Anderson et al. 2015:15; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these finds and other known Paleoindian sites is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of northern and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar 2016:46).

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea levels were more than 70 m lower than they are today, and the coastline extended many miles beyond its current location (Hines et al. 2017:475). Therefore, many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Thulman 2019; Faught 2019). Evidence of coastal adaptations by Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12; Dunbar 2016:25; Halligan 2019). The Harney Flats Site (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) in Hillsborough County represents another frequent topographical location common to several Paleoindian sites in Florida: large occupations situated several m above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019).

Archaic Period (7500-500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994; Anderson and Sassaman 2012). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC). The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

5.1.1 Early Archaic (7500-5000 BC)

Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with the onset of less arid conditions, which correlates with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63). Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Austin and Endonino 2004). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida.

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods was characterized by drought and water tables lower than in later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Dunbar 2016:24; Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are also submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

5.1.2 Middle Archaic Period (5000-3000 BC)

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. This is likely due to sea levels approaching, albeit not yet at modern levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012, Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) Site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shellfishing, and in many cases intensive shellfishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred in coastal southwest, northeast, and northwest Florida, and in the St. Johns River basin in northeastern Florida (Randall 2015; Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points. The Newnan point is the most distinctive and widespread in distribution (Bullen 1975:31). Other stemmed points of this period include the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994; Austin 2006). In addition to these stemmed points, the Middle Archaic lithic industry, as recognized in Florida, includes the production of cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones (Purdy 1981; Clausen et al. 1975). Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods.

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975; Milanich 1994). The first type are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions. The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic

Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County.

5.1.3 Late Archaic Period (3000-500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). By the Late Archaic period, a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87).

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably similar to other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest cultural regions (Milanich 1994:85). In many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

5.1.3.1 Orange Period

By about 2000 BC or slightly earlier, the firing of clay pottery was either invented in Florida or the technique diffused from coastal Georgia and South Carolina, where early dates for pottery have been obtained (Milanich 1994:86). At one time, it was thought that the earliest pottery-manufacturing culture in Florida was the Orange culture of the St. Johns region in northeast Florida. But additional evidence from southwest Florida indicates that fired clay pottery from northeastern and southwestern Florida is comparable to the early dates from sites in Georgia and South Carolina (Division of Archives 1970; Cockrell 1970; Widmer 1974; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991). Data from sites in northeastern Florida suggest a revised Orange period chronology (Sassaman 2003:5-14). Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "...the four major subperiods of Bullen's (1955, 1972) sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." This revised chronology suggests that variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981; Chance 1982). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

5.2 FORMATIVE AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIODS (500 BC-AD 1513)

Changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida during the Late Archaic period, also known as the Florida Transitional period; these changes mark the beginning of the Formative period. Fiber-tempered wares were replaced by sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky temperless ceramics and three different projectile point styles (basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. Mississippian culture was characterized by elaborate community developments including truncated pyramidal mounds, large plazas, and a chiefdom level of socio-political organization. Other distinctive traits include small, triangular-shaped projectile points, the use of the bow, religious ceremonialism, increased territoriality and warfare, and, in some areas, the development of agriculture (Milanich 1994:355–412; Ashley and White 2012). The project area is located within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast cultural region, as defined by Milanich (1994:211) (Figure 5-1).

5.2.1 Manasota Culture

During the Formative period, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region was dominated by the Manasota culture, primarily known as a coastal-dwelling people. Sand-tempered plain ceramics, as well as shell and bone tools, characterize their material culture (Luer and Almy 1982). The identification of interior Manasota sites has been hampered by the difficulty in distinguishing between the various types of undecorated, sand tempered ceramic wares used by different precontact cultures of South Florida (Milanich 1994:224–226). A chronology for the Manasota Culture based on variations in ceramics and burial is presented in **Table 5-1**.

Despite its characterization as a primarily coastal culture, a number of inland Manasota sites have been documented (Deming 1976; Wood 1976; Wharton 1977; Wharton and Williams 1980; Piper and Piper 1981; Piper, et al. 1982; Almy 1982; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Austin and Russo 1989). These sites share characteristics that distinguish them from the typical Manasota site, which has been defined using characteristics from coastal sites. However, they are similar to what Luer and Almy define as “inland from the shore” sites. These sites are described as existing in the pine flatwoods, often occurring on a small, low hillock or “mound” of sand near a freshwater source and having similar artifact assemblages as the coastal sites except for a significantly lesser amount of shell and shell tools (Luer and Almy 1982:39–43). Luer and Almy distinguish these sites from “inland” sites, which are sites situated in interior regions of the peninsula (1982:51).

Table 5-1 Manasota Culture Chronology

Period	Dates
Safety Harbor	AD 900–1513
Late Weeden Island	AD 700–900
Early Weeden Island	AD 300–700
Manasota	500 BC–AD 300

Milanich (1994); modified from Luer and Almy (1980, 1982)

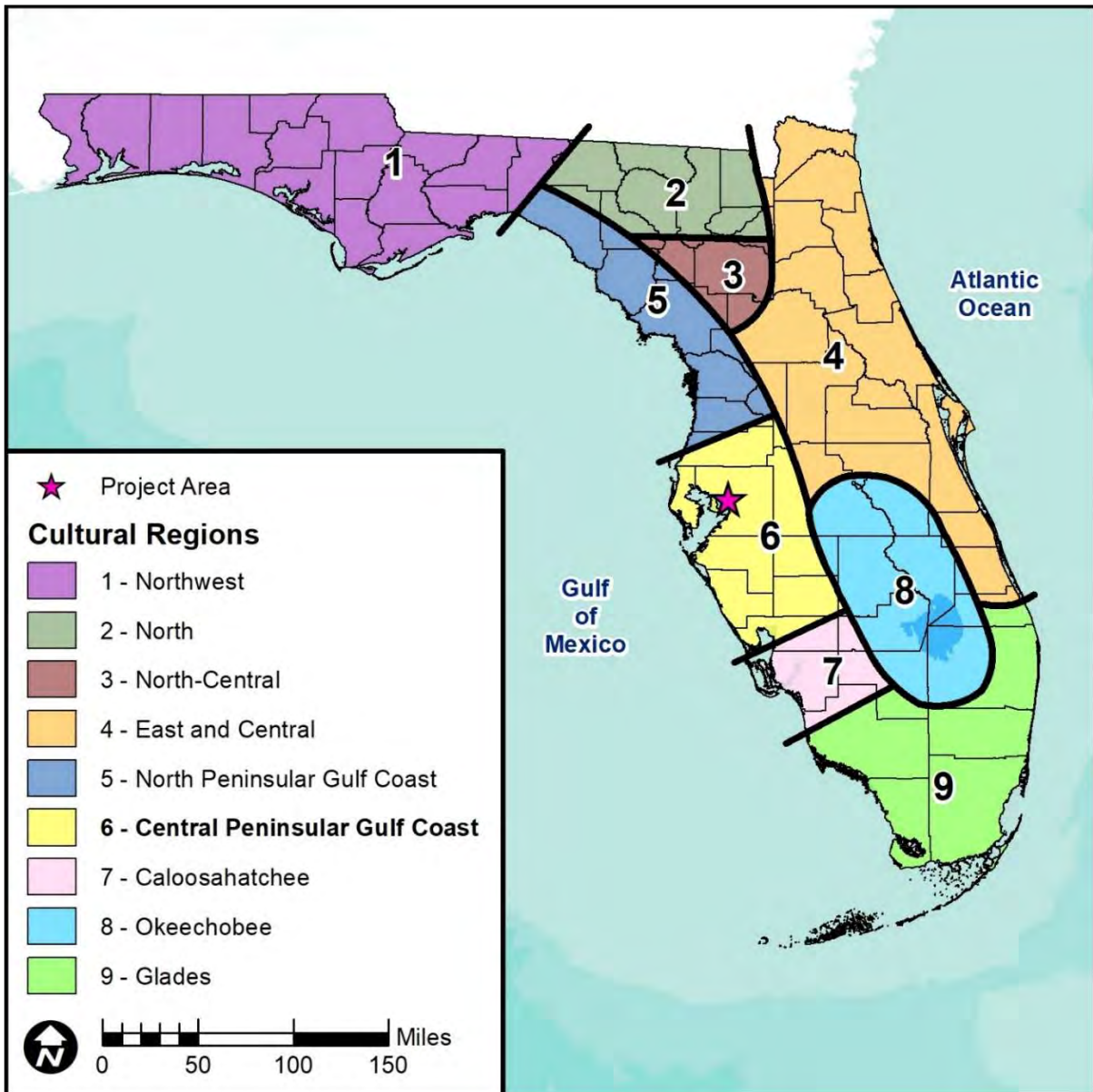


Figure 5-1: Location of the Project Area Within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Region (Adapted from Milanich 1994)

5.2.2 Weedon Island Related Manasota Culture

During its later periods, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weedon Island socio-political complex, which is best known in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama; the recognized “heartland” of Weedon Island cultures. Present evidence suggests a date of circa AD 200 for the beginning of the Weedon Island period. Mound burial customs, artifact evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization while technologically and stylistically Weedon Island ceramic types are considered outstanding examples of pre-Columbian pottery. Evidence for the adoption of Weedon Island customs by local Manasota groups appears in the archaeological record around AD 300–900. This period of Manasota development is often referred to as “Weedon Island–related” (Milanich 1994:227; Luer and Almy 1982:46–47).

Early Weeden Island burial mounds contained secondary interments accompanied by almost the full range of Weeden Island ceramics and, often, complicated-stamped sherds. These secondary interments were usually bundle burials, indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to interment. Late Weeden Island peoples continued these traditions, and their wares often include Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and occasional Safety Harbor sherds in addition to the Weeden Island ceramics. The inclusion of Safety Harbor wares within these Weeden island mounds indicates they were used for many generations (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227). The re-use or continued use of mounds was apparently a common practice in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region during Manasota and later periods. There are several examples, both inland and coastal, of such continually used or re-used mounds (Bullen 1971; Fewkes 1924; Janus Research 1999; Luer and Almy 1980, 1982; Sears 1960; Willey 1949:332–333).

5.2.3 Safety Harbor Culture

The Safety Harbor culture was the final pre-Columbian cultural manifestation to occur. Safety Harbor culture developed from the Manasota and later Weeden Island–related Manasota cultures. Safety Harbor sites are typically found on top of or near those occupied by the region’s earlier inhabitants (Mitchem 2012:175). Initially, the northern extent of the Safety Harbor culture was set at Tarpon Springs. Research has indicated that it extended as far north as the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County (Mitchem and Weisman 1984; Mitchem 1989; Mitchem 2012:175). Although similar to the Mississippian cultures of northern Florida, Safety Harbor peoples apparently borrowed only certain ideas and practices that helped them adjust to larger populations and to maintain the greater level of political complexity needed to support stronger territorialism. Certain pottery forms and decoration motifs point to Mississippian influence, as well as the presence of exotic goods, especially in burial contexts, such as copper, galena, ground stone, and quartz crystal artifacts (Mitchem 2012:178-185). Other ideas and practices associated with a fully Mississippian way of life were not adopted because the agricultural economic system at the base of the Mississippian culture was not possible in coastal Florida.

The Circum-Tampa-Bay sub-region includes southern Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, and northern Manatee counties. Large and numerous shell middens identified in this sub-region suggest that subsistence strategies resembled those of the preceding Manasota and Weeden Island–related cultures. Data from analyses of materials from five of these sites support this contention (Kozuch 1986). Utilitarian pottery within the Circum-Tampa-Bay Safety Harbor sub-region is predominantly Pinellas Plain, usually wide-mouthed bowls with serrated rims (Luer and Almy 1980; Sears 1967). The predominance of Pinellas plain around Tampa Bay contrasts with the limestone-tempered Pasco ware of the Northern sub-region (Milanich 1994:396; Mitchem 1989).

Archaeologists have identified 15 major habitation sites in the Circum-Tampa-Bay sub-region, each consisting of a large platform mound and shell midden deposits thought to reflect associated village areas (Bushnell 1966; Bullen 1955:51; Bullen et al. 1970; Griffin and Bullen 1950; Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 1989; Sears 1967; Willey 1949:331–335). These sites occur on the shoreline in Tampa Bay, especially at the mouths of rivers and streams that drain into the bay, or along those rivers within a short distance of the coast, and along the western coast of Pinellas County. The plan of each is the same: a platform mound, probably the base of a temple or other important building, is placed adjacent to a plaza with surrounding village middens. Burial mounds are also present at the sites (Milanich 1994:396).

6.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the area from the early twentieth century through the modern era. This overview intends to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the historic APE and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

The project improvements intersect the National Register–ineligible US 41 (8HI12129), which was constructed circa 1915. For this reason, the historical overview begins at the turn of the 20th century based on the period in which the resources in the APE were first developed.

6.1 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD/TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY (1898–1916)

The brief war brought an immense and sudden influx of business to Tampa, adding to the momentum of economic and population growth started by the railroad and cigar industries. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, several infantry and cavalry regiments with 30,000 troops were stationed in Tampa (Federal Writers' Project 1984:287).

Around the same time the Spanish-American War was being launched from Tampa, another important industry for Hillsborough County was developing. Phosphate was discovered in 1899 at Dunnellon in Marion County. The discovery at Dunnellon began the industry that became important to Hillsborough County. The largest phosphate deposits were found in the County's eastern portion. Tampa became the main port for shipping phosphate, which developed into its primary export item (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-14–15). Cigars and phosphate remained the backbone of Tampa's industry through the 1920s; however, other industries, such as agriculture and shipbuilding, contributed to Tampa's growth (Ingalls 1985:129–130).

Tampa's port and railroad became increasingly important as the demand for Florida's citrus, vegetables, and phosphate grew. During the previous decade, 11,000 acres were under cultivation, and beef cattle outnumbered the county's population. County farms produced rice, corn, oats, sugar, potatoes, and honey (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:17, 20). Citrus production increased and lumber and turpentine were harvested. All these products went through Tampa's port to be distributed around the nation (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:15). The Seaboard Air Line Railroad established a major shipping area along Tampa's waterfront where it built warehouses, rail tracks, and loading docks. Phosphate was mined and shipped from Seddon Island, which was created from dredged fill in 1908 (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:130–131, 133, 136).

As a result of the growing cigar, rail shipping, tourist, citrus, and phosphate industries, Tampa's population had increased rapidly by the late-1890s. Areas such as West Tampa, Port Tampa, and Sulphur Springs began developing as Tampa's population expanded from 1,000 residents in 1883 to 15,000 in 1901. Sulphur Springs developed circa 1900 as a tourist resort with cottages and bathhouses around the natural mineral springs. To provide additional access between Sulphur Springs and Tampa, the Sulphur Springs Traction Company built a trolley line linking the tourist resort to Downtown Tampa in 1907 (Shiver 1993:8.1, 8.2). Land adjacent to the trolley line became an ideal location for suburban development. In 1911, the Seminole Development Company

purchased 40 acres of land north of Tampa's city limits for a middle-class neighborhood development (Shiver 1993:8.2). Only three miles from Downtown Tampa, residents were able to travel on the Sulphur Springs trolley to work in the central business district.

The dredging of the Sparkman and Ybor Channels in 1910 generated spoil, which was used to fill surrounding shore marshlands along the western and southern margins of Hooker's Point. The Seaboard Air Line connected Brooksville and Tampa via its shipping terminals on the newly filled section on lower Hooker's Point. East Tampa, more commonly known as Palmetto Beach, was annexed by the City of Tampa in 1911.

Tampa had unified its streetcar system by 1913, which aided the development of Seminole Heights and other similar neighborhoods known as streetcar suburbs (Florida Department of Transportation 1988:6). The location of these neighborhoods along the Sulphur Springs trolley line, just north of the city limits of Tampa, made them ideal neighborhoods for the middle-class family looking for a quiet suburb away from the city. Professional people and middle-income workers such as judges, teachers, clerks, government workers, jewelers, and craftsmen lived in Tampa's streetcar suburbs. Other neighborhoods such as Davis Islands and Temple Terrace were expanding during the 1920s as well (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:153, 156).

During the early part of the twentieth century, numerous masonry buildings were being erected in the Downtown area, including Maas Brothers, the Bruen and Webb Building, the Tampa City Hall, and Tampa Union Station. These buildings marked the growing importance of the City.

East of the bay, a series of communities were developed, including Gibsonton, south of the current APE. It was named for James Gibson, who homesteaded 150 acres along the south shore of the Alafia River in 1884 (Maio et al. 1988 in ACI 2013). Other new developments farther south included Gardenville, Garden City, and Adamsville. The road that would eventually become US 301, east of the APE, was built during this era. At the time it was known as the "Wire Road" due to the telegraph and telephone lines along it. US 41 was a nine-ft.-wide shell road that was paid for by a \$30,000 local bond (VisitRuskin 2012 in ACI 2013).

6.2 WORLD WAR I AND AFTERMATH PERIOD (1917–1920)

As one of Florida's port cities, Tampa became a major shipbuilder during World War I (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:150). Along with Jacksonville, Tampa became a center for ship construction, a supply depot, and an embarkation point for service members. Schooners had been built prior to the war, but American involvement in the War ushered in an era of large-scale shipbuilding. A Tampa-built ship, the *Poughkeepsie*, was the largest ironclad ship built south of Norfolk, Virginia, by 1917. Another vessel, the *U.S.S. Tampa*, left Tampa and was sunk by German submarines on its journey to fight in Europe. In addition to soldiers aboard the *U.S.S. Tampa*, the city sent Company H to fight in the Marne (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:150–151).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased because of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

In 1917, the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad constructed its Tampa Southern route north of the APE in Ucita to meet agricultural shipping demand (Turner 2003). The line's president, David Gillet, was a former Tampa mayor. The line was referred to as the "Ghost Line" originally because the owner was unknown. The line ran alongside US 41 south to Bradenton, where it then followed US 301 to Sarasota, before veering east to Southfort. The Tampa Southern route totaled 93 miles in length.

6.3 FLORIDA BOOM PERIOD (1920–1930)

The Florida Land Boom era of the 1920s ushered in a time of great prosperity for Hillsborough County. As Tampa was developing industries important to Hillsborough County between 1880 and 1920, she became a modern city with electric lights, a sewage system, an intra-urban trolley, paved streets, and congested sidewalks. During the boom years, warehouse buildings were constructed in the area presently known as the Channelside district to house the materials unloaded from the trains and ships. By 1925, Tampa had a population of 100,000 (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:148, 166). Tampa expanded to the northeast with Ybor City and west across the Hillsborough River. Developers began taking advantage of Florida's primary asset, water.

One of the major developments of the early 1920s that contributed to Tampa's economic revitalization was the deepening and expansion of the Ybor Channel. The improvements to the channel helped stimulate industrial and commercial growth in Tampa, as more products could be shipped in and out of the city.

Tourism and the real estate market also made this a time of growth and development. The introduction of the Model T as an automobile for middle-class Americans spurred a new automobile traveler. Called "tin can tourists" because they ate from tin cans during their journey, they traveled to Tampa and DeSoto Park near Ybor City. The construction of the Gandy Bridge in 1924 made traveling between Tampa and St. Petersburg easier and had the effect of increased tourism and real estate opportunities (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:152).

During the 1920s, real estate was a booming business with developers buying any available land and promoting it (Trigaux 1999:10h). The influx of tourists as well as the speculative real estate market encouraged subdivision establishment. The developments of Ballast Point, Temple Terrace, Palma Ceia, and Davis Island were begun during the boom (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). People lined up 40 hours ahead of time to buy lots on Davis Island (Trigaux 1999:10h). Other neighborhoods such as Gray Gables, Bon Air, New Suburb Beautiful, and Southern Pines were platted, and the Palmetto Beach neighborhood continued to expand during this time, as well. Downtown Tampa acquired many buildings, including two hotels, the tallest office building in Tampa at 13 stories, and three *Tampa Tribune* buildings. Several bridges were constructed as well, including the Cass Street and Platt Street bridges over the Hillsborough River. Also, nine elementary schools, three junior high schools, and two high schools were built (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:153, 166).

In 1924, the US Phosphoric Products Company established a phosphate plant west of US 41 on the north shore of the Alafia River, south of the APE (Maio et al. 1988 in ACI 2013). US 41 was paved between 1918 and 1925. The city of Gibsonton grew, receiving a post office in 1926 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962). Many of the new residents were seasonal carnival workers who had been drawn there by Eddie and Grace May, retired carnival cookhouse operators who opened a successful restaurant. Permissive zoning in the area meant show animals, rides, and exhibits could be stored on residential property. Eventually, the Ringling Brothers' Circus train began to house its staff and store equipment in the town (Decoy Film Properties 2008 in ACI 2013).

A series of events caused the end of the early 1920s prosperity, including a financial collapse in real estate and two hurricanes. The hurricanes killed thousands, destroyed property, and ended the real estate boom across the state. Despite the serious consequences for Tampa's real estate market, the cigar industry kept Tampa economically viable. At this time there were 159 factories with 13,000 employees who produced 500 million cigars (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167).

6.4 DEPRESSION AND NEW DEAL PERIOD (1930–1940)

The next decade brought the Depression and the decline of development. Banks had heavily invested in the real estate ventures of the 1920s and when the stock market crashed, many of these banks closed (Triguax 1999:10h). Banks across Florida failed and closed their doors even before the stock market crash that began the Depression era for the nation (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:168). In 1929, rumors amongst cigar workers caused a run on the Citizens Bank and Trust Co. in Ybor City, and the doors closed on July 17, 1929 (Triguax 1999:11h).

During the economic decline of the Great Depression, the cigar industry was damaged when smokers gave up the luxury of cigars for less expensive cigarettes. Tampa's cornerstone industry was in decline; factories closed or moved to the north and 4,000 workers were laid off during the decade (Ingalls 1985:129–130). In addition, many mines, mills, and citrus packing plants were closed. In 1931, Tampa decided to legalize gambling at horse and dog tracks to recover economically. To aid Tampa's economic recovery, the government established a Tampa headquarters for the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA employed 8,000 people and funded large-scale projects such as the Davis Island airport (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:168). In other areas of the county, modern citrus canning plants and cooperatives were established in citrus grove areas (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:21).

US Phosphoric Products was successful during the Depression and even expanded by adding a new office building, rail yard, and docks. This can be attributed to the creation of gypsum plaster in 1930. The business was also aided by the sales of citrus insecticides and sulfuric acid (Maschek n.d.)

During the Depression, most rural development occurred northeast and north of Tampa. Plant City's rural population had increased due to the quality of agricultural land. The county experienced an absence of development in the vicinity of the Hillsborough River northeast of Tampa (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973: I-15).

6.5 WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR PERIOD (1940–1950)

The outbreak of World War II returned prosperity to Hillsborough County. Three air bases were in the County: MacDill Field, Drew Field, and Henderson Field (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). MacDill Field was opened in 1940 and became a staging area for the war. During the war, 25,000 soldiers were stationed at MacDill and Drew fields. In addition to air base activity, the port was expanded for the numerous shipbuilding enterprises (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-15). Shipbuilding was again producing at full capacity with the industry employing 16,000 people (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:174). Many military personnel were introduced to the area during the war and many returned as permanent residents (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973: I-16).

World War II also produced a demand for food for the war effort. This need caused a rapid expansion in citrus canning in the grove belt region that included Brandon and Valrico (HDR Engineering, Inc. 1992:21). After World War II, Tampa continued to prosper as a place for company offices, retirees, and tourists. As retirees earned pensions that freed them from being dependent on their children, many moved to Florida. Building activity during the post-war years was equivalent to the market during the 1920s, but “without the speculative aspects” (Grismer 1950:286). Wholesalers and distributors of various goods that residents had been without during the lean War years were also flourishing (Grismer 1950:286). The Federal Interstate founded in the 1950s also helped bring many Florida residents to their new homes. Interstate 75 (I-75) connected the Midwest to the Tampa Bay area and people continued to migrate. The retirees fueled the real estate development of affordable housing and retirement centers (Trigaux 1999:11h).

6.6 MODERN ERA (1950–PRESENT)

Hillsborough County and the Tampa area have continued to expand. Between 1950 and 1960, a 59 percent population increase occurred in Hillsborough County, with concentrations in Tampa. In addition, Temple Terrace and Plant City grew tremendously between 1950 and 1960 (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:I-16). Phosphate remains the number one product exported from Tampa. However, the port is diversifying its cargo to include frozen chicken, cars, and melons. In addition, cruise ships now depart from the new Cruise Terminals along Ybor Channel.

During World War II and the post-War era, as the Tampa cigar industry recovered from the Depression and labor union problems, the environment of Ybor City declined. Prosperity enabled some residents to move to other areas. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, Ybor City had become an urban slum. The 1962 embargo on all Cuban goods following the Cuban Missile Crisis crippled the remaining Tampa cigar industry. Cuban tobacco was essential to first-rate cigars (Yglesias 1996:74). In addition, the area suffered from the construction of Interstate 4 through Ybor City, which bisected the community and resulted in the demolition of approximately 600 houses. In 1965, an Urban Renewal project also resulted in the demolition of portions of the neighborhood.

In response, an interest in preserving the Latin community began during this period. Historic preservation measures included the designation of the Barrio Latino local district that monitors the demolition, rehabilitation, and rebuilding of Ybor City’s historic structures. The Ybor City National Historic Landmark District is presently experiencing an incredible period of revitalization and growth, as is the Channelside district, located between Downtown Tampa and the Ybor Channel.

The project area is located within the Census Designated Place (CDP) of Palm River-Clair Mel. Palm River began as an agricultural community, and in the late-1940s and early-1950s, was made up primarily of family farms, cattle ranches, and 12 large dairy farm operations (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). Access to the community was provided by US 41 and Causeway Boulevard, both of which are located within the current APE. Within the CDP of Palm River, remnants of these former farms remained as vacant agricultural land between developed areas (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). After World War II, developer Mel Larsen purchased a large swath of land between 70th Street and US 301, approximately 1.3 miles outside of the APE to the east, with the intent to build affordable housing by prefabricated housing components that would be assembled within the proposed development (Plan Hillsborough 2008:1). This area of development became Clair Mel City.

US 41 was widened to four lanes in the 1950s. I-4 between Tampa and Orlando was constructed between 1959-1965. In the late 1960s, multiple cities were lobbying for expansions to the I-75. There was debate over a Tampa bypass to the east of the bay, and one idea was a potential “Interstate 75E.” Funding was obtained in 1975, and I-75 was completed through Hillsborough County in 1984.

As noted within **Section 4.3** of this CRAS report, the area containing the project area remained largely undeveloped up through the 1930s and 1940s, consisting primarily of scattered flatwoods, wetlands, and streams. The limited development that had occurred by this time was the presence of a dirt road that would later become US 41, and the channelization of Delaney Creek and some surrounding wetlands to control flooding (see **Figure 4-1**). During the 1950s and 1960s, the area containing the project area exhibited increasing residential and commercial development (see **Figure 4-3** and **Figure 4-4**). By the mid-1970s, the level of commercial development in the area surpassed residential development. Commercial development steadily increased until reaching the current modern levels.

7.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

An archaeological and historical literature and background search pertinent to the project APE was conducted to determine the types, chronological placement, and spatial patterning of cultural resources within the project APE. A review of previous surveys, FMSF data, Hillsborough County Property Appraiser records, unpublished Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports, and other relevant historical research materials was conducted to determine the potential for significant archaeological and historic resources in the vicinity of the APE. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the official position of the SHPO or the FDHR regarding the significance of a resource.

7.1 PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

A review of FMSF data identified seven previous cultural resources surveys conducted between 1979 and 2013 that included portions of the APE (**Table 7-1**), but no recent comprehensive survey has been conducted. The earliest survey which intersected the current APE (FMSF Manuscript No. 22378) was conducted by the FDOT in 1974 and does not meet current legal standards. The most recent survey which intersected the current APE was the 2013 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 41 (SR 45) from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard), Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida, WPI Segment No. 530056 1* (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2013; FMSF Manuscript No. 20682). The majority of the portion of the APE located within the existing US 41 ROW to the south of Causeway Boulevard falls within the boundaries of this 2013 survey. Archaeological survey work conducted by ACI in 2013 consisted of a pedestrian survey, as well as systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within the current APE in 2013, all of which were negative for cultural material, and no previously or newly recorded archeological sites were identified within or adjacent to the current APE as a result (ACI 2013:5-7–5-9). The area overlapping the current project APE is described in the 2013 report primarily as urban land with underground utilities, overhead transmission line poles, contaminated areas, modern debris, oak, palm, and Brazilian pepper (ACI 2013:5-9).

Table 7-1 Previously Conducted Surveys Within the Project APE

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
816	A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Tampa-Hillsborough 201 Plan	Miller, James J.	1979
3515	An Archaeological and Historical Resource Assessment of the 22 nd Street/22 nd Street Causeway Boulevard (S.R. 676) PD&E Corridor (from U.S. 301 to S.R. 60), City of Tampa and Hillsborough County	HDR Engineering, Inc.	1992
11590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Technical Memorandum, SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) From US 41 to US 301, Recommended Pond and Floodplain Compensation (FPC) Alternative Sites, Hillsborough County, Florida	ACI	2004
12925	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed TECO Big Bend SCR Ammonia Supply Pipeline, Hillsborough County	Janus Research	2006

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
20682	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey US 41 (SR 45) from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard), Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Hillsborough County, Florida, WPI Segment No. 530056 1	ACI	2013
22377	State Road 676 from South Approach of 22 nd Street Causeway Bridge to State Road 45 (US 41) State Project No. 10250-1510, FAP: M-6135(1), BI No: 113276	Browning, William	1974
22378	US 41 Grade Separation at Seaboard Coastline Railroad Crossing at Port Sutton, State Project No 10060-1530, FAP U-011-2(57), BI No: 113218 in Hillsborough County, Florida	Browning, William	1974

7.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The review of the FMSF data identified no archaeological sites located within the archaeological APE, and previously recorded archeological sites within one mile of the APE (Figure 7-1 and Table 7-2). The

[REDACTED]

Table 7-2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within One Mile of the APE

FMSF No.	Site Name	Site Type	SHPO National Register Evaluation*
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

* As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation; due to current COVID-19 safety protocols, the FMSF data may not be current.

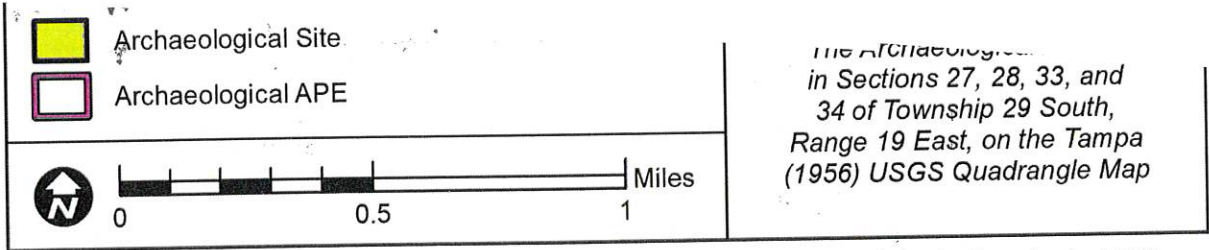


Figure 7-1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the Archaeological APE

7.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED AND POTENTIAL UNRECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

The search of the FMSF data identified 20 previously recorded historic resources within the current historic resource APE including one roadway segment, one railway segment, two building complexes, 15 buildings, and one bridge. The previously recorded resources are listed in **Table 7-3** and the locations of the resources are illustrated relative to the current APE on aerial mapping (see **Figures 10-19a** through **10-19f**) contained in the **10.2 Historic Resources Results** section of this CRAS. Three previously recorded structures are non-extant (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) and are listed in **Table 7-4**.

Table 7-3 Previously Recorded Resources Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Date	Style/Type	SHPO National Register Evaluation ¹
8HI12023	Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge #100048)	c. 1959	Culvert	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12103	4132 S US 41	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12105	3825 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12106	3630 S US 41	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12107	3309 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12108	3309 S US 41	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12109	3140 S US 41	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12110	3140 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12111	2923 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12112	2930 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12113	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12114	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12116	2802 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12127	3140 S US 41	Post-c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ²	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12128	Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ³	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12129	US 41	c. 1915	Road Segment	Portion Determined Ineligible by the SHPO; Resource Generally Considered Ineligible Within and to the North of the Vicinity of the APE ⁴
8HI15054	CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur	c. 1969	Railroad Segment	Determined Ineligible by the SHPO

¹ As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation; due to current COVID-19 safety protocols, the FMSF data may not be current.

² Building complex 8HI12127 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible storage and warehouse buildings (8HI12109 and 8HI12110, respectively).

³ Building complex 8HI12128 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible motel buildings (8HI12113 and 8HI12114, respectively).

⁴ The portion of US 41 in the APE south of the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard was previously determined Ineligible by the SHPO in 2014; the portion in the APE north of Causeway Boulevard had not yet been evaluated.

Table 7-4 Previously Recorded Historic Resources Formerly Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	National Register Evaluation	Current Status
8HI12102	4202 S US 41	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between January 2019 and November 2019
8HI12104	4106 S US 41	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between March 2017 and September 2017
8HI12115	2912 S US 41	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO	No longer extant within the APE sometime between May 2021 and March 2022

The 12 historic structures, bridge, two building complexes, and portion of US 41 located south of Causeway Boulevard were previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register–ineligible as a result of the survey work conducted for the CRAS associated with the US 41 (SR 45) PD&E Study from Kracker Avenue to south Causeway Boulevard (ACI 2013; FMSF Manuscript Nos. 20682). The CSX Railroad – Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054) was previously determined to be National Register–ineligible by the SHPO in 2021 as a result of a CRAS conducted for the Pendola Point Substation (SEARCH 2021; FMSF Manuscript No. 27370), which was conducted to the south of the current APE. The portion of US 41 within the current APE extending to the north of Causeway Boulevard has not been recorded or evaluated for National Register eligibility by the SHPO.

A search of the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser data available from the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL), as well as a review of aerial imagery (FDOT, Office of Surveying and Mapping 1996–2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) and FDOT bridge data (FDOT 2022), identified the potential for up to 25 parcels with unrecorded historic buildings (built during or prior to 1974) within the historic resources APE. Several of the identified parcels with historic build dates contained multiple buildings or contained buildings that did not fall within the current historic resources APE. Seventeen historic buildings within the historic resources APE were newly recorded during the current survey effort. These buildings are noted within the **10.2 Historic Resources Results** section of this CRAS, and their locations relative to the APE are also illustrated on aerial mapping in that section (see **Figures 10-19a–10-19f**).

8.0 PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, topography, distance to hardwood hammocks, and soil type (soil drainage). The APE was historically associated with flatwoods and Delaney Creek, which crosses the southern end of the APE. The Palm River is approximately one mile to the north of the APE.

Hardwood hammocks provide a variety of resources that would have been exploited by the earliest inhabitants of this region. Hydric hardwood hammocks can contain abundant animal and plant life, particularly a variety of tubers. Mesic hardwood hammocks contain cabbage palms and other plants that produce edible portions. Other mesic hardwoods, such as ash and elm, are woods that are known to have been used for specific purposes, i.e., bows, canoes, mortars, and dart shafts (Newsom and Purdy 1983). Often, areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better-drained soils or the presence of hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic). No hammock vegetation was noted on the historic maps or aerial photographs.

Soils within the APE range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained associated with marshy, coastal areas or flatwoods. No uplands soils were present within the APE historically.

Relative elevation is the most difficult variable to quantify for central Florida because of the topographic diversity of the area. This variable has greater potential to locate sites in poorly to somewhat poorly drained areas of flatwoods than it does in typically undulating sandhill scrub environments. A slight topographic rise within a flatwood area adjacent to a wetland slough has a much greater potential for containing a precontact archaeological site than does the summit of a large, well-drained sand hill; even when both are the highest elevations within their respective environments. Historically, the topography within the archaeological APE was low and generally level with most of the APE at elevations of approximately 5–10 ft. AMSL.

Based on the low-lying nature of the archaeological APE, and the history of land modification because of industrial and commercial activities in the area, the APE is considered to have a low potential for intact archaeological sites.

9.0 METHODS

9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The pedestrian survey was conducted to confirm the low archaeological probability, document existing conditions, and determine the location of utilities. As the APE exhibited low site potential, shovel testing was conducted judgmentally, covering at least 10 percent of the testable area per FDHR requirements. The field crew was instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas they deemed likely for sites, regardless of the potential zone designation or testing interval. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or proximate to the current APE.¹ The tests were circular, and approximately 50 centimeters (cm) (20 inches [in.]) in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated to a depth of one m (39 in.) unless they were inhibited by the presence of dense, compact fill, dense clay, compact hardpan, or solid limestone. All excavated soil was sifted through 6.4-millimeter (mm) (¼-in.) metal hardware cloth screen suspended from portable wooden frames and all shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, soil descriptions, and environmental setting were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Locations of all shovel tests were recorded in the field with Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The locations of all shovel tests were also recorded on aerial photographs. The locations of these shovel tests and current conditions are illustrated on aerial mapping in **Appendix A**.

9.1.1 Sunshine 811 One Call Center Coordination

Coordination with the Sunshine 811 Call Center was also conducted to identify the approximate locations of known underground utilities. Because these locations are only approximate and do not necessarily include all utilities, excavation is not conducted within 3 m of general utilities and 6 m of fiber optic line due to the inexact nature of the underground utility location. Archaeological testing is not conducted within utility corridors for several reasons: the area has been disturbed by the excavation and burial of the utility, concern for the safety of archaeological field teams, disruption of essential services and potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged. Additionally, as noted in the Sunshine 811 Learning Center, “almost every job site includes some type of privately-owned underground facility” and it is not uncommon to find such facilities in rights-of way (sunshine811.com/private-facilities). The locations of such facilities are not included in a database and are unknown. Therefore, subsurface testing could not safely be conducted within much of the APE.

9.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

A historic resources field survey was conducted to ensure that any resource built during or prior to 1974 within the historic resources APE was identified, mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify any historic resources. Any resources within the APE received a preliminary

¹ Three of the seven shovel tests (ST Nos. 3, 4, and 7) excavated during the current CRAS effort were excavated within the footprint of a previous version of the preferred alternative, which has since been revised. These shovel tests were all negative for cultural material, and while they no longer fall directly within the current APE, they are proximate to the APE and have been included in the current CRAS report and associated mapping to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed at those locations in the future.

visual reconnaissance and any resource with features indicative of 1974 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was photographed and noted on an aerial photograph.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log recorded the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph. FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources (**Appendix B**). FMSF forms were also updated for previously recorded historic resources that had not been previously evaluated within the APE or where changes to the setting, use, or alterations were identified (**Appendix B**).

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were observed to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility. Property tax records and historic aerial photography were also consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

9.3 LOCAL INFORMANTS AND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

The project area is located within Hillsborough County, which is included on the September 16, 2022 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) available from the FDHR (FDHR 2022). Therefore, Mr. Thomas Hiznay, Executive Planner for Hillsborough County was contacted via email on November 2, 2022, regarding any local designated cultural resources or local cultural resource concerns they may have relative to the project area. As of the submittal of this CRAS report, Mr. Hiznay has not yet responded.

10.0 RESULTS

10.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The visual survey of the project area identified no archaeological sites within the project APE, as suggested by the background research. Shovel testing was inhibited throughout the project area due to large quantities of fill, industrial waste, hardscape, and underground utilities. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the project APE during the current survey in areas devoid of the aforementioned conditions.² No cultural material was identified in any of the shovel tests. Vegetation in the drier areas included Brazilian pepper, live oak, and cabbage palm. Signage with warning messages was encountered in the field indicating that multiple areas of the modern soils within the archaeological APE have been contaminated because of pollutants associated with industrial activities, especially along Delaney Creek. Current conditions and the locations of the shovel tests are illustrated on aerial mapping in **Appendix A**. Representative photographs of the environmental conditions and select shovel test profiles are included for reference in **Figures 10-1 through 10-18**.

In general, the soils were consistent within most of the shovel tests. From a depth ranging from the surface to approximately 60 to 70 cm below the surface (cmbs), most included fill material, shell, and sand consisting of brownish grey to light and or dark grey color. Stratigraphic profiles for each shovel test excavated within the APE are included in **Table 10-1** to demonstrate the soil stratigraphy and factors inhibiting reaching a depth of one m found throughout the APE. As noted previously, no cultural material was found in any of the shovel tests.

Based on the results of the current survey, no further archaeological survey work is recommended within the APE.

Table 10-1 Stratigraphic Profiles and Results of Shovel Testing Conducted During the CRAS

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
1	Light grey fill/shell, 0-16 cmbs Orange and light grey sand, 16-33 cmbs Black sand, 33-40 cmbs Light grey sand, 40-62 cmbs Very pale grey, 62-76 cmbs Compact soil, 76 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
2	Grey sand, 0-20 cmbs Dark grey sand, 20-30 cmbs Grey sand, 30-64 cmbs Dark grey sand, 64-71 cmbs Dark brown sand, 71-80 cmbs Very pale brown clay, 80-100 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.

² As explained in more detail in **Section 9.0 Methods** of the current CRAS, ST Nos. 3, 4, and 7 were excavated outside of the footprint of the current APE. These shovel tests were negative for cultural material and have been included in the current CRAS report and associated mapping due to their proximity to the APE, and to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed in the vicinity in the future.

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
3	Dark grey/light grey mottled sand, 0-28 cmbs Lite grey/reddish orange mottled sand, 28-68 cmbs Black sand, 68-76 cmbs Dark brown sandy clay, 76-102 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was conducted outside of most recent APE.
4	Light grey sand and fill/shell, 0-13 cmbs Dark grey sand, 13-31 cmbs Grey sand, 31-40 cmbs Brownish grey sand, 40-50 cmbs White limestone, 50 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was conducted outside of most recent APE.
5	Brownish grey sand, 0-16 cmbs Brownish grey/light brownish grey mottled sand, 16-30 cmbs Brownish grey sand, 30-40 cmbs Dark brownish grey sand, 40-100 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
6	Dark grey sand, 0-31 cmbs Dark brown/pale brown sand, 31-50 cmbs Pale brown sandy clay, 40-60 cmbs Pale brown clay, 60-63 cmbs Dense clay, 63 cmbs	No artifacts recovered.
7	Dark greyish brown sand, 0-32 cmbs Light grey sand, 32-70 cmbs Dark grey sand, 70-77 cmbs Brown hardpan, 77-84 cmbs Solid, compact brown hardpan, 84 cmbs	No artifacts recovered. Test was conducted outside of most recent APE.



Figure 10-1 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 1, Facing North



Figure 10-2 Representative View of the Location of ST 1, Facing North Within Urban Core Paintball field, US 41 Visible to the West



Figure 10-3 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 2, Facing North



Figure 10-4 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 3, Facing North



Figure 10-5 Representative View of the Location of ST 3, Facing East within the Urban Core Paintball Field



Figure 10-6 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 4, Facing North



Figure 10-7 Representative View of the Location of ST 4, Facing North Within the Urban Core Paintball Field



Figure 10-8 Representative View of Grass Underlain by Asphalt within Urban Core Paintball Field Containing STs 1–4, Facing West Towards US 41



Figure 10-9 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape Along US 41 and Side Streets, Facing West along Hartford Street



Figure 10-10 Representative View of Ditching and Hardscape Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-11 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Hardscape, and Creek Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41 Towards Delaney Creek



Figure 10-12 Representative View of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, and Sign Designating Contaminated Soils, Facing East



Figure 10-13 View of Lot Containing Contaminated Soils along Delaney Creek, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-14 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities, Ditching, and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along Causeway Boulevard, Facing West Along Causeway Boulevard



Figure 10-15 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-16 Representative View of Indicators of Underground Utilities and Hardscape Preventing Testing Along US 41, Facing North Along US 41



Figure 10-17 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 6



Figure 10-18 Stratigraphic Profile of ST 7

10.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES RESULTS

The historic resources survey identified 34 extant historic resources within the APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 17 newly identified resources. These resources are listed in **Table 10-2** and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in **Figures 10-19a through 10-19f**. An additional three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were determined to be non-extant within the APE as a result of the current field effort. These resources are listed in **Table 7-4**, and their absence will be communicated to the SHPO in the transmittal letter associated with the current CRAS report.

Table 10-2 Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI12023	Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge #100048)	c. 1959	Culvert	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12103	4132 S US 41	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12105	3825 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12106	3630 S US 41	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI12107	3309 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12108	3309 S US 41	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12109	3140 S US 41	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12110	3140 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12111	2923 S US 41	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12112	2930 S US 41	c. 1948	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12113	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12114	2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12116	2802 S US 41	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12127	3140 S US 41	Post-c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ¹	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12128	Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular Building Complex ²	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI12129	US 41	c. 1915	Road Segment	Considered National Register–Ineligible Within APE
8HI15054	CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur	c. 1969	Railroad Segment	Determined National Register–Ineligible by the SHPO
8HI15323	Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane	c. 1962	Mobile Home Park	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15324	5007 Denver Street	c. 1969	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15325	3902 S 50 th Street	c. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15326	3900 S 50 th Street	c. 1973	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15327	4710 Hartford Street	c. 1952	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15328	4715 Trenton Street	c. 1959	Ranch	Considered National Register–Ineligible

FMSF No.	Resource Name / Address	Year Built	Style/Type	National Register Evaluation
8HI15329	4724 Trenton Street	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15330	4920 Trenton Street	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15331	3137 S 50 th Street	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15332	4717 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15333	4901 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1952	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15334	4901 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1973	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15335	4702 E Causeway Boulevard	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15336	4711 El Camino Boulevard	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15337	4714 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15338	4916 Causeway Boulevard	c. 1974	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15339	2319 S 50 th Street	c. 1951	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible
8HI15375	4906 Trenton Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register–Ineligible

¹ Building complex 8HI12127 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible storage and warehouse buildings (8HI12109 and 8HI12110, respectively).

² Building complex 8HI12128 consists of two previously recorded National Register–ineligible motel buildings (8HI12113 and 8HI12114, respectively).

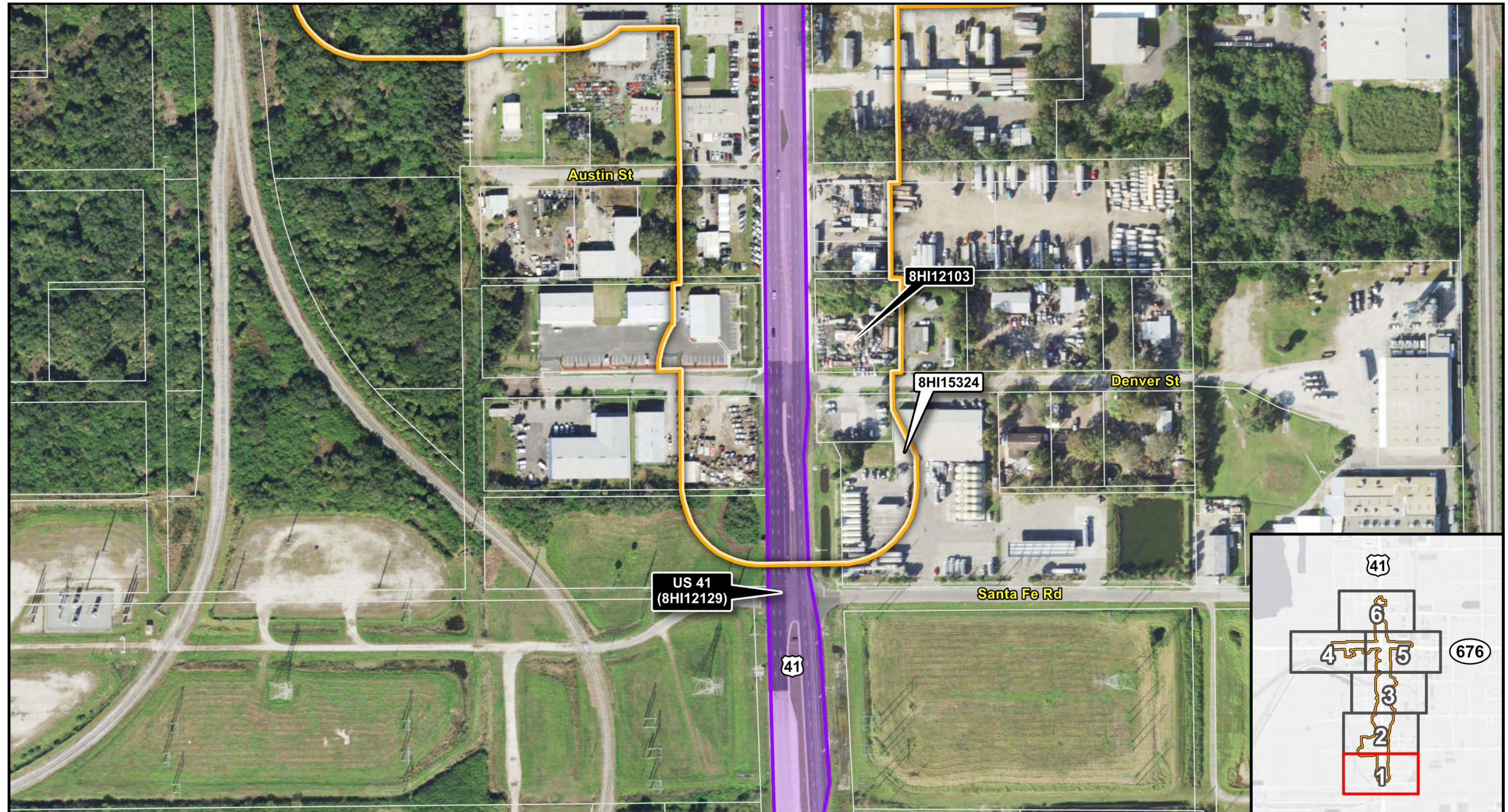










Figure 10-19a Identified Historic Resources (Map 1 of 6)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Historic Resources APE |  Historic Bridge |  Newly Recorded Historic Resource |
|  Historic Linear Resource |  Historic Resource Group |  Previously Recorded Historic Resource |
|  Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource | | |

Hillsborough County



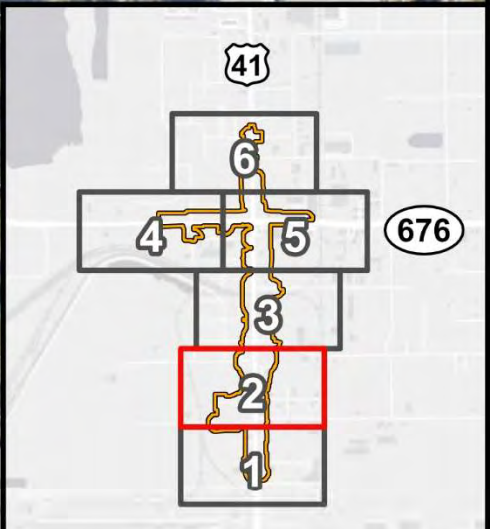
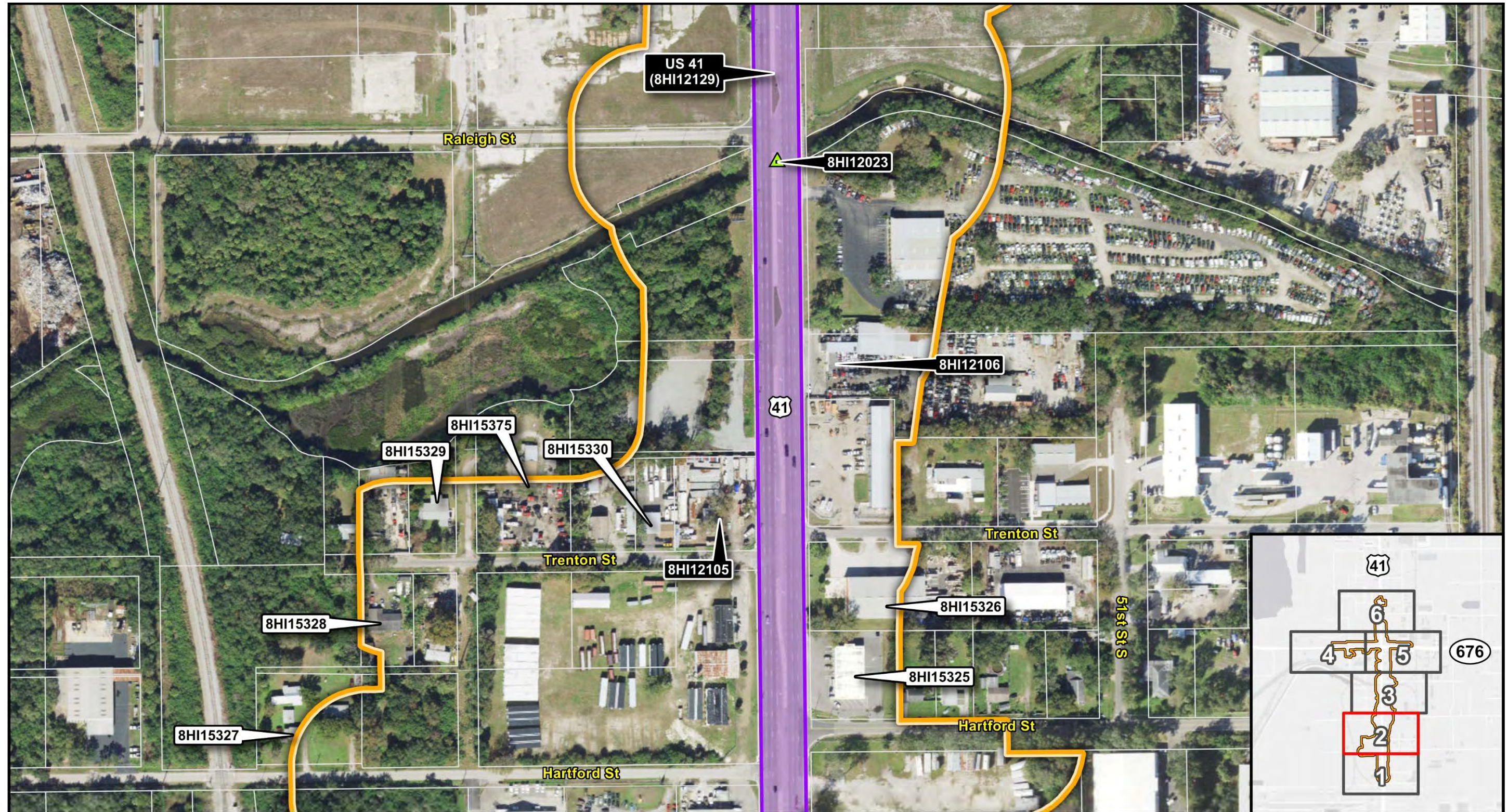


Figure 10-19b Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 6)	<i>US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)</i>		Historic Resources APE	Historic Bridge	Newly Recorded Historic Resource
	Historic Linear Resource	Historic Resource Group	Previously Recorded Historic Resource	Hillsborough County 0 250 Feet	

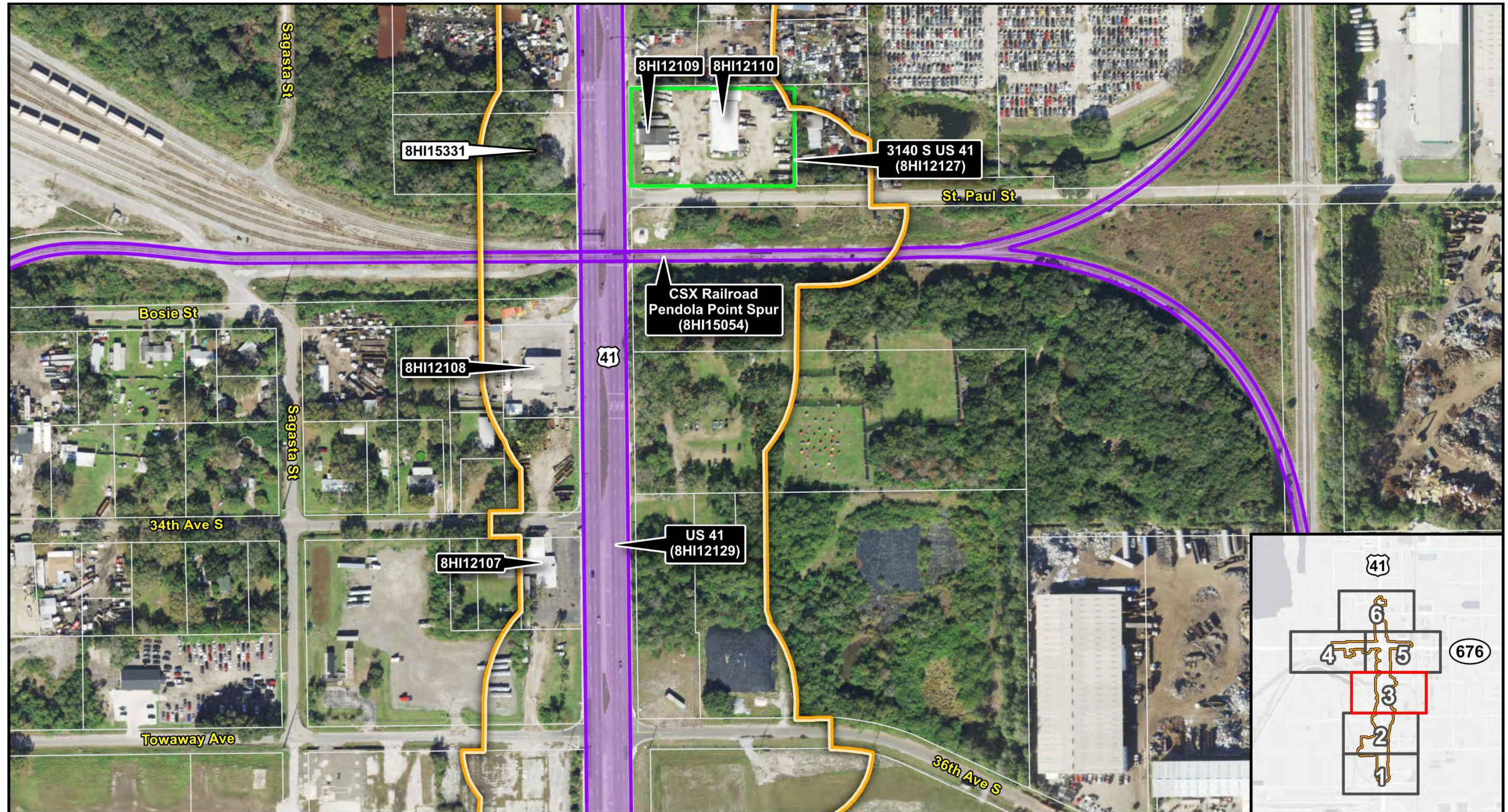
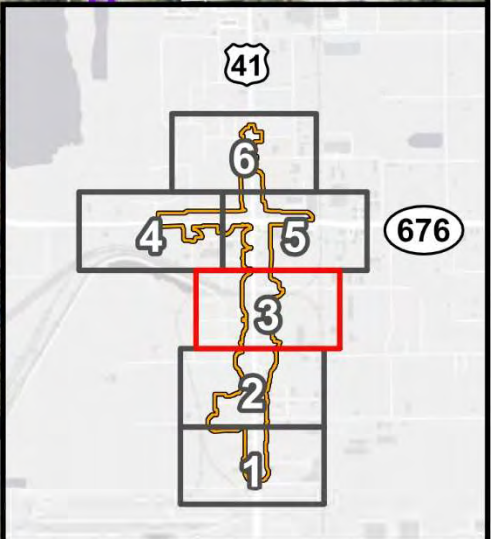


Figure 10-19c Identified Historic Resources (Map 3 of 6)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Linear Resource
- Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource
- ▲ Historic Bridge
- Historic Resource Group
- 8HI00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HI00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource



Hillsborough County

0 250 Feet

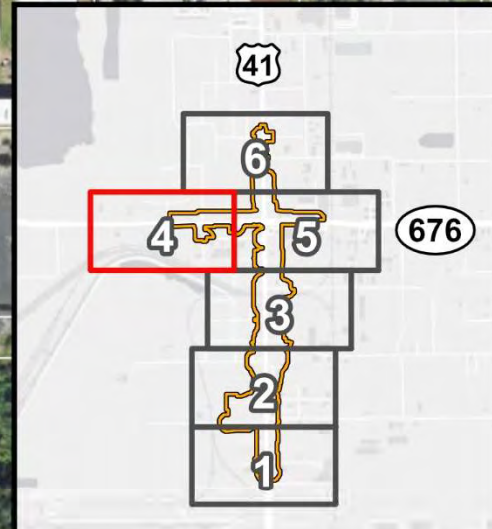
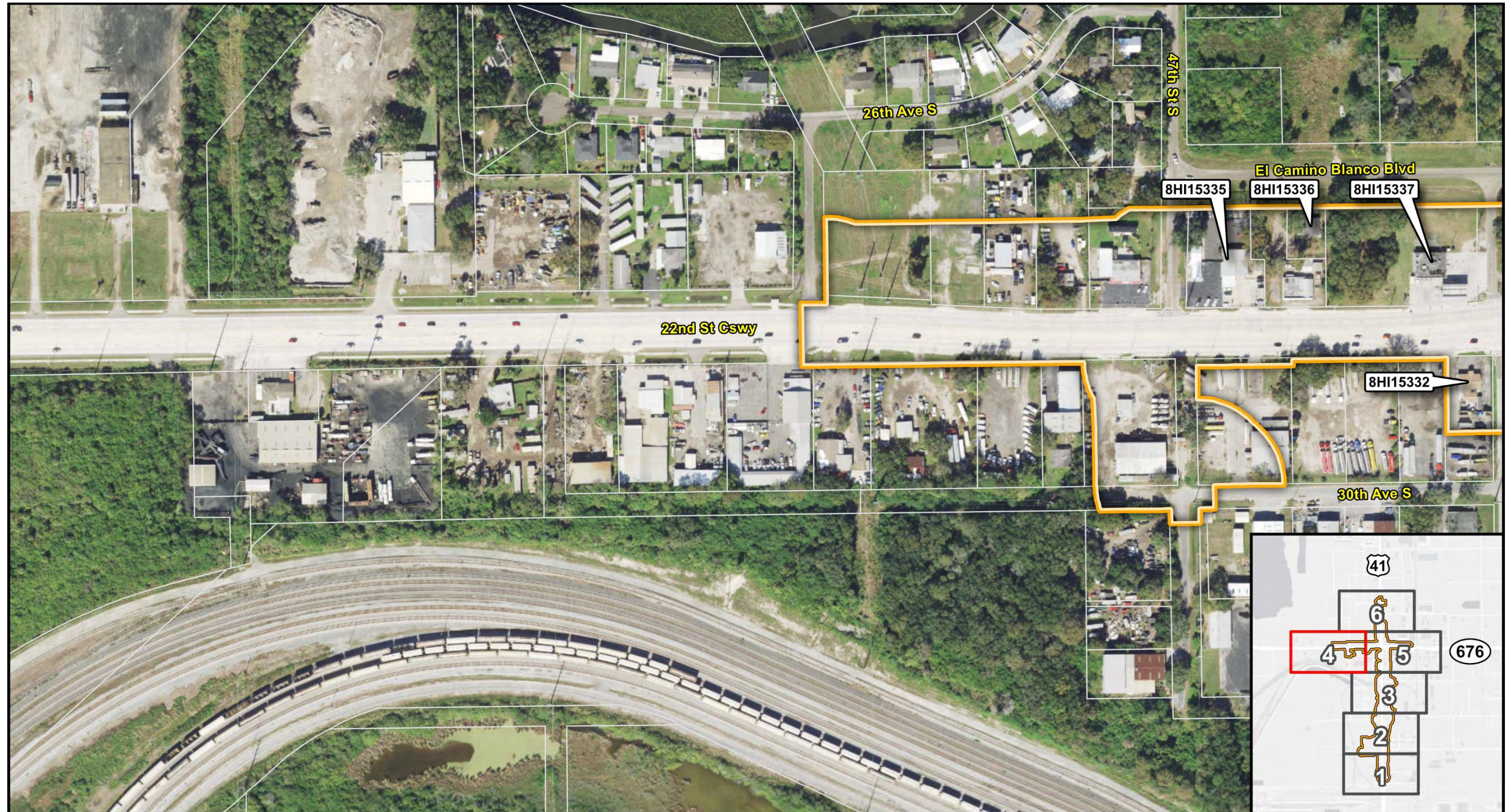


Figure 10-19d Identified Historic Resources (Map 4 of 6)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Linear Resource
- Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Bridge
- Historic Resource Group
- 8HI00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HI00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Hillsborough County

N

Feet
0 250

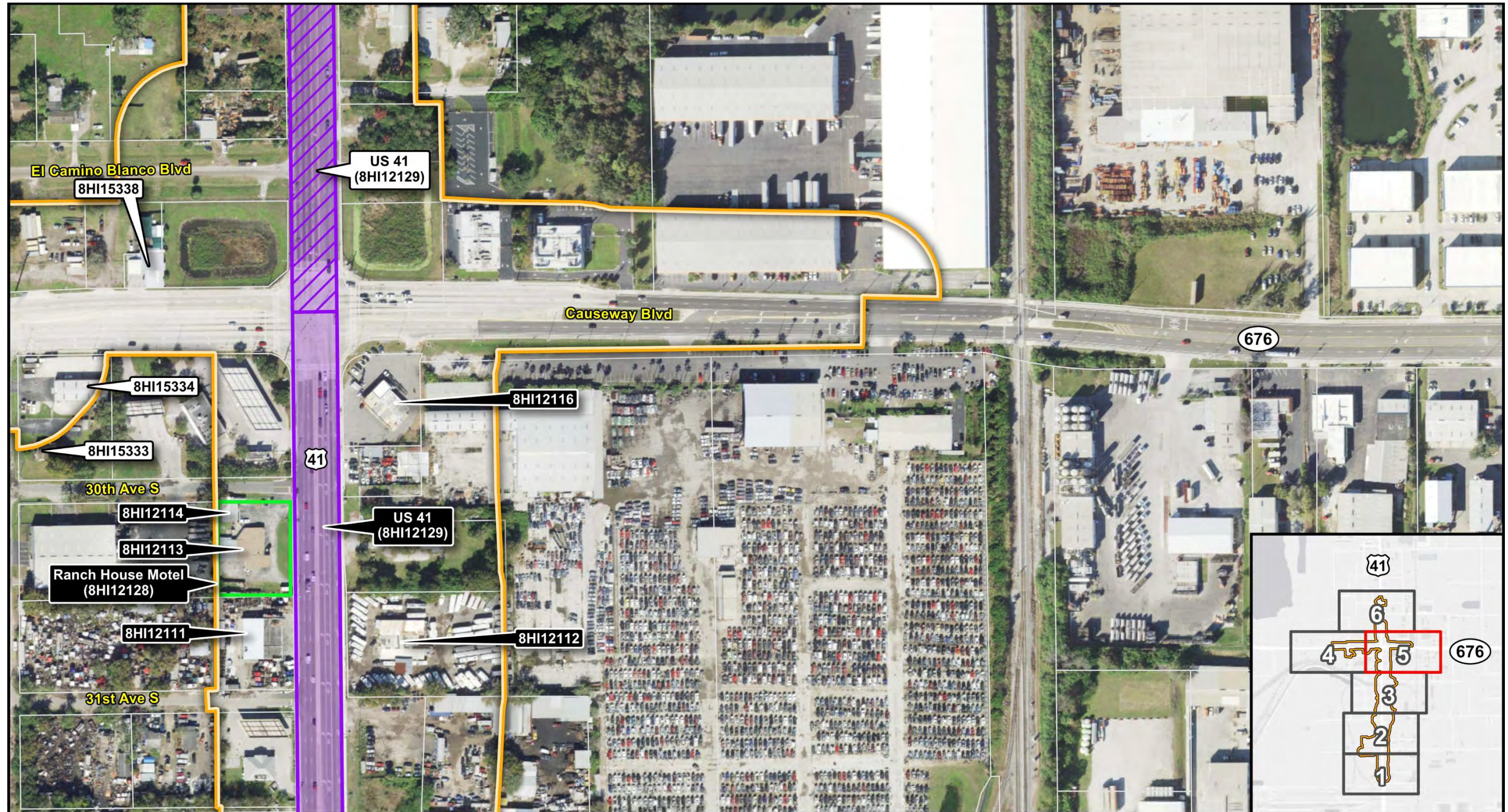
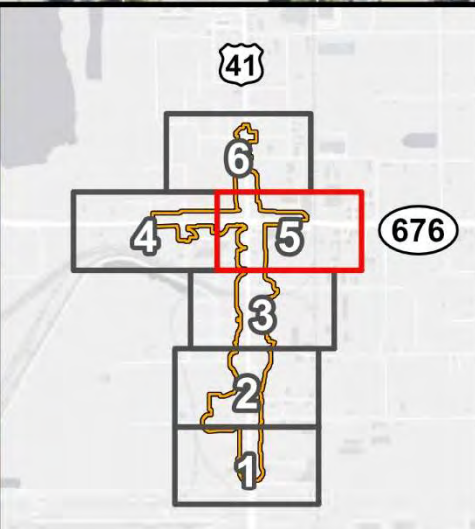


Figure 10-19e Identified Historic Resources (Map 5 of 6)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Linear Resource
- Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource
- ▲ Historic Bridge
- Historic Resource Group
- 8HI00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HI00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource



Hillsborough County

N
 Feet
 0 250

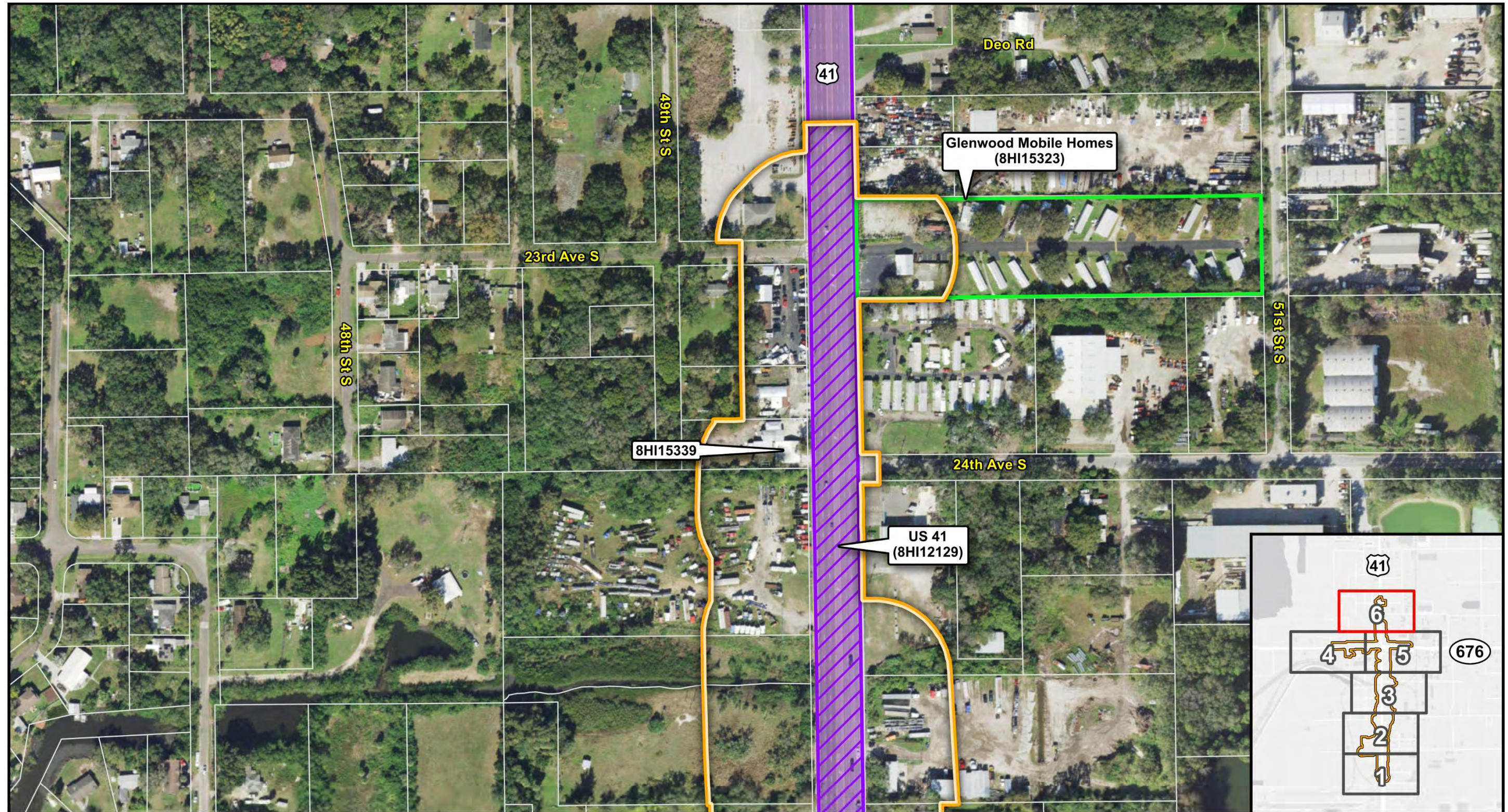







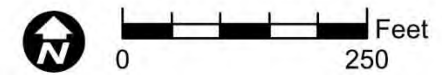


Figure 10-19f Identified Historic Resources (Map 6 of 6)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Historic Resources APE |  Historic Bridge |  Newly Recorded Historic Resource |
|  Historic Linear Resource |  Historic Resource Group |  Previously Recorded Historic Resource |
|  Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource | | |

Hillsborough County



The previously recorded historic resources identified within the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The newly identified historic resources consist of 16 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Photographs of the 34 historic resources identified within the APE during the current study are included in **Figures 10-20 through 10-54**.

The previously recorded historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) within the historic resources APE have been previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register–ineligible within the current APE, and the results of the current survey continue to support these previous determinations. As there were no changes to the previous National Register eligibility determinations for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were only prepared for those resources that exhibited changes in setting, use, or that exhibited alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI12113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116, and 8HI12128). These updated FMSF forms are included for reference in **Appendix B**.

The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) extending from the southern terminus of the current APE to the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on February 10, 2014 due to a lack of significant associations, widening, and modern materials. The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) extending from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard north to the northern terminus of the current APE exhibits similar characteristics and is therefore also considered National Register–ineligible. As a segment of Old US 41/Tamiami Trail recorded under 8HI12129 within the County was determined National Register–eligible in September 2021 by the SHPO due to a high level of remaining material integrity, an updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated segment of US 41 within the current APE to document its lack of National Register eligibility (**Appendix B**).

While not previously recorded within the current APE, the CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054) was previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on March 8, 2021. As there have been no changes to the significance of 8HI15054 in the limited time that has passed, no updated FMSF form was prepared for this resource during the current survey effort.

The 18 newly identified historic resources within the historic resources APE exhibit common architecture and design types found throughout Florida, lack known associations with significant people or events, or exhibit modifications that affect their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 newly identified historic resources (8HI15323–8HI15339) are considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district. The FMSF forms, which include the physical details and significance evaluations of the buildings, are included in **Appendix B**.



Figure 10-20 4132 S US 41 (8HI12103), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-21 3825 S 50th Street (8HI12105), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-22 3630 S US 41 (8HI12106), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-23 Delaney Creek (FDOT Bridge No. 100048) (8HI12023), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest



Figure 10-24 3309 S US 41 (8HI12107), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-25 3309 S US 41 (8HI12108), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing South-Southwest



Figure 10-26 CSX Railroad - Pendola Point Spur (8HI15054), Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-27 3140 S US 41 (8HI12127), Building Complex, Determined National Register-Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-28 3140 S US 41 (8HI12109), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-29 3140 S US 41 (8HI12110), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-30 2923 S US 41 (8HI12111), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-31 2930 S US 41 (8HI12112), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-32 Ranch House Motel / 2909 S US 41 (8HI12128), Building Complex, Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-33 2909 S US 41 (8HI12113), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-34 2909 S US 41 (8H112114), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-35 2802 S US 41 (8H112116), Determined National Register–Ineligible, Facing South



Figure 10-36 US 41 (8HI12129), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-37 5007 Denver Street (8HI15324), c. 1969, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-38 3902 S 50th Street (8HI15325), c. 1974, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-39 3900 S 50th Street (8HI15326), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East-Southeast



Figure 10-40 4710 Hartford Street (8HI15327), c. 1952, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North-Northwest



Figure 10-41 4715 Trenton Street (8HI15328), c. 1959, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing South-Southeast



Figure 10-42 4724 Trenton Street (8HI15329), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest



Figure 10-43 4920 Trenton Street (8HI15330), c. 1957, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-44 3137 S 50th Street (8HI15331), c. 1968, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing West



Figure 10-45 4717 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15332), c. 1946, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-46 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15333), c. 1952, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-47 4901 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15334), c. 1973, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-48 4702 E Causeway Boulevard (8HI15335), c. 1959, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-49 4711 El Camino Boulevard (8HI15336), c. 1959, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing South



Figure 10-50 4714 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15337), c. 1970, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing North



Figure 10-51 4916 Causeway Boulevard (8HI15338), c. 1974, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast



Figure 10-52 2319 S 50th Street (8HI15339), c. 1951, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southwest



Figure 10-53 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Office Building, c. 1962, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast



Figure 10-54 Glenwood Mobile Homes / 5001 Habersham Lane (8HI15323), Representative Streetview, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East



Figure 10-55: 4906 Trenton Street (8HI15375), c. 1955, Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northwest

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. Background research, subsurface testing, and the pedestrian survey determined the archaeological APE exhibits low potential for intact archaeological deposits. Seven shovel tests were excavated within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during the current survey in areas devoid of hardscape, underground utilities, industrial waste, or large quantities of fill. No cultural material was recovered.

As a result of the current survey, 35 historic resources were identified within the project APE, including 17 previously recorded resources and 18 newly identified resources (8HI15323–8HI15339, 8HI15375). The current survey also noted that three previously recorded historic resources (8HI12102, 8HI12104, and 8HI12115) were no longer extant within the APE.

The previously recorded historic resources in the APE consist of one roadway segment (8HI12129), one railway spur (8HI15054), one bridge (8HI12023), two building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and 12 buildings (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116). The portion of US 41 (8HI12129) located within the APE south of Causeway Boulevard was previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on February 10, 2014. An updated FMSF form was prepared for the previously unevaluated portion of US 41 (8HI12129) within the APE, which extends north from the intersection of US 41 and Causeway Boulevard to the northern end of the APE. This segment of US 41 exhibits similar characteristics to the National Register–ineligible segment to the south, and therefore, is also considered to be National Register–ineligible. The previously recorded rail spur (8HI15054), historic bridge (8HI12023), building complexes (8HI12127 and 8HI12128), and structures (8HI12103, 8HI12105–8HI12114, and 8HI12116) in the historic resources APE have been previously determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO, and the results of the current survey support these previous determinations. As no changes to the National Register eligibility determinations were identified for any of these previously recorded resources, updated FMSF forms were prepared only for those resources that exhibited a change in setting, use, or alterations (8HI12105, 8HI12106, 8HI12111, 8HI12113, 8HI12114, 8HI12116, and 8HI12128).

The newly identified historic resources in the APE consist of 17 structures (8HI15324–8HI15339, 8HI15375) and one mobile home park (8HI15323). Each of these 18 newly identified historic resources within the APE exhibit common architecture and design types, lack significant associations, or exhibit alterations that impact their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these 18 resources (8HI15323–8HI15339) are considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually or as part of a historic district.

All new and updated FMSF forms prepared as a result of this CRAS are included in **Appendix B**.

11.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS

Should construction activities uncover any archaeological material, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the material. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05, *F.S.* applies and the treatment of human remains will conform to Chapter 3 of the FDOT *CRM Handbook*, Section 7-1.6 of the *FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*, and Stipulation XI of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, which require that all work cease immediately in the area of the human remains. Chapter 872.05,

F.S. states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

If previously unidentified historic properties are discovered before or during construction, the potential to affect historic properties changes after the Section 106 review has been completed, or if unanticipated impacts to historic properties occur during construction, then the consultation process outlined in Stipulation VII of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement will be followed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13 and Stipulation X of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

11.2 CURATION

A copy of this CRAS report, FMSF forms (**Appendix B**), photographs, and the associated survey log (**Appendix C**) are curated at the FMSF in Tallahassee. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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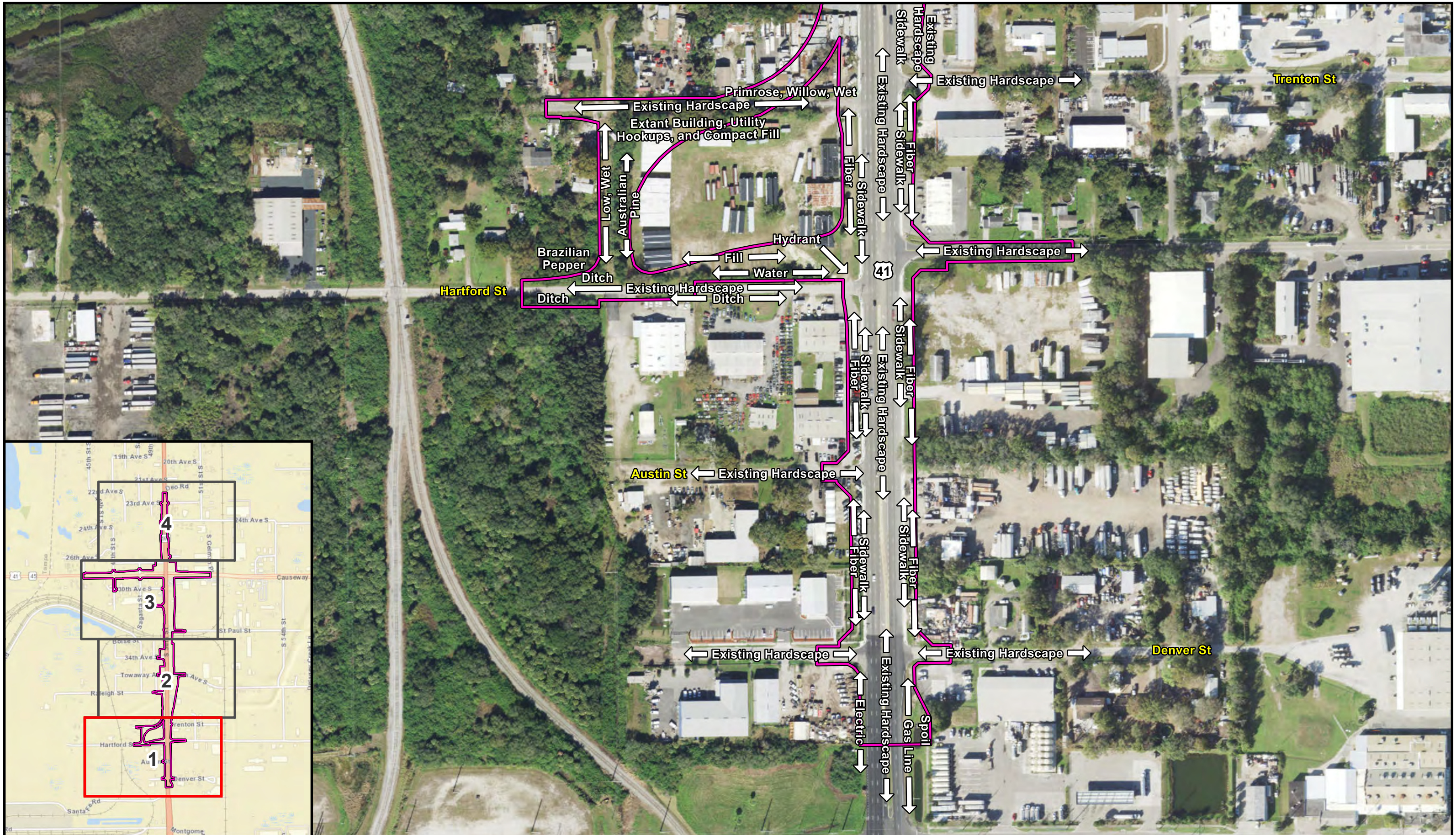
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APPENDIX A

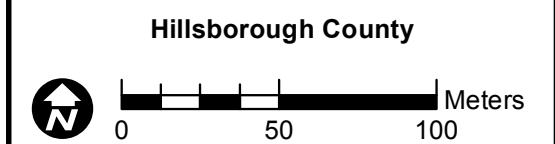
**Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the
Archaeological APE Illustrated on Aerial Mapping**

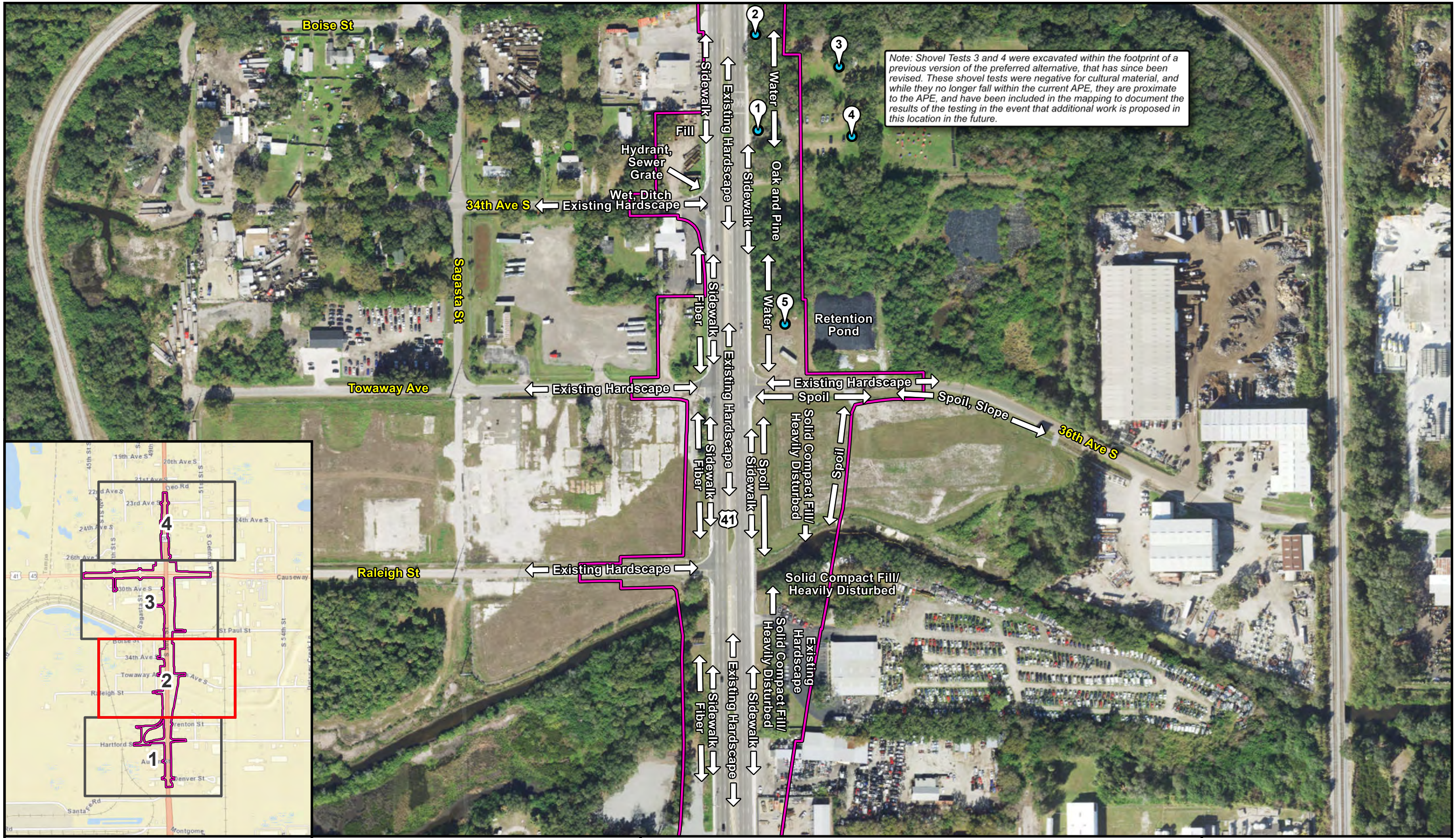


Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE (Map 1 of 4)

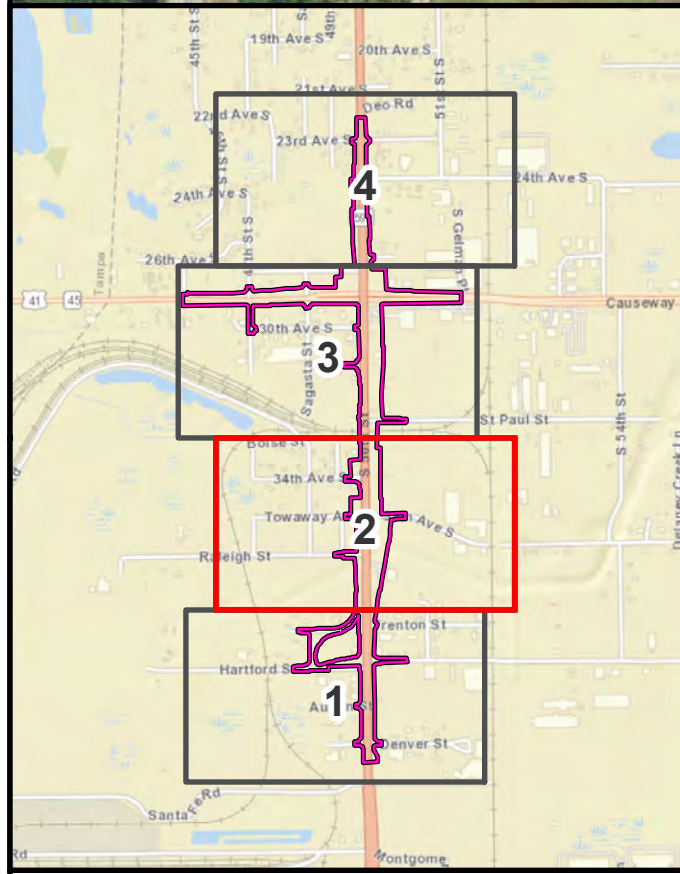
US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

-  Archaeological APE (Low Archaeological Site Potential)
-  Negative Shovel Test





Note: Shovel Tests 3 and 4 were excavated within the footprint of a previous version of the preferred alternative, that has since been revised. These shovel tests were negative for cultural material, and while they no longer fall within the current APE, they are proximate to the APE, and have been included in the mapping to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed in this location in the future.



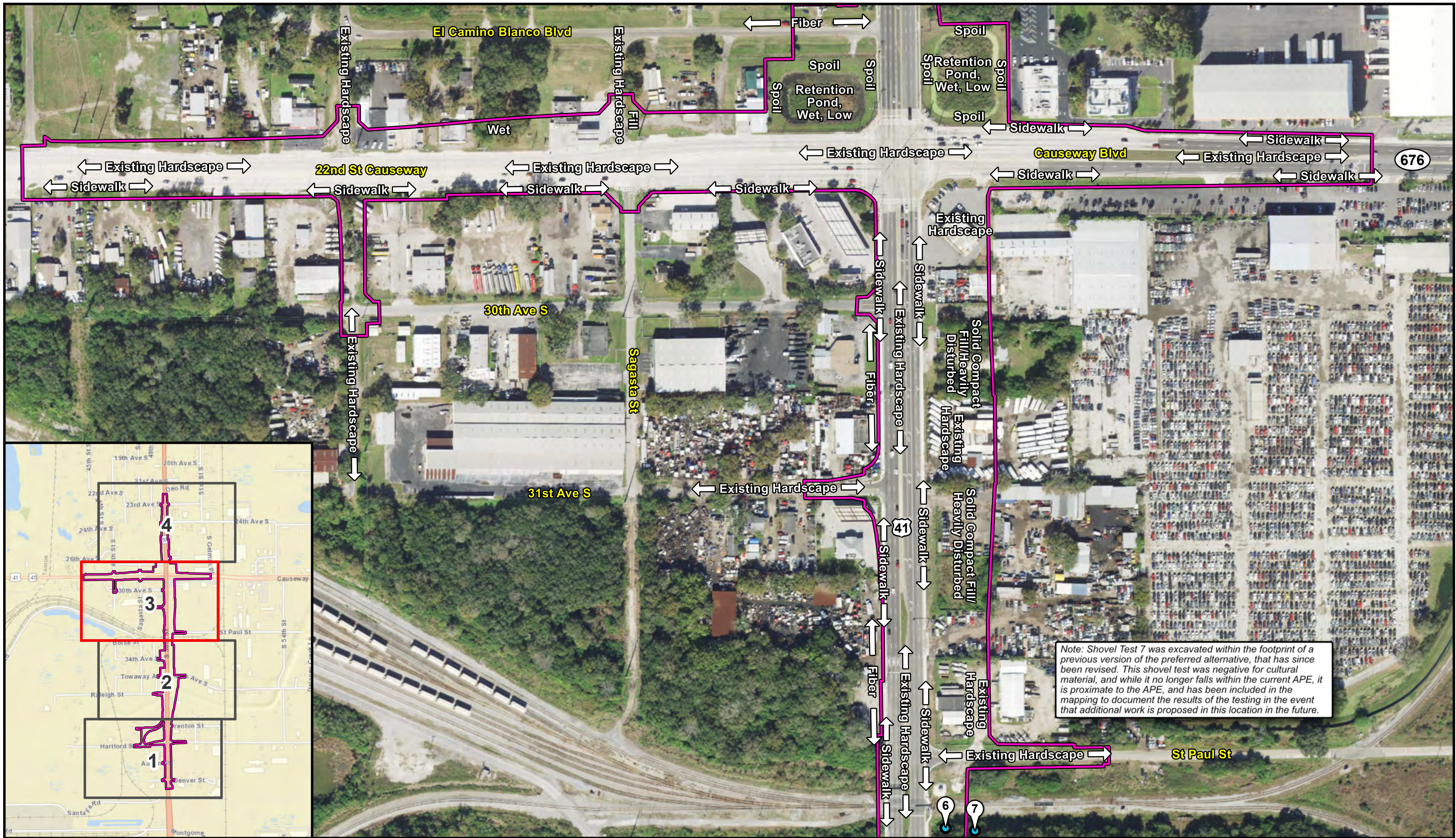
Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE (Map 2 of 4)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

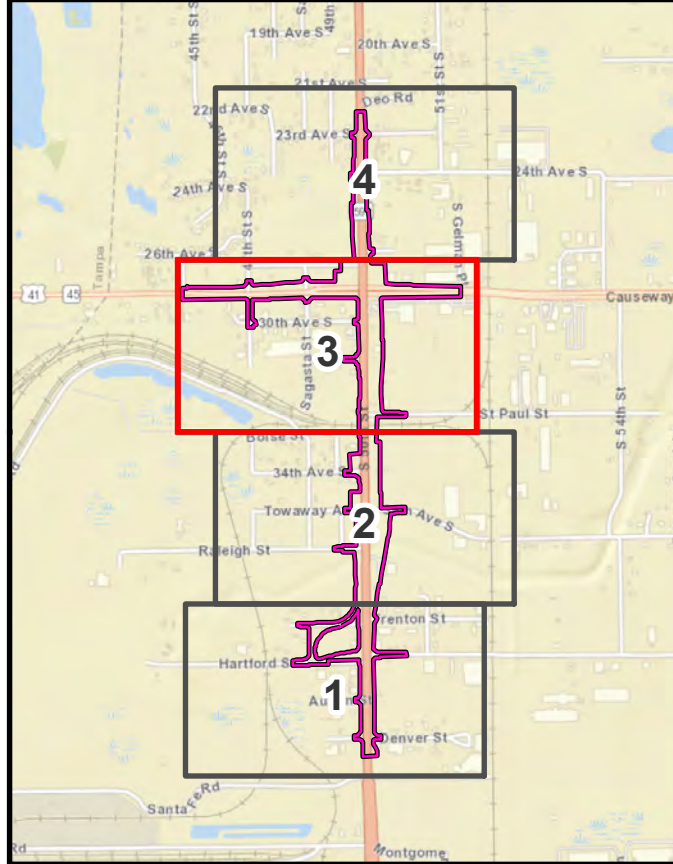
- Archaeological APE (Low Archaeological Site Potential)
- Negative Shovel Test

Hillsborough County

Meters



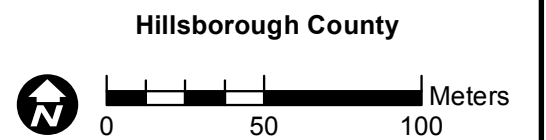
Note: Shovel Test 7 was excavated within the footprint of a previous version of the preferred alternative, that has since been revised. This shovel test was negative for cultural material, and while it no longer falls within the current APE, it is proximate to the APE, and has been included in the mapping to document the results of the testing in the event that additional work is proposed in this location in the future.

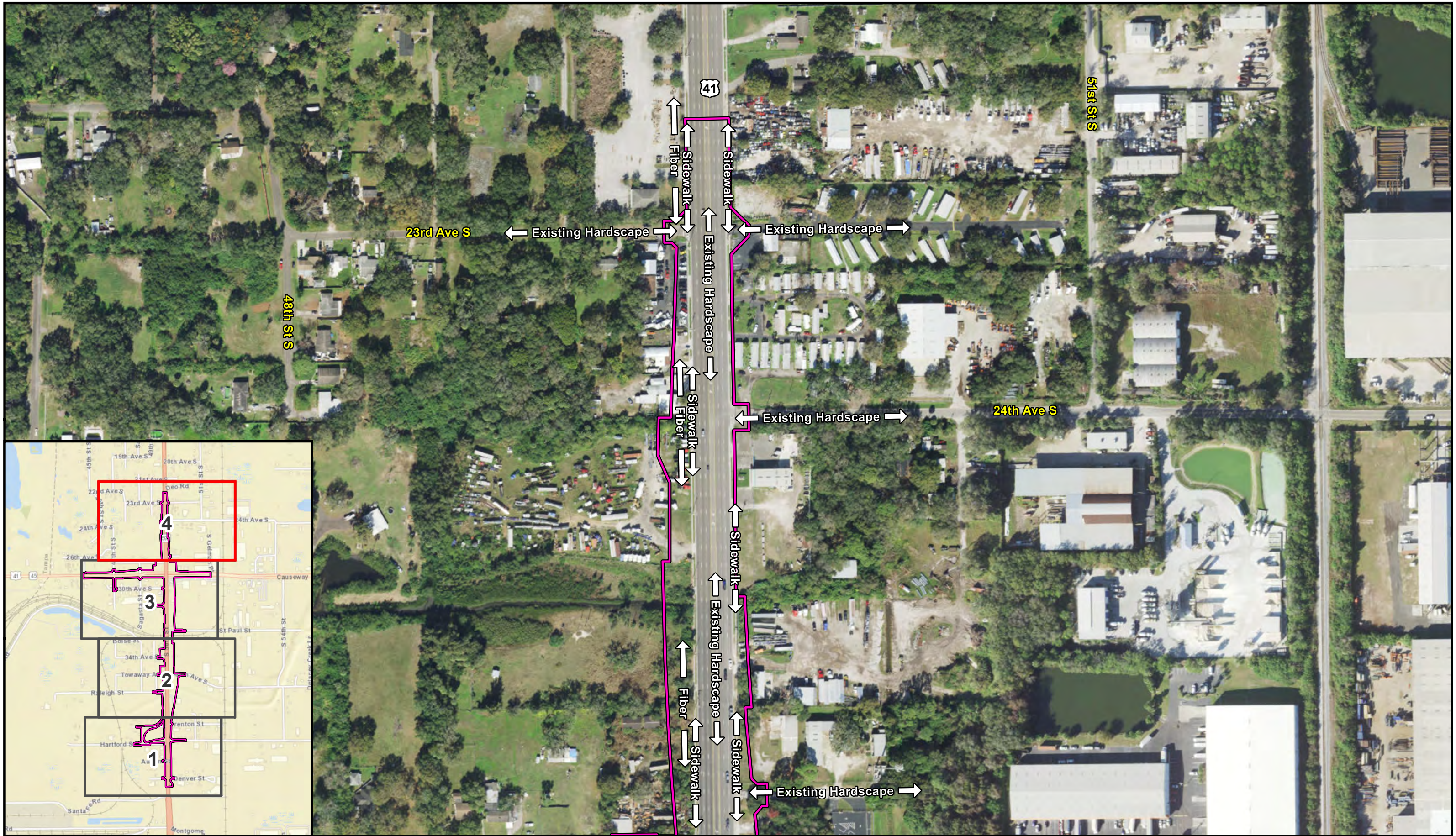


Shovel Test Locations and Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE (Map 3 of 4)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676 PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation (440749-1)

- Archaeological APE (Low Archaeological Site Potential)
- Negative Shovel Test



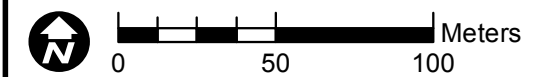


**Shovel Test Locations
and Current Conditions
Within the Archaeological APE
(Map 4 of 4)**

*US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation
from South of SR 676 to North of SR 676
PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation
(440749-1)*

- Archaeological APE (Low Archaeological Site Potential)
- Negative Shovel Test

Hillsborough County



APPENDIX B

Florida Master Site File Forms



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI12105**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3825 S 50th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 3825 Direction S Street Name 50th Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Raleigh St and Trenton St
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000037-00006.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3162006 Northing 3088367
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1948 To (year): c2015
Current Use Residence & commercial From (year): c2015 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature 1 window, front door.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 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.)
Wood fixed, 1 and 2 light; 1/1 DHS; 1 vinyl sliding.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Rectangular vents in gables; metal skirting; AC window unit sheltered by shingled shed roof.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Lot is used for used-car sales; multiple shipping containers and mobile homes surround house on the lot.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center of E facade; accessible from open porch.

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

Open porch consists of a concrete pad accessible by a concrete stair; porch is not sheltered.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular residence has a gable roof with a secondary gable over the south wing; exterior is clad with asbestos shingles; window and front door have been replaced, skirting added. Lot use has changed since 2013 FMSF recording.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications as well as a change in setting and use, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

PHOTOGRAPH

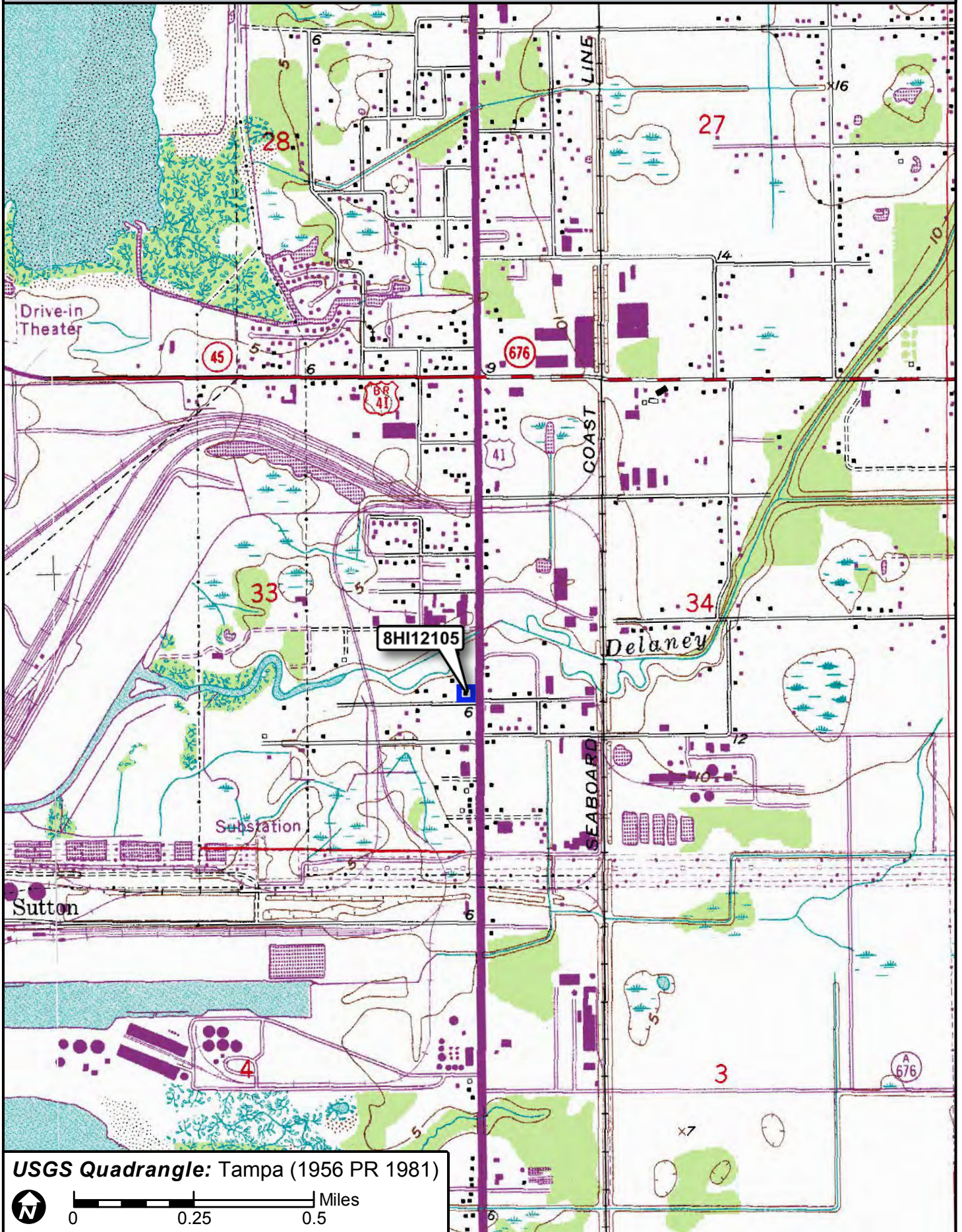
8HI12105



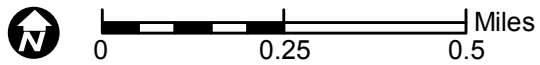
SKETCH MAP

8HI12105





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI12106**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3630 S US 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 3630 Direction S Street Name US 41 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 36th Ave S and Trenton St
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-29-19-1Q4-000000-00022.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362077 Northing 3088466
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Awning removed, door changed, since 2013
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature N. addition since 2013.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Concrete block 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal:3V crimp 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Glass double doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Parapet roof; stucco on main exterior and front wing.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at center of main facade; glass double doors.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building has a flat roof w/ parapet; exterior is stucco on main facade. Since last recorded in 2013, the building has had a metal addition to the N. with a shed roof, removed the awning, and widened main entry.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Masonry Vernacular building exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

DOCUMENTATION

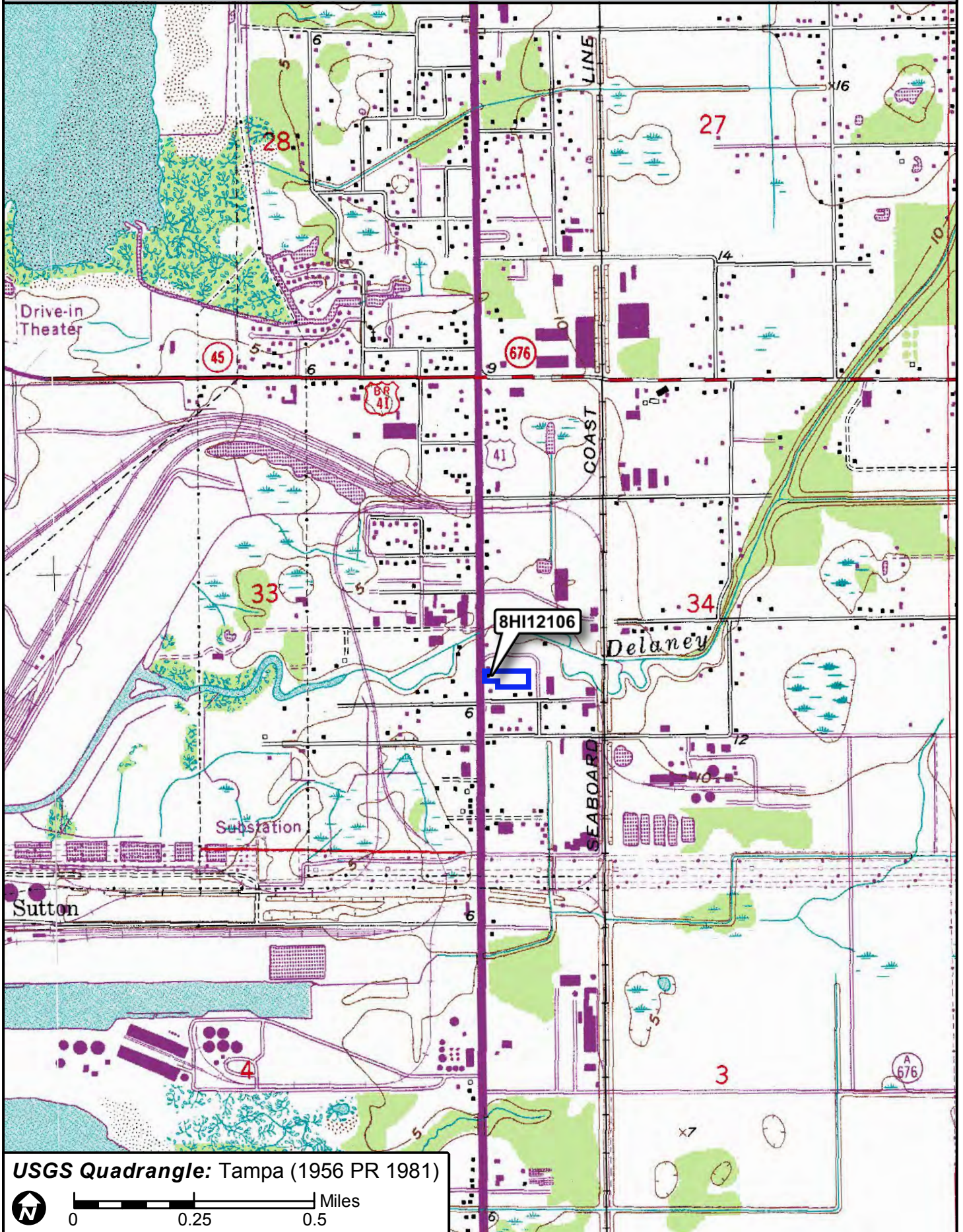
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

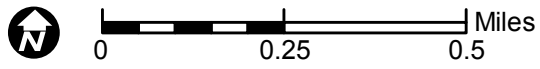
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI12111
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2923 S US 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 2923 S US 41 Highway
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 30th Ave S and S 31st Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000010-00006.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362024 Northing 3089275
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1946 To (year): -2008
Current Use Commercial From (year): 2018 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Awning frame removed.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. Sheet metal:corrugated 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Glass blocks; glass doors; fixed windows obscured by rolling metal doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Parapet; pilasters; rolling metal doors over windows.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Two entrances on E facade, one on S facade; glass doors. Northermost door flanked by glass blocks windows.

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

None.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building has a flat roof with a parapet, stucco exterior, and glass block windows. Since last recorded in 2013, the building is no longer vacant and metal awning frames have been removed.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular commercial building exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

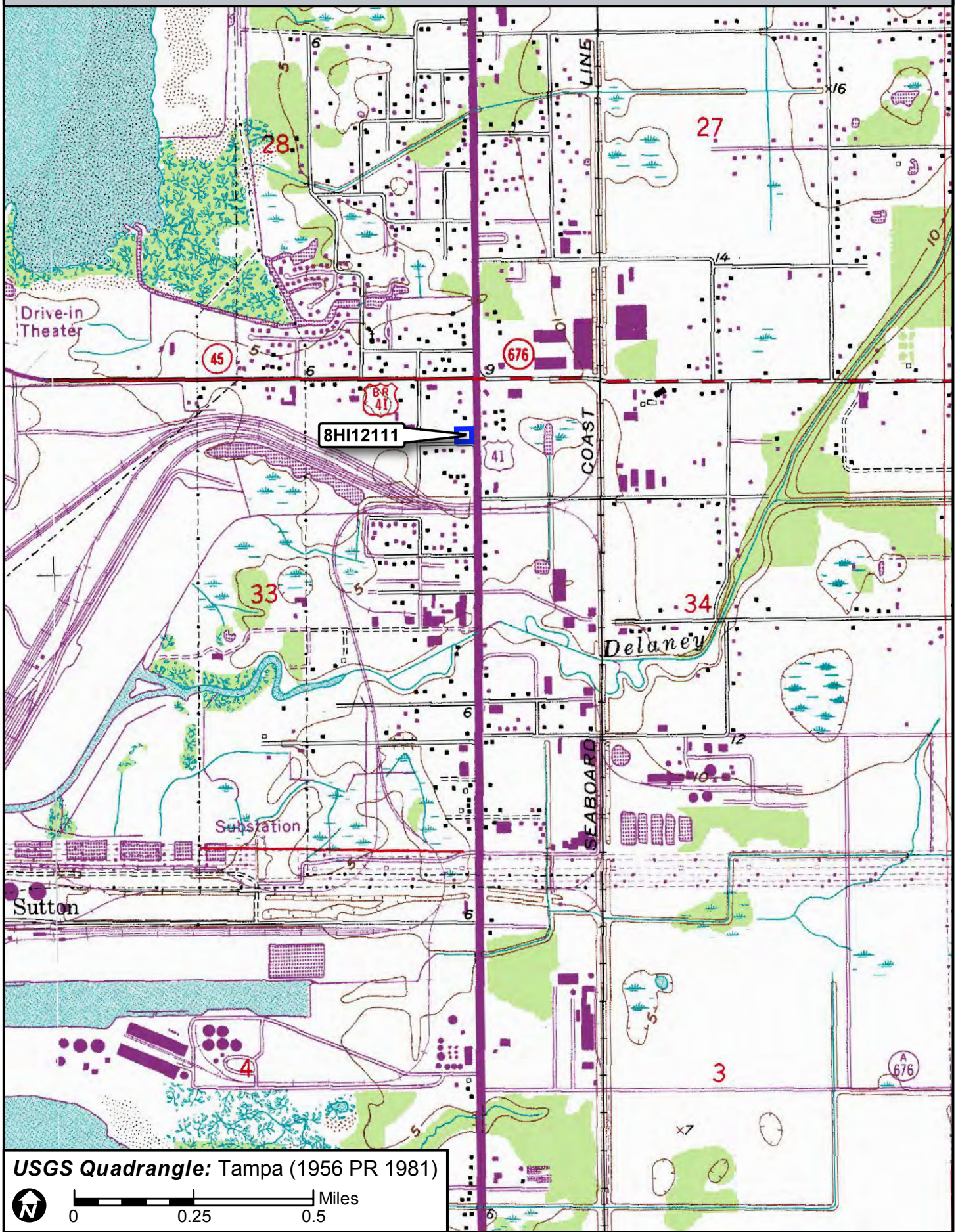
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

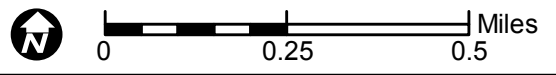
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





8HI12111

USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI12113
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Ranch House Motel Building A
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study
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 2909 Direction S Street Name US 41 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000010-00001.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362009 Northing 3089329
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1949 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Motel From (year): 1949 To (year):
Current Use Motel From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: yes no unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: Nature Mansard roof removed, ca. 2013-2015
Additions: yes no unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, 2-light.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Arches on all facades.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
For Ranch House Motel Building B, see HI12114.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Multiple; accessible through open covered walkways.

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

Covered walkways along all facades; sheltered under main roofs; roofs supported by elongated arches.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular motel has a gable roof; exterior is stucco; arches along walkways span all facades. Since last recorded in 2013, the shingled faux mansard roof parapet has been removed.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, 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) historic aerials, field survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular motel exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

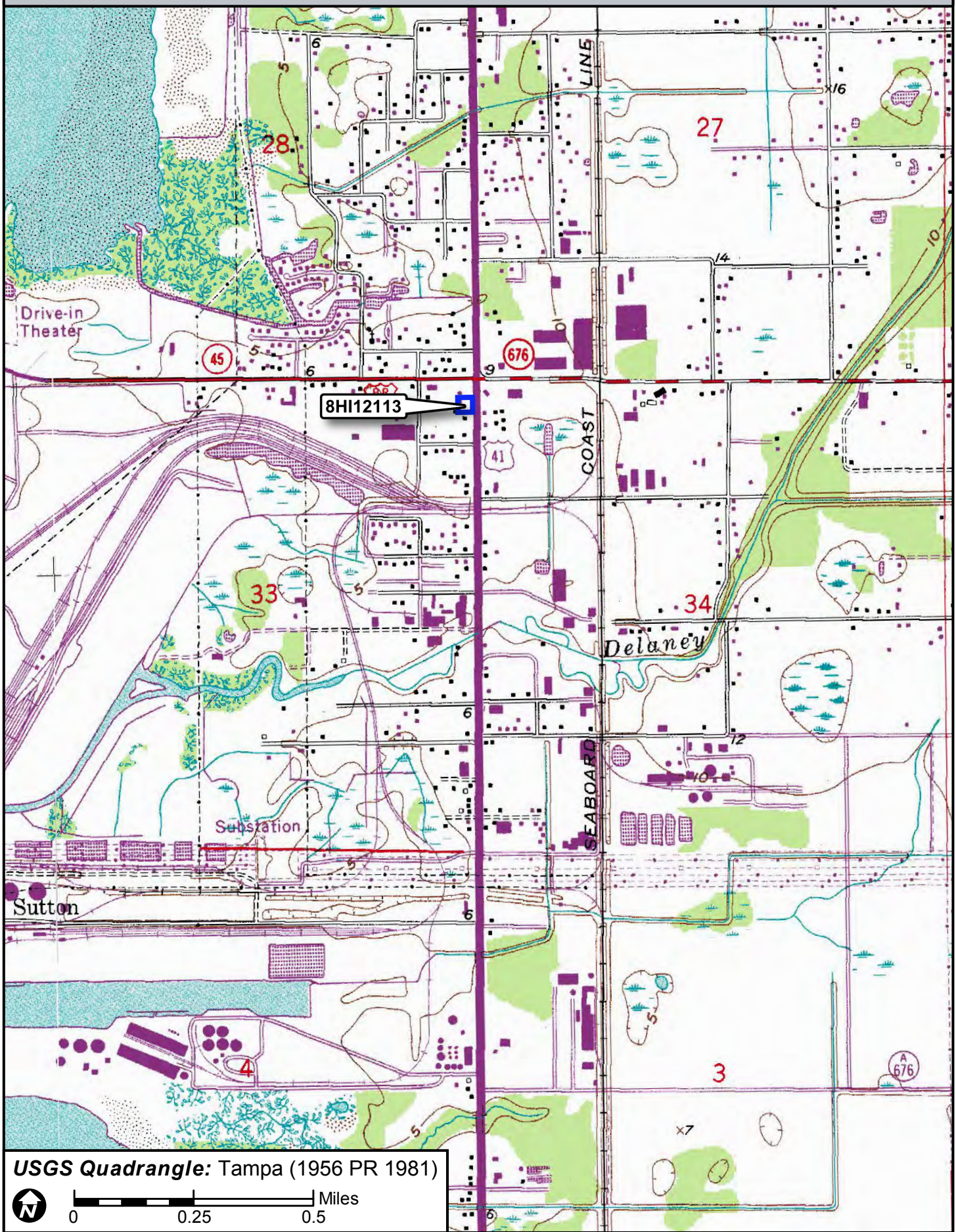
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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

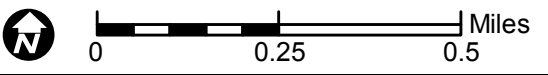
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





8HI12113

USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI12114
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-26-2022
Recorder #

Original
Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Ranch House Motel Building B
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study
National Register Category (please check one) building
Ownership: private-profit

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 2909 S US 41 Highway
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SW corner of US 41 and 30th Ave S
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? no
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000010-00001.0
UTM Coordinates: Zone 17 Easting 362004 Northing 3089351
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1949 approximately
Original Use Motel From (year): 1949 To (year):
Current Use Motel From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: no Date: Original address
Alterations: yes Date: Nature Mansard roof removed, arches c2013-2015
Additions: no Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? no Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning, 2-light.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Arches along main facade walkway.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
For Ranch House Motel Building A, see HI12113.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Multiple, located on main facade; accessible through walkway.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Covered walkway spans main facade; sheltered by main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by three elongated arches.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular motel building has a side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the front wing. Exterior is stucco. Arches were added to match Building A between 2013 and 2015.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, 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) historic aerials, field survey, Google street view

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Masonry Vernacular motel structure exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

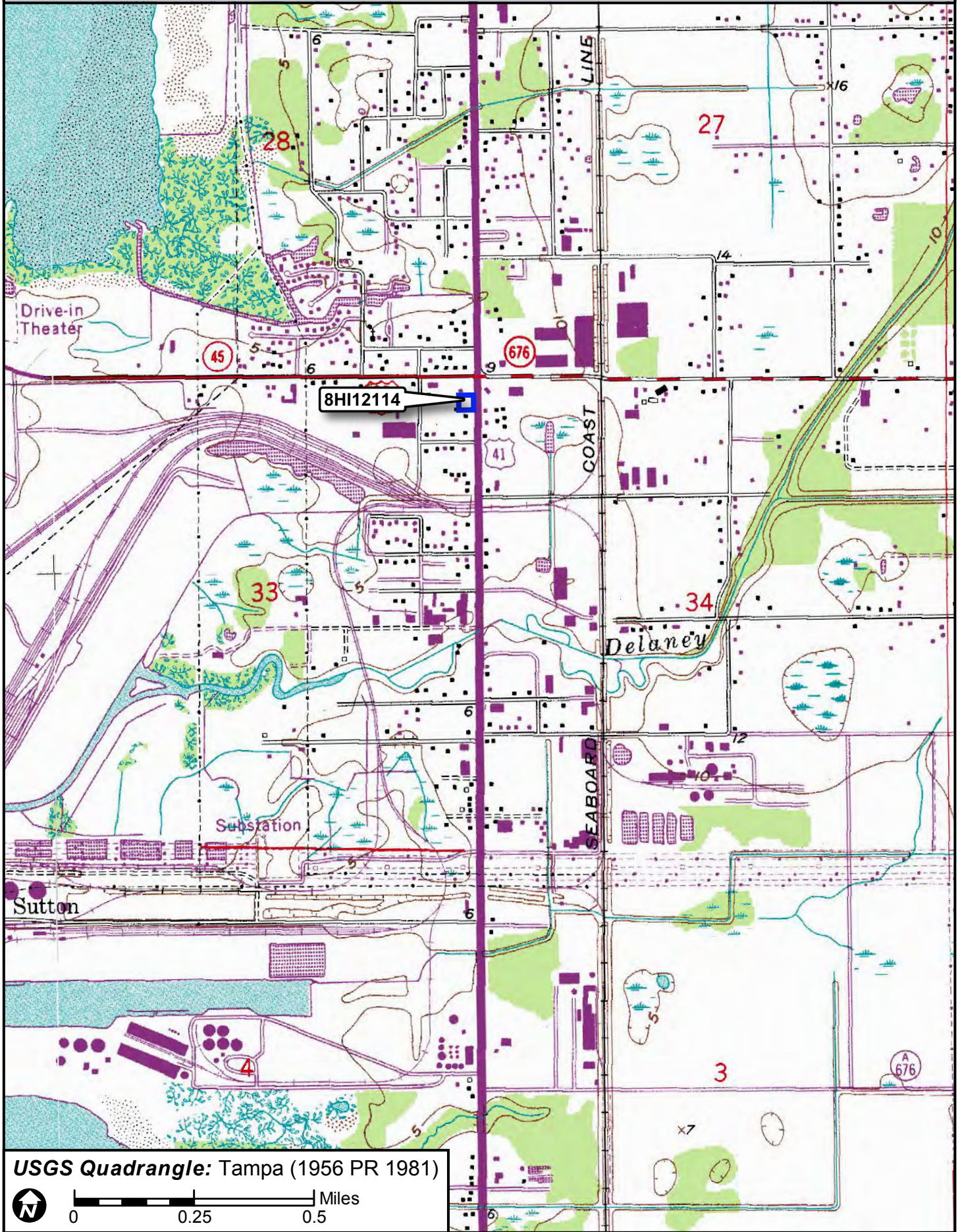
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

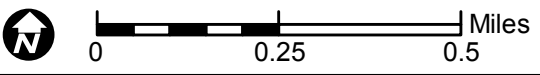
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site #8 HI12128
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-27-2022
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

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 Ranch House Motel
Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 2909 S US 41 Highway
City/Town Tampa
County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Verbal Description of Boundaries: Parcel 046859-0000; SW corner of intersection of 30th Ave S. and US 41.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and Evaluation criteria (a, b, c, d).

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1949 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder:

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

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

- 1. Modern (Post 1950) 3.
2. 4.

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

The Masonry Vernacular motel complex consists of two buildings. Both have stucco exteriors, gable roofs, and arcades. The larger building had a mansard parapet removed and the smaller building had the roof changed and arches added between 2013 and 2015.

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) Google Street View.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 Masonry Vernacular motel complex exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register- Ineligible.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

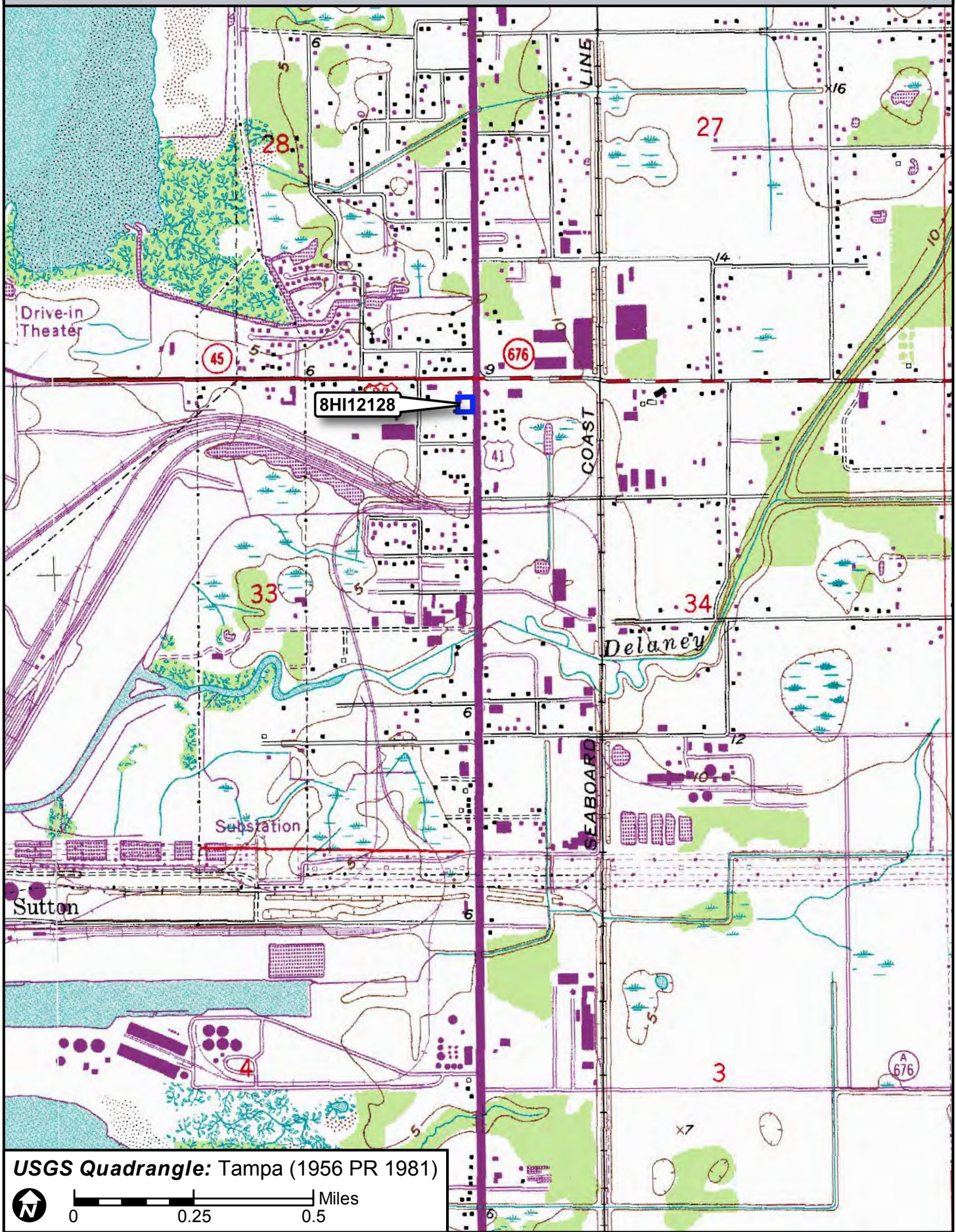
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

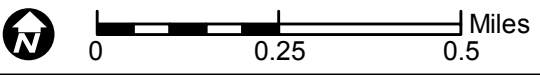
Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information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





8HI12128

USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site #8 HI12129
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-27-2022
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

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 41
Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Multiple
County or Counties Hillsborough
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

The unrecorded segment of US 41 within the APE runs for approximately 0.36 miles in a N/S direction, beginning from south of SR 676 (Causeway Blvd) to north of S. 23rd Avenue.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1915 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder:

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing # 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. American-20th Century 3.
2. 4.

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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.)

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

SITE NAME: US 41

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The portion of US 41 located within the APE runs in a north/south direction on the Tampa USGS quadrangle map (1956 PR 1981) in unincorporated Hillsborough County, Florida. The unrecorded length of US 41 within the APE is approximately 0.36 miles and consists of three lanes in each direction separated by a middle E/W turn lane (Figure 1). Sidewalks are located on both sides of the street. The road exhibits modern painting, signage, and signalization. The CSX Railroad runs parallel to this section of US 41 on the east side.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The portion of US 41 within the current APE was constructed circa 1915 and originally constituted nothing more than a nine-foot-wide shell road paid for by a \$30,000 local bond issue. Because of the growing importance of truck farming, this road and others were built to facilitate the transportation of produce to local markets throughout the 1920s (VisitRuskin 2017). The roadway was widened to four lanes in the 1950s (ACI2013).

A 7.7 mile-long portion of US 41, which includes a majority of the current project APE to the south of SR 676, was previously documented by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) as part of the 2013 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of US 41 from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) Project Development and Environment Study, Hillsborough County, Florida. This survey found US 41 to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register, and the SHPO concurred with this finding on February 10, 2014.

Like the previously documented portion of US 41 within the APE, the unrecorded portion of the roadway within the current project APE has been drastically altered by non-historic improvements and widening. This segment of the roadway has undergone a series of substantial transformations based on modern transportation needs such that it no longer conveys its historic appearance. The road exhibits standard road design and common materials for modern road construction, and does not retain any traces of its original materials, configuration, or character. It has been altered by widening, modern painting, modern signage/streetlights, and the establishment of a large grassy median. Within the APE, there is no longer any evidence that the roadway is historic. This section of the roadway within the current APE exhibits similar characteristics to section to the south that has already been determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO. Based on its compromised historic physical integrity, which greatly affects its significance, the section of US 41 located within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, either individually or as part of a historic district.

SITE NAME: US 41



Figure 1: US 41 (8HI12129), c. 1915, considered National Register–ineligible, facing North

C. BIBLIOGRAPY



Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

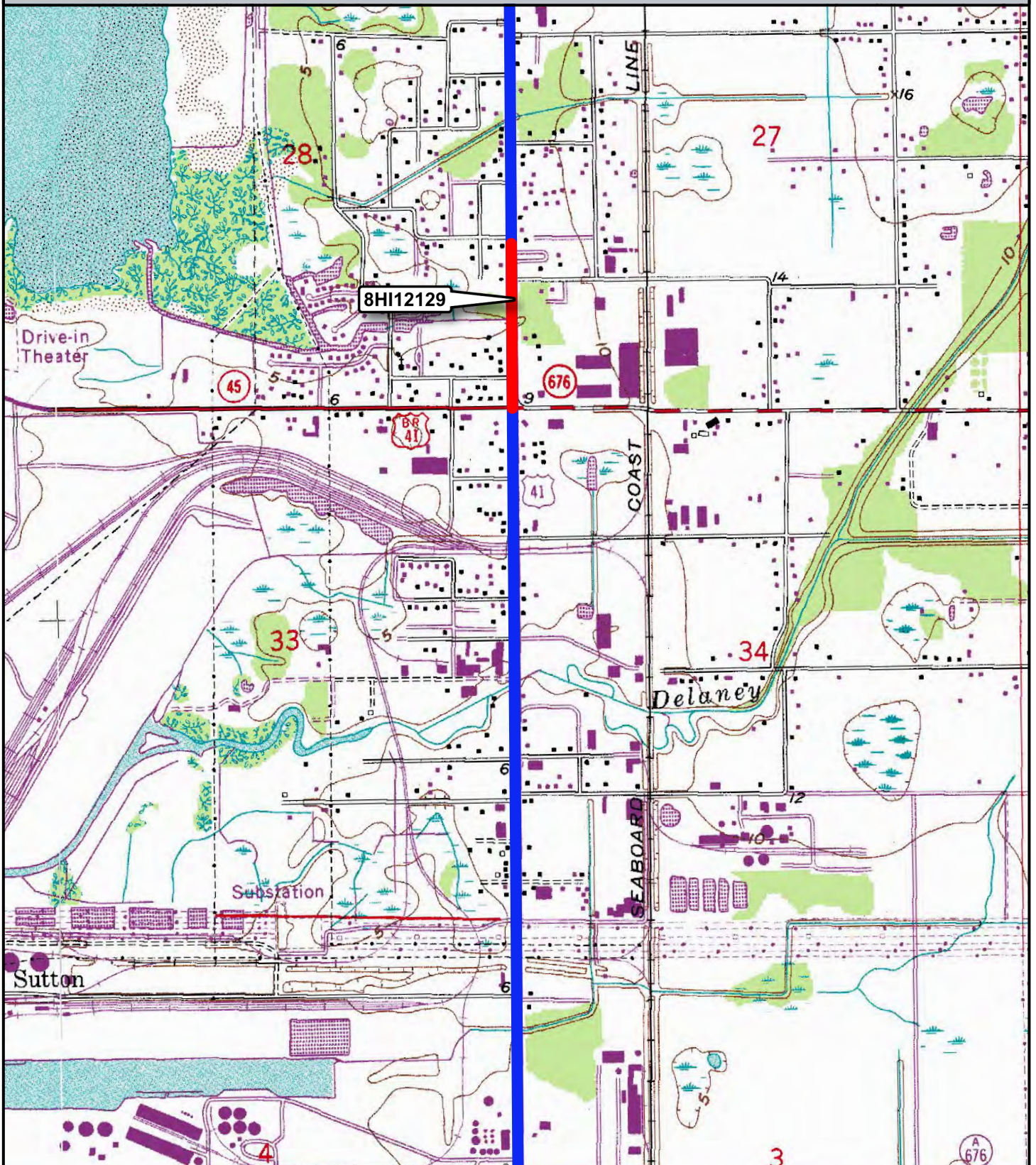
2013 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 41 from Kracker Avenue to South of SR 676 (Causeway Boulevard) Project Development and Environmental Study, Hillsborough County, Florida. On file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.



VisitRuskin

2017 *History of Ruskin*. Accessed online at http://visitruskin.com/Articles/history_of_ruskin.htm on July 18, 2017.

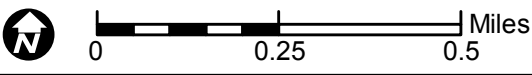


-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource



-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Newly Recorded Segment of Historic Linear Resource

USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site # HI15323
 Field Date 9-26-2022
 Form Date 10-26-2022
 Recorder# _____

Original
 Update

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

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Glenwood Mobile Homes in Habersham Lane Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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

Address: Street Number 5001 Direction ▼ Street Name Habersham Street Type Lane Suffix Direction ▼
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 29S Range 19E Section 27 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981
 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)

The Glenwood Mobile Home Park is bound by US Highway 41/S. Tamiami Trail to the West; an auto recycling and junk yard to the North; S. 51st St. to the East; and the J&L Family Park Mobile Home Park to the South.

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)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1962 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing # 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. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The mobile home park contains the original c. 1962 concrete block building with a metal gable roof and 6/6, 8/8 SHS windows. The mobile home park was established by 1973 with 12 homes. There are currently approximately 25 mobile homes of varying ages.

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) Historic aerials, field survey

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 houses in the Glenwood Mobile Home Park exhibit a common style found in Florida and lack historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

PHOTOGRAPH

8HI15323

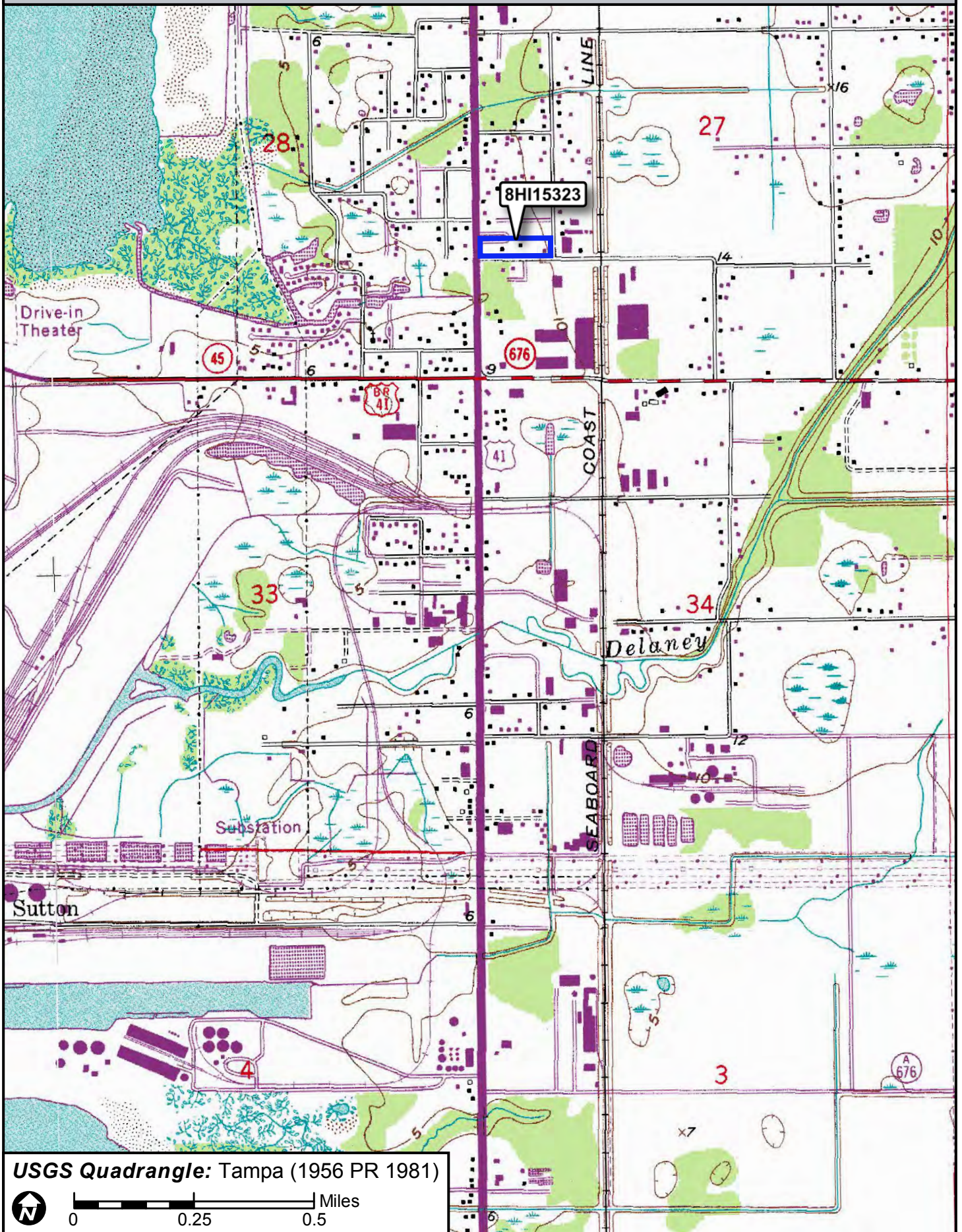


SKETCH MAP

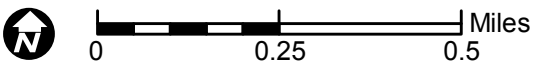
8HI15323







USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15324
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-21-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5007 Denver Street Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]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: 5007 [] Denver Street []
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S 50th St., Santa Fe Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S [] Range 19E [] Section 34 1/4 section: []NW [X]SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-34-29-29-1Q3-000058-00003.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting [3][6][2][1][2][4] Northing [3][0][8][7][9][3][3]
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1969 To (year):
Current Use Warehouse From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Storage tanks on S Side, post 1984
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None on facades; fixed window in door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
One loading bay on N facade; metal awning over doorway.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Skeleton-metal 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main, N facade.

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

Doorway is sheltered by metal awning; one window in door.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story warehouse has a rectangular plan with a metal exterior. Non-historic storage tanks and a large parking lot have been added to the rear of the building.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Industrial Vernacular warehouse exhibits a common style found in Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is National Register-ineligible.

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

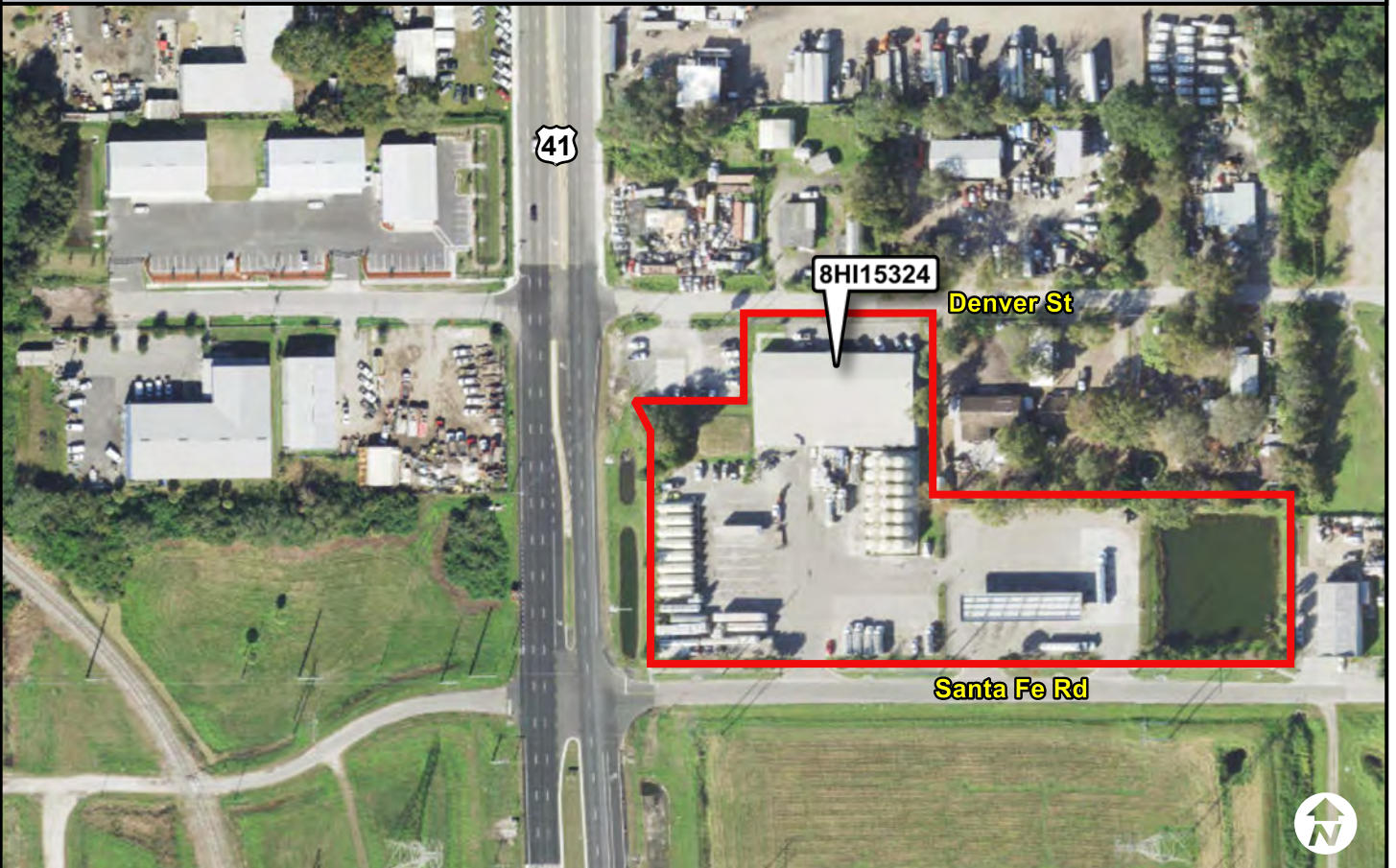
RECORDER INFORMATION

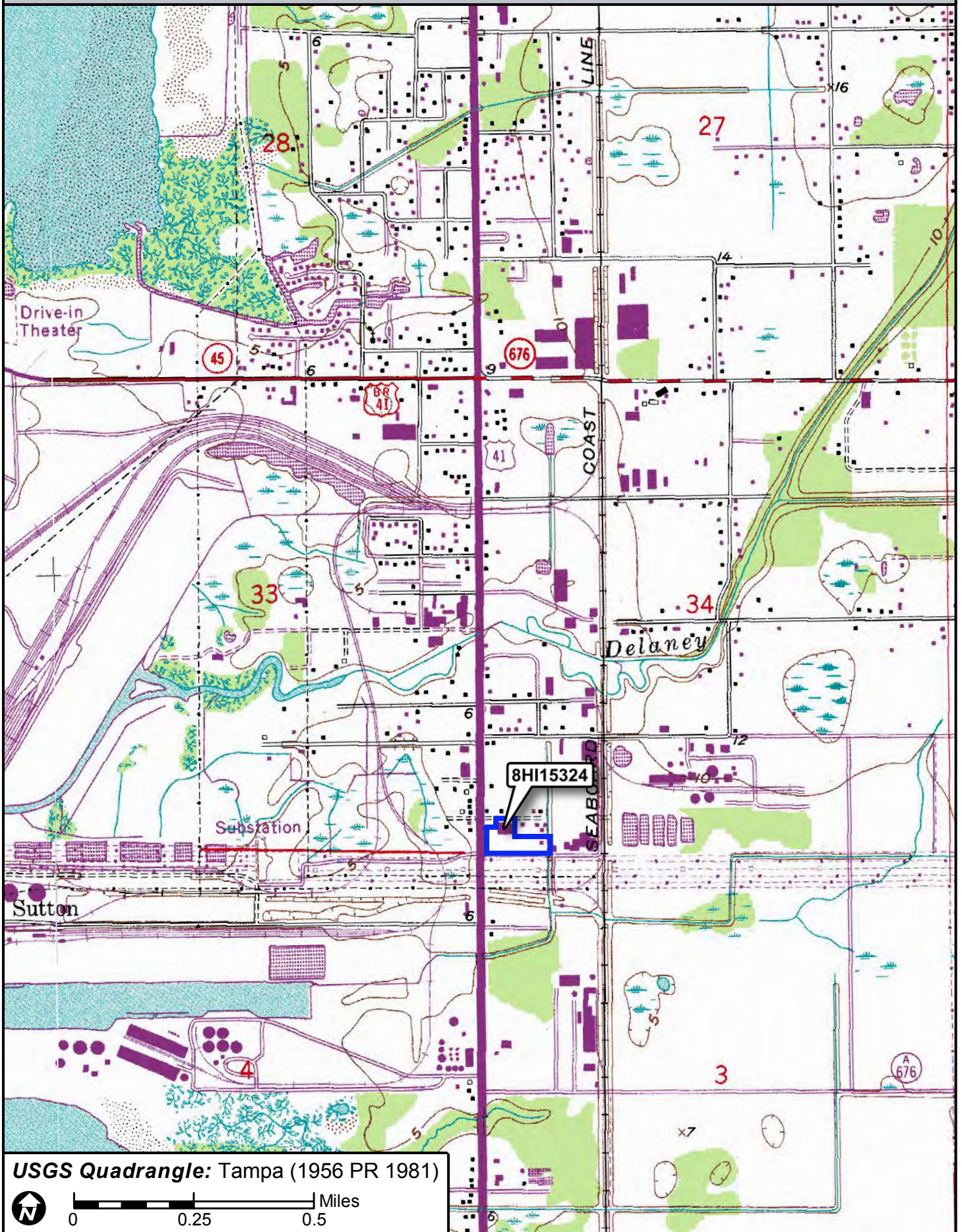
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
 Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

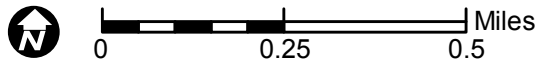
- ❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15325
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-21-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3902 S 50th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]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: 3902 S 50th Street
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Hartford St., S 51st St.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: []NW [X]SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-34-29-19-1Q4-000000-00001.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3162100 Northing 3088322
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Unknown From (year): 1974 To (year): 1984
Current Use Shop, bakery From (year): 1984 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes []no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Storefront windows, grouped in 3s, a larger pane over a smaller pane; glass front door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Drive through or bay on N. facade, sheltered by extension of main roof, roll top door; curbs extending from N facade; large ramp on main facade.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade; accessible by long ramp; secondary entrance on S. facade.

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

None. Ramp occupies ~1/3 of main facade; secondary door is accessible by "porch" that spans S. facade with stairs on both sides, sheltered by wide eaves; metal railings.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story store is currently a bakery outlet. It has a flat roof and stucco exterior. Storefront windows are grouped in threes. N. facade has a drive through window. Lollipop-style sign at SW corner of building.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular shop exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

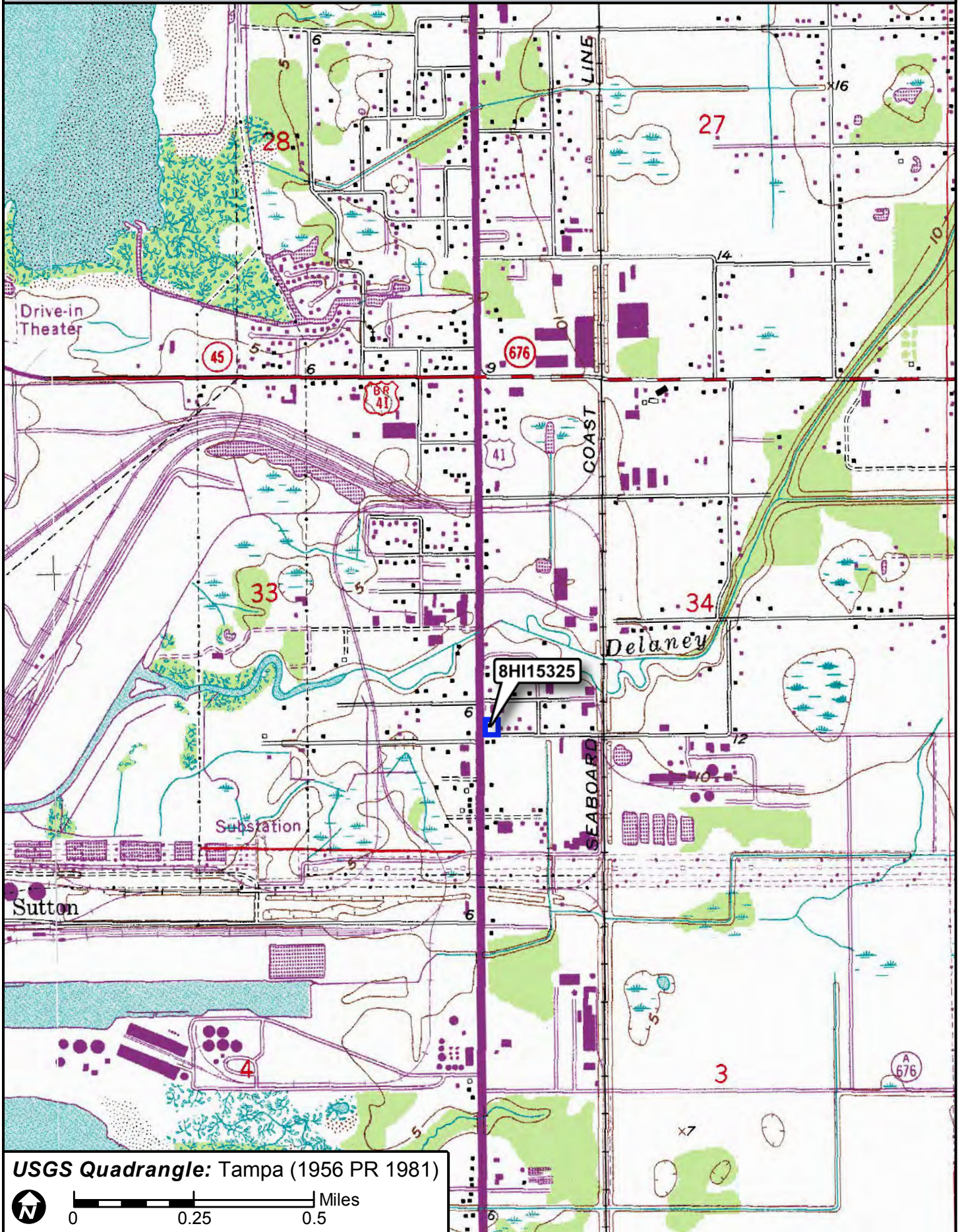
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

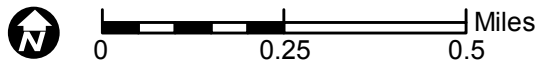
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites) 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15326**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-24-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3900 S 50th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 3900 Direction S Street Name 50th Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Trenton St.; Hartford St.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-34-29-19-1Q4-000000-00012 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 362100 Northing 3088322
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1973 To (year): _____
Current Use Warehouse From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
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.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Stone 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None. Glass double doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stone cladding surrounding doorway and on W. facade, appears modern, pilasters on W. facade stone; 2 bays on main facade.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at right side of main facade; glass double doors.

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

None. Secondary doorway on main facade accessible by 5 concrete stairs with metal railings.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one story warehouse building has a shallow gable roof; exterior is primarily metal with stone cladding around primary entrance and along W. facade, stone cladding is approximately half-height of building.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, 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) historic aerials, field survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Industrial Vernacular warehouse building exhibits a common type in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

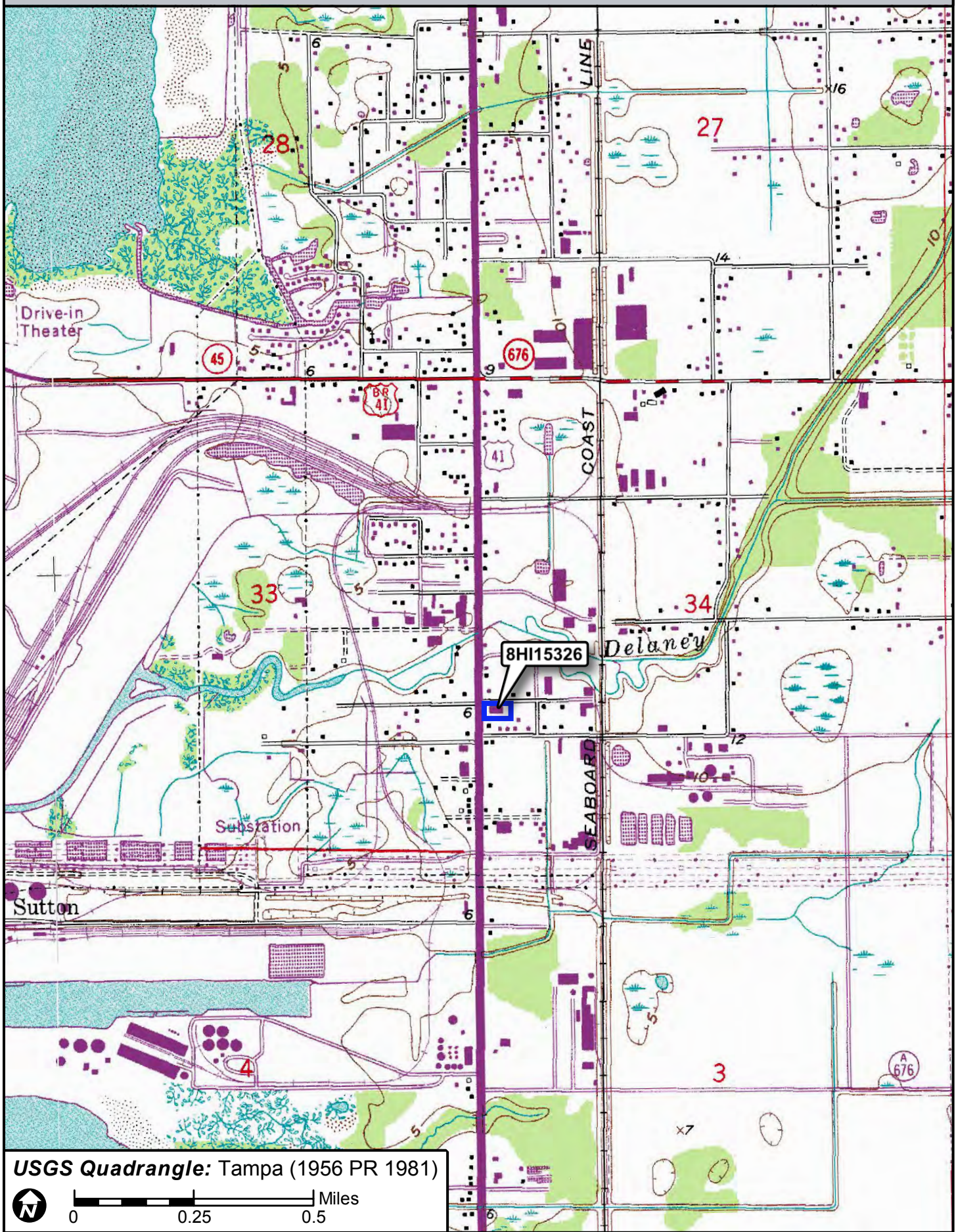
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

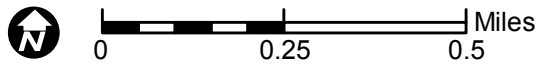
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15327**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-24-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4710 Hartford Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4710 Direction Direction Street Name Hartford Street Type Street Suffix Direction Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Denver St.; Santa Fe Rd.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000044-00005 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 361742 Northing 3088258
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1952 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
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 W side, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Stone 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
2/2 SHS; awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stone cladding on lower facade; 2 doorways on E facade, with awnings; raised walkway with stone siding extending from W. addition.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Metal shed west of house.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on E. facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by metal awning; accessible at grade; secondary entrance on same facade with awning; accessible by two stairs.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a flat roof with a shed roof over the west addition; exterior is stucco with stone cladding on lower facade; matching stone platform walkway extends from addition.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register- ineligible.

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

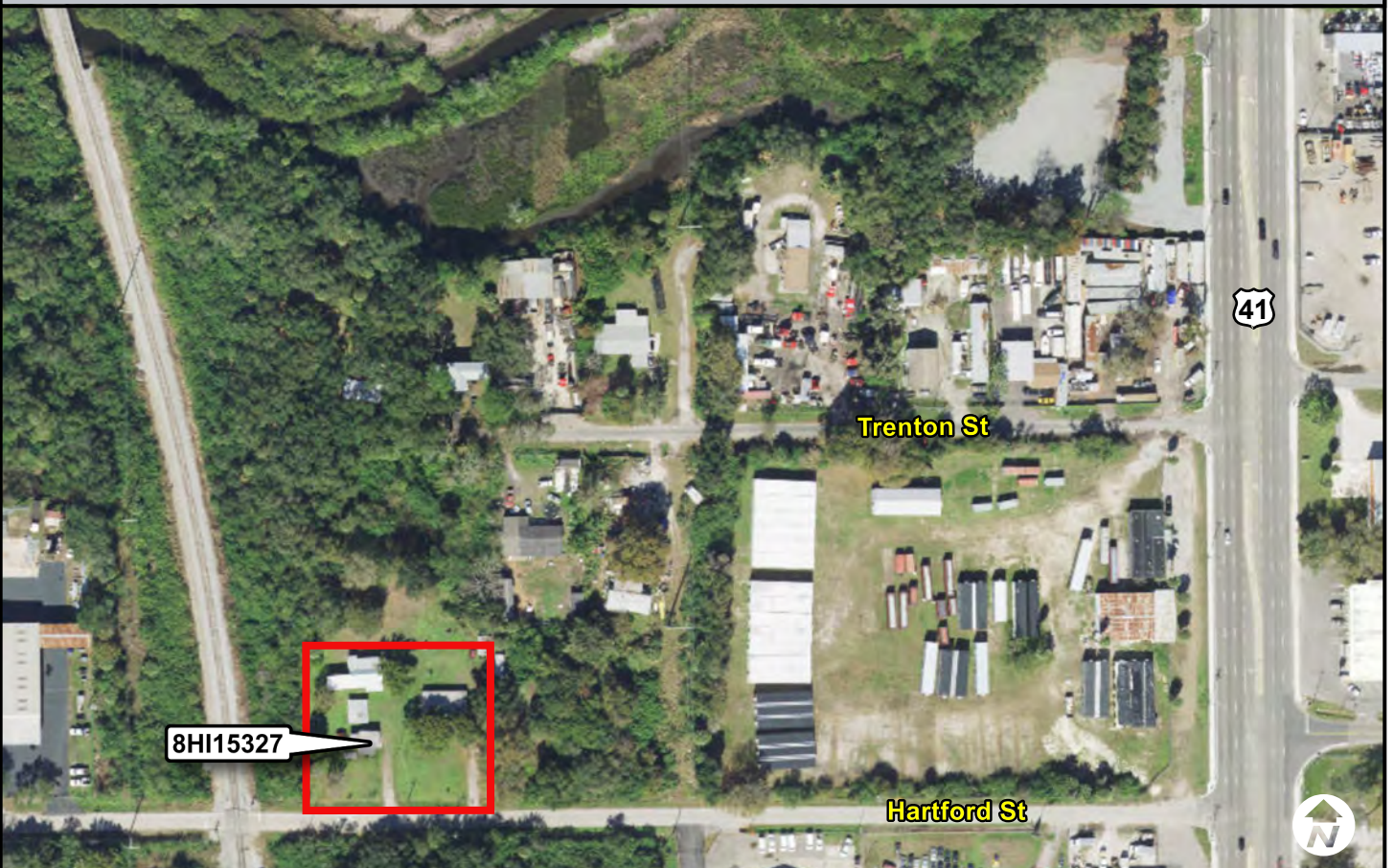
PHOTOGRAPH

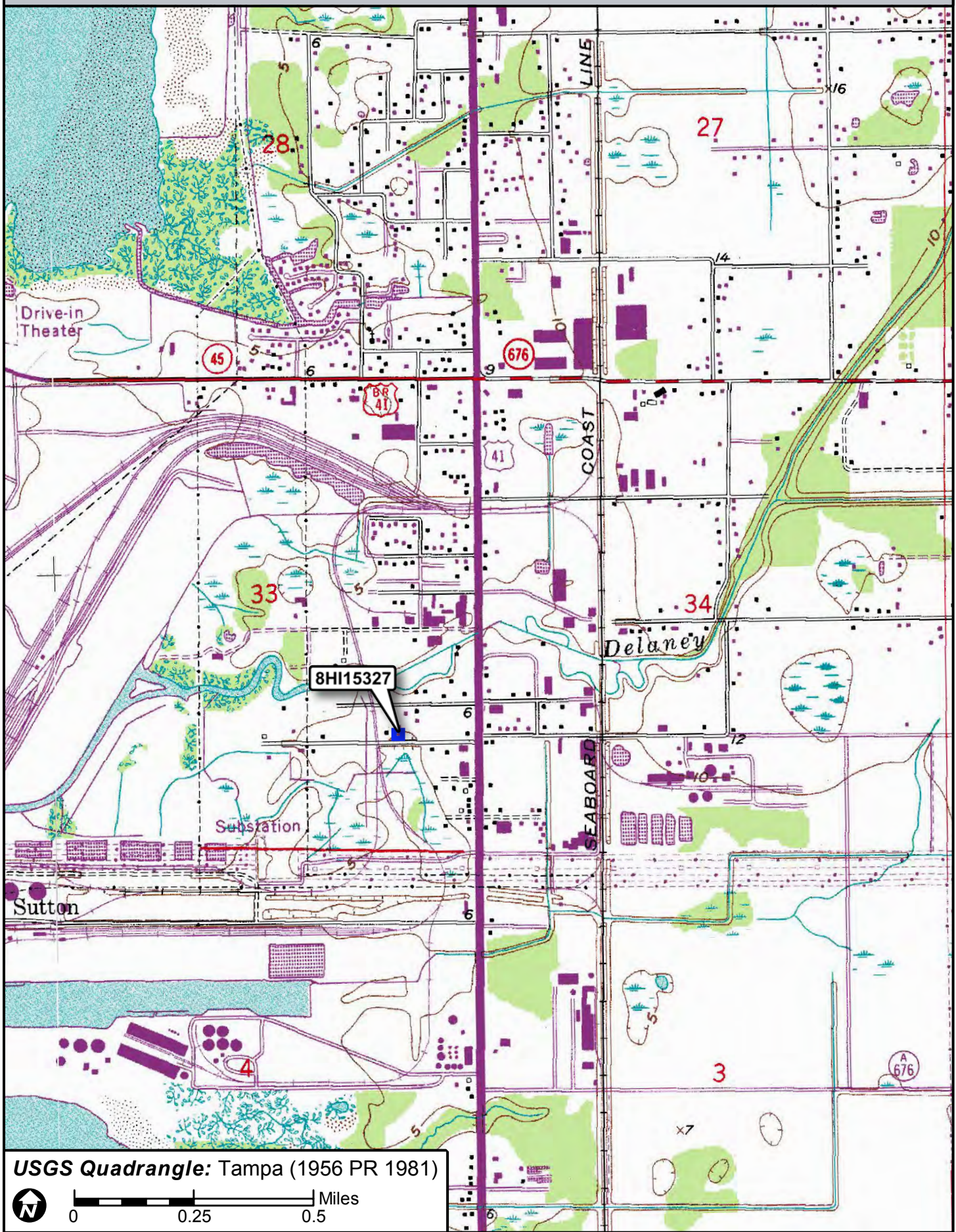
8HI15327



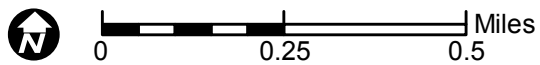
SKETCH MAP

8HI15327





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15328**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-22-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4715 Trenton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4715 Direction Direction Street Name Trenton Street Type Street Suffix Direction Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Hartford st.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000044-00001.1 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 361802 Northing 3088314
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
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/Ca From (year): 1959 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Window replacement, unknown date.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Bipartite stepped roof; exposed concrete blocks.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by projection of main side-gabled roof; roof ridge is supported by one lally column.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Ranch style house has a side-gabled roof with a secondary side-gabled roof a step higher over west wing; exterior is exposed concrete block; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Ranch style residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

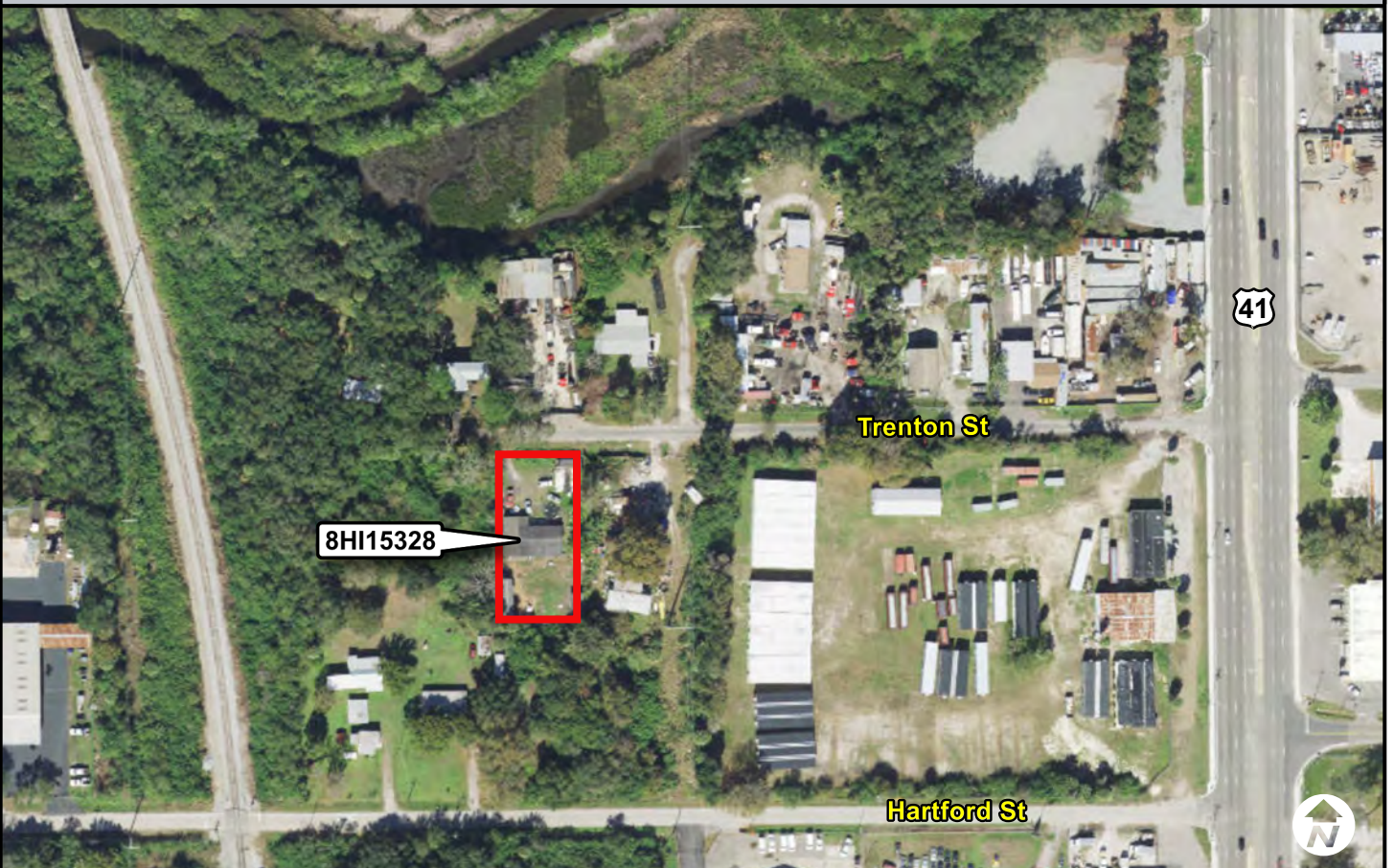
RECORDER INFORMATION

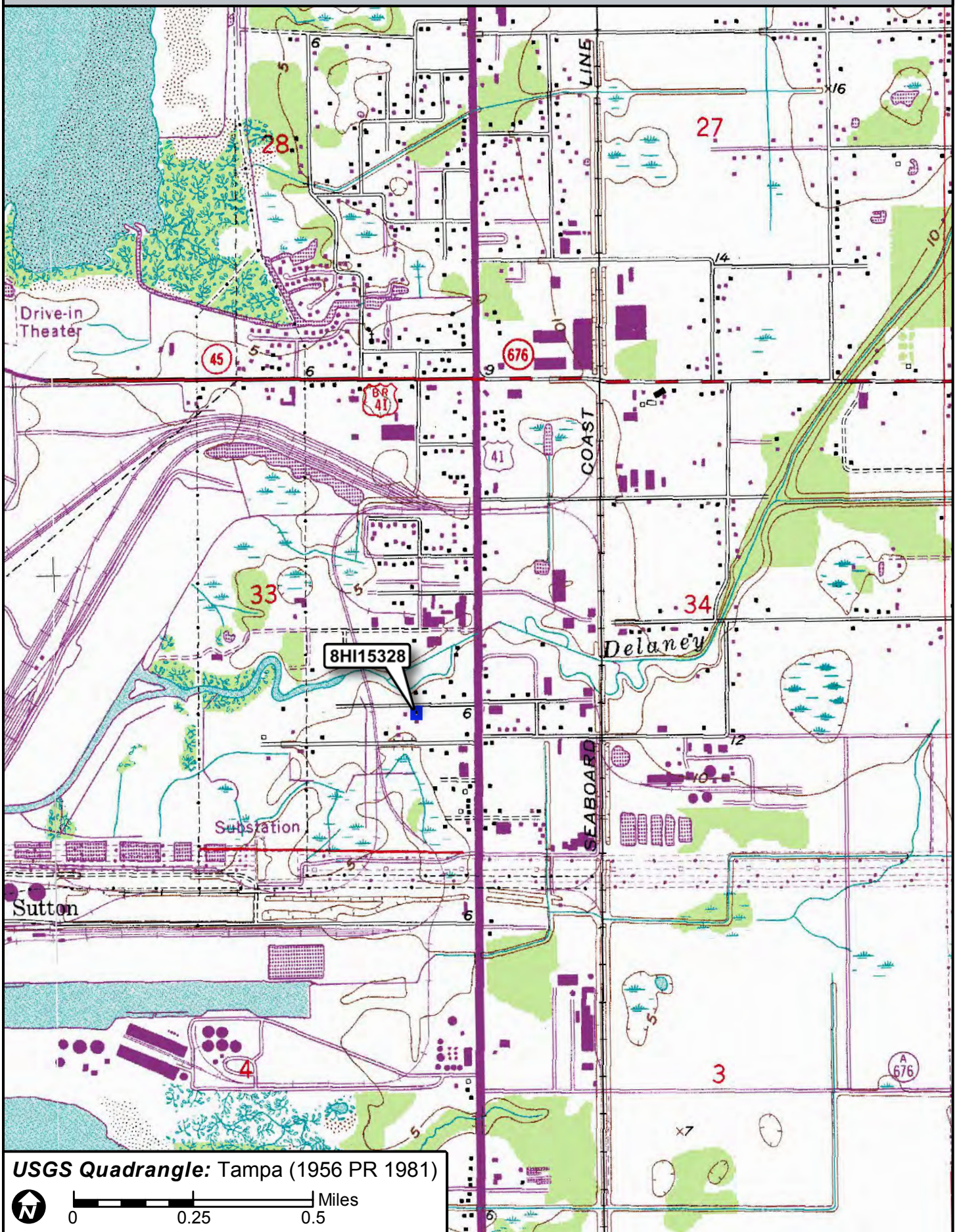
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

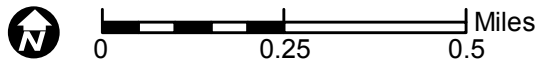
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites) 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15329**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 11-3-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4724 Trenton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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

Address: Street Number 4724 Direction Direction Street Name Trenton Street Type Street Suffix Direction Direction Direction

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000038-00006.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3611834 Northing 3088379
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1968 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Window replacement, shutters removed
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Replacement, 8/8 SHS; fanlight in door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Shutters have been removed; former addition of front porch roof has been removed.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at right side of building's main facade.

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

No porch; door is sheltered by roof overhang; accessible by two concrete steps.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is concrete block; shutters have been removed and windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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

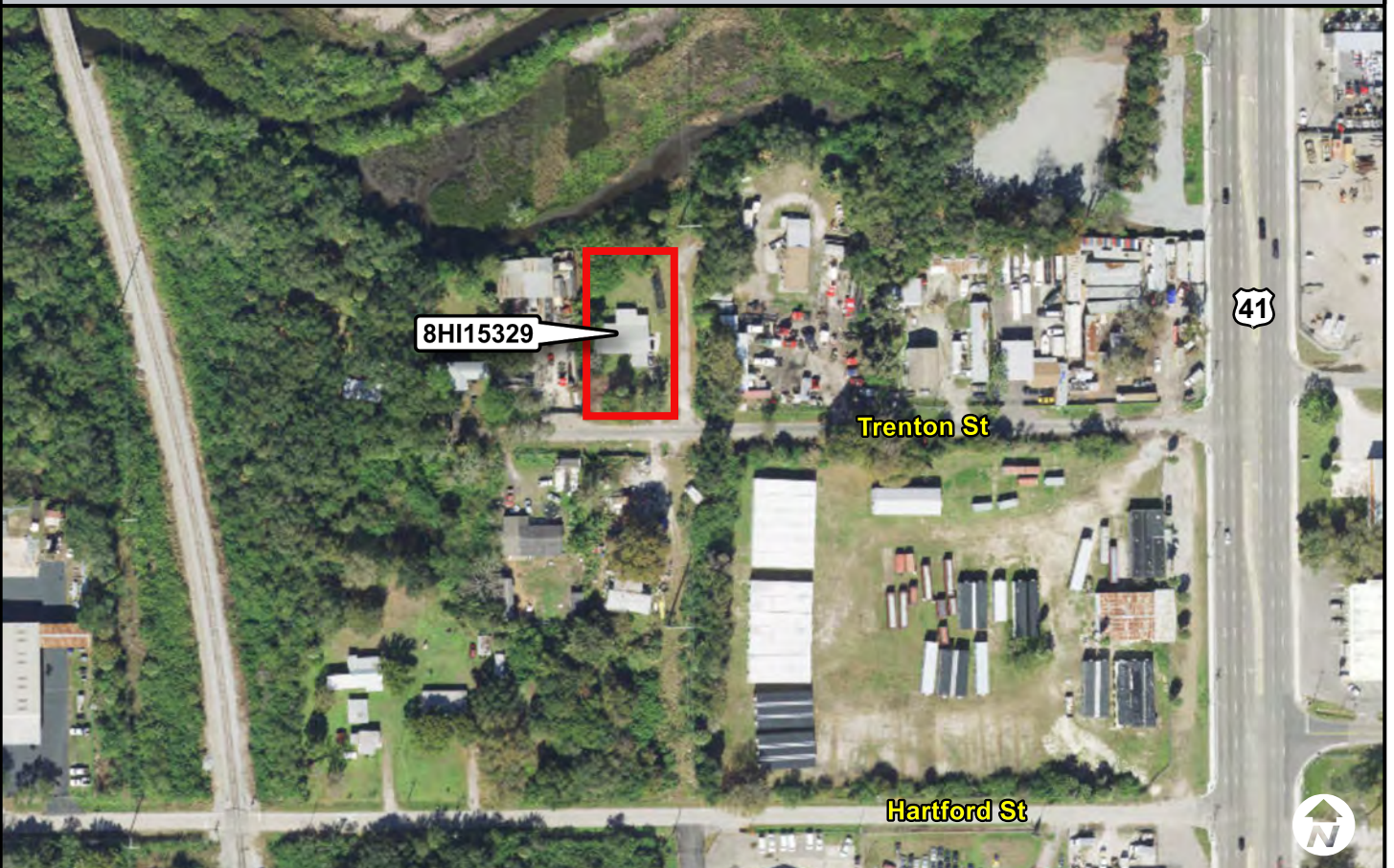
PHOTOGRAPH

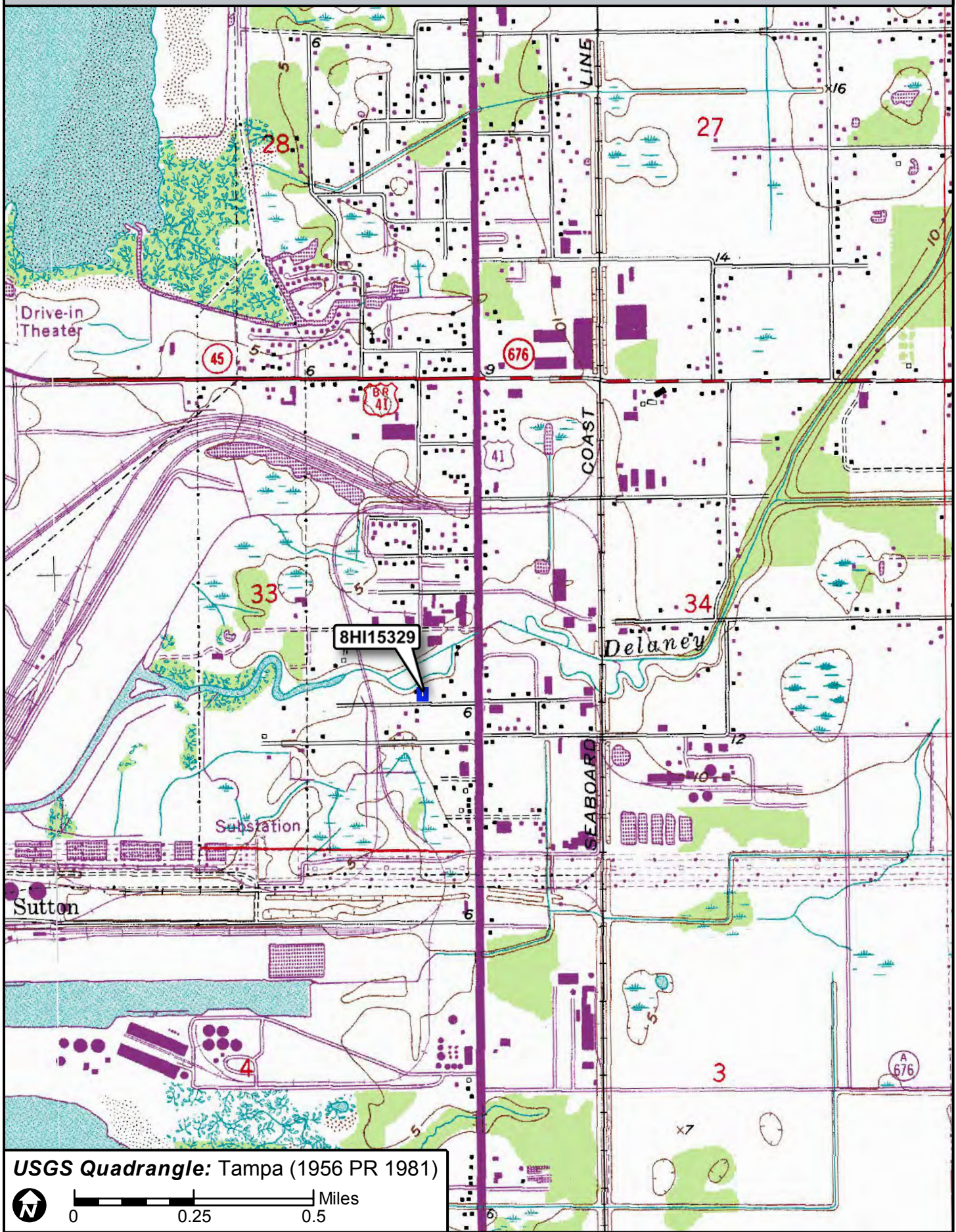
8HI15329



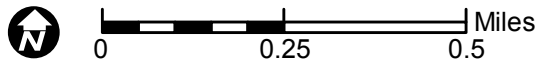
SKETCH MAP

8HI15329





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15330**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4920 Trenton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4920 Direction Direction Street Name Trenton Street Type Street Suffix Direction Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S 50th St.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000037-00005.1 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 3611962 Northing 3088369
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1957 To (year): 2007
Current Use Residence & commercial From (year): 2007 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature E shed addtn, 2007, W carport 2001
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
1/1, 2/2 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Shed addition abutting house; large carport, taller than house on W side; currently housing a limo and taxi service.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left of center on building's main facade.

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

Doorway is sheltered by extension of main side-gabled roof that spans left side of main facade; accessible by one step.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is concrete block; residence is also in use as a limo/taxi business and has a large carport addition to shelter vehicles.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, 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) historic aerials, field survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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

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

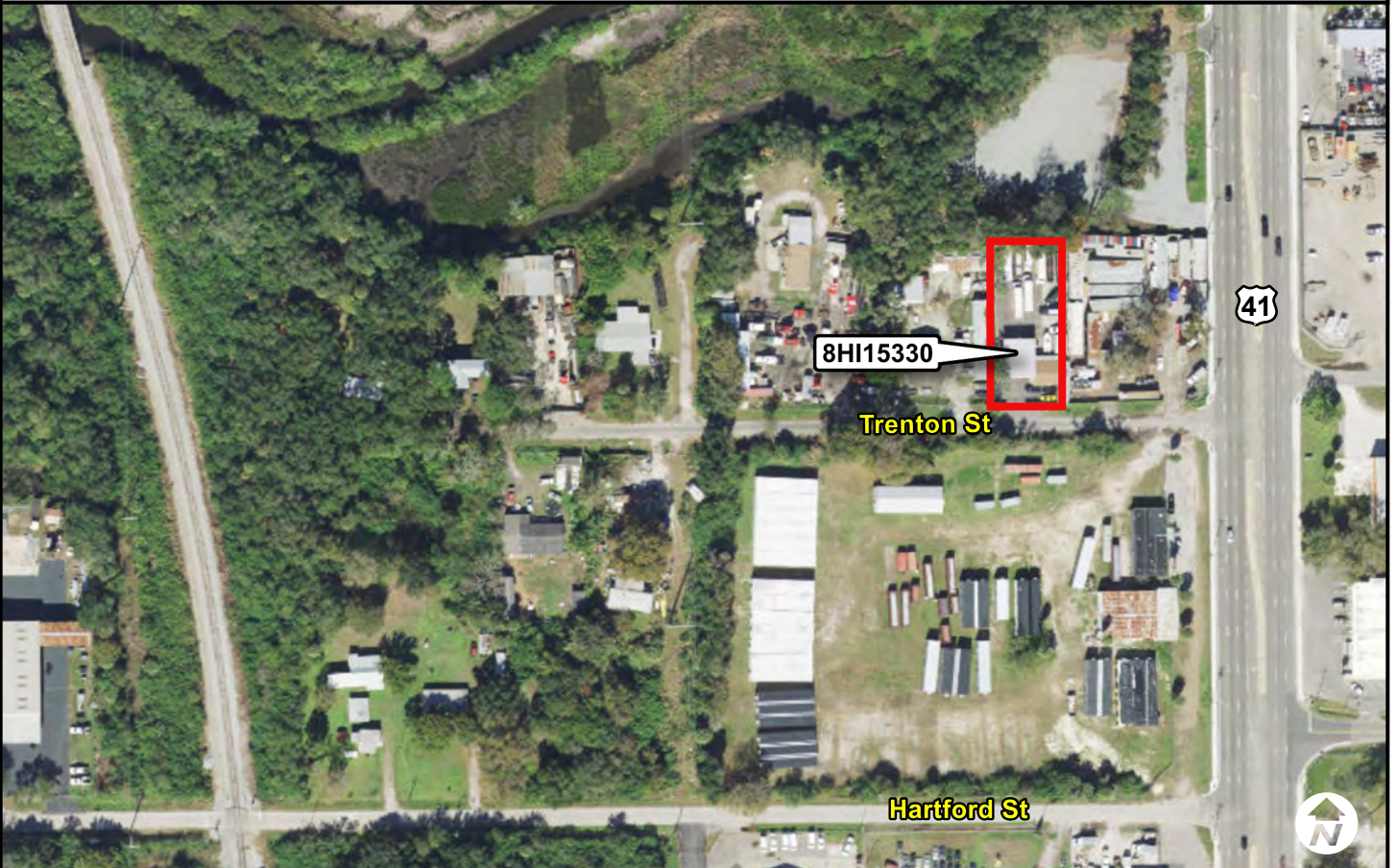
PHOTOGRAPH

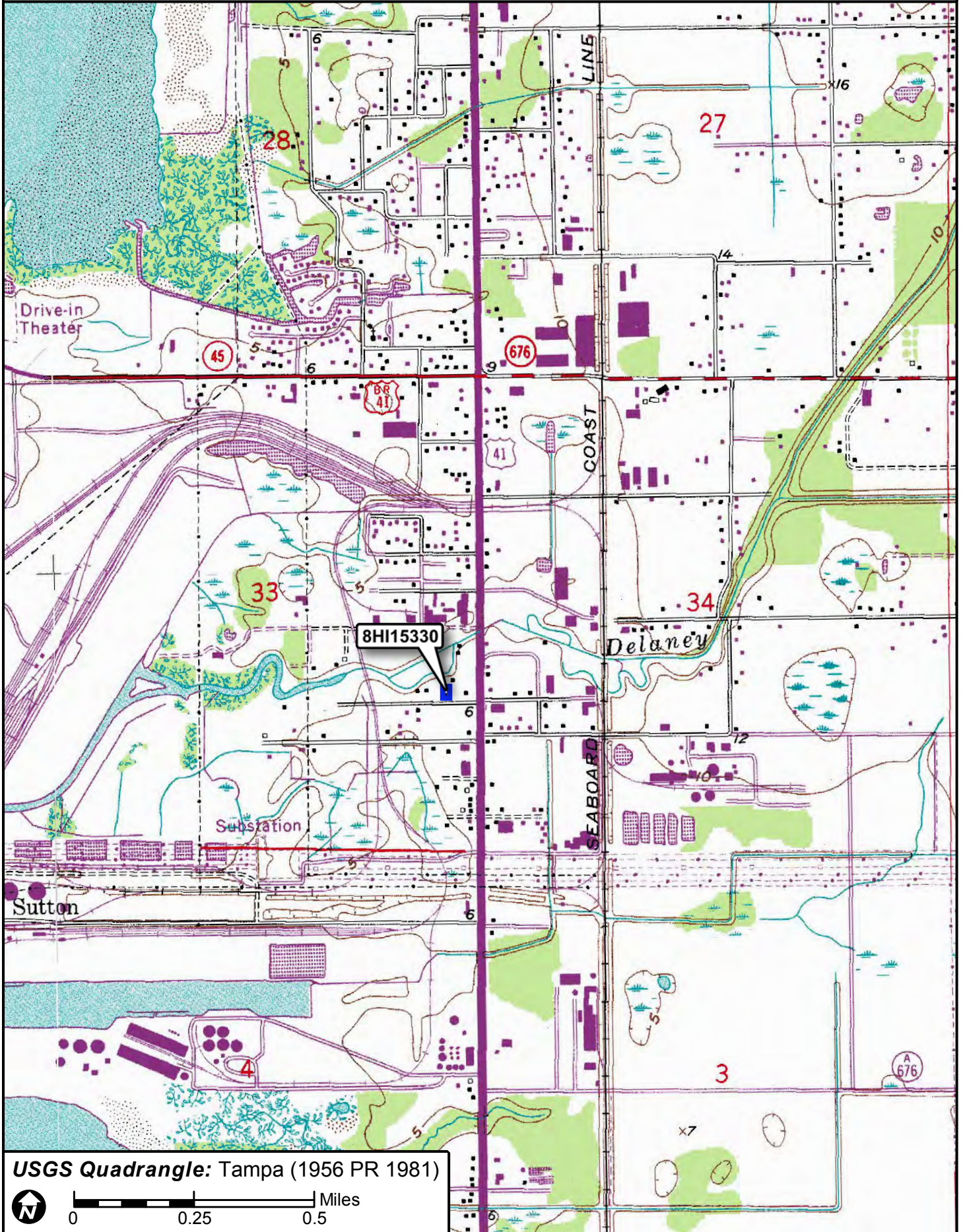
8HI15330



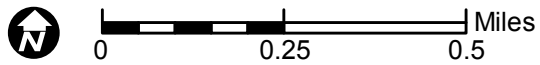
SKETCH MAP

8HI15330





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15331**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3137 S 50th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 3137 Direction S Street Name 50th Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000020-00001.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 31620116 Northing 30890813
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Gas station From (year): 1968 To (year): c2006
Current Use Restaurant From (year): c2006 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Modern signage.
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed; metal grilles.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Shallow gable roofs with wide eaves; breezeblock ornamentation on facades.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade.

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

Porch occupies right side of main facade; sheltered by secondary front-gabled roof; roof is supported by two square posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular restaurant has a shallow-pitched front-gabled roof with a secondary front-gabled roof over the entry and porch; exterior is concrete block clad with breezeblock; was originally a gas station but pumps have been removed.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular restaurant, previously a gas station, exhibits a common style in Florida, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

PHOTOGRAPH

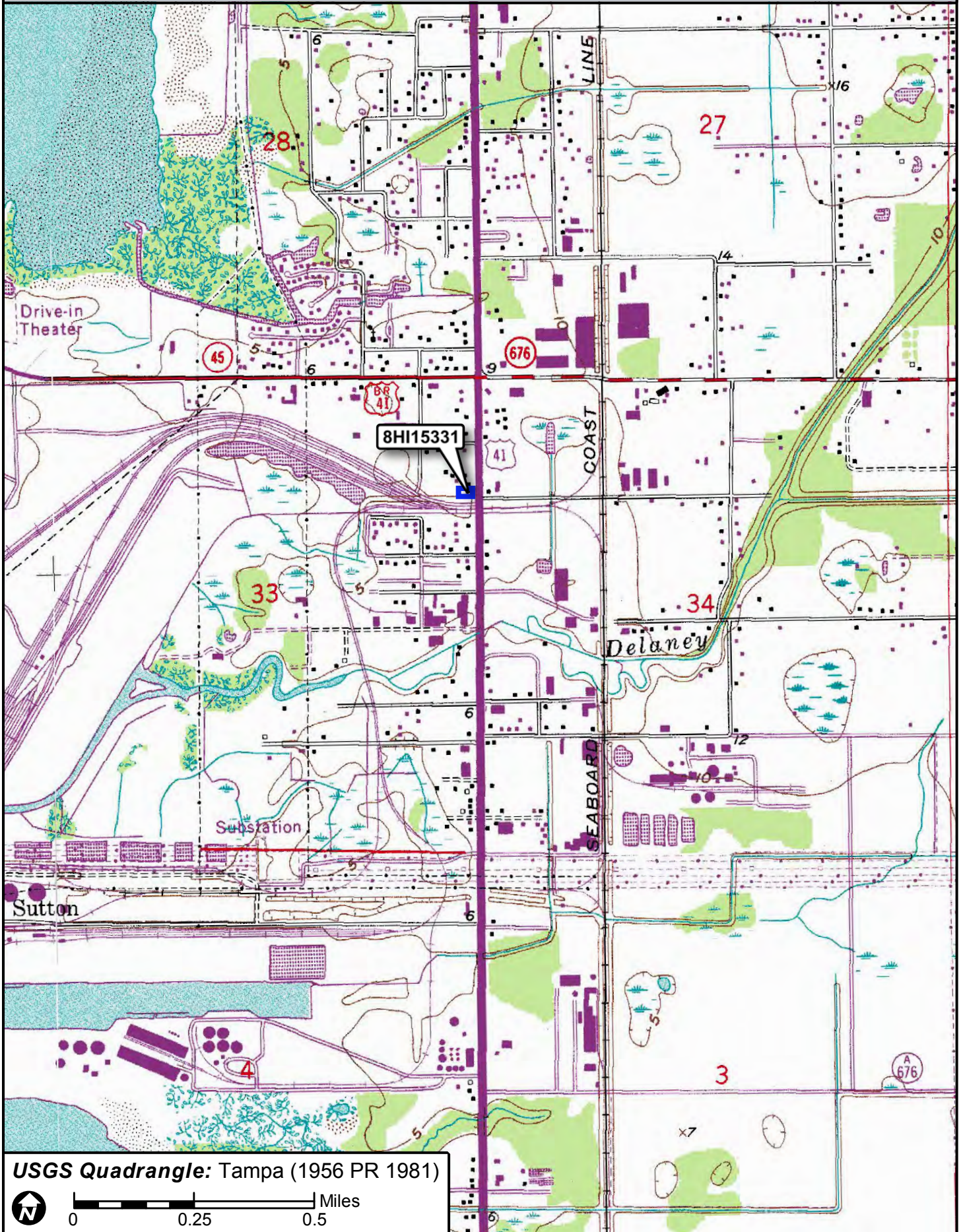
8HI15331



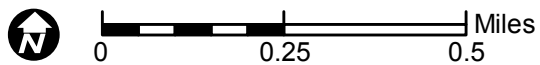
SKETCH MAP

8HI15331





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15332
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4717 Causeway Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 4717 Direction [] Street Name Causeway Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Sagasta St., 30th Ave S.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE [X]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-00002-00001.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 361848 Northing 3089431
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1946 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1946 To (year): c2011
Current Use Shop, auto repair From (year): c2011 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Window replacement, c.2016-2018
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Pre-1965
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
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.)
Replacement 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Multiple cross gables; cantilevered gable porch roof.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located slightly left of center on building's main facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open entry porch is sheltered by cantilevered front-gabled roof; accessible by four concrete stairs.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front gabled roof and rear additions; exterior is stucco; windows have been replaced; lot is in use as an auto repair shop.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

PHOTOGRAPH

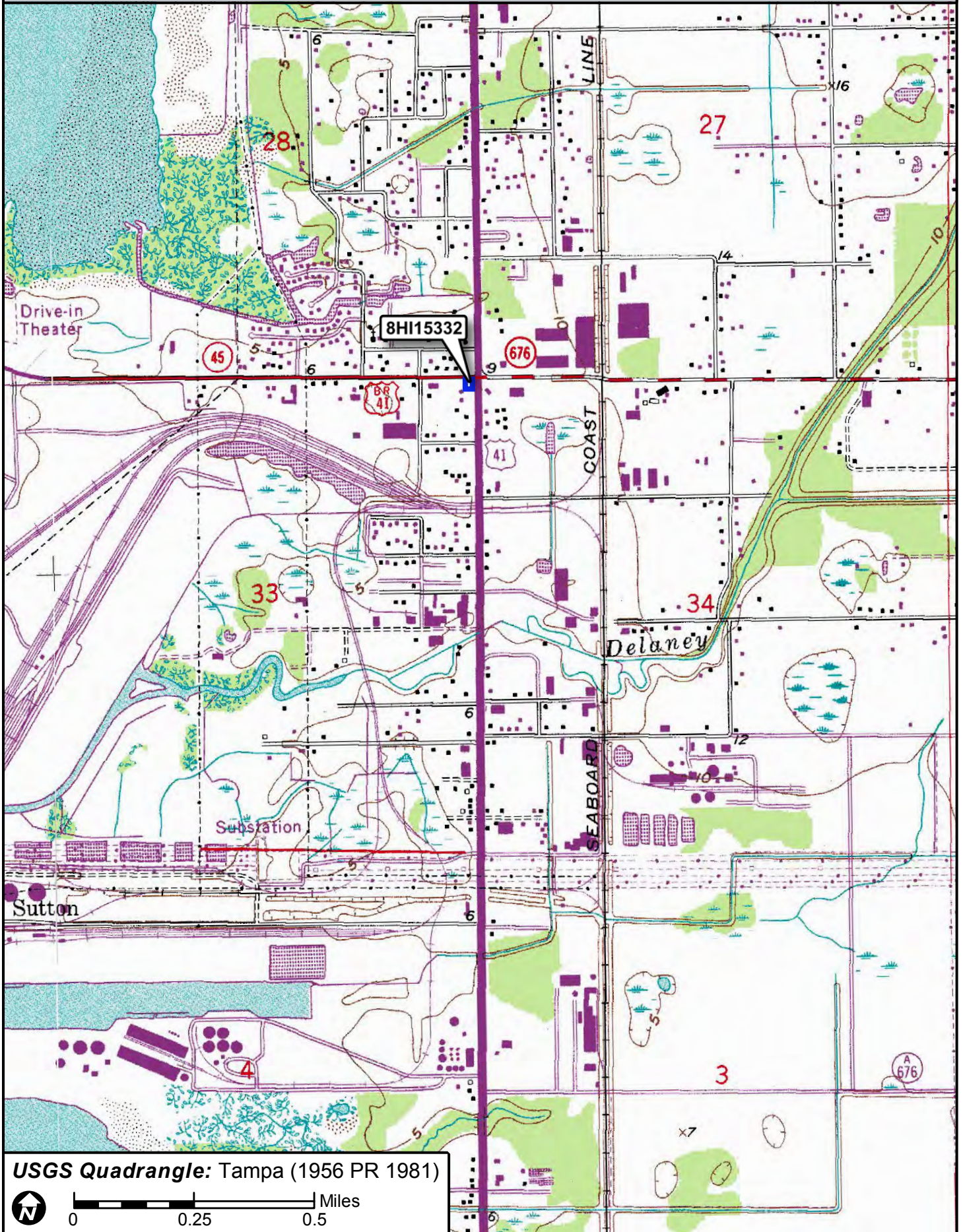
8HI15332



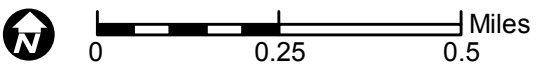
SKETCH MAP

8HI15332





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15333
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4901 Causeway Boulevard Residence Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 4901 Direction [] Street Name Causeway Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction []
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Sagasta St., 30th Ave S.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE [X]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-00001-00003.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3611896 Northing 3089388
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1952 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Siding, unknown date.
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
1/1 SHS; with metal awnings.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Ornamental metal porch roof supports; metal awnings over windows; side-facing garage at rear; gable vent.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
For commercial building on parcel, see HI15334.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center of building's main facade; accessible through open entry porch; storm door w/ scalloped window edges.

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

Open entry porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by a secondary gable roof supported by two ornamental metal supports; accessible by four concrete stairs.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with additional front-gabled roofs over the porch and rear garage. Exterior is clad with vinyl siding; awnings shade windows; porch has ornamental metal roof supports.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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

PHOTOGRAPH

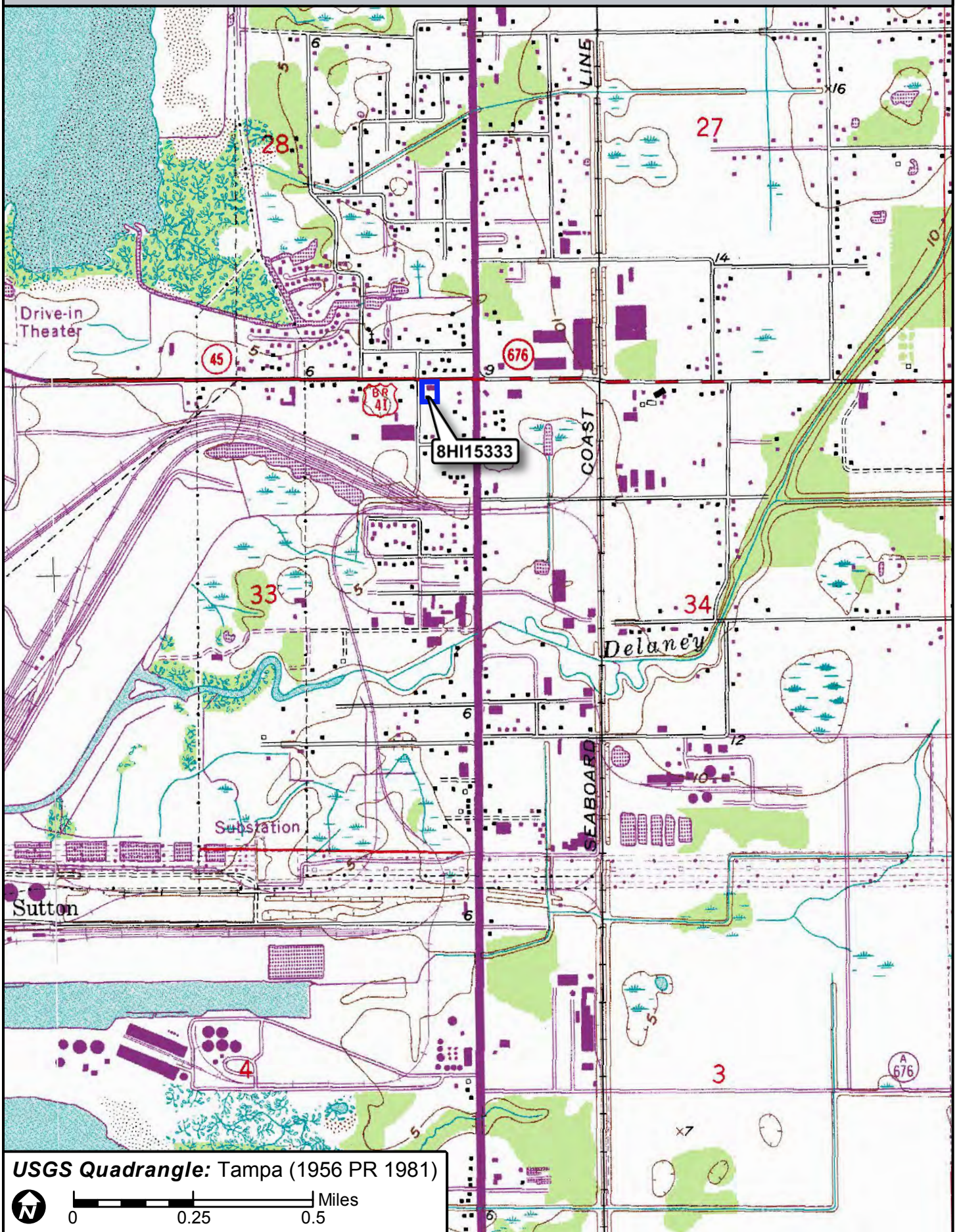
8HI15333



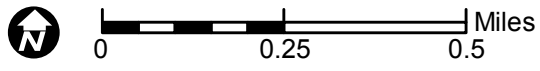
SKETCH MAP

8HI15333





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15334**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4901 Causeway Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4901 Direction Direction Street Name Causeway Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Sagasta St., 30th Ave S.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000001-00003.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 36119112 Northing 30894215
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Shop, auto repair From (year): 1973 To (year): _____
Current Use Shop, auto repair From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
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.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
8/8 SHS, grouped.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
2 bays on N facade, 1 on W facade; 1 on S facade.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
For residential building on parcel, see HI15333.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on right side of building's main facade.

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

None.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The rectangular truck repair shop has a gable roof and metal exterior. There are a total of 5 bays, two on each long facade and one on the W. facade.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, library research, building permits, Sanborn maps, FL State Archives, city directory, occupant/owner interview, plat maps, property appraiser, newspaper files, neighbor interview, Public Lands Survey, cultural resource survey, historic photos, interior inspection, HABS/HAER record search, other methods: historic aeriels, field survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Industrial Vernacular metal building exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

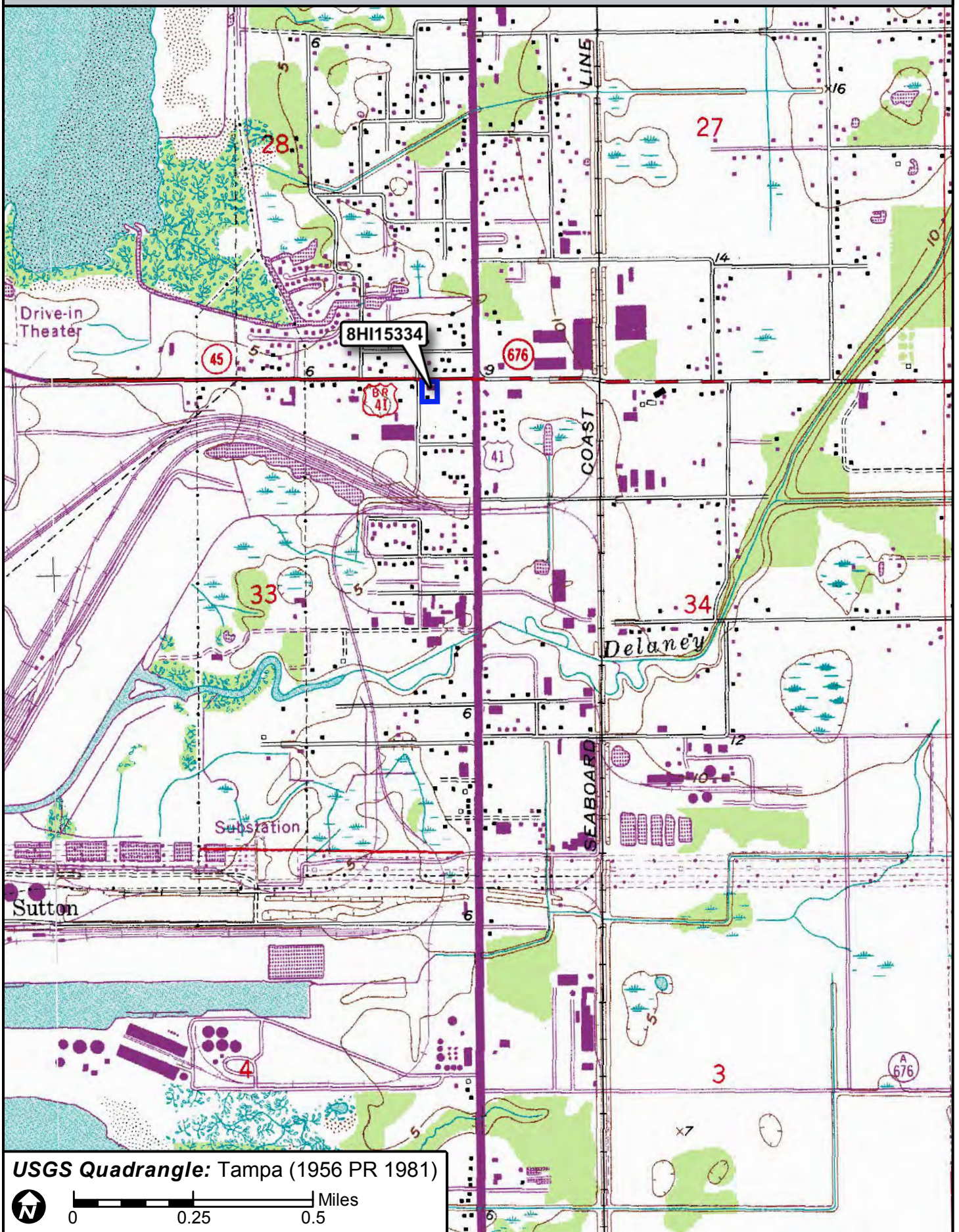
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

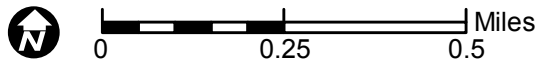
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15335
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4702 E Causeway Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]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: 4702 E Causeway Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 47th St. S; El Camino Blanco Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-00001-60590. Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3611707 Northing 3089505
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): 1959 To (year):
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature Rear addition, unknown date.
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Storefront fixed windows.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
2 auto bays; large carport.
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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.

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left of center on building's main facade; accessible through carport.

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

Large carport extending from left side of main facade; sheltered by extension of primary side-gabled roof; roof is supported by two metal columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story auto service shop has a shallow-pitched side gable roof that extends as a large carport on the left front of the building; exterior is stucco. 2-bays occupy the right side of main facade.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular auto service shop exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

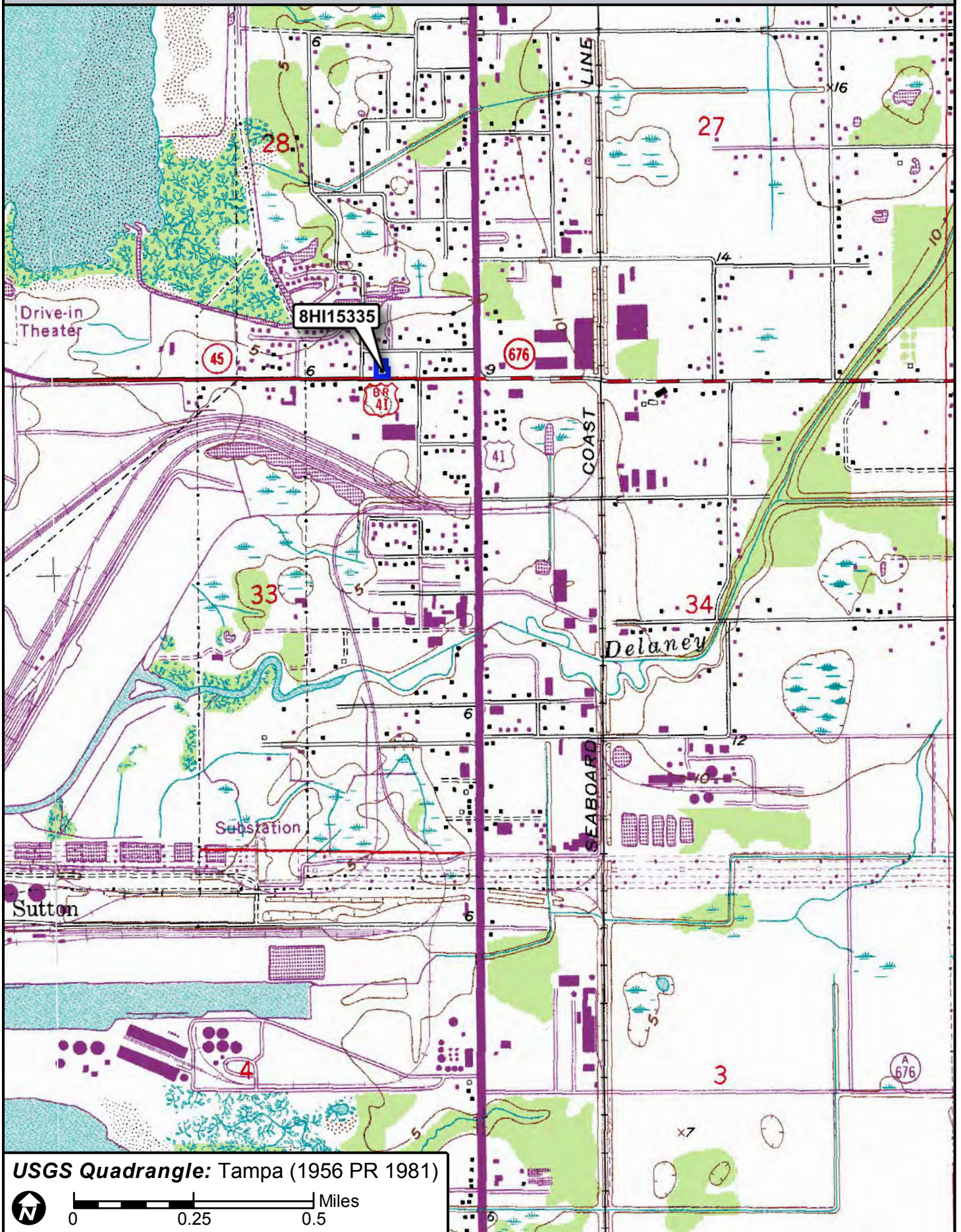
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

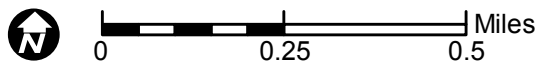
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15336
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4711 E El Camino Boulevard
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 4711 El Camino Boulevard
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-000001-60610.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3611752 Northing 30895216
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1959 To (year):
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
2/2 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Large screened porch; shallow-pitched hip roof.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured.

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

Large screened porch on left half of main facade; sheltered by flat roof; partially enclosed with wood lattice; accessed from E. side of porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a shallow hipped roof; exterior is concrete block; large screened porch occupies left main facade.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, library research, building permits, Sanborn maps, FL State Archives, city directory, occupant/owner interview, plat maps, property appraiser, newspaper files, neighbor interview, Public Lands Survey, cultural resource survey, historic photos, interior inspection, HABS/HAER record search, other methods: historic aeriels, field survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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

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

PHOTOGRAPH

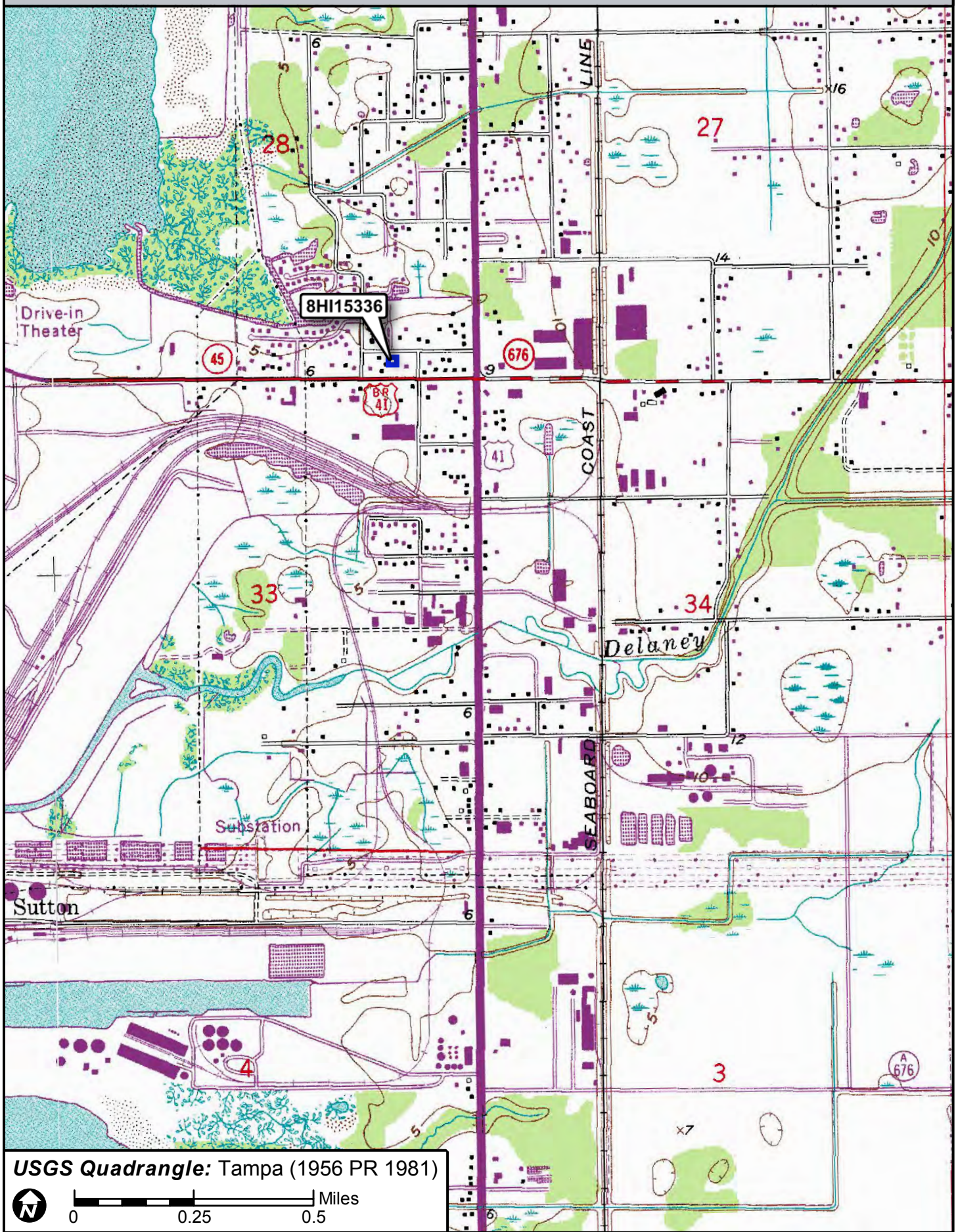
8HI15336



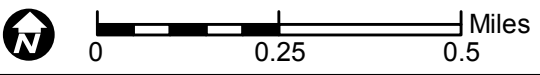
SKETCH MAP

8HI15336





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15337**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4714 Causeway Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4714 Direction Direction Street Name Causeway Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Sagasta St.; El Camino Blanco Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-00001-60620.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 361823 Northing 3089502
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Unknown From (year): 1970 To (year): 1984
Current Use Gas station From (year): 1984 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Modern signage
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Pump shelter, by 1984
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed storefront windows, group of three on each side of glass double doors.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Symmetrical main facade; brick cladding.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Gas pump shelter, supported by two square columns.

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</i> 15, p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center of building's main facade; glass double doors.

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

Roof overhang shelters full span of main facade.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular gas station has a flat built up roof; symmetrical main facade with brick cladding; grouped windows flank doorway. Separate shelter over gas pumps appears by 1984 aerial.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular gas station exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

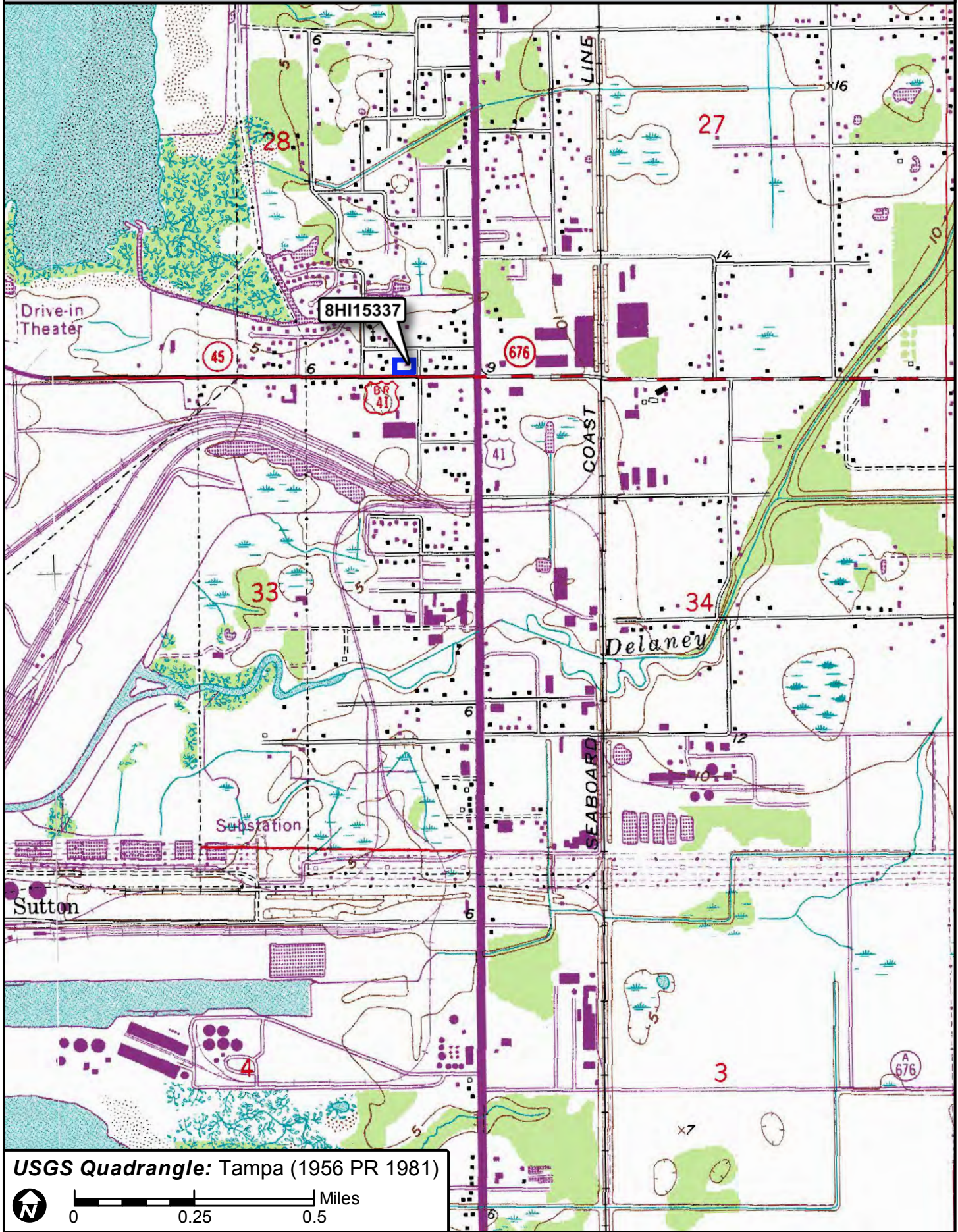
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

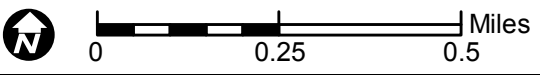
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites) 3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





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

Site#8 HI15338
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4916 Causeway Boulevard Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 4916 Direction [] Street Name Causeway Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) El Camino Blanco Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-00001-60640.1 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 3611957 Northing 3089501
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Unknown From (year): 1974 To (year): c2011
Current Use Shop, auto repair From (year): c2011 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature W addtn., between 2016-2018
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Multiple prefabricated metal buildings joined together.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Smaller building to W was separate but an addition c.2016-2018 connected. Large carport.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal skeleton 2. Slab 3. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located at right side of W. facade; secondary entrance on S. facade.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is located at rear west of building spanning between building and carport.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The one-story metal building is currently used a tire shop and storage; exterior is metal; multiple separate metal buildings have been joined.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search, 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) historic aerials, field survey, Google Street View

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The Industrial Vernacular metal buildings exhibit a common style in Florida, exhibit modifications, and lack historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

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 Janus Research
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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

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

PHOTOGRAPH

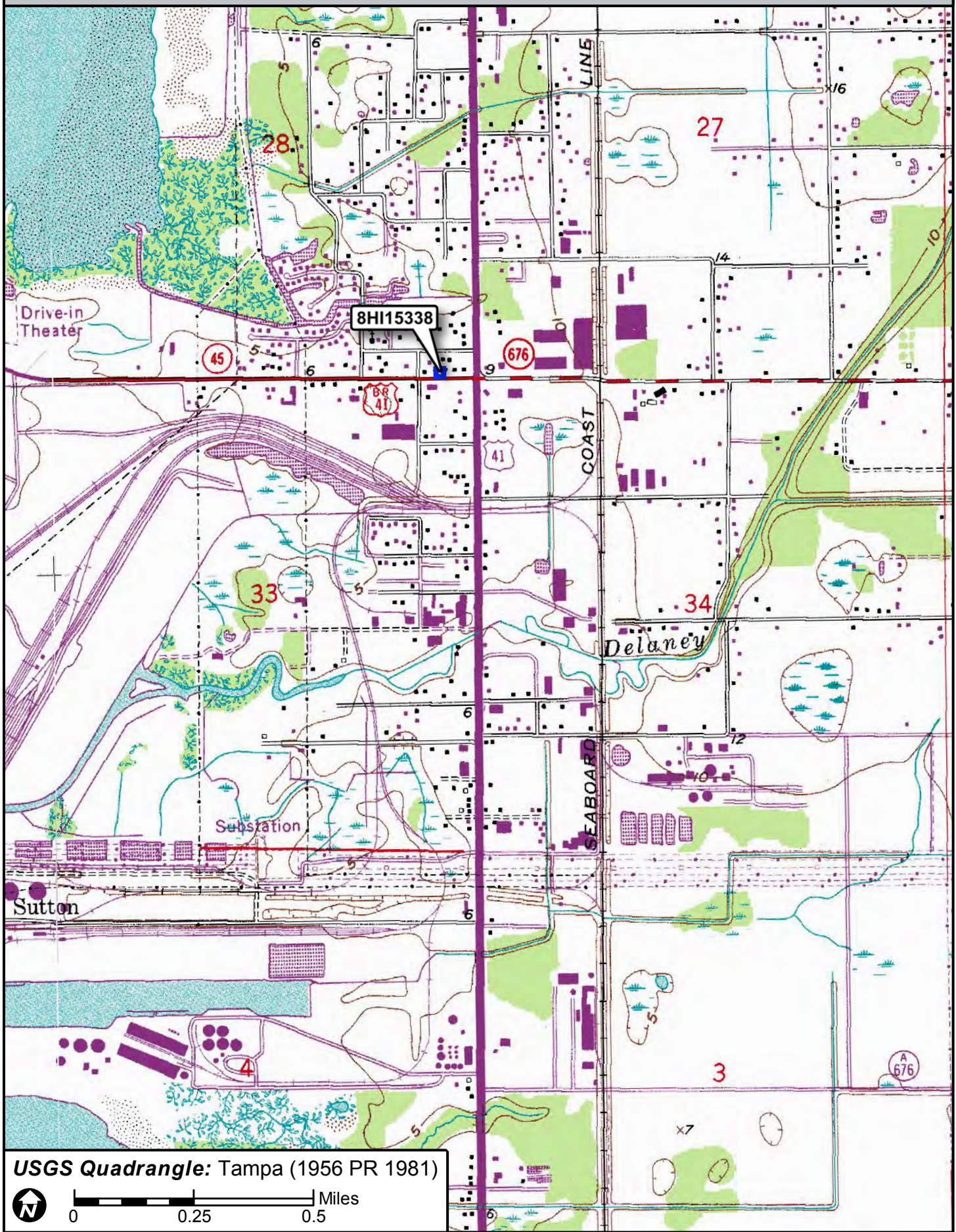
8HI15338



SKETCH MAP

8HI15338







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

Site#8 HI15339
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 10-25-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2319 S 50th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit [X]private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2319 Direction S Street Name 50th Street Type Street Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 28 1/4 section: []NW []SW [X]SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # U-28-29-19-ZZZ-000001-60180.0 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 [X]17 Easting 362030 Northing 3089871
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum WGS 84
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1951 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1951 To (year): 2016
Current Use Residence & commercial From (year): 2016 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes []no [X]unknown Date: Nature
Additions: [X]yes []no []unknown Date: Nature E building, post 2019.
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes [X]no []unknown Describe Not Applicable

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Vinyl 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed windows at corner.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Corner window; two doorways on main facade; additional building E of house with separate concrete slab and ramp.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
E. additional suite constructed 2019 replaced a tiki style pavilion; fully enclosed carport W. of house, used as auto repair business.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Two doors located on main, N. facade, left of center and slightly right of center.

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

No porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; corner window at NE corner of house; additional building E. of house has vinyl siding and a shed roof; carport on property used as auto repair business.

Archaeological Remains Not Applicable Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular style house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 Janus Research Document description File or accession #'s 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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

PHOTOGRAPH

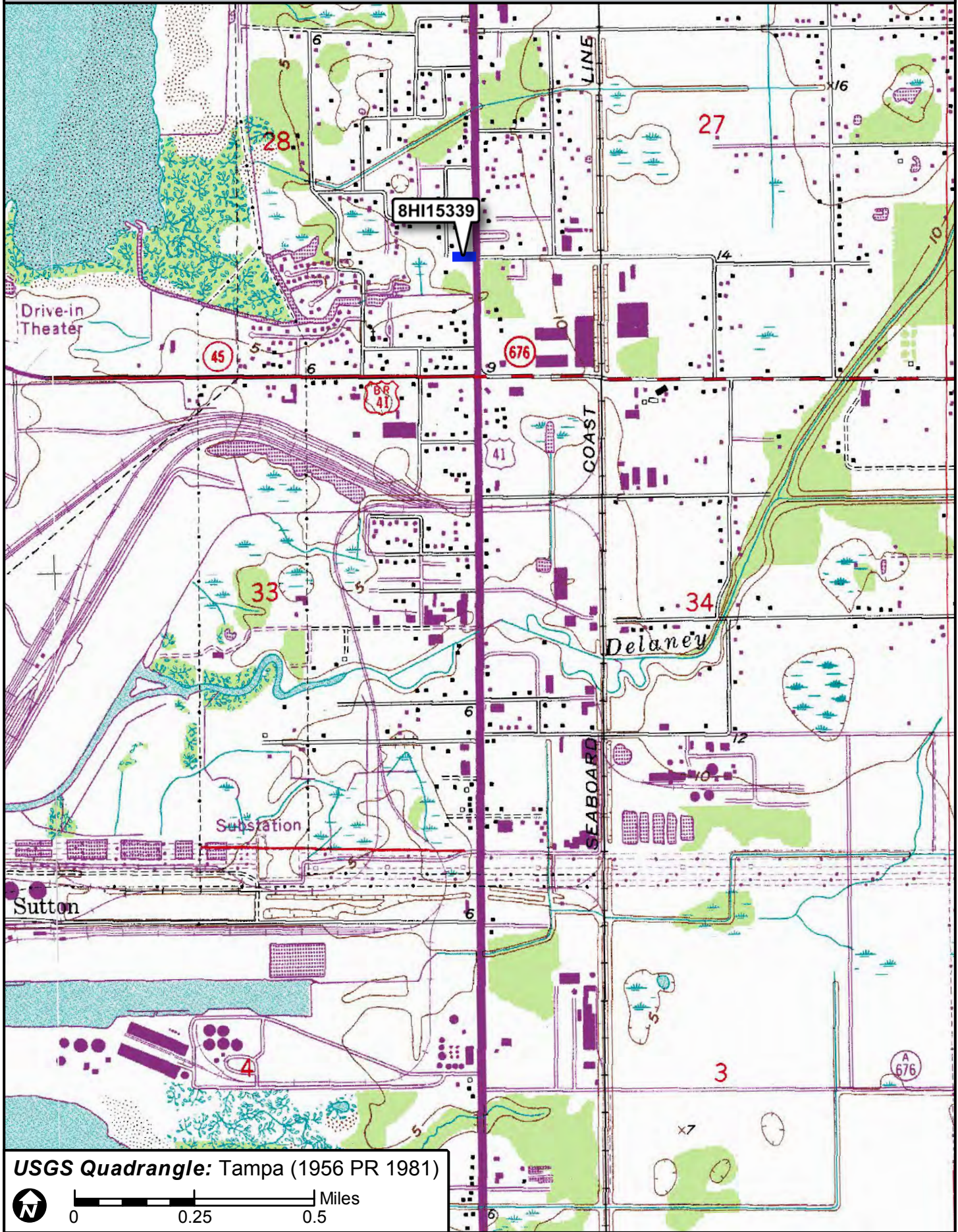
8HI15339



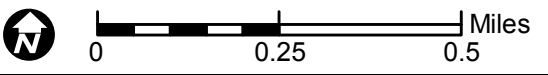
SKETCH MAP

8HI15339





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HI15375**
Field Date 9-26-2022
Form Date 1-5-2023
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4906 Trenton Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name US 41 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study 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 4906 Direction _____ Street Name Trenton Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) West of corner of US 41 and Trenton St.
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAMPA USGS Date 1981 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 29S Range 19E Section 33 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-33-29-19-1Q3-000037-00003.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 361890 Northing 3088403
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1955 To (year): c1996
Current Use Auto dealership From (year): c1996 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Window replacement, c2013-15
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear carport, pre-1995
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Vinyl 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Vertical wood siding in upper gable.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main facade.

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

No porch.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof; exterior is concrete block with wooding siding in the upper gable; windows have been replaced. Lot is utilized for an automotive commercial use.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The Masonry Vernacular building exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered to be National Register-ineligible.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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

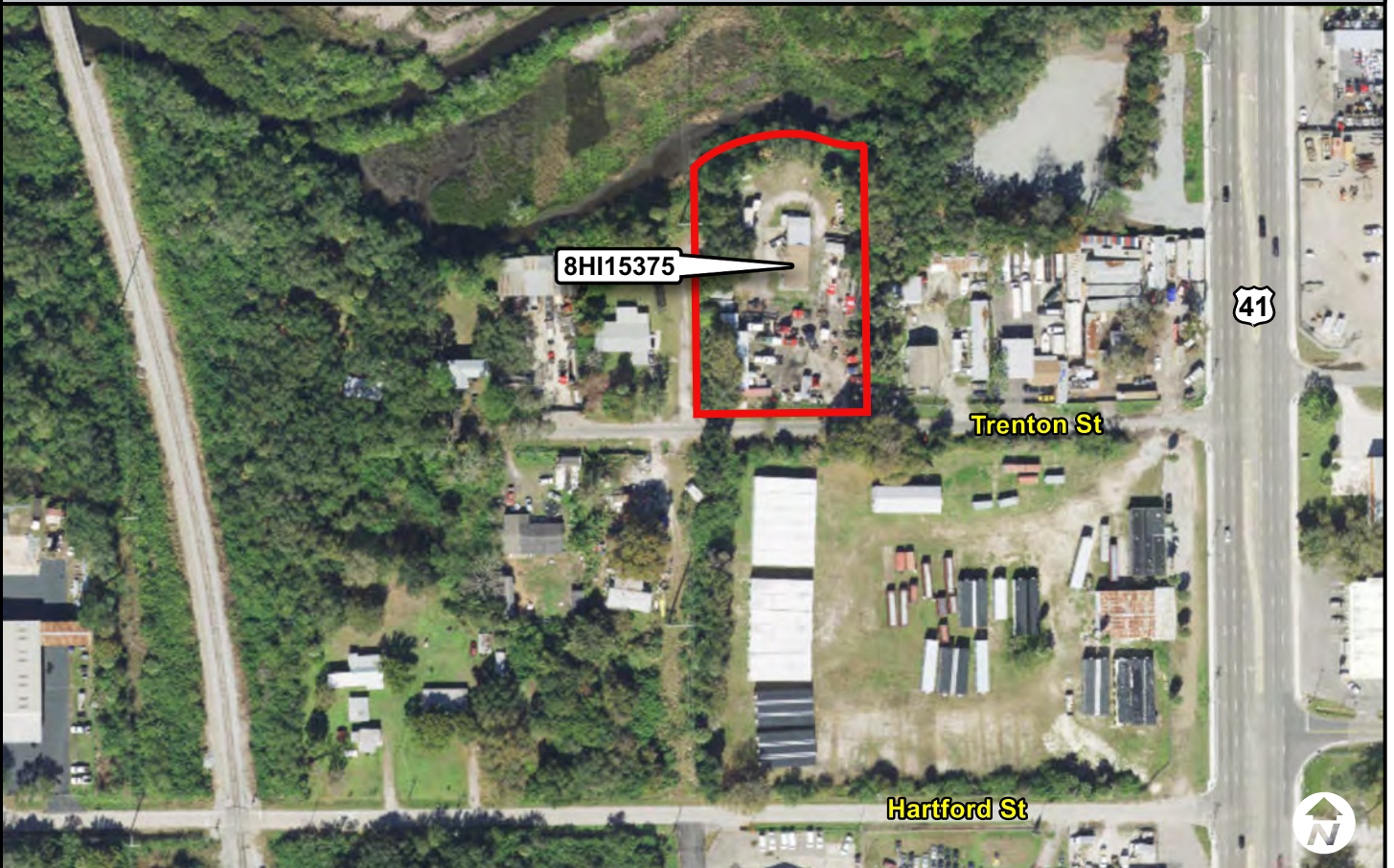
PHOTOGRAPH

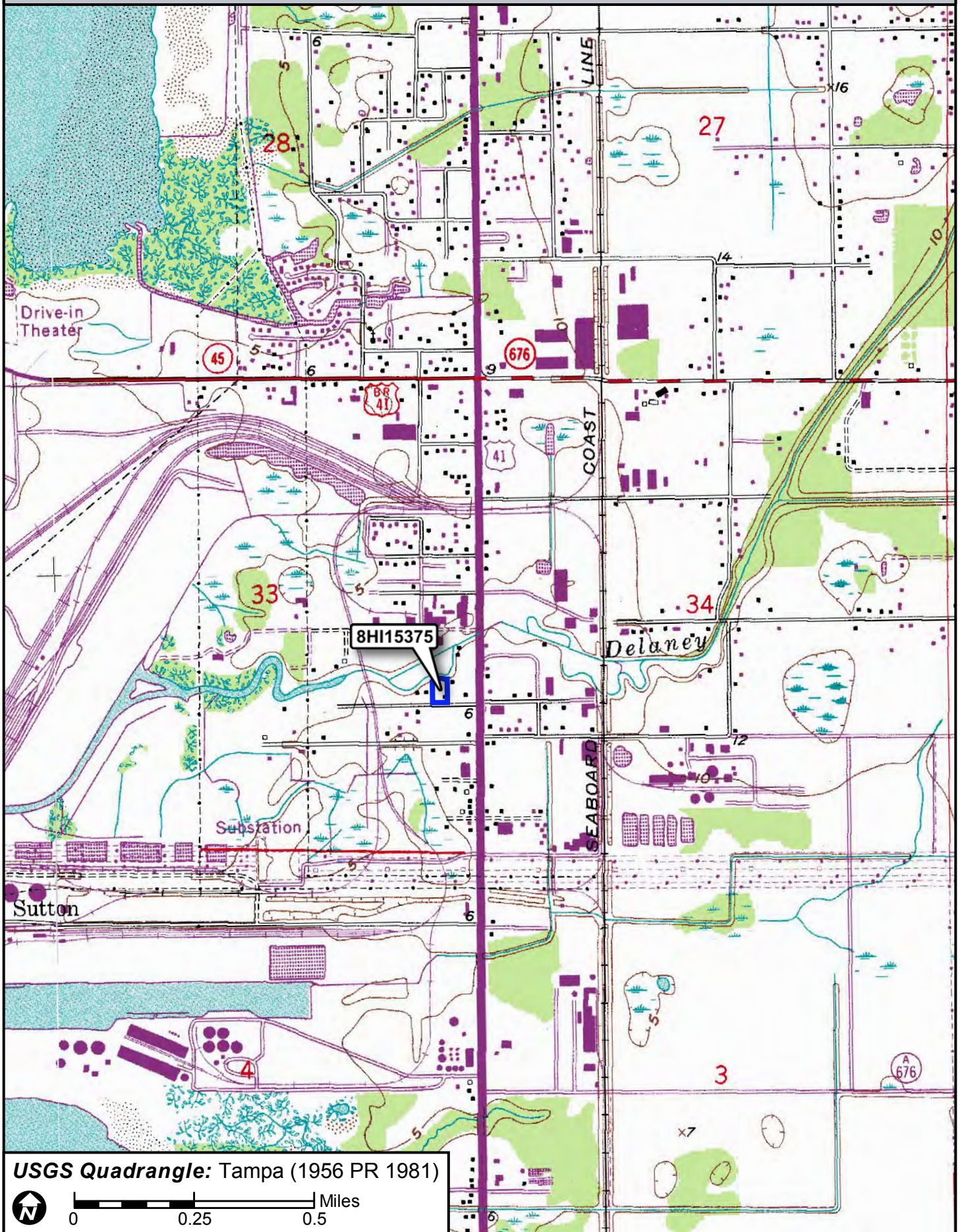
8HI15375



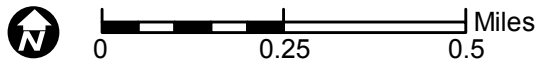
SKETCH MAP

8HI15375





USGS Quadrangle: Tampa (1956 PR 1981)



APPENDIX C

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS of the US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation PD&E Study Design Change Reevaluation

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

US 41/SR 45 at CSX Grade Separation from S of SR 676 to N of SR 676 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study Design Change Reevaluation

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Janus Research 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2023

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 103

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

Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Kathleen S. Hoffman; Amy Streelman

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. Widening 3. US 41 5. _____ 7. _____
2. CSX 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name FDOT District 7 Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 7

Address/Phone/E-mail 11201 N. Malcolm McKinley Dr, Tampa, Fl 33612 / 800-226-7220

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research Date Log Sheet Completed 11-28-2022

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name TAMPA Year 1981 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-19-2021 End 9-30-2022 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 119.50 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

GLO plat maps, aerial photos, soil surveys, and topographic maps were analyzed to determine prior land use. FMSF data was used to identify previous surveys and cultural resources within the APE. Limited subsurface testing conducted where feasible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 7 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 18

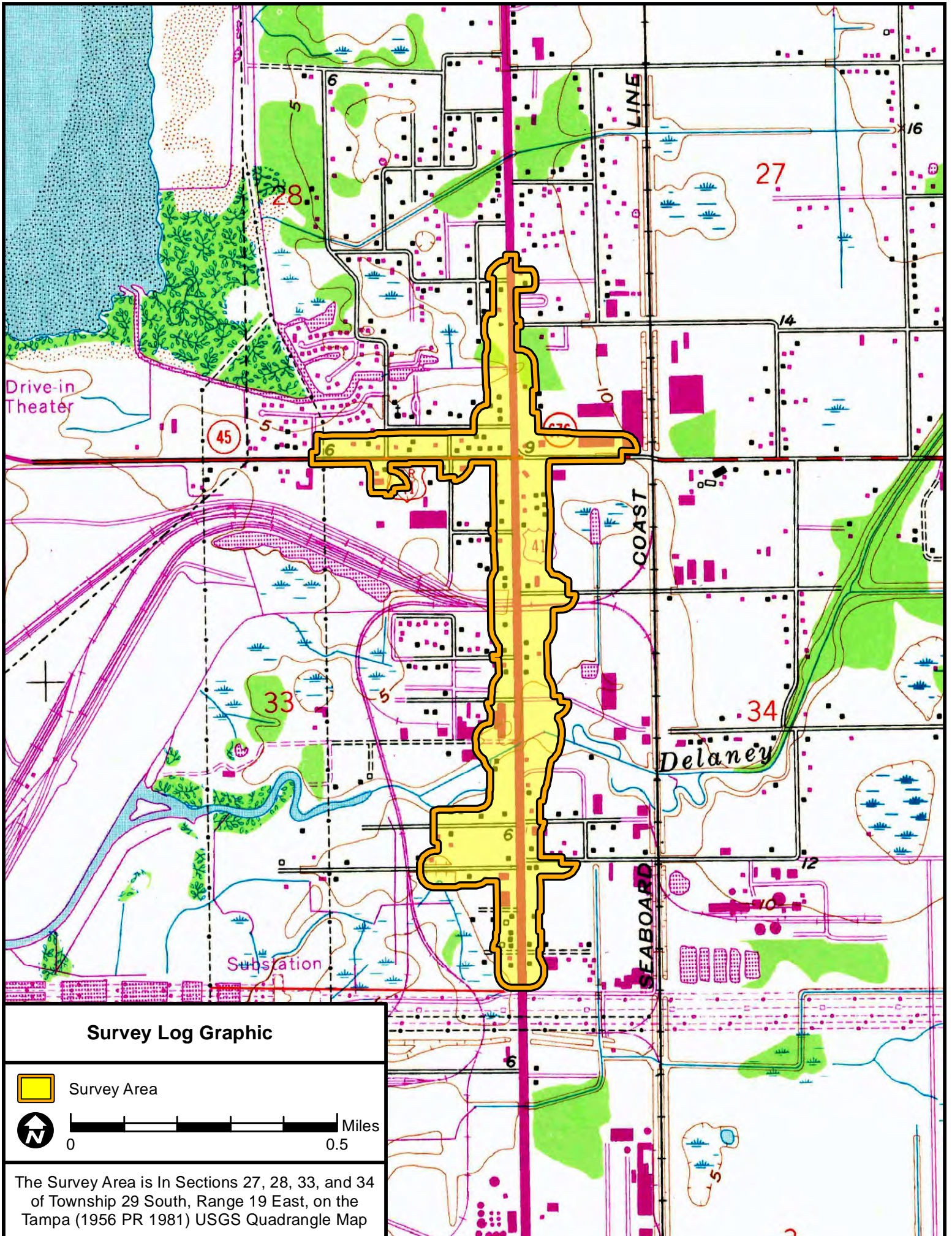
List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary) HI12105, HI12106, HI12111, HI12113, HI12114, HI12116, and HI12128

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary) HI15323-HI15339, HI15375


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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # []Academic []Contract []Avocational []Grant Project # []Compliance Review: CRAT # Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report []Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc []Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: []



Survey Log Graphic

 Survey Area

  Miles

The Survey Area is In Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of Township 29 South, Range 19 East, on the Tampa (1956 PR 1981) USGS Quadrangle Map