CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
OVERPASS ROAD
FROM OLD PASCO ROAD TO US 301,
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 432734-1

Prepared for:
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March 2014
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pasco County (the County), in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for evaluating capacity improvements to the existing Overpass Road segment and extension of Overpass Road on a new corridor in Pasco County, Florida. The purpose of the study is to identify and evaluate potential locations, develop conceptual alignments, and identify impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed improvements. Due to the concurrent request for new access at Overpass Road with I-75, and the fact that the majority of the project occurs on new alignment, the study is being developed as an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) project-development process. A Preliminary Interchange Justification Report (PIJR) for the proposed interchange at I-75 and Overpass Road has been prepared concurrently with the Overpass Road PD&E Study; the PIJR received a Determination of Engineering and Operational Acceptability by the FHWA on May 27th, 2014.

This proposed roadway capacity improvement project in Pasco County involves the widening of the existing segment of Overpass Road (from Old Pasco Road to its current terminus located approximately 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road); the addition of an interchange at Overpass Road and Interstate 75 (I-75); and the extension of Overpass Road on new alignment from its current terminus located approximately 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road to United States Highway 301 (US 301). The proposed ultimate improvements for Overpass Road include the following:

- Four lanes from Old Pasco Road to I-75
- A new interchange at I-75 and Overpass Road
- Six lanes plus two auxiliary lanes from I-75 to Boyette Road
- Six lanes from Boyette Road to US 301

In addition to these improvements, the existing Blair Drive access to Overpass Road will be closed and a new two-lane paved roadway will be constructed with a connection to Old Pasco Road.

The project limits extend from Old Pasco Road on the west to US 301 on the east, for a total length of approximately 9.0 miles.

A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was conducted as part of the Overpass Road PD&E Study. The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in November and December 2013 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with URS. Background research preceded field survey. Additional field surveys were conducted between March and August 2015 within relocated pond sites, proposed FPC sites, and roadway realignment and access areas.

For the purpose of this analysis, the archaeological APE is defined as the existing and proposed right of way (ROW) and proposed pond and FPC sites; the historical APE includes the archaeological APE as well as immediately adjacent properties within approximately 300 feet. A
Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis was prepared prior to completing the CRAS (ACI 2012). This analysis included the identification of known archaeological sites and historic resources located within all proposed alternatives that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It also discussed the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic resources.

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), NEPA, and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (FS). It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s PD&E Manual and the Department’s Cultural Resource Management Handbook (1999 revision) and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and NRHP indicated that 36 archaeological sites have been recorded within one-half mile of the project area. Of these, 10 are located within the APE. The background research suggested a variable potential for archaeological site occurrence within the proposed alignment and pond and FPC sites.

As a result of archaeological field survey, six new archaeological sites (8PA02852 through 8PA02857) were recorded and four archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified. The new sites are predominantly lithic scatters that date to the Middle/Late Archaic based upon the extensive use of coral and thermal alteration. One of the sites, 8PA02853, produced isolated pieces of aboriginal ceramic, indicating a post-Archaic period of utilization/occupation, as does the recovery of a Pinellas point from 8PA00465. None of the AOs, nor the newly recorded archaeological sites, are considered significant. Although of interest in terms of settlement patterning, the assemblages all consist of lithic debitage, most of which is coral, and virtually no temporally or functionally diagnostic tools. These types of sites are abundant in the area, and thus, the research potential for these newly recorded sites is considered low. Thus, 8PA02852 through 8PA02857 do not meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D.

In addition, three previously recorded archaeological sites, 8PA00465, 8PA00623, and 8PA02038, were relocated within the project APE, and the boundary of 8PA00465 was expanded. 8PA00465 was determined eligible by the SHPO; the other two sites were evaluated as ineligible. The additional data collected during this survey provided no new significant data and supports the previous assessment of ineligibility for 8PA00623 and 8PA02038.

Historical/architectural survey of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 14 historic resources. These include 10 buildings (8PA02227, 8PA02598 through 8PA02603, and 8PA02849 through 8PA02851); two linear resources (8PA02847 and 8PA02848); one cemetery (8PA02846); and one building complex resource group (8PA02595). Of the 14 historic resources located within the APE, eight (8PA02227, 8PA02595, and 8PA02598 through 8PA02603) were previously recorded in the FMSF, and six (8PA02846 through 8PA02851) were newly identified as a result of this survey. None of the historic resources is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their commonality of style and/or construction and their lack of significant historical associations. Further, there is no potential for a historic district within the APE. One previously recorded historic resource, 8PA02597, was documented as no longer extant.

No historic resources are associated with any of the proposed pond sites. However, previously and newly recorded archaeological sites are contained within six of the proposed pond and
FPC sites, as follows: Pond 3-1 (8PA00465); Pond 3-2 (8PA00623); Pond 3-3 and FPC 3-1 (8PA02852); Pond 3-4 (8PA02853); and Pond 3-5 (8PA02855). Only mundane evidence of NRHP-eligible 8PA00465 was recovered within Pond 3-1; the other associated sites are not significant. Ponds 3-6 and 3-9 are associated with AOs #1 and #2, respectively.

Although NRHP-eligible archaeological site 8PA00465 is located within the project APE, based on the limited cultural materials recovered, the lack of additional information of significance to our understanding of regional prehistory, and the extensive amount of disturbance, the portion of 8PA00465 located within the Overpass Road project APE is not considered contributing to the significance of the resource. Thus, given the results of background research and archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, project development will have no involvement with any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

This proposed roadway capacity improvement project in Pasco County involves the widening of the existing segment of Overpass Road (from Old Pasco Road to its current terminus located approximately 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road); the addition of an interchange at Overpass Road and Interstate 75 (I-75); and the extension of Overpass Road on new alignment from its current terminus located approximately 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road to United States Highway 301 (US 301). The proposed ultimate improvements for Overpass Road include the following:

- Four lanes from Old Pasco Road to I-75
- A new interchange at I-75 and Overpass Road
- Six lanes plus two auxiliary lanes from I-75 to Boyette Road
- Six lanes from Boyette Road to US 301

In addition to these improvements, the existing Blair Drive access to Overpass Road will be closed and a new two-lane paved roadway will be constructed with a connection to Old Pasco Road.

The project limits extend from Old Pasco Road on the west to US 301 on the east, for a total length of approximately 9.0 miles. The study corridor is shown on Figure 1.1.

Overpass Road is currently an east-west County roadway that extends from Old Pasco Road to approximately 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road. It is located between State Road (SR) 52 and County Road (CR) 54/SR 54 and traverses over I-75 without ramp connections to the interstate. The roadway serves mostly local trips and is classified as a two-lane undivided collector between Old Pasco Road and Boyette Road and a four-lane divided collector east of Boyette Road to the existing terminus. The posted speed limit is 30 miles per hour (mph) between Old Pasco Road and Boyette Road and 45 mph east of Boyette Road.

Blair Drive is currently a north-south roadway that intersects Overpass Road just west of I-75. As a privately-maintained facility, it provides residents of the Williams Acres Subdivision with direct access to Overpass Road. While there is no posted speed limit along Blair Drive, Florida law states that any residential roadway speed limit is 30 mph unless otherwise posted.

1.2 Purpose

Pasco County (the County), in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for evaluating capacity improvements to the existing Overpass Road segment and extension of Overpass Road on a new corridor in Pasco County, Florida. The purpose of the study is to identify and evaluate potential locations, develop conceptual alignments, and identify impacts and mitigation measures for the proposed improvements. Due to the concurrent request for new access at Overpass Road with I-75, and the fact that the majority of the project occurs on new
Figure 1.1. Project location map.
alignment, the study is being developed as an *Environmental Assessment* (EA) in accordance with the FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) project-development process. A Preliminary Interchange Justification Report (PIJR) for the proposed interchange at I-75 and Overpass Road has been prepared concurrently with the Overpass Road PD&E Study; the PIJR received a *Determination of Engineering and Operational Acceptability* by the FHWA on May 27th, 2014.

The Overpass Road widening/extension and proposed interstate access are anticipated to play a significant role in the regional network in terms of enhancing connectivity, safety, and traffic circulation as the I-75 corridor serves as part of Florida’s designated Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) network. The proposed interchange is projected to divert traffic demand from future over-capacity conditions at the two adjacent interchanges at I-75/SR 52 and I-75/Cr 54, which are currently experiencing congestion from the northbound off-ramps queuing onto the I-75 mainline. In addition, the proposed project will enhance incident management capabilities by providing additional detour route options; enhance emergency management capabilities by providing additional access to I-75; and aid emergency evacuation within the County, as Overpass Road runs parallel or connects to four primary state evacuation routes (SR 52, CR/SR 54, I-75, and US 301).

Overall, the construction of a new interchange at I-75, as well as the extension and widening of Overpass Road to US 301, will be critical in accommodating anticipated travel demands and enhancing safety. These improvements will work to ensure that mobility is maintained on Florida’s SIS, and enhanced between existing/proposed developments along the roadway network in eastern Pasco County.

During the project’s planning phase, the County previously developed and evaluated three Build Alternatives (O-1, O-2, and O-3) and a No-Build Alternative. The results of this effort are documented in the *Final Overpass Road Route Study* (Route Study) dated March 2005. Based upon engineering and environmental analyses, as well as comments received at the Public Workshop held on March 3, 2005, Alternative O-3 was established to be the Preferred Alternative during the planning phase. The Overpass Road PD&E Study has further refined and evaluated all proposed build alternatives from the Route Study and identified future improvements needed to alleviate existing transportation deficiencies and accommodate future population and employment growth. The proposed Build Alternatives have been developed to avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive features such as wetlands, existing structures, wildlife and habitat, contamination sites, and cultural resources.

### 1.3 Recommended Alternative

Based on previous planning efforts; engineering and environmental analyses; public comments submitted via the project website at www.overpassroad.com and received at the Alternatives Public Workshop held at the Victorious Life Church on November 29, 2012; and approval by the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) at a Board meeting held on April 23, 2013, the *Flyover Ramp Alternative* (Interchange) and *Alternative O-3* (Roadway) are being proposed as the Recommended Build Alternative.

Subsequent to the Alternatives Public Workshop, draft versions of the supporting engineering and environmental technical documents prepared for the Recommended Build Alternatives were submitted to FDOT District Seven for review. Based on this review, FDOT District Seven commented that ponds are not to be located within the existing FDOT/I-75 right-of-way. As such, the four ponds initially proposed within the interchange infield areas for the Flyover Ramp Alternative were consolidated into two ponds and relocated to new locations.
Based on comments received during and following the Alternatives Public Workshop, the Victorious Life Church requested that a new access road for Blair Drive proposed through church-owned land be moved to the southern end of the property. After meeting with church representatives, the plans were changed to relocate the access road. Figure 2.1 shows the location of the Blair Drive access.

A portion of Alternative O-3 through the Epperson Ranch property has been realigned and the typical section width has been reduced in accordance with the alignment identified in the Epperson Ranch South Master Planned Unit Development (MPUD) Master Plan Rezoning and Conditions of Approval approved by the BCC on November 5, 2014. As part of these approvals, the eastern portion of the alignment has received a Nationwide Permit from the USACE [Permit No. SAJ-2014-01744 (NW-THE). 01/16/2015]. The western portion of the alignment is currently under permit review by the USACE [Permit No. SAJ-2006-07911 (SP-THE)]. Additionally, a small segment of Overpass Road just west of Fort King Road has been realigned, where Alternative O-3 originally curved to the south to avoid impacts to an existing structure. As this structure has recently been demolished, the property owner has requested that the roadway be straightened out to align with Fairview Heights Road.

In addition to the Recommended Build Alternative (Interchange and Roadway segments) for the PD&E Study, hereafter referred to as the O-3 Flyover Alternative, the No-Build Alternative will also continue to remain a viable option throughout the PD&E Study process.

1.4 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS), conducted as part of the Overpass Road PD&E Study, is to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess, to the extent possible, their significance as to eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in November and December 2013 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI), in association with URS. Background research preceded field survey. Such research served to provide an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project APE, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites. Additional field surveys were conducted between March and August 2015 within relocated pond sites, proposed floodplain compensation (FPC) sites, and roadway realignment and access areas.

For the purpose of this analysis, the archaeological APE is defined as the existing and proposed right of way (ROW) and proposed pond and FPC sites; the historical APE includes the archaeological APE as well as immediately adjacent properties within approximately 300 feet. A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis was prepared prior to completing the CRAS (ACI 2012) (Appendix A). This analysis included the identification of known archaeological sites and historic resources located within all proposed alternatives that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It also discussed the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites and historic resources.

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), NEPA, and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (FS). It was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s
PD&E Manual and the Department’s Cultural Resource Management Handbook (1999 revision) and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this study meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Location and Setting

The Overpass Road PD&E Study project is located in Sections 20, 27-29, and 31-36 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East; Sections 5 and 6 of Township 26 South, Range 20 East; and Sections 26-35 in Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS San Antonio and Dade City) (Figures 2.1 - 2.5). The setting along the study corridor is rural, and the primary land use is agricultural (Photos 2.1 and 2.2). Commercial and residence development is concentrated at the western and eastern termini (Photo 2.3).

Photo 2.1. Looking northeast from the southwest corner of Pond 3-8.

Photo 2.2. Setting near Handcart Road and Fairview Heights Road.
Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project.
Figure 2.2. Environmental setting of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project.
Figure 2.3. Environmental setting of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project.
Figure 2.4. Environmental setting of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project.

CRAS
Overpass Road PD&E Study from Old Pasco Road to US 301, Pasco County
FPID No.: 432734-1
Figure 2.5. Environmental setting of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project.

CRAS
Overpass Road PD&E Study from Old Pasco Road to US 301, Pasco County
FPID No.: 432734-1
2.2 Physiography and Geology

The Overpass Road project is located within the mid-peninsula physiographic zone (White 1970), which is characterized by gently rolling topography with a series of low hills and valleys paralleling the coast. More specifically, it falls primarily within the Brooksville Ridge, although the very western limit extends into the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. The land ranges in elevation from 27 to 64 meters (m) (90-210 feet [ft]) above mean sea level. The area is underlain by Hawthorn Group limestone, which is surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt and clayey sand (Knapp 1980; Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

The Overpass Road Study corridor lies within the Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers and Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick soil associations at the west and east, respectively (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1982). The former is characterized by nearly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils of the flatwoods and depressions. The natural vegetation consists of scattered longleaf and slash pine with an understory of sawpalmetto, waxmyrtle, inkberry, running oak, and various grasses and forbs. In the depressional areas, the vegetation ranges from dense stands of maidencane and St. Johnswort to mixed stands of cypress, bay, and gum trees (USDA 1982:13). The Arredondo-Sparr-Kendrick association is characterized by nearly level to sloping, well and somewhat poorly drained soils of the upland ridges. The natural vegetation in the uplands consists of slash pine, longleaf pine, live oak, laurel oak, water oak, magnolia, hickory, dogwood, and an understory of native grasses and annual forbs (USDA 1982:9). The specific soil types within the project APE and their drainage characteristics and environmental settings are found in Table 2.1 (USDA 1982, 2012).
Table 2.1. Soil types within the Overpass Road project APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOIL TYPE/SLOPE</th>
<th>DRAINAGE</th>
<th>SETTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anclote fine sand</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>Depressions along drainageways and low areas surrounding inland bodies of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arredondo fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basinger fine sand, depressional</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>Depressional areas in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Low ridges in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chobee soils, frequently flooded</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>Swamps along floodplains of rivers and streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electra variant fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Upland ridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felda fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Low-lying, broad areas in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Excessive</td>
<td>Ridge tops and on low hillsides in the uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millhopper fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Moderately well</td>
<td>Uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myakka fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad areas in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newnan fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Low ridges in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Elongated areas in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pits</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomona fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Low ridges in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellers mucky loamy fine sand</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>Depressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyrna fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad areas in the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Seasonally wet uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavares sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Moderately well</td>
<td>Low ridges and knolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5%</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad, low areas in the flatwoods and on wet seepage hillsides in the uplands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zolfo fine sand</td>
<td>Somewhat poor</td>
<td>Areas slightly higher than adjacent flatwoods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4  **Paleoenvironmental Considerations**

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

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5,000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in the Hillsborough River some 8500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6000 years ago the river probably began flowing due to spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer (Dunbar 1981:99).

Around 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak
savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 BCE (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 m (5 ft) above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.
3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

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

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

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

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 40 to 60 m (130-200 ft) below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many sites have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleo-Indian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida. Research suggests that Suwannee and Simpson points may be contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991).
Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions. The project area (★) is within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.
The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleo-Indian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23). Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). Many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleo-Indian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

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

Although the Paleo-Indian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleo-Indian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleo-Indians, and the game animals upon which they depended, clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas, Ben Waller postulated that the Paleo-Indians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

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

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

Due to a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities requiring longer occupations at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

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

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

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. Around 4000 years ago, evidence of fired clay pottery appears in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. Initially, it was thought that they lacked decoration until about 1700 BCE, when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctuations. Research has called this ceramic chronology into question; AMS dates from a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River Valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).
Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely that the change in settlement patterns was related to the environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species that preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and a wider variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increased population size.

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

3.3 Formative

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

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

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500 BCE to 400 CE) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurring rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the
end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

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

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

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

3.4 Mississippian

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

Although inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor culture was primarily a coastal phenomenon (Mitchem 1989, 2012). Large coastal towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). Away from the coastal plain, a more dispersed pattern of smaller settlements was evident and the burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989).
Influences from the north led to the incorporation of some Mississippian traits by the late Manasota peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Most, Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Manasota deposits and there is evidence of significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. However, in some areas, Manasota continued later than previously thought, while in other areas Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics at many sites may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

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

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

### 3.5 Colonialism

The Timucuan Indians are the historic counterparts of the Safety Harbor people. In the Tampa Bay area they are referred to as the Tocobaga, extending from roughly Tarpon Springs southward to the Sarasota area (Bullen 1978). The Tocobaga consisted of a number of small chiefdoms whose leaders frequently waged war against each other. The most powerful chiefdom was Tocobaga, located at the head of Old Tampa Bay at the Safety Harbor site; other major chiefdoms included the Mococo (at the mouth of the Alafia River) and Ucita (at the mouth of the Little Manatee River) (Hann 2003).

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

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

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

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

Florida became a U.S. Territory in 1821 due to the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River. Escambia County included the land lying to the west. The first territorial census in 1825, recorded some 5077 living east of the Suwannee River; by 1830, that number had risen to 8956 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The eastern half of what is now Pasco County was included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty never satisfied the Native Americans or the incoming settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

In 1824, Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke was established on the south side of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, in what is now downtown Tampa, by Colonel George Mercer Brooke for overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (Guthrie 1974:10). By 1830, the U.S. War Department established a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43) The 256 square mile military reservation included a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. With the establishment of Fort Brooke, Fort King Road was cleared in 1825 between Fort Brooke and Fort King (now Ocala) (Horgan et al. 1992).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida. At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties. By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River. Outrage at this policy of forced relocation resulted in the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). On December 28,
1835, Major Francis Langhorne Dade, leading a company of soldiers along the Fort King Road was attacked by the Seminoles under Chief Jumper. Only five of the 111 men under Dade’s command survived the attack, which served as a trigger for the Second Seminole War and as a battle cry for the removal of the Seminoles. This action, which became known as the Dade Massacre, occurred near the settlement of Darby, one of the oldest settlements in Pasco County (Hendley 1941:16). In 1837, General Thomas Jessup was traveling from Fort King to Fort Brooke and recognized the need for a supply depot between the two forts. In commemoration of the slain company and their leader, he established Fort Dade in 1837, near the site of the original battle. It operated only for a few months before closing (Horgan et al. 1992:25, 94-96).

In 1837, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole wars. The fort also served as a haven for settlers who had left their farms seeking protection from the warring Seminoles. Several forts, including Alabama (later Fort Foster), Thonotosassa, and Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984), were established around the area during the Seminole war years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots and were built to protect the nearby settlers during Seminole uprisings.

The war lasted until 1842, when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation. By 1843, 3824 Seminoles were shipped west. However, those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so, but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985:321). The surveys, military trails, and forts resulting from the war provided invaluable assistance in the settlement of Florida.

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452 with 360 of those residing at Fort Brooke (HT/HCPB 1980:7). Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, pioneer families moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1,184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

Tampa became a distribution center for settlements in south Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established the first general merchandising business at Fort Brooke. The Tampa area now developed into a commercial center for the Florida Gulf Coast. The state legislature created Hernando County in 1843 from portions of Hillsborough, Mosquito, and Alachua Counties and included present day Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco Counties. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. The land surrounding Fort Brooke continued to belong to the U.S. government until 1846. The following year, the military reservation was reduced to four square miles and John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town (Robinson 1928:26). A stagecoach between Brooksville and Tampa, with relay stations in Pasco County, started during the 1850s.

With the induction of Florida into the United States, the federal government began surveying the public lands. A. H. McCormick, George Watson, R.W. Templeman, B. F. Whitner, R. W. Norris, and John T. Lesley surveyed the exterior and interior section lines of Townships 25 and 26 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East in between 1844 sand 1879 (State of Florida 1846, 1849, 1879). The historic features noted along the Overpass Road Study corridor included the Road from Tampa to Chocachattee and the Road from Tampa to Fort King. An unnamed trail connected these two roads.
In general, the western two-thirds of the corridor was described as second and third rate pine with swamps, bay gall, and palmetto; the eastern third was described as first and second rate pine with blackjack and good hammocks (State of Florida 1845a:84-85, 97, 1845b:332-376, 1848:96-139).

Due to increasing unrest, Fort Dade was reestablished in 1849 south of the original site, in present day Dade City, where a post office was opened in 1845 (Horgan et al. 1992:25). The first skirmish occurred at the settlement of Darby. In the fall of 1855, the home of Captain Robert Bradley came under attack by angered Seminoles, resulting in the death of two Bradley children. Prior to the attack, Bradley killed a Seminole Chief, and this act may have been in retaliation for that deed.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War began because of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate west. The war started in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillermen to banana plants belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982).

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

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as $35,127,721, and the value of the slaves at $29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida, including the port of Tampa, experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action (Robinson 1928:43). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union Army at one of the coastal areas retained by the U.S. government, or joined the Confederate Cow Cavalry. The Cow Cavalry provided one of the state’s primary contributions to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef (Akerman 1976:93-95). Salt works along the Gulf Coast also functioned as a major contributor to the efforts of the Confederacy (Lonn 1965). The war lasted until 1865.

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. On July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). Two companies of U.S. soldiers were garrisoned Fort Brooke during this time (Robinson 1928:47-48). Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions, and federal lands were opened up for purchase. In the 1870 census, Tampa’s population numbered 3216. By the end of the decade, Tampa was linked to Gainesville by way of stagecoach, but remained in relative isolation until the railroad arrived.

During the Reconstruction period, Florida’s financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham’s task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of...
state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, formed the Florida Land and Improvement Company (FLIC), which purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state’s debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land (Harner 1973). Much of the project corridor was originally obtained by Disston (1881), the FLIC (1883), the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (1897), and the Orange Belt Railway (1888). Individuals who purchased lands along the corridor include John Thomas (1888), Frank P. Goss (1889), William E. Myers (1889), Nicholas A. Bishoff (1891), Louis Larmoyenx (1889), John C. Wells (1884), John W. Gustine (1884), Bartley S. Weathers (1882), James A. Harris (1882), Francis M. Smith (1885), and James C. Smith (1884) (State of Florida n.d.-a:144-149, n.d.-b:120-122).

Improvements in the transportation systems played a major role in establishing cities and fostering growth within the area. The railroad had an immediate impact on the entire region. In 1883, Henry Bradley Plant, who was a prominent railroad operator in Georgia and South Carolina, wanted to expand his railway lines into Florida, a place he considered the only isolated area remaining in the south. He purchased a charter to build a railroad from Kissimmee to Tampa from Alfred M. Parslow. Because the charter had only a seven-month life remaining, Plant constructed the railroad from both ends to meet in the middle. With this segment complete, there was a cross-state railroad from Sanford connecting Tampa with the St. Johns River with Jacksonville (Bruton and Bailey 1984:72).

The Orange Belt Railroad Company, organized by Peter A. Demens, acquired large tracts of land in the county (Horgan et al. 1992) and constructed a railway line from Lake Monroe to the Gulf Coast location of St. Petersburg. The railroad entered Pasco County in 1888, linking the county diagonally from Lacoochee in the northeast through San Antonio to Odessa in the southwest. The railroad had many financial difficulties while under construction and in its early operation. Consequently, it was subsumed by the Plant System in 1895, thereafter operating under the names Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad and the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad. In 1902, it became part of the Atlantic Coast Line and served the area until merging with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967 which discontinued service along this line in the early 1970s (Covington 1957:182; Horgan et al. 1992:126, 156-157).

Pasco County was formed on June 2, 1887, when Hernando County was divided into Hernando, Citrus, and Pasco counties. The county was named for Judge Samuel Pasco, a Florida U.S. Senator. Dade City, the largest early settlement in the county, was chosen as the county seat. Pasco County was primarily agricultural in nature at the time of its establishment; however, a scattering of small communities existed prior to the county’s creation (Hendley 1941:4-5; Morris 1995:191). Fort Dade (Dade City), Tuckertown, and Lake Buddy (Pasadena) were established communities by the 1840s. In the early 1880s, Fort Dade was described as “one of the most thrifty and flourishing settlements in the county.” It had a newspaper, several churches, a free school, and a saw mill (Robinson 1882:133). Fort Dade, Tuckertown, and Cove Bend all had nearby sawmills. Tuckertown (now Richland) also had telegraph service and “one of the handsomest groves in the county” which was owned by J. W. Tucker (Robinson 1882:133). Many small communities developed largely as lumber and turpentine towns along the route of the railroads. These included Big Cypress, Disston, Drexel, Ehren, Fivay Junction, Odessa, Godwin, Mexico, Myrtle-Denham, Shingleton, Stemper, Tucker, and Pasco (Horgan et al. 1992).

In 1887, Tampa became a port of entry and received a U.S. Customs House. The following year, the Plant Railway system extended its lines to Port Tampa and developed docks, storage, and...
shipping facilities (Tebeau 1980:285). Due to the stimulus caused by the capital of the railroads and the improved transportation systems, central Florida prospered. As more settlers gained access to the state, land for citrus groves grew more accessible and adequate and economical transportation for citrus crops and naval stores destined for northern markets became a reality.

Most of the communities of the 1880s and 1890s disappeared when the virgin pine forests were cut down or after the “great freeze” of 1895, which severely damaged the citrus industry in the area. The citrus industry was virtually destroyed along with several settlements. Owners were deprived of their primary source of income, causing them to relocate and/or diversify from citrus. Tobacco became a principal crop for a period of around twenty years following the freeze. Turpentine and lumber were also major contributors to the local economy and helped other communities survive this period.

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and excitement over growth and development. With increased financial resources and machinery, extensive reaches of the county’s lands were now available for development. An improving road system, increasing services, and a growing population were additional significant features of the era. The first twenty years of the new century witnessed the advent of progressivism in which governments expanded their services beyond the traditional limits of the previous century. Prior to 1900, there were still no roads in Pasco County, only trails created by wagons and turpentine carts.

The great Florida land boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the prosperity of the 1920s, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. However, by 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of cars loaded with building materials sitting idle in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925 (Curl 1986). The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and as a result, most construction halted. The 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in south Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation (Curl 1986).

At the same time, the agriculture industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, which endangered the future of the citrus industry (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). To make the situation even worse two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise, and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. In addition, freezes in the winters of 1926-27 and 1927-28 destroyed much of the local citrus, and most of the citrus raising families left the area. Soon after, the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, the October 1929 stock market crash, and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation. The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment.

By the mid-1930s, the New Deal programs, implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs, aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, were instrumental in the
construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Pasco County and the metropolitan Tampa area benefited from several Public Works Administration projects such as the construction of the Woman’s Clubhouse in Zephyrhills, and the Old State Farmer’s Market and City Hall in Dade City. One project, The Federal Writers’ Project (FWP) of the Work Projects Administration, recorded descriptions of several Pasco County communities in 1939. By the end of the 1930s, citrus cultivation revived, and the Pasco Packing Association, which pioneered development of fruit juice concentrate, was organized in 1936. In 1938, the company experimented with canned citrus sections and canned juice. By 1941, canned juice represented the largest segment of its output. The plant expanded during World War II, shipping to overseas Army Air Corps bases, to British children, and to school lunch programs in the U.S. (Horgan et al. 1992).

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming service members renewed the area economy. Federal roads, channel building, and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida, the growing Tampa metropolitan area, and Pasco County. The local economy of western Pasco County was characterized by cattle ranching, subsistence farming, and turpentine production through the 1940s.

Several military bases and encampments were established during World War II in Pasco County. Dade City had a prisoner-of-war (POW) camp from around 1942 until 1946. Known as Company 7, the compound could accommodate approximately 200 POWs, mostly from Erwin Rommel’s Afrika Korps. They worked outside the camp making limestone bricks at the McDonald Mine near Brooksville, building warehouses at the Pasco Packing Association citrus processing plant, and making boxes at the Cummer & Sons Cypress Company. A radar base was established in San Antonio from 1943 through 1945. The base was part of a network throughout Florida to keep track of pilot trainees and to provide training for members of the 661st Army Signal Corps in the use of radar (Horgan et al. 1992). The Radar Base Site contained barracks and personnel accommodations. It was first established near the railroad depot at Pasco. The barracks consisted only of tents that were washed away by floods, causing the base to relocate east, finally settling on San Antonio. Zephyrhills received an Army Air Corps Base for the training of the 10th Fighter Squadron in 1942. The Squadron boasted 220 enlisted men and 36 officers, and the site offered a mess hall, a command office, orderly room, bachelor officers’ quarters, an infirmary and dentist office, a United Service Organization Club, as well as an airfield with 5,000-foot runways. After the base was phased out, it briefly functioned as a flying school before becoming the city’s municipal airport (Horgan et al. 1992).

As World War II ended, Pasco County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB), Florida’s population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (Forstall 1995). In 1949, the communities of Denham, Drexel, and Ehren voted to rename themselves Land O’ Lakes (Coats 2007). Tourism, along with corporate investments, developed as one of the major industries for the Tampa Bay area. After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile and making vacations less costly and easier. Many who had served at Florida’s military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions. After World War II, agricultural techniques changed and a more mobile, car-oriented society preferred to live in the fashionable popular developing neighborhoods in Tampa (HT/HCPB 1980:34). Communities continued to develop in Pasco County, making the county part of the greater Tampa Bay metropolitan area. Some historic communities dissolved as residents moved closer to population centers, while other areas decided to incorporate.

Agriculturally, citrus continued to be a mainstay while increasing amounts of tomatoes, poultry, and shellfish were being harvested. By 1948, the Pasco Packing Association ceased handling fresh fruit and shipped only frozen concentrated orange juice. The following year Lykes Brothers,
Inc. acquired 20 percent of the company’s stock and in 1954 acquired the remaining stock in the company. Although severe freezes once again devastated the local citrus industry in 1983-84, the company continued to be a financial stronghold for the area and acquired its present name, Lykes Pasco, Inc., in 1987 (Horgan et al. 1992:69-70).

With the population explosion in Pasco County, the character of the county changed dramatically. Completion of Interstate 4 in 1965, and Interstates 275 and 75 in the late 1960s and 1970s, respectively, provided convenient access throughout the region. By 1970, development of residential communities, mobile home parks, and villages was well underway countywide. Currently, Pasco County is ranked as the 12th most populous county in the state, with over 460,000 residents, an increase of almost 35% since 2000 (USCB 2013). The largest employers are in the trade, transportation, and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services (Enterprise Florida 2009). Pasco County was designated, along with Hillsborough, Hernando, and Pinellas Counties, as the Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater Metropolitan Area by the USCB.

A review of the historic aerials available from the Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM) revealed that the setting of the Overpass Road project has remained fairly consistent over the last 70 years. The 1941 aerial indicates that Old Pasco Road, Boyette Road, Curley Road, Handcart Road, and Fairview Heights Road were all in existence at that time. There was a scattering of houses along the roads, but no concentration of structures. Much of the area along the corridor was pasture, undeveloped pine flatwoods, scattered citrus groves, and isolated wetlands. Kossick Road and I-75 were constructed between 1951 and 1974 (PALMM 1941a, 1941b, 1941c, 1951a, 1951b, 1951c, 1974a, 1974b).
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the general area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of the sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF (October 2013 GIS update), the Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis (ACI 2102; Appendix A), the summary report for ETDM #9871, published books and articles, and cultural resource survey reports. In addition, other relevant data were obtained from the files of ACI.

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

Typically, for CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Primarily, an attempt is made to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective, and a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. The preliminary corridor analysis, prepared by ACI in September 2012, was updated to focus on the O-3 Flyover Alternative, including proposed pond sites.

Numerous archaeological surveys have been conducted previously within and proximate to the Overpass Road PD&E Study project, including the segment of I-75 situated north and south of Overpass Road and many large tracts of land proposed for residential and commercial developments. As a result, 36 recorded archaeological sites are located within one-half mile of the project APE, of which 10 are located within or adjacent to the APE; these sites are indicated by light orange shading in Table 4.1. These sites are mostly temporally indeterminate or Archaic period lithic scatters/quarries; a few sites also contain aboriginal ceramics. Site locations are illustrated in Figures 4.1-4.4, and brief descriptions of the 10 local sites follow.

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one-half mile of the Overpass Road PD&E Study APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE NO.</th>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>CULTURE</th>
<th>REFERENCE</th>
<th>SHPO EVAL.</th>
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<td>Gates</td>
<td>Lithic scatter (LS)/ quarry</td>
<td>Middle-Late (M/L) Archaic</td>
<td>FMSF-White 1985</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00444</td>
<td>DBD</td>
<td>Quarry; artifact scatter (AS)</td>
<td>Indeterminate; 20th century</td>
<td>(Driscoll 2003; Lamb 2003)</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Comas # 8</td>
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<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>(Austin and Mohlman 2003a)</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00462</td>
<td>Little Mermaid</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>(ACI 2009c; ESI 1994)</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Wildcat Groves</td>
<td>Campsite; AS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>(ACI 2009c; ESI 1994)</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00464</td>
<td>Millhopper Coral</td>
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<td>(ESI 1994)</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Treatment Plant/ Citrus Dome</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic; Weeden Island; Safety Harbor</td>
<td>(ACI 1998, 2009c; ESI 1994; Janus Research 2005a)</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE NO.</td>
<td>SITE NAME</td>
<td>SITE TYPE</td>
<td>CULTURE</td>
<td>REFERENCE</td>
<td>SHPO EVAL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00622</td>
<td>Island Hammock</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>ACI 1998</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00623</td>
<td>Golden Grove</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic; Post-Archaic</td>
<td>ACI 1998, 2009c, 2012b</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00625</td>
<td>Quail Run RV</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>ACI 1998, 2009c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00626</td>
<td>Swamp Slough</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>ACI 1998, 2009c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA00627</td>
<td>Tupper 75</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>M/L Archaic; Post-Archaic; 20th</td>
<td>ACI 1998, 2001, 2009b;</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>century</td>
<td>Jones/Bray 2007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 1</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>quarry;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 2</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 3</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 4</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 5</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>M/L Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 6</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comas # 7</td>
<td>Campsite;</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Cove #1</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003b, 2003c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Cove #2</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Cove #3</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Cove #4</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>Austin/Endonino 2004;</td>
<td>Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Cove #5</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003c</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Curley Road</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003b</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elam Road</td>
<td>LS/quarry</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin/Mohlman 2003b</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overpass Opine</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Weeden Island I</td>
<td>ACI 2003</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanibel</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>M/L Archaic; Weeden Island</td>
<td>ACI 2003, 2009a</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashley Grove 1</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin 2004</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dick Lake South</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin 2004</td>
<td>Potentially Eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashley Grove 2</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin 2004</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashley Grove 3</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Austin 2004</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Point Break</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>Driscoll/Quinn 2005</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Johnny Utah</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>Driscoll/Quinn 2005</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town and Country</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>Driscoll/Quinn 2005</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kids R Kids</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Indeterminate</td>
<td>ACI 2008</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites, resource
groups, and surveyed lands proximate to the Overpass Road APE.
Figure 4.2. Previously recorded archaeological sites, resource groups, and surveyed lands proximate to the Overpass Road APE.
Figure 4.3. Previously recorded archaeological sites, resource groups, and surveyed lands proximate to the Overpass Road APE.
Figure 4.4. Previously recorded archaeological sites, resource groups, and surveyed lands proximate to the Overpass Road APE.
In 1994, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Sunshine natural gas pipeline, recording numerous sites along the route, including 8PA00462, 8PA00463, 8PA00464, and 8PA00465 (Figure 4.1). However, the project was cancelled prior to completion of the report (ESI 1994). These sites were initially recorded as lithic scatters and more recent investigations collected additional lithic debitage from all four sites and aboriginal ceramics from 8PA00465 (ACI 2009c; Janus Research 2005a). This latter site has been deemed eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO due to the apparent discrete activity areas and the potential for subsurface features that were uncovered during the Wesley Chapel Park survey (Janus Research 2005). 8PA00462 and 8PA00463 have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, while 8PA00464 has not been evaluated (FMSF).

8PA00623 and 8PA00625 (Figure 4.1) were recorded during the survey of I-75 (ACI 1998) and subject to additional investigations during the associated stormwater management facility (SMF) surveys (ACI 2009c, 2012b). During these three surveys, 117 shovel tests were excavated within 8PA00623, of which 105 produced cultural materials. The site produced over 800 pieces of lithic debitage, three stone tools, a Florida Archaic Stemmed point (Levy) fragment, a Santa Fe/Tallahassee point fragment, a blank, and a piece of unidentifiable aboriginal ceramic. Fifty-three shovel tests excavated within 8PA00625 during the two surveys conducted there. The 32 positive shovel tests produced about 150 pieces of debitage, two flake tools, and a biface fragment. The sites were classified as intermittently occupied campsites and were deemed ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP (FMSF). 8PA00464 had not been recorded at the time of the initial I-75 survey; otherwise, these would probably have been considered the same site. Since 8PA00623 is within the current APE, it will be the site updated should any archaeological materials be found during the current investigations.

Several other sites were recorded during the survey of the Palm Cove property (Figure 4.2). Among these, 8PA02014 occurs within the Overpass Road APE. It is a culturally indeterminate lithic scatter that has been deemed ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Austin and Mohlman 2003c). Initially, 387 pieces of lithic debitage and two cores were recovered from the 24 positive shovel tests. 8PA02014 was also investigated during the survey of the Epperson property, which extended the site boundary. Six additional flakes were recovered from the five shovel tests in that area. Several other sites, including 8PA02031, were also recorded during the Epperson survey. This latter site is a culturally indeterminate, non-significant, lithic scatter (Austin and Mohlman 2003b). Numerous sites were recorded during the survey of the Comas property, of which 8PA02007 falls within the Overpass Road APE (Figure 4.3). This site is an Archaic period lithic scatter, which was deemed ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Austin and Mohlman 2003a).

8PA02038 was recorded during survey of Old Pasco Road (ACI 2003) (Figure 4.1). The site produced 173 pieces of lithic debitage, 10 flake tools, and 1 preform. As contained within the Old Pasco Road corridor, the site was not considered significant. 8PA02576 (Figures 4.1 and 4.2) was identified during survey of the Kids R Kids development property (ACI 2008). This lithic scatter site has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

The other sites in the area were recorded as a result of informant information (FMSF), the survey of I-75 and associated SMF and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites (ACI 1998, 2009b, 2009c, 2012b), the Laurel Hills Estate (Driscoll 2003; Lamb 2003), the Grove at Wesley Chapel DRI (Jones and Bray 2007), Old Pasco Road (ACI 2003), the Ashley Grove property (Austin 2004), and the Handcart Estates project area (Driscoll and Quinn 2005). Other survey work conducted in the area, which did not discover any sites within one-half mile of the Overpass Road project APE, include Oakley Plaza (ACI 2001), Oak Creek – Phase I (Dickinson and Wayne 2004), a cell tower (Parker 2004), the Pasco Town Centre DRI (Quinn et al. 2006), Gore’s Dairy (Ambrosino and
Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models and studies (e.g., Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Horvath 1986; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Weisman and Collins 2004) informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project APE, as well as their probable environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, aboriginal sites are found, more often than not, on better-drained soils, and at the better-drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tethered to water and lithic resources, much more so than is evident during the later periods.

In general, the project APE is considered to have a variable probability for aboriginal archaeological site occurrence. Given the results of the historic research, no significant historic period archaeological sites, including nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments were expected. However, evidence of the 20th century occupation of the area might be expected.

### 4.1.2 Historical Considerations

Nine previously recorded historic resources (Figure 4.5; Table 4.2) are located within the Overpass Road APE. These include eight buildings (8PA02227, 8PA02597 through 8PA02603) and one building complex resource group (8PA02595). 8PA02227 was first recorded in 2005 as part of the Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005b). The eight other historic resources were recorded in 2009 as part of the US 301 from South of CR 54 to US 98 Bypass PD&E Study (ACI 2009d). 8PA02227 was updated during that survey. All the buildings represent common examples of their respective types, and the SHPO determined all to be ineligible for NRHP listing. The SHPO also determined 8PA02595 to be ineligible for the NRHP.

Examination of the Pasco County Property Appraiser records and a visual reconnaissance of the project APE indicated that approximately six potential historic resources are located within approximately 200 feet. This includes three buildings, two roads, and one cemetery. Short segments of Old Pasco Road (8PA02069) and US 301 (8PA02675) are also within the project APE.
Figure 4.5. Previously recorded historic resources located proximate to the Overpass Road APE. 8PA02597, depicted by yellow-shaded box, is no longer extant.
Table 4.2. Previously recorded historic resources located within the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE #</th>
<th>SITE NAME/ADDRESS</th>
<th>YEAR BUILT</th>
<th>USE/STYLE</th>
<th>SHPO EVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8PA02227</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Office / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02595</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building complex resource group</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02597</td>
<td>8011 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1948</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02598</td>
<td>8044 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1948</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02599</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02600</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02601</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02602</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02603</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Residential / Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field methods consisted of ground surface reconnaissance survey combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface shovel testing. Shovel tests were placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the high probability areas and at 50 m (164 ft) intervals in the moderate probability areas. Judgmental shovel testing and 100 m (328 ft) interval testing was conducted within the low probability areas. Smaller scale interval testing was conducted to delimit site boundaries. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeter (cm) (20 inches [in]) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth unless impeded by water or impenetrable substrate. All soil removed was screened through 0.64 cm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded on the maps and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, the shovel tests were refilled.

Historical field methodology consisted of a reconnaissance survey to identify any historic resources believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if any resources were eligible for listing in the NRHP or PCRHP. In addition, those structures that would become 50 years old within the probable period of the project were also recorded. This was followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs were taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, and potential NRHP eligibility. Pertinent records housed at the FMSF, State Library of Florida, and the Pasco County Property Appraiser’s Office were examined. In addition, residents or other knowledgeable persons were interviewed to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. A visual reconnaissance survey of the project area vicinity was also conducted to ascertain whether any potential historic district existed within or adjacent to the project APE.
4.3 **Unexpected Discoveries**

It was anticipated that if human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 FS (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the project area.

4.4 **Laboratory Methods and Curation**

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

Aboriginal ceramics were classified based on the characteristics of temper type and decoration, utilizing standard references (Cordell 1987, 2004; Goggin 1948; Luer and Almy 1980; Willey 1949).

All cultural materials recovered from the property of Dr. Milton Jones have been returned, as requested by the landowner. All other artifacts and associated records, including field notes, maps, photographs, and analysis forms, are on file at ACI pending transfer to an FDOT-designated curatorial facility.
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological Survey Results

5.1.1 Overview of Findings

Archaeological field survey included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 228 shovel tests (STs) within the APE for the project corridor proper (N=136) and the 14 proposed pond and FPC sites (N=92). As a result, three previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA00465, 8PA00623, and 8PA02038), six new archaeological sites (8PA02852 through 8PA02857), and four archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified. An archaeological occurrence (AO) is defined as “one or two non-diagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from the original context, which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of thirty meters diameter, regardless of depth below surface” (FMSF 1999:10). 8PA00465 previously was determined NRHP-eligible by the SHPO. With this exception, all other previously recorded and newly identified archaeological sites located within the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE were determined ineligible or are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. 8PA00463, 8PA00464, 8PA00625, 8PA02007, 8PA02031, and 8PA02576 were not subjected to additional testing as they have been previously tested during the multiple I-75 surveys and adjacent development surveys, or were outside of the ROW. With the exception of the unevauluated site 8PA02576, each has been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the O-3 Flyover Alternative will not impact these sites. Archaeological testing in the area of previously recorded site 8PA02014 yielded negative results. A summary of survey findings for the proposed pond and FPC sites is provided in Table 5.1. The locations of all shovel tests, as well as previously and newly recorded archaeological sites, are illustrated in Figures 5.1-5.7. FMSF forms are contained in Appendix C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pond/FPC</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>No. of STs</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flyover Ramp Interchange Proposed Ponds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 positive</td>
<td>8PA00465 identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 positive</td>
<td>8PA00623 identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O-3 Alignment Proposed Pond and FPC Sites</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18 positive</td>
<td>8PA02852; pasture with adjacent wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 3-1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2 positive</td>
<td>8PA02852; pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-4</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12 positive</td>
<td>8PA02853; planted pine, wetlands to west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-5</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 positive</td>
<td>8PA02855; planted pines, horse pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-6</td>
<td>Moderate/High</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 positive</td>
<td>AO #1; pasture; south side of creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPC 3-4</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-7</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Wooded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-8</td>
<td>Moderate/Low</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Citrus grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 positive</td>
<td>AO#2; wooded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-10</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Lawn, wooded; north end not tested due to “beware of dogs”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-11</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>Negative</td>
<td>Existing dredged pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 3-12</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Existing dredged pond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.1. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and archaeological sites within the Flyover Ramp Interchange area of the project APE.
Figure 5.2. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and archaeological sites within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.3. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale), archaeological sites, and AOs within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.4. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale) and archaeological sites within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.5. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale), archaeological sites, and AOs within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.6. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale), archaeological sites, and AOs within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.7. Approximate location of the shovel tests (not to scale), archaeological sites, and AOs within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
5.1.2 Relocated Sites

Background research indicated that 10 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within or near the Overpass Road APE. Three of these sites (8PA00465, 8PA00623, and 8PA02038) were relocated within the project during the field survey. No evidence of 8PA02014 was found. Site descriptions follow, and updated FMSF forms are contained in Appendix B.

8PA00465: The Treatment Plant/Cypress Dome Site is located in Section 32 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.1). The site occurs on a variety of soil types including the moderately well drained Millhopper fine sand and Pomello fine sand, and the somewhat poorly drained Adamsville fine sand, Lochloosa fine sand, Sparr fine sand, and Zolfo fine sand. It also occurs on the poorly drained Basinger fine sand, Pomona fine sand, and Smyrna fine sand and the very poorly drained Basinger fine sand, depressional and Sellers mucky loamy fine sand (USDA 2012). Site elevation is between 29 and 34 m (95-110 ft) amsl. A large wetland is circumscribed by the site.

The site was initially recorded in 1994 during the survey of the Sunshine pipeline corridor (ESI 1994), and subsequently updated during the I-75 PD&E Study (ACI 1998), survey of a SMF along I-75 (ACI 2009c), and during the Wesley Chapel Park investigation (Janus Research 2005a). Collectively, these surveys entailed the excavation of approximately 250 shovel tests and resulted in the recovery of more than 3700 artifacts including lithic debitage, chipped stone tools, and aboriginal ceramics. The SHPO determined 8PA00465 eligible for listing in the NRHP.

![Photo 5.1. Area of 8PA00465 within proposed Pond 3-1, looking south.](image)

Systematic subsurface testing at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals and judgmentally within the proposed Pond 3-1, along Overpass Road within and near the intersections with I-75 and Old Pasco Road, and along the proposed Blair Drive Access indicated that several discontiguous areas of 8PA00465 extend into the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE (Figure 5.1). Of the total 35 shovel tests excavated adjacent and near the boundary of 8PA00465, 19 yielded lithic debitage from between 0 and 110 cm below surface (cmbs) (0-40 in). The stratigraphic profile within the proposed Pond 3-1 area (Photo 5.1) consisted of 0-40 cm (0-16 in) grayish brown sand and 40-100 cm (16-40 in) light yellowish brown sand. Along the Overpass Road corridor, the stratigraphy consisted of 0-15 cm (0-6 in) mottled gray brown sandy clay, 15-30 cm (6-12 in) light gray to gray sand, and 30-100 cm light gray sand or 0-30 cm (0-12 in) gray brown sand, 30-50 cm (12-20 in) light
brown sand, and 50-100 cm (20-40 in) very light yellowish brown sand. The general stratigraphy in the Blair Drive Access area consisted of 0-30 cm (0-12 in) grayish brown sand and 30-100 cm (12-40 in) yellowish brown sand. In a ST placed along the north side of Overpass Road and about 75 m (250 ft) west of Boyette Road, cultural materials were recovered throughout the test. However, a utility pipe discovered at 1 m (40 in) below the surface indicates the highly disturbed condition of the site, as contained within this portion of the APE. As the result of testing, the boundaries of 8PA00465 were extended 125 m (410 ft) to the north along the west side of I-75 (Pond 3-1 area) and along both sides of Overpass Road east of I-75. The western site boundary was extended a short distance west along the Blair Road Access.

The recovered artifact assemblage includes 267 pieces of lithic debitage, of which 3 are chert and the remainder is coral. Two of the chert flakes and 203 of the coral flakes had been thermally altered. Also found was a Pinellas point manufactured from thermally altered coral. It is 2.6 cm (1.02 in) long, 1.4 cm (.55 in) wide, and 0.4 cm (.16 in) thick, with a weight of 1.4 g (.05 oz). Pinellas points date from the Late Weeden Island to Safety Harbor period. All of the chert flakes are non-decortication flakes; there are two medium and one large. There are 211 coral non-decortication flakes, 7 primary decortication flakes, 32 secondary decortication flakes, and 10 pieces of shatter. In terms of coral size, there are 32 small, 172 medium, 53 large, 1 X4, and 1 larger than X4. Based on this assemblage, the materials represent the mid to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum. Given the high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral, the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987), with a later Weeden Island/Safety Harbor component based on the Pinellas point.

The cultural materials recovered are similar in kind to the previous collections, the site area within the APE is very disturbed, and no significant new data has been collected. Although 8PA00465 maintains its NRHP-eligible status, as located within the Overpass Road project APE, this portion of the site is not considered contributing to the significance of the overall resource.

8PA00623: The Golden Grove Site is located in Sections 20 and 29 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.1). The site occurs primarily on the moderately well drained Millhopper fine sand (USDA 2012). Site elevation is 29 to 32 m (95-105 ft) amsl. The construction of I-75 has disturbed a portion of the site, but testing outside of the ROW, has been minimal, so much of site may lie outside of the corridor. This site may be associated with the adjacent sites 8PA00462 and 8PA00463.

The site originally was recorded in 1998 during the survey of I-75 when 63 shovel tests were excavated in the I-75 ROW, 44 of which were positive. The site produced 632 flakes, three flake tools, two projectile point fragments (Santa Fe/Tallahassee and Culbreath), and an unidentified piece of aboriginal ceramic (ACI 1998). Additional testing was conducted during two surveys of SMFs and FPCs, both of which resulted in the recovery of lithic debitage (ACI 2009c, 2012b). The SHPO evaluated 8PA00623 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Survey within proposed Pond 3-2 (Photo 5.2) yielded limited evidence for this site. Of the total five shovel tests excavated (Figure 5.1), two produced lithic debitage. The artifacts were recovered between 20 and 90 cmbs (8-36 in) in successive zones of grayish brown sand and yellowish brown sand. A total of 12 coral waste flakes were found, including 11 non-decortication flakes and 1 piece of shatter. Three were thermally altered. In terms of size, there are 1 small, 7 medium, 3 large, and one X4. Based on this limited assemblage, the materials represent the middle stages of the lithic reduction continuum. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). The artifact
assemblage recovered is similar to the previous collections, and no new significant data has been added. As such, ACI concurs with the previous assessment that the site is ineligible.

Photo 5.2. Location of positive shovel test in proposed Pond 3-2, looking west.

8PA02038: The Overpass Opine Site is located in Section 32 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.1). The site occurs on Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a somewhat poorly drained soil (USDA 2012). A wetland is located about 50 m (164 ft) to the west. Site elevation is 27-30 m (90 and 100 ft) amsl. The site area has been disturbed by road construction and the installation of fiber optic cables, reclaimed water lines, and buried power lines.

The site originally was recorded in 1998 during the survey of Old Pasco Road and associated pond and mitigation areas. Thirty-eight shovel tests were excavated in the area, 27 of which were positive. The site produced 173 flakes, 10 flake tools, and a preform (ACI 2003). The SHPO evaluated 8PA02038 as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

During the current survey, five shovel tests were excavated along Overpass Road at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals within and near the north limit of 8PA02038 (Figure 5.1). Two were productive of a coral perform and a coral flake; both were thermally altered. These artifacts were recovered from 60-100 cmbs (24-40 in) in a matrix of light yellowish brown sand. Both positive shovel tests are within the original site boundary.

5.1.3 Newly Recorded Sites

Six new archaeological sites (8PA02852 through 8PA02857) were discovered within the project APE. Of these, three sites, 8PA02852, 8PA02853, and 8PA02855, are associated with proposed Pond 3-3 and FPC 3-1, Pond 3-4, and Pond 3-5, respectively. Site descriptions follow.

8PA02852: The Pond 3-3 Site is located in Section 36 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.4). It occurs on moderately well drained Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slope; the somewhat poorly drained Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slope; and the poorly drained Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012). Site elevation is between 34 and 37 m (110-120 ft) amsl. Wetlands are located to the north and east of the site. The area is currently used as pasture (Photo 5.3).
Twenty-one shovel tests were placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within proposed Pond 3-3, of which 18 yielded cultural materials. Five additional shovel tests excavated at 50 m (164 ft) intervals immediately to the south within the proposed corridor; four were productive. The artifacts were recovered between 15 and 115 cmbs (0-45 in) in successive zones of gray sand (0-30 cm [0-12 in]) and light brown sand (30-100 cm [12-40 in]). Based on the testing results, 8PA02852 measures roughly 200 m (650 ft) east/west by 125 m (410 m) north/south, as contained within the project APE, and likely extends beyond these limits.

The artifact assemblage contains 316 pieces of lithic debitage and a flake tool. The flake tool was manufactured from a non-heat treated coral non-decortication flake. It is 3.6 cm long, 2.6 cm wide, and 0.5 cm thick, with a weight of 4.2 g (1.42 x 1.02 x .2 in / 0.15 oz). The distal/lateral margin of the flake has fine, unifacial scalar scars, suggesting use on a moderately soft material. There are 23 chert flakes, of which seven had been thermally altered. These include 21 non-decortication flakes, 1 secondary decortication flake, and 1 piece of shatter. In terms of size, there are 2 small, 15 medium, 4 large, 1 X4, and 1 X6. There are 293 coral flakes, of which 193 had been heat-treated. There are 260 non-decortication, 8 primary decortication, 16 secondary decortication flakes, and 9 pieces of shatter. In terms of coral flake size, there are 48 small, 179 medium, 56 large, and 10 X4. This assemblage suggests the middle to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum.

Subsequent field survey of proposed FPC 3-1, located due west of Pond 3-3, entailed the excavation of nine additional shovel tests at 25 m (82 ft) intervals (Figure 5.4). Two produced cultural materials at 50 cmbs (20 in) in a zone of light gray sand. The recovered assemblage consists of 8 small coral non-decortication waste flakes and 2 medium coral secondary decortications flakes.

The Pond 3-3 Site probably represents a series of short-term encampments for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, 8PA02852 is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. Thus, as contained within the project APE, 8PA02852 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.
**8PA02853**: The Pond 3-4 Site is located in Section 36 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (**Figure 5.4**). It occurs on somewhat poorly drained Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slope and Newman fine sand, 0-5% slope, as well as poorly drained Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012). The general site elevation is between 34 and 40 m (110-130 ft) amsl. Wetlands are located to the northwest and west of the site. The area is currently in planted pines and pasture (**Photo 5.4**).

**Photo 5.4.** General area of 8PA02853 within proposed Pond 3-4, looking northwest.

Twelve shovel tests were placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within proposed Pond 3-4, all of which were positive for cultural materials. Six shovel tests were placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the proposed ROW, of which five yielded artifacts from between 0 and 110 cmbs (0-44 in). The basic stratigraphic profile was 0-30 cm (0-12 in) gray sand and 30-100 cm (12-40 in) light brown sand. Based on the results of testing, the site measures roughly 230 m (750 ft) east/west by 150 m (500 m) north/south, as contained within the project APE, and likely extends beyond these limits.

The artifact assemblage contains 325 pieces of lithic debitage, a blank, a roughout, a tested cobble, two coral chunks, and a piece of Pasco Plain ceramic. The roughout was manufactured from thermally altered coral. It is 8.7 cm long, 7.0 cm wide, and 4.1 cm thick, with a weight of 235.2 g (3.43 x 2.76 x 1.57 in / 8.3 oz). Cortical material remains on the ventral surface. The blank consists of a margin fragment that has been bifacially reduced. It is 6.6 cm long, 2.2 cm wide, and 1.6 cm thick, and weighs 19.8 g (2.6 x 0.83 x 0.63 in / 0.7 oz). There are 4 chert non-decortication flakes, none of which had been thermally altered. In terms of size, there are 2 medium, 1 large, and 1 X4. There are 321 coral flakes, of which 237 had been heat-treated. There are 271 non-decortication flakes, 18 primary decortication flakes, 26 secondary decortication flakes, and 6 pieces of shatter. In terms of coral flake size, there are 28 small, 194 medium, 77 large, 17 X4, 3 X5, 1 X6, and 1 X7. This assemblage suggests the middle to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum and most likely represents tool manufacture as opposed to tool maintenance.

The Pond 3-4 Site probably represents a series of short-term encampments for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The recovery of the chunks, tested cobble, roughout, and blank suggest that the early stages of tool manufacture were occurring and that there was likely a quarry source within the nearby wetland. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). The ceramic indicates
a post-Archaic visit to the site, but this ceramic type is not a good temporal marker since it was manufactured for over 2000 years. Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, the Pond 3-4 Site is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. Thus, as contained within the project APE, 8PA02853 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA02854: The Milton Jones Site is located in Section 31 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.4). It occurs on somewhat poorly drained Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slope and poorly drained Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012). The general site elevation is between 37 and 43 m (120-140 ft) amsl. A drainage leading into a large swamp is located about 100 m (328 ft) north of the site. The area is currently in citrus grove and pasture. Dr. Milton Jones, local property owner, reported that he has collected a number of flakes and coral chunks from within his citrus grove (Photo 5.5). He has not found any projectile points or ceramics. The artifacts recovered from his property were returned to Dr. Jones at his request (Jones 2013).

Photo 5.5. Artifact collection of Dr. Milton Jones.

Nine shovel tests were placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within Alternative O-3, of which six yielded artifacts from between 0 and 100 cmbs (0-40 in). The basic stratigraphy is 0-35 cm (0-14 in) gray sand, 35-65 cm (14-26 in) brown sand, and 65-100 cm (26-40 in) light gray brown sand. Based on the results of testing, the site measures roughly 450 m (1500 ft) northeast/southwest by 50 m (164 m) northwest/southeast. The artifact assemblage contains 84 pieces of lithic debitage. All of the debitage is coral, of which 74 had been heat-treated. There are 67 non-decortication flakes, 8 primary decortication flakes, 7 secondary decortication flakes, and 2 pieces of shatter. In terms of flake size, there are 12 small, 54 medium, 16 large, and 3 X4. This assemblage suggests the middle to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum.

This site probably represents a short-term encampment for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. Given the high percentage of thermal alteration, as well as the use of coral, 8PA02854 probably dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, the Milton Jones Site is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. Thus, as contained within the project APE, 8PA02854 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.
8PA02855: The Horse Farm Site is located in Section 31 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS San Antonio and Dade City) (Figure 5.4). It occurs on poorly drained Pomona fine sand and Felda fine sand (USDA 2012). Site elevation is between 37 and 43 m (120-140 ft) amsl. A drainage leading into a large swamp is located about 50 m (164 ft) to the northwest. The area is currently in planted pine (Photo 5.6) and pasture.

![Photo 5.6. General area of 8PA02855 within proposed Pond 3-5, looking northwest.](image)

Seven shovel tests were excavated at 25 and 50 m (82 and 164 ft) intervals within proposed Pond 3-5, of which four were positive. Additionally, five shovel tests were placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within Alternative O-3, of which three were positive. Testing was not conducted within the area actively used as horse pasture. The artifacts were recovered between 0 and 100 cmbs (0-40 in) in successive zones of gray sand (0-30 cm [0-12 in]), brown sand (30-60 cm [12-24 in]), and tan sand (60-100 cm [24-40 in]). Based on the testing results, this site measures roughly 120 m (400 ft) north/south by 60 m (200 m) east/west. The eastern boundary of the site was not delimited due to the presence of horses. The artifact assemblage contains 95 pieces of lithic debitage, three coral chunks, and three tested cobbles. All of the debitage is coral, of which 87 pieces had been heat-treated; none of the tested cobbled or chunks had been heat-treated. There are 80 non-decortication flakes, 6 primary decortication flakes, 8 secondary decortication flakes, and 1 piece of shatter. In terms of flake size, there are 14 small, 56 medium, 10 large, 9 X4, 2 X5, 3 X6, and 2 X7. This assemblage suggests the middle stages of the lithic reduction continuum.

The Horse Farm Site probably represents a short-term encampment for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, the Horse Farm site is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. As such, 8PA02855, as contained within the APE, is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA02856: The Wildcat Elam Site is located in Section 28 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.1). The site occurs on Millhopper fine sand, 0-5% slope, which is a moderately well drained soil of the uplands (USDA 2012). Site elevation is roughly 37 m (120 ft) amsl. A wetland is located 150 m (490 ft) to the northeast.
Five shovel tests were placed at 25 m (82 ft) intervals along the western side of Boyette Road, to the east of an area of planted pines (Photo 5.7). Of these, two produced cultural materials from 30-100 cmbs (12-40 in) in a matrix of pale brown sand. Based on the testing results, the site is estimated to measure 50 m north/south by 10 m east/west (164 x 33 ft). It is possible that the site area extends outside the project APE, east on the other side of Boyette Road and to the west into the planted pines. The artifact assemblage consists of 25 pieces of lithic debitage. All of the material is coral, and all but five of the pieces had been thermally altered. There are 23 non-decortication flakes, 1 primary decortication flake, and 1 secondary decortication flake. In terms of size, there are 7 small, 12 medium, 3 large, and 1 each of the X4, X6, and X7 sizes. Based on the flake types and size, this limited assemblage probably represents the middle to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum.

The site probably represents a short-term encampment for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, the Wildcat Elam site is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. Thus, 8PA02856 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PA02857: Katie’s 8 Site is located in Sections 29 and 32 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS Dade City) (Figure 5.5). The site occurs on somewhat poorly drained Cassia fine sand, 0-5% slope, as well as poorly drained Myakka fine sand and Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012). The general site area is wooded, and elevation is 50-55 m (165-185 ft) amsl. A wetland is located 120 m (400 ft) to the east.

Eleven shovel tests were placed at 25 and 50 m (82 and 164 ft) intervals within the proposed ROW. As a result, six yielded lithic artifacts from between 15 and 75 cmbs (6-28 in) in successive zones of dark gray sand (0-20 cm [0-8 in]), light gray sand (20-40 cm [8-16 in]), and cemented dark brown hardpan (40-50 cm [16-20 in]) or gray sand (0-25 cm [0-10 in]), dark brown sand (25-60 cm [10-24 in]), and light brown sand (60-100 cm [24-40 in]). Based on the testing results, the site measures roughly 250 m (820 ft) east/west by 75 m (250 m) north/west. The artifact assemblage...
contains 18 pieces of lithic debitage and a tested cobbled. All of the material is coral; seven of the flakes had been heat-treated. There are 10 non-decortication flakes, 3 primary decortication flakes, and 4 secondary decortication flakes. In terms of flake size, there are 10 medium, 3 large, and 4 X4. This assemblage suggests the middle to late stages of the lithic reduction continuum.

Katie’s 8 Site probably represents a short-term encampment for the procurement of locally available resources, including coral for the manufacture of stone tools. The lack of expedient and/or formal tool types suggests that long-term occupation or utilization of the site did not occur. The high percentage of thermal alteration and the use of coral suggest that the site most likely dates from the Middle to Late Archaic (Milanich 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Although of interest in terms of settlement and land use pattern, the Katie’s 8 Site is similar to many other sites in the region, it lacks culturally diagnostic artifacts, and has a low research potential. Thus, 8PA02857, as contained within the project APE, is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.1.4 Archaeological Occurrences

In addition to the previously and newly recorded archaeological sites, four AOs were identified within the project APE. Of these, two are associated with proposed ponds.

AO#1 is located within proposed Pond 3-6 in Section 31 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS Dade City) (Figure 5.5). The area is currently pasture (Photo 5.8), the local soil type is poorly drained Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012), and the general elevation is between 43 and 44 m (140-145 ft) amsl. A drainage is located about 50 m (164 ft) to the northwest. Six shovel tests were excavated at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the proposed pond site, of which one was productive of a single artifact. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals in the cardinal directions around the positive shovel test, with negative results. The X10 thermally altered coral non-decortication flake was recovered at 25 cmbs (10 in) from a zone of light gray sand. This isolated find is not considered significant.

Photo 5.8. Location of AO #1 in proposed Pond 3-6, looking north.

AO#2 is located within proposed Pond 3-9 in Section 28 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS Dade City) (Figure 5.6). The wooded area is characterized by well drained Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slope (USDA 2012). The general elevation is between 35 and 37 m (115-120 ft) amsl, and a small wetland is located about 50 m (164 ft) to the west. Five shovel tests were excavated at 50 m
(164 ft) intervals within Pond 3-10, of which one was productive of a single piece of thermally altered coral shatter from a depth of 45-50 cmbs (18-20 in). The local stratigraphic profile is pale brown sand from 0-100 cm (0-40 in). This AO is not considered significant.

**AO#3** is located within an area of cleared ROW next to a citrus grove in Section 33 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS Dade City) (Figure 5.7). It occurs on well drained Kendrick fine sand, 0-5% slope (USDA 2012). The general elevation is between 41 and 43 m (135-140 ft) amsl. No water sources are proximate. Of the five shovel tests excavated at 50 m (164 ft) intervals, one yielded a single piece of sand tempered plain ceramic at 25-35 cmbs (10-14 in) in a zone of orangish brown sand. This AO is not considered significant.

**AO#4** is located in an area of improved pasture at the western end of the Blair Drive Access, just east of Old Pasco Road, in Section 32 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio) (Figure 5.1). The local soil type is the somewhat poorly drained Sparr fine sand, 0-5% slopes, and the elevation is approximately 35 m (115 ft). Of the three shovel tests excavated at 25 m (82 ft) intervals within the proposed roadway corridor, one was productive of a single piece of sand tempered plain ceramic at 80 cmbs (32 in) in a matrix of yellowish brown sand. Given the proximity of Old Pasco Road, and the narrowness of the proposed roadway, additional testing was not conducted to the west, north, or south. This AO is not considered significant.

### 5.1.5 Negative Findings

**8PA02014**: The Palm Cove #1 Site is located in Section 33 of Township 25 South, Range 20 East (USGS San Antonio). It occurs on somewhat poorly drained Newnan fine sand and poorly drained Pomona fine sand (USDA 2012). Site elevation is 38 to 40 m (125-130 ft) amsl, and a wetland is located adjacent to the north. This site originally was recorded in 2003 during the Palm Cove survey (Austin and Mohlman 2003c). Almost 400 pieces of lithic debitage and two cores were recovered from the 24 positive shovel tests. This site also was investigated during archaeological survey of the Epperson property, which resulted in the expansion of site boundaries (Austin and Mohlman 2003b). The SHPO evaluated this culturally indeterminate lithic scatter as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

ACI excavated two shovel tests within the site area, as contained within the project APE. No cultural materials were found. Thus, the location of this previously recorded site within the Overpass Road PD&E Study APE cannot be verified. An updated FMSF form is contained in Appendix B.

### 5.2 Historical/Architectural Survey Results

As a result of field survey, 14 historic resources were identified within the Overpass Road project APE (Table 5.2; Figures 5.8-5.11). This includes 10 buildings (8PA02227, 8PA02598 through 8PA02603, and 8PA02849 through 8PA02851); two linear resources (8PA02847 and 8PA02848); one cemetery (8PA02846); and one building complex resource group (8PA02595). Of the 14 historic resources within the APE, eight (8PA02227, 8PA02595, and 8PA02598 through 8PA02603) were previously recorded in the FMSF, and six (8PA02846 through 8PA02851) were newly identified as a result of this survey. None of the historic resources is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their commonality of style and/or construction and their lack of significant historical associations. Further, there is no potential for historic districts within the APE. One previously recorded historic resource, 8PA02597 (Figure 5.11) is no longer extant. Descriptions of the previously and newly recorded historic resources located within the APE follow.
Table 5.2. Previously and newly recorded historic resources within the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE.

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<th>RESOURCE TYPE</th>
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<th>ELIGIBILITY</th>
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<td>8PA02595</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building complex</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02227</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02598</td>
<td>8044 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1948</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02599</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02600</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02601</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02602</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA02603</td>
<td>Country Cottages / 8133 Gall Boulevard (US 301)</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>SHPO determined ineligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previously recorded historic resources are indicated in green.
Figure 5.8. Location of the newly recorded historic resource within the Flyover Ramp Interchange area of the project APE.
Figure 5.9. Location of the newly recorded historic resource within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.10. Location of the newly recorded historic resources within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
Figure 5.11. Location of the previously and newly recorded historic resources within the O-3 Alternative area of the project APE.
5.2.1 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Field survey resulted in the identification of eight extant previously recorded historic resources (8PA02227, 8PA02595, and 8PA02598 through 8PA02603) within the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE. This includes seven buildings and one building complex resource group. FMSF forms were not updated for these eight resources, because none exhibited changes since they was last recorded in 2009 as part of the US 301 from South of CR 54 to US 98 Bypass PD&E Study (ACI 2009d). The SHPO determined all ineligible for NRHP listing. Descriptions of each extant previously recorded historic resource follow, and copies of the original FMSF forms are contained in Appendix B. One previously recorded historic resource is no longer extant (8PA02597). A copy of the FMSF form and a demolished building letter to the SHPO to update its status are included in Appendix D.

![Photo 5.9. The Country Cottages Resource Group at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02595), facing northwest.](image)

**8PA02595:** The Country Cottages Resource Group at 8133 Gall Boulevard is comprised of six ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style buildings (Photo 5.9). They were previously recorded in 2005 during the *Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County* (Janus Research 2005b). The building complex was updated four years later as part of the US 301 from South of CR 54 to US 98 Bypass PD&E Study (ACI 2009d). The SHPO determined 8PA02595 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The buildings exhibit no significant changes since they were last recorded. Country Cottages is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style motor court and research, including historical files, documents, and informant interviews, did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, the SHPO determination of ineligibility is still applicable.
Photo 5.10. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages main office at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02227), facing west.

8PA02227: This ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style building is the main office of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard (Photo 5.10). Its concrete block walls, partially clad in wood siding, are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement and replacement one-over-one single hung sash (ca. 2005) with projecting window sills. An open porch with a gable roof on the east elevation contains the main entrance a jalousie door. Other architectural features include gable vents. It also was first recorded for the Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County (Janus Research 2005b) and updated four years later. The SHPO determined 8PA02227 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02227 retains its ineligibility status.
8PA02599: Building A of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard is a Masonry Vernacular style building constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.11). Its concrete block walls are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement with projecting window sills. Other architectural features include wood window shutters. An open porch contains two entrances on the north elevation. The SHPO determined 8PA02599 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02599 retains its ineligibility status.

Photo 5.11. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages Building A at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02599), facing northwest.

Photo 5.12. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages Building B at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02600), facing northwest.
8PA02600: Building B of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard is a Masonry Vernacular style building constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.12). Its concrete block walls are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement with projecting window sills. Other architectural features include gable vents, wood siding in the gables, and wood window shutters, and a ca. 1980 south addition. An open porch on the north elevation has two doors. The SHPO determined 8PA02600 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02600 retains its ineligibility status.

Photo 5.13. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages Building C at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02601), facing west.

8PA02601: Building C of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard is a Masonry Vernacular style building constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.13). Its concrete block walls are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement with projecting window sills. An open porch with wood posts is located on the south elevation and contains two entrances. Other architectural features include gable vents, wood window shutters, and wood siding in the gables. The SHPO determined 8PA02601 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02601 retains its ineligibility status.
Photo 5.14. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages Building D at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02602), facing northwest.

8PA02602: Building D of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard is a Masonry Vernacular style building constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.14). Its concrete block walls are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement with projecting window sills. Other architectural features include gable vents, wood siding in the gables, and wood window shutters. An open porch on the south elevation contains two entrances. The SHPO determined 8PA02602 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02602 retains its ineligibility status.

Photo 5.15. The Masonry Vernacular style Country Cottages Building E at 8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA02603), facing northeast.
8PA02603: Building E of the Country Cottages motor court at 8133 Gall Boulevard is a Masonry Vernacular style building constructed ca. 1950 (Photo 5.15). Its concrete block walls are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation and topped by a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The windows of this building include four-light casement with projecting window sills and wood window shutters. Other architectural features include gable vents and wood siding in the gables. An open porch with a gable roof and wood porch posts contains two entrances. The SHPO determined 8PA02603 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as part of a motor court and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02603 retains its ineligibility status.

Photo 5.16. The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 8044 Gall Boulevard (8PA02598), facing northeast.

8PA02598: The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 8044 Gall Boulevard (Photo 5.16) was constructed ca. 1948. The slab foundation supports the concrete block walls which are topped by a hip roof covered in composition shingles. The windows include original eight- and nine-light casement and replacement four-light awning (ca. 1970). Two original porches, on the south and west elevations, are both open with a flat roof. The porch on the west elevation contains the main entrance. Other original architectural features include projecting window sills, awnings over the windows and secondary doors, and scroll porch posts. The SHPO determined 8PA02598 ineligible for NRHP listing in 2010 (FMSF). The building exhibits no significant changes since it was last recorded. This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA02598 retains its ineligibility status.

5.2.2 Newly Recorded Historic Resources

Six historic resources were newly recorded within the Overpass Road APE. This includes one cemetery (8PA02846), two roads (8PA02847 and 8PA02848), and three buildings (8PA02849 through 8PA02851). None is considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing because of their common design and lack of significant historical associations. There is no potential for a historic district within the project APE. Descriptions of each historic resource follow, and FMSF forms are contained in Appendix C.
8PA02846: Smith Cemetery (Photos 5.17-5.20) is located approximately 250 feet south of Fairview Heights Road, to the west of Fort King Road. It is accessed via an oak tree-lined dirt road. The road leads to a pair of large iron gates, each with an iron letter “S.” The large gates are flanked by iron pedestrian swing gates, and the remainder of the one-acre cemetery is surrounded by a ca. 1970 chain-link fence. There are approximately 100 burials in the cemetery, including at least seven unmarked graves (US Gen Web 2001). The gravestones are aligned north-south in rows and made out of marble, granite, and concrete. The markers are shrouded by oak trees. The cemetery appears to be still active.

Photo 5.17. The Smith Cemetery (8PA02846) front gates, facing north.

Photo 5.18. The ca. 1982 pavilion in the Smith Cemetery (8PA02846), facing northwest.
Photo 5.19. Detail of markers in the Smith Cemetery (8PA02846), facing west.

Photo 5.20. Oak-lined lane to the Smith Cemetery (8PA02846), facing north.

The cemetery was established in 1885 on 40 acres of land owned by James C. “Chap” Smith, a member of a family that relocated to Pasco County in the 1880s. The cemetery had its first burial the following year. Smith died in 1902 and was buried in the cemetery. He stipulated in his will that one acre of his land be set aside for the family cemetery. In 1982, Smith descendants formed an association to maintain the graveyard (Horgan et. al. 1992). Also that year, they built a pavilion with a slab foundation, concrete block posts, and gable roof.

In accordance with the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, a cemetery is eligible for listing if it meets Criteria Consideration D. Accordingly, a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design
features, or from association with historic events. The Smith Cemetery is distinguished by none of these factors. It does not contain the graves of people who were significant to local, state, or national history, and it possesses a common design and typical gravestones. Similar cemeteries in Pasco County established contemporary to the Smith Cemetery include Holton Cemetery (8PA00619), Trilby Cemetery (8PA02326), and Williams Cemetery (8PA02317). None is listed on the NRHP. Thus, the Smith Cemetery is not considered eligible for NRHP listing.

Photo 5.21. Overpass Road (8PA02847) facing west within the APE near Boyette Road.

8PA02847: The approximately 0.85-mile-long segment of Overpass Road within the APE from Old Pasco Road (8PA02069) to Boyette Road is a collector road in Township 25 South, Range 20 East, and Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 (USGS 1954, PR 1988) (Photo 5.21). The two-lane road is paved with asphalt. The road travels west-east and is elevated over I-75. It widens to include turn lanes at Wesley Chapel District Park. The immediate roadside consists of a grass clear zone. Steel poles holding power lines border the south side of the road. The road passes through a rural setting. Overpass Road is first evident on a 1941 aerial (PALMM 1941c). It was elevated ca. 1965 during the construction of I-75 (us-highways.com).

This segment of Overpass Road was altered when I-75 was built and turn lanes were added. The road is of a common design and construction and it is not associated with events or persons of historical significance. Thus, it lacks the significance to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The other segments of Overpass Road within Pasco County were built within the last 50 years and were not evaluated.
8PA02848: As contained within the project APE, the approximately 1.75-mile-long segment of Fairview Heights Road is located in Sections 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 of Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS Dade City). The two-lane collector road has a surface of sand and gravel (Photo 5.22). The road travels west-east with the exception of a one-fourth mile-long section that travels northeast-northwest. The immediate roadside consists of a grass clear zone. Wooden power line poles border the north side of the road, which traverses a rural setting. Fairview Heights Road is first evident on a 1941 aerial (PALMM 1941d).

This segment of Fairview Heights Road appears to have retained its historic integrity. However, it is of a common design and construction and it is not associated with significant historic events or persons. As contained within the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE, the segment of historic roadway is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation of the road’s entire length was beyond the scope of this project.

Photo 5.22. Fairview Heights Road (8PA02848) as located within the project APE, facing west.

8PA02849: Masonry Vernacular style building at 37843 Kossik Road (8PA02849), facing northwest.
**8PA02849:** The Masonry Vernacular style residence at 37843 Kossik Road (Photo 5.23) was constructed ca. 1952 (Wells 2013). The building was vacant at the time of survey. The continuous concrete block foundation supports the concrete block walls, which are covered with stucco. The cross-gabled roof is covered in composition shingles. The windows include replacement 6/6 double-hung sash (ca. 1980). An open porch on the south elevation is covered by a gable roof and is supported by two columns, and an incised open porch is to the northwest. The porch on the south elevation contains the main entrance, which includes a replacement wood-paneled door with fanlight. Other architectural features include projecting window sills. This building is of a common design and construction and lacks known ties to significant historic persons or events. Thus, it not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

![Photo 5.24](image)

**Photo 5.24.** Frame Vernacular style building at 36221 Fairview Heights Road (8PA02850), facing north.

**8PA02850:** The Frame Vernacular style building at 36221 Fairview Heights Road (Photo 5.24) was constructed ca. 1938 (Wells 2013). It was vacant at the time of survey. The wood frame walls are covered with aluminum. A wood frame and aluminum addition was built to the west, and a concrete block addition was added to the east ca. 1950. The cross-gabled roof is covered in composition shingles and Spanish tile. The windows include replacement 4/4 metal single-hung sash and one light metal awning (ca. 1950). The main entrance on the south elevation includes a wood-paneled door (ca. 1950) within an open entry porch. An incised carport addition (ca. 1950) is located to the southeast. This building originated as a residence but has been abandoned; some windows are boarded up with 3-V crimp metal panels. This building is of a common design and construction and lacks known ties to significant historic persons or events. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.
8PA02851: The Frame Vernacular style building at 38032 Kozy Acres Drive (Photo 5.25) was constructed ca. 1954 (Wells 2013). It was vacant at the time of survey. The concrete block piers support the wood frame walls, which are covered with wood siding. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles, and the shed roofs are covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. Additions were built to the east, north, and west ca. 1960. The windows include ca. 1960 2/2 metal SHS (banded and independent). The main entrance is on the west elevation within the open entry porch. Concrete stoops are located within an open porch on the east elevation. A carport with a shed roof is also located on the east elevation. This building originated as a residence but has been abandoned. This building is of a common design and construction and lacks known ties to significant historic persons or events. Thus, it is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

All cultural resources identified as a result of this CRAS were evaluated for their significance, as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

As a result of archaeological field survey, six new archaeological sites (8PA02852 through 8PA02857) were recorded and three archaeological occurrences were identified. The new sites are predominantly lithic scatters that date to the Middle/Late Archaic based upon the extensive use of coral and thermal alteration. One of the sites, 8PA02853, and AO#3 produced isolated pieces of aboriginal ceramic, indicating a post-Archaic period of utilization/occupation, as does the recovery of a Pinellas point from 8PA00465. The other AOs consist of isolated pieces of lithic debitage. None of the AOs, nor the newly recorded archaeological sites, are considered significant. Although of interest in terms of settlement patterning, the assemblages all consist of lithic debitage, most of which was coral, and virtually no temporally or functionally diagnostic tools. These types of sites are abundant in the area, and thus, the research potential for these newly recorded sites is considered low. Thus, 8PA02852 through 8PA02857 do not meet NRHP eligibility Criterion D.
In addition, three previously recorded archaeological sites, 8PA00465, 8PA00623, and 8PA02038, were relocated within the project APE. 8PA00465 was determined eligible by the SHPO; the other two sites were evaluated as ineligible. The additional data collected during this survey provided no new significant data and supports the previous assessment of ineligibility for 8PA00623. Archaeological survey along the proposed connector between Blair Drive and Old Pasco Road indicated that 8PA02038 and 8PA00465 are geographically contiguous, and thus, part of the same large site. Therefore, in accordance with FMSF policy to apply the lowest site file number, 8PA02038 has been subsumed under 8PA00465.

Historical/architectural survey of the Overpass Road PD&E Study project APE resulted in the identification and evaluation of 14 historic resources. These include 10 buildings (8PA02227, 8PA02598 through 8PA02603, and 8PA02849 through 8PA02851); two linear resources (8PA02847 and 8PA02848); one cemetery (8PA02846); and one building complex resource group (8PA02595). Of the 14 historic resources located within the APE, eight (8PA02227, 8PA02595, and 8PA02598 through 8PA02603) were previously recorded in the FMSF, and six (8PA02846 through 8PA02851) were newly identified as a result of this survey. None of the historic resources is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their commonality of style and/or construction and their lack of significant historical associations. Further, there is no potential for a historic district within the APE. One previously recorded historic resource, 8PA02597, was documented as no longer extant.

No historic resources are associated with any of the proposed pond and FPC sites. However, previously and newly recorded archaeological sites are contained within six of the proposed pond and FPC sites, as follows: Pond 3-1 (8PA00465); Pond 3-2 (8PA00623); Pond 3-3 and FPC 3-1 (8PA02852); Pond 3-4 (8PA02853); and Pond 3-5 (8PA02855). Only mundane evidence of NRHP-eligible 8PA00465 was recovered within Pond 3-1; the other associated sites are not significant. Pond 3-6 and Pond 3-9 are associated with AOs #1 and #2, respectively.

In conclusion, although NRHP-eligible archaeological site 8PA00465 is located within the project APE, based on the limited cultural materials recovered, the lack of additional information of significance to our understanding of regional prehistory, and the extensive amount of disturbance, the portion of 8PA00465 located within the Overpass Road project APE is not considered contributing to the significance of the resource. Thus, given the results of background research and archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, project development will have no involvement with any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.
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2004 A GIS Archaeological Modeling and Testing of Nine ELAPP Preserves, Hillsborough County, FL. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Wells, Mike  
2013 Records Search. Pasco County Property Appraiser.

White, Anta M.  

White, William A.  

Willey, Gordon R.  
APPENDIX A:
Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis Report, September 2012
PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
CORRIDOR ANALYSIS REPORT

Overpass Road
Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
From Old Pasco Road to US 301,
Pasco County, Florida

Pasco County CIP Number: 5020

Prepared for:
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September 2012
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pasco County, in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for proposed improvements to Overpass Road in Pasco County. The project study area includes Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to US 301 (Figure 1). It is located in Sections 27-29 and 32-36 in Township 25 South, Range 20 East, and Sections 27-29 and 31-34 in Township 25 South, Range 21 East (USGS 1954, 1960).

Overpass Road is currently a two-lane facility that extends from Old Pasco Road to 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road. This roadway capacity improvement project involves the widening of the existing segment of Overpass Road, from Old Pasco Road to east of Boyette Road; the addition of an interchange at Overpass Road and I-75; and the extension of Overpass Road on new alignment from 0.86 miles east of Boyette Road to US 301. The widening and extension of the roadway are planned to be constructed, at a minimum, as a four-lane divided roadway with the potential to expand to six-lanes if needed.

The purpose of the PD&E Study, of which this preliminary cultural resource assessment is a part, is to select an appropriate alignment and rights-of-way required for the proposed transportation improvement. Three alternative “Build” alternatives (Alignments O-1, O-2, and O-3) and a No Build alternative are being evaluated, as well as the need for additional right-of-way for stormwater and environmental mitigation. Five interchange configurations are being evaluated for the Build Alternative. These include the Diamond Interchange, the Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI), the Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI), the Flyover Ramp (westbound to southbound) with a Diamond Interchange, and the Loop Ramp (westbound to southbound) with a Diamond Interchange. All of the potential configurations are full interchanges with ramps to and from the north, as well as to and from the south.

The cultural resource assessment was performed in order to determine, preliminarily, if any significant or potentially significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources (historic buildings, structures, districts, cemeteries, and linear resources), are associated with the Overpass Road study corridor.
Figure 1. Project location map (Figure provided by www.overpassroad.com).
Known or potentially significant cultural resources are defined as those properties either listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Study methods included a review of the available data, including Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, NRHP listings, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM) aerials, and relevant cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) reports and other documents. A field reconnaissance also was conducted for the purpose of identifying any potentially significant resources, as well as to “ground truth” the general archaeological site location predictive model. The broad corridor study area selected for the cultural resource corridor analysis measures approximately 500 feet to both sides of the existing roadway and proposed alternative alignments, including proposed pond sites. The study area for the planned new interchange at I-75/Overpass Road encompasses the footprint of all five configurations, including the proposed pond sites.

Background research indicated that 16 recorded archaeological sites and 11 historic resources are located within approximately 500 feet of the study corridor. Of these, one recorded archaeological site, 8PA465, was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. This lithic scatter abuts Overpass Road a short distance east of I-75, and thus, is located within the Overpass Road study corridor, as well as within the new I-75 and Overpass Road interchange area. No other archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are associated with the Overpass Road study corridor, including the proposed alternative alignments and associated pond sites, and the planned new interchange.

Field reconnaissance indicated that six unrecorded historic resources, including three residences, two historic road segments, and the historic Smith Cemetery, are located within the study corridor. At this preliminary stage, none appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Portions of each alignment alternative, including proposed pond sites, are considered to have a high or moderate archaeological site location potential. However, the potential for new NRHP-eligible archaeological sites is considered low. Representative views of alignment alternatives O-2 and O-3 are shown in Photos 1 and 2, respectively.

In conclusion, as the result of background research and field reconnaissance, one archaeological site determined eligible for listing in the NRHP is associated with the existing segment of Overpass Road and the planned new interchange at I-75 and Overpass Road. This site, 8PA465, is located at the western limit of the project study corridor. No archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are associated with the new alignment alternatives O-1, O-2, and O-3, including all proposed ponds.
Photo 1. General view of the proposed alignment alternative O-2 area, looking west.

Photo 2. General view of the proposed alignment alternative O-3 area, looking west.
2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Previous Surveys

A search of the digital database of the FMSF, conducted in August 2012, indicated that 25 CRAS projects were conducted between 1997 and 2012 within approximately one mile of the Overpass Road corridor study area (Table 1). Some of the surveys were part of larger transportation projects performed for both the FDOT and Pasco County. These projects, which cross or abut the Overpass Road study corridor, include a segment of I-75 and associated pond sites (ACI 1998, 2009a, 2009b, 2012a, 2012b; Old Pasco Road (ACI 2003c); Boyette Road (ACI 2003a); Curley Road (Burger 2003; ACI 2003b); and US 301 (ACI 2009d).

Table 1. Previous Archaeological and Historical Surveys Conducted Within One Mile of the Overpass Road Study Corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5178</td>
<td>CRAS, I-75 PD&amp;E Study, S of SR 56 to N of SR 52</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>ACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9274</td>
<td>Historic Resources Survey of Central Pasco County</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Janus Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9284</td>
<td>CRAS, Epperson Property</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Austin, Robert (SEARCH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9360</td>
<td>CRAS, Palm Cove Property</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Austin, Robert (SEARCH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9470</td>
<td>CRAS, Old Pasco Road</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9570</td>
<td>CRAS, Comas Trust MPUD Property</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Austin, Robert (SEARCH)</td>
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<td>10247</td>
<td>CRAS, Oak Creek Property</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>SouthArc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11097</td>
<td>CRAS, Bird Lake 1 Tower</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Carty, Thomas J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11101</td>
<td>CRAS, Wesley Chapel Tower</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Parker, Brian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11146</td>
<td>CRAS, Ashley Groves MPUD Property</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Austin, Robert (SEARCH)</td>
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<td>11214</td>
<td>CRAS, Wesley Chapel Park Property</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Janus Research</td>
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<td>Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County</td>
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<td>CRAS, Silverado Ranch Property</td>
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<td>CRAS, Chapel Creek Property</td>
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<td>ACI</td>
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<td>12743</td>
<td>CRAS, Valley Oaks Property</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Ambrosino, Meghan (PCI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13122</td>
<td>CRAS, Gore’s Dairy Property</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Ambrosino, Meghan (PCI)</td>
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<td>13490</td>
<td>CRAS, Handcart Heritage Estates</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Driscoll, Kelly</td>
</tr>
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<td>13989</td>
<td>CRAS, Curley Road Substation</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Driscoll, Kelly</td>
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<td>14178</td>
<td>CRAS, Curley Road</td>
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<td>Burger, B.W.</td>
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<td>14179</td>
<td>Preliminary Corridor Analysis, Curley Road</td>
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<td>ACI</td>
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<td>16621</td>
<td>CRAS, High School GGG and Middle School HH Property</td>
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<td>ACI</td>
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<td>18104</td>
<td>CRAS, US 301 (SR 39) PD&amp;E Study, from S of CR 54 to US 98 Bypass</td>
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<tr>
<td>17592</td>
<td>CRAS, Price Parcel</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Driscoll, Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17871</td>
<td>CRAS, I-75 SMFs and FPCs, N of SR/CR 54 Interchange to N of SR 52</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>ACI</td>
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<td>19020</td>
<td>CRAS, Kathleen-Zephyrhills Transmission Line</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>ACI</td>
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</table>

In addition, several large tracts slated for development have been surveyed within and proximate to the study corridor. These include Wesley Chapel Park (Janus Research 2005b), located directly south of Overpass Road between I-75 and Boyette Road; the
Palm Cove property (Austin 2003b), directly south of Overpass Road and east of Boyette Road; the Epperson property (Austin 2003a), lying south of Elam Road and west of Curley Road; Ashley Groves (Austin 2004), to the west and east of Curley Road and south of Elam Road; the Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c), situated between Curley Road and Handcart Road; and Handcart Heritage Estates (Driscoll 2005), located east of Handcart Road and north of Fairview Heights Road.

Overall, as a result of these studies, several thousand acres of property along existing Overpass Road and along the proposed alignment extension alternatives between roughly Boyette Road and Curley Road have been surveyed for archaeological sites and historic resources.

2.2 Archaeological Sites

A total of 47 archaeological sites have been recorded within one mile of the project study corridor (Table 2). Almost all are prehistoric lithic or artifact scatters. Of these, 16 are located within approximately 500 feet of the study corridor, including all alignment alternatives and proposed ponds, and new interchange area, as indicated by green shading in Table 2. Among these resources is 8PA465, the Treatment Plant Site, determined NRHP-eligible by the SHPO. The other 15 sites were either not evaluated by the SHPO, or assessed as ineligible for NRHP listing (Table 2).

8PA465 originally was recorded by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) in 1994, during archaeological survey of a segment of the Sunshine Pipeline corridor. The site was described as a lithic scatter of variable density (ESI 1994:51). Several years later, a portion of the site was found by ACI during survey of a segment of I-75 (ACI 1998). ACI concluded that the portion of the lithic scatter located within the I-75 right-of-way was similar to other sites in the area, had been partially damaged by I-75 construction, and therefore, was ineligible for listing in the NRHP. In 2005, Janus Research performed a survey of the Wesley Chapel Park Project, located south of Overpass Road and west of Boyette Road. As a result, the 8PA465 site boundaries were expanded east to Boyette Road and north to Overpass Road. Five sub-areas containing relatively high concentrations of lithic flakes were identified, and six ceramic sherds were found, leading to the conclusion that 8PA465 may represent Weeden Island or Safety Harbor occupations (Janus Research 2005). Janus Research surmised that the site boundaries most likely extended north, east, and west of the Wesley Chapel Park property (2005:51). Based upon these updated findings, the SHPO determined that 8PA465 is eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of the Overpass Road Study Corridor. (Green shading indicates sites within approximately 500 feet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FMSF No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>SHPO Evaluation</th>
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<td>8PA44</td>
<td>Ippolito</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Not evaluated</td>
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<td>Gates</td>
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<td>Little Mermaid</td>
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<td>17871</td>
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<td>Wildcat Groves</td>
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<td>17871</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA464</td>
<td>Millhopper Coral</td>
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<td>Treatment Plant</td>
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<td>4 Stones East</td>
<td>Scatter</td>
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<td>Calf Slobber</td>
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<td>King Lake South</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
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<td>Curley Road</td>
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<td>8PA2038</td>
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<td>Ashley Grove 4</td>
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<td>Dick Lake North</td>
<td>Lithic scatter</td>
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<td>Grantham II</td>
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</table>
In addition to identifying the previously recorded archaeological sites located within and proximate to the study corridor, background research included the generation of an archaeological site location predictive model. In general, comparative archaeological site location data for Pasco County indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the better drained terrain proximate to rivers, creeks, ponds, freshwater marshes, lakes, and other wetland features. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to occur on slightly higher land, particularly small sandy ridges of somewhat poorly drained soil adjacent to wetland features. The corridor study area is characterized by scattered wetland features and a mosaic of soil types, ranging from very poorly to moderately well drained. Given the known patterns of aboriginal (precontact period) settlement, scattered segments along all proposed alternatives, as well as the existing right-of-way, are considered to have a high to moderate potential for archaeological site occurrence. In general, these areas are characterized by relatively elevated and better drained land proximate to a freshwater feature.

Historical research, which included an examination of nineteenth century federal surveyor’s plats and field notes, as well as tract book entries, indicated a moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites associated with three former roads. The 1846 plat of Township 25 South, Range 21 East, surveyed by Benjamin F. Whitner, depicts three road segments. The first, labeled “road leading by Toadchoaka to Chocachatree” (State of Florida, Field Notes 1879:149), roughly follows present-day Handcart Road. Intersecting this road is an unnamed branch which runs diagonally through Sections 33 and 28. In addition, the “road from Tampa to Fort King” is depicted as following, in part, today’s Fort King Road along the eastern boundary of Section 33, then paralleling Fort King Road a short distance to the west. These historic roads cross Alternatives O-1, O-2, and O-3; these locations are considered high to moderate archaeological probability zones. Sites, if found, are expected to be evidenced by historic refuse.

According to the tract book entries, most of the land within the corridor study area was purchased by Hamilton Disston on September 30, 1881, or the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad in 1893 (State of Florida, Tract Book, Volume 17:146-47; Volume 18: 121-22). Disston was a noteworthy land speculator who made no improvements to this land. No homesteads, battle sites, or Indian camps are anticipated, given the information contained in the historical documents examined.

2.3 Historic Resources

The previous surveys conducted near the Overpass Road study corridor include large historic resource surveys of Central Pasco County and East Pasco County, performed by Janus Research in 2003 and 2005, respectively. A total of 26 historic structures, one historic road segment (Old Pasco Road) and one historic cemetery (Holton Cemetery) are recorded within one-half mile of the Overpass Road study corridor. Most of these resources are located along US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to the north of the study.
corridor. Twenty-one resources were evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the other six were not evaluated. Eleven recorded historic resources are located within approximately 500 feet of the Overpass Road study corridor, including all alignment alternatives and proposed ponds (Table 3). These include segments of historic Old Pasco Road (8PA2069) and US Highway 301 (8PA2675), two Masonry Vernacular (MV) style residences built in 1948 (8PA2597 and 8PA2598), and one resource group (RG) (8PA2595) comprised of six buildings (8PA2599 through -2603 and 8PA2227), all constructed in 1950. The SHPO evaluated all but the historic US 301 segment as ineligible for listing in the NRHP; the historic road did not have sufficient information for an evaluation of significance.

Table 3. Previously Recorded and Extant Historic Resources Located Within 500 Feet of the Overpass Road Study Corridor.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>FMSF No.</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Style/Type</th>
<th>SHPO Evaluation</th>
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<td>Post-1930</td>
<td>Historic road</td>
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<td>8PA2227</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>8PA2597</td>
<td>8011 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>ca. 1948</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2595</td>
<td>Country Cottages RG</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV building complex</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2598</td>
<td>8044 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>ca. 1948</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2599</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2600</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2601</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2602</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2603</td>
<td>8133 Gall Boulevard</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>MV residence</td>
<td>Ineligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8PA2675</td>
<td>US Highway 301</td>
<td>ca. 1936</td>
<td>Historic road</td>
<td>Insufficient information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examination of the USGS Dade City and San Antonio quadrangle maps indicated the potential for several historic structures located along Fairview Heights Road, west of Fort King Road, as well as along Kossik Road near US 301. The unrecorded Smith Cemetery also was noted on the USGS Dade City quadrangle. A check of the PALMM aerials for 1941 indicated that a segment of historic Overpass Road extends from Old Pasco Road to Boyette Road (PALMM 1941a). No improvements along this roadway were evident in the aerial. A segment of historic Fairview Heights Road also was noted on the 1941 PALMM aerial, extending from Handcart Road to Fort King Road. Several farms located to the west of Smith Cemetery were shown (PALMM 1941b). Some of these are located outside of the Overpass Road corridor study area.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

3.1 Overview of Alignment Alternatives and Pond Sites

Background research and field reconnaissance indicated that portions of each alignment alternative have the potential for archaeological site occurrence. Sites, if present, are anticipated to be small lithic or artifact scatters, Such site types are
ubiquitous in this part of Pasco County, given the availability of native stone suitable for tool manufacture. Sites represented by sparse deposits of historic period (late nineteenth century) refuse also may be anticipated.

Historical/architectural field reconnaissance survey, supplemented by examination of the Pasco County Property Appraiser’s Office website, indicated that six unrecorded historic (1962 or older) resources, including three 1950s residences, one cemetery, and two road segments, are associated with all three alignment alternatives (Table 4). The Smith Cemetery (Photo 3), situated approximately 500 feet south of a segment of proposed new alignment between Fairview Heights Road and Fort King Road, was established by James C. Smith in 1885 as a burying ground for the Smith family and their descendants (Horgan et al. 1992:200). The first burial at the one-acre cemetery dates to 1886. This resource will need to be evaluated as per its NRHP eligibility. The historic residences are common types for the area, and the historic road segments similarly appear to be undistinguished examples of their type. At this preliminary stage, none of the historic structures or roads appears potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Photographs depicting the unrecorded historic structures (Photos 4-6) follow.

Table 4. Unrecorded Historic Resources Located within the Overpass Road Study Corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37843 Kossik Road</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>residence</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36221 Fairview Heights Road</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>residence</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36331 Fairview Heights Road</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>residence</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Cemetery</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>cemetery</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpass Road</td>
<td>Pre-1941</td>
<td>Historic road segment</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview Heights Road</td>
<td>Pre-1941</td>
<td>Historic road segment</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photo 3. Looking north at the Smith Cemetery.

Photo 4. Unrecorded historic residence at 37843 Kossik Road.
Photo 5. Unrecorded historic residence at 36221 Fairview Heights Road.

Photo 6. Unrecorded historic residence (foreground) and outbuilding (rear) at 36331 Fairview Heights Road.
3.2 Alternative O-1

Fourteen previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 500 feet of the Alternative O-1 study corridor (Figures 2-4). These sites include 8PA448, -463, -464, -465, -623, -625, -2007, -2009, -2010, -2011, -2014, -2031, -2038, and -2139. Of the 14 sites, 8PA465 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, 11 previously recorded historic linear resources and structures are located within 500 feet of Alternative O-1. These include 8PA2069, a segment of Old Pasco Road; 8PA2675, a segment of US 301; and two residences (8PA2597 and 8PA2598), as well as the Country Cottages Resource Group (8PA2595), located at 8133 Gall Blvd., and comprised of six buildings constructed in 1950 (8PA2599 through 8PA2603 and 8PA2227) (Figures 2 and 4).

Eleven proposed ponds are associated with Alternative O-1 (Figures 2-4). Ponds 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 are located within the previously surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). Pond 1-3, located west of Curley Road, is situated adjacent to archaeological site 8PA2031, recorded during this survey. It was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Ponds 1-4 and 1-5(a-b), situated between Curley Road and Handcart Road, are within the previously surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c). Pond 1-4 is adjacent to 8PA2009, and Pond 5a-b is adjacent to 8PA2010. These two sites were determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. Six proposed ponds, 1-6 through 1-11, are located within land that has not been previously surveyed. Four of these pond sites are considered to have a moderate potential for archaeological site location, given the relatively elevated terrain near a freshwater source; the other two are considered to have a low potential (Table 5).

Table 5. Alignment Alternative O-1 Cultural Resource Analysis Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pond</th>
<th>Recorded Historic Resources</th>
<th>Potential Historic Resources</th>
<th>Recorded Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>Archaeo. Potential</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA2031</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA2009</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA2010</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 1 between Old Pasco Road and Curley Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).

Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to US 301, Pasco County, Florida
CIP No.: 5020
Figure 3. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 1 between Curley Road and Handcart Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
Figure 4. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 1 between Handcart Road and US 301 (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
No previously recorded historic resources are associated with any of the proposed ponds, nor are any potential historic resources. The results of analysis for Alternative O-1 are summarized in Table 5.

### 3.3 Alternative O-2

Thirteen previously recorded archaeological sites are located within 500 feet of the Alternative O-2 study corridor (Figures 5-7). These sites include 8PA448, -463, -464, -465, -623, -625, -2007, -2009, -2010, -2014, -2031, -2038, and -2139. Of the 13 sites, 8PA465 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, 11 previously recorded historic linear resources and structures are located within 500 feet of Alternative O-2. These include 8PA2069, a segment of Old Pasco Road; 8PA2675, a segment of US 301; and two residences (8PA2597 and 8PA2598), as well as the Country Cottages Resource Group (8PA2595), located at 8133 Gall Blvd., and comprised of six buildings constructed in 1950 (8PA2599 through 8PA2603 and 8PA2227) (Figures 5 and 7).

Eight proposed ponds are associated with Alternative O-2 (Table 6; Figures 5-7). Ponds 2-1, 2-2, and 2-3 are located within the previously surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). As a result, Pond 2-3, located west of Curley Road, lies adjacent to archaeological site 8PA2031, recorded during this survey. It was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The other five pond sites are not located within previously surveyed areas. Pond 2-6 is considered to have a moderate site location potential, given the elevated terrain proximate to a freshwater source; the remainder have a low potential for prehistoric archaeological site location.

No previously recorded historic resources are associated with any of the proposed ponds, nor are any potential historic resources. The results of analysis for Alternative O-2 are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Alignment Alternative O-2 Cultural Resource Analysis Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pond</th>
<th>Recorded Historic Resources</th>
<th>Potential Historic Resources</th>
<th>Recorded Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>Archaeo. Potential</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA2031</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 2 between Old Pasco Road and Curley Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
Figure 6. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 2 between Curley Road and Handcart Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
Figure 7. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 2 between Handcart Road and US 301 (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
3.4 Alternative O-3

Fourteen previously recorded archaeological sites are located within approximately 500 feet of Alternative O-3, including 8PA463, -464, -465, -623, -624, -2007, -2009, -2010, -2014, -2031, -2038, -2349, and -2345 (Figures 8-10). Of these, 8PA465 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Eleven previously recorded historic linear resources and structures are located within 500 feet of Alternative O-3. These include 8PA02069, a segment of Old Pasco Road; 8PA02675, a segment of US 301; and two residences (8PA02597 and 8PA02598), as well as the Country Cottages Resource Group (8PA2595), located at 8133 Gall Blvd., and comprised of six buildings constructed in 1950 (8PA2599 through 8PA2603 and 8PA2227) (Figures 8 and 10).

Twelve proposed ponds are associated with Alternative O-3 (Table 7; Figures 8-10). Ponds 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3 are located within the previously surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). As a result, Pond 3-3, located west of Curley Road, is adjacent to archaeological site 8PA2031, recorded during this survey. It was evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Ponds 3-4 and 3-5, situated between Curley Road and Handcart Road, are located near the previously surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c). As a result, Ponds 3-4 and 3-5 are proximate to sites 8PA2009 and 8PA2010, respectively. These two sites were evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for the NRHP. Pond 3-7 is adjacent to the previously surveyed Handcart Heritage Estates property (Driscoll 2005), and 8PA2345, recorded during this survey, is located proximate to Pond 3-7. Ponds 3-6 and 3-8 through 3-12 have not been previously surveyed. They are considered to have variable potential for archaeological site location (Table 7).

Table 7. Alignment Alternative O-3 Cultural Resource Analysis Summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pond</th>
<th>Recorded Historic Resources</th>
<th>Potential Historic Resources</th>
<th>Recorded Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>Archaeo. Potential</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a). No resources found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA2031</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Within the surveyed Epperson property (Austin 2003a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Proximate to 8PA2009</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Adjacent to the surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Proximate to 8PA2010</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Adjacent to the surveyed Comas Trust property (Austin 2003c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Proximate to 8PA2345</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Adjacent to the surveyed Handcart Heritage Estates property (Driscoll 2005).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Not previously surveyed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 8. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 3 between Old Pasco Road and Curley Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
Figure 9. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 3 between Curley Road and Handcart Road (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
Figure 10. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within 500 feet of Design 3 between Handcart Road and US 301 (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
No previously recorded historic resources are associated with any of the proposed ponds, nor are any potential historic resources. The results of analysis for Alternative O-3 are summarized in Table 7.

3.5 I-75/Overpass Road Interchange

Five recorded archaeological sites are located within or near the footprint for the five interchange configurations, including proposed ponds (Figure 11). These sites include 8PA463, -464, -465, -623, and -2038. Of these, 8PA465 was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. Based upon their findings from archaeological survey of the Wesley Chapel Park proposed development property, Janus Research concluded that 8PA465 may extend in several directions beyond the recorded boundary. Thus, it is possible that this significant site is located within the impact zone for all new interchange configurations. In addition to the five archaeological sites, a segment of historic Overpass Road (8PA2069) abuts the Interchange Loop configuration. At this preliminary stage of research, the historic roadway does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Several pond alternatives for each interchange configuration have been proposed (Figure 11). An analysis of recorded and potential archaeological sites and historic resources for each proposed pond is provided in Table 8. As a result, it appears that 12 of the 20 pond site alternatives may be associated with 8PA465, a significant cultural resource.

Table 8. Interchange configurations, proposed ponds, and recorded and potential cultural resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interchange Configuration And Ponds</th>
<th>Recorded Historic Resources</th>
<th>Potential Historic Resources</th>
<th>Recorded Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>Archaeo. Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPUI ROW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPUI-1 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Near 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPUI-2 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPUI-3 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA464</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPUI-4 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA623</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond (DI) ROW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI-1 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI-2 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Near 8PA464 and 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI-3 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Near 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI-4 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA464</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverging Diamond (DD) ROW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD-1 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD-2 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Within 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD-3 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Near 8PA464 and 8PA465</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD-4 Pond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Adjacent to 8PA464</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Background research indicated that 8PA465, an archaeological site determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, is located within the corridor study area for all alignment alternatives as well as the all configurations for the new interchange at I-75/Overpass Road. No historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for the NRHP are associated with the new interchange configurations and alignment alternatives O-1, O-2, and O-3, including proposed pond sites.

While the likelihood for as yet unrecorded archaeological sites is considered high to moderate for selected portions of alternative alignments O-1, O-2, and O-3, including proposed pond sites, the overall potential for significant (NRHP-eligible) archaeological sites is considered low. The potential for one historic road segment, Overpass Road, was identified for the new interchange, as well as the three alignment alternatives. One historic cemetery (Smith Cemetery), a segment of historic Fairview Heights Road, and three unrecorded historic residential buildings are located within the Overpass Road corridor study area; all are associated with all three alignment alternatives. Based upon existing information, none of these unrecorded historic resources appears to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
Figure 11. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within the footprint of the proposed interchange configurations and ponds (Microsoft 2011 - Bing Maps Hybrid).
The new interchange area is ranked **medium** in terms of its potential for significant archaeological sites, given the location of 8PA465, at least in part, within all proposed configurations. A summary of analysis in provided in **Table 9**.

**Table 9. Summary of Cultural Resource Analysis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Recorded NRHP Listed or Eligible Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>Potential for Significant Archaeological Sites</th>
<th>No. of Recorded NRHP Listed or Eligible Historic Resources</th>
<th>Potential for Significant Historic Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New interchange</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative O-1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative O-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative O-3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Ambrosino, Meghan  
2006a An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Valley Oaks Property in Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), Tallahassee (Survey #12743).

2006b An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Gore’s Dairy Property in Pasco County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), Tallahassee (Survey #13122).

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)  
1998 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, I-75 (SR 93) PD&E Study from South of SR 56 to North of SR 52, Pasco County. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) (Survey #5178), Tallahassee and ACI, Sarasota.

2003a Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis Report, Boyette Road from SR 54 to Overpass Road, Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

2003b Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis Report, Curley Road from North of Wells Road to SR 52, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #14179) and ACI, Sarasota.

2003c Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Old Pasco Road from South of Overpass Road to SR 52 Including Eight Stormwater Ponds and Two Mitigation Areas, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR (Survey #), Tallahassee, and ACI, Sarasota.

2005a Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Corridor Analysis Report, Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to Ft. King Road, Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
2005c Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Silverado Ranch Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #12102) and ACI, Sarasota.
2005d Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Chapel Creek Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #12223) and ACI, Sarasota.
2009a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) and Floodplain Compensation (FPC) Areas, I-75 (SR 93A) from North of County Road (CR) 54 to North of State Road (SR) 52, Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.
2009b I-75 (SR 93) From South of SR 56 to North of CR 54 (Two Stormwater Management Facilities) and Three Floodplain Compensation Sites and I-75 (SR 93) from North of CR 54 to North of SR 52 (Parcel 116B), Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.
2009c Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the High School GGG and Middle School HH Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #16621) and ACI, Sarasota.
2012a Historic Resources Survey Update Technical Memorandum, Interstate 75 from North of State Road (SR)/County Road (CR) 54 Interchange to North of SR 52 Interchange, Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Florida.
2012b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Four Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) Areas, Interstate 75 (SR 93A) from North of State Road (SR)/County Road (CR) 54 Interchange to North of the SR 52 Interchange, Pasco County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Austin, Robert J. (SEARCH)
2003a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Epperson Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #9284) and SEARCH, Riverview.
2003b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Palm Cove Development Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #9360) and SEARCH, Riverview.
2003c Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Comas Trust MPUD Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #9570) and SEARCH, Riverview.
2004 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Ashley Groves MPUD Property, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #11146), and SEARCH, Riverview.
Burger, B.W.
2003 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Curley Road Route Study, Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #14178).

Carty, Thomas J.
2005 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Bird Lake 1 Tower Location in Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #11097).

Driscoll, Kelly A.
2006 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Curley Road Substation Project Area in Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #13989).
2010 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Price Parcel Project Area in Pasco County, Florida. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #17592).

Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI)

Horgan, James, Alice F. Hall and Edward J. Herrmann
1992 The Historic Places of Pasco County. Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee, Pasco County, Florida.

Janus Research
2003 Historic Resources Survey of Central Pasco County. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #9274) and Janus Research, Tampa.
2005a Historic Resources Survey of East Pasco County. On file, FDHR Tallahassee (Survey #11798) and Janus Research, Tampa.
2005b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Wesley Chapel Park Project Area, Pasco County. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee (Survey #11214) and Janus Research, Tampa.

Publication of Archival and Library Museum Materials (PALMM)
Parker, Brian T.

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection
1849 Plat. Township 25 South, Range 20 East.
1846 Plat. Township 25 South, Range 21 East
1848 Field Notes. Volume 164.
1879 Field Notes. Volume 241.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
APPENDIX B:
FMSF Forms for Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

*Version 4.0  1/07*

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

---

**Site Name(s):** Treatment Plant/Cypress Dome

**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** SAN ANTONIO

**City/Town (within 3 miles):**

**Township:** 25S

**Range:** 20E

**Section:** 32

**UTM Coordinates: Zone:** 16

**Easting:** 17

**Northing:**

**Ownership:**

- private-profit
- private-nonprofit
- private-individual
- private-nonspecific
- city
- county
- state
- federal
- Native American
- foreign
- unknown

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

**USGS Date:**

**Plat or Other Map:**

**In City Limits:** Yes

**County:** Pasco

**State:** Florida

**USGS 7.5 Map Name:** SAN ANTONIO

**City/Town (within 3 miles):**

**Township:** 25S

**Range:** 20E

**Section:** 32

**UTM Coordinates: Zone:** 16

**Easting:** 17

**Northing:**

**Ownership:**

- private-profit
- private-nonprofit
- private-individual
- private-nonspecific
- city
- county
- state
- federal
- Native American
- foreign
- unknown

---

**TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)**

**SETTING**

- Land (terrestrial)
- Lake/Pond (lacustrine)
- River/Stream/Creek (riverside)
- Tidal (estuarine)
- Saltwater (marine)

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**

- Articulate scatter
- Archaic (nonspecific)
- Archaic, Early
- Archaic, Middle
- Archaic, Late
- Englewood
- Fort Walton
- Mississippian
- Mount Taylor
- Norwood
- Orange
- Paleoiptian
- Pensacola
- Perico Island
- Safety Harbor
- St. Augustine

- Agric/farm building
- Burial mound
- Building remains
- Cemetery/grave
- Dump/refuse
- Earthworks (historic)
- Foundation
- Fossil bed
- Furnace
- Fossil quarry

**FUNCTION**

- Log boat
- Fort
- Mill
- Shell midden
- Shipwreck
- Quarry

**CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)**

- PaleoIndian
- Archaic
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland
- Archaic Woodland
- Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland
- Early Woodland
- Middle Woodland
- Late Woodland

**CULTURE SIGNIFICANCE**

- American 1.000-1499
- American 1500-1799
- American 1800-1899
- American 1900-1945
- Spanish 1513-1541
- Spanish 1542-1569
- Spanish 1569-1699
- Spanish 1699-1763
- Spanish 1763-1821
- Spanish 1821-1899
- Spanish 1899-1900
- British 1763-1873
- British 1873-1900
- American 1900-1945
- American 1945-1999

---

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places:

- Yes
- No
- Insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributary to a National Register district:

- Yes
- No
- Insufficient information

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

- No diagnostics other than thermal alteration and area of disturbance. Low research potential as contained within APE. Extensively disturbed.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

- None

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**OFFICIAL EVALUATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Init.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

Date: 11-13-2013

**Site #** PA00465

**Field Date** 11-13-2013

**Form Date** 11-25-2013

**Recorder #**

---

**Guide to Archaeological Site Form**

**Version 4.0  1/07**

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850) 245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Field Methods (select all that apply)

- No field check
- Exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Bounds unknown
- Remote sensing
- Unscreened shovel
- Literature search
- Posthole tests
- Screened shovel-1/4"
- None by recorder
- Exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Informant report
- Auger tests
- Screened shovel-1/8"
- Literature search
- Posthole tests
- Informant report
- Auger tests
- Unscreened shovel
- Estimate or guess

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

35 ST, 19 positive; 25 & 50 m intervals & judgmental; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 6.4 mm mesh screen

Description

Archaeological Consultants Inc

98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

Photocopy of 7.5' USGS quad map with site boundaries marked and site plan

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
**Version 4.0**  
**1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

---

**Site Name(s)**: Golden Grove  
**Project Name**: CRAS Overpass Rd.  
**Ownership**: 

- private-profit  
- private-nonprofit  
- private-individual  
- private-nonspecific  
- city  
- county  
- state  
- federal  
- Native American  
- foreign  
- unknown

---

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS 7.5 Map Name</th>
<th>SAN ANTONIO</th>
<th>USGS Date</th>
<th>Plat or Other Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City/Town (within 3 miles)</td>
<td>In City Limits?</td>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>¼ section:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>¼ section:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landgrant</td>
<td>Tax Parcel #</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM Coordinates: Zone</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Coordinates: X:</td>
<td>Y:</td>
<td>Coordinate System &amp; Datum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

**TYPE OF SITE** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Structures or Features</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (terrestrial)</td>
<td>Wetland (palustrine)</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake/Pond (lacustrine)</td>
<td>Usually flooded</td>
<td>Extractive site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream/Creek (riverside)</td>
<td>Usually dry</td>
<td>Homestead (prehistoric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidal (estuarine)</td>
<td>Cave/Sink (subterranean)</td>
<td>Farmstead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltwater (marine)</td>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>Village (prehistoric)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town (historic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CULTURE PERIODS** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal</th>
<th>Non-Aboriginal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippian</td>
<td>First Spanish 1513-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johns</td>
<td>First Spanish 1600-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johns II</td>
<td>First Spanish 1700-1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>First Spanish (nonspecific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa-Swift Creek</td>
<td>British 1763-1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island</td>
<td>Second Spanish 1783-1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island II</td>
<td>American Territorial 1821-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island</td>
<td>American Civil War 1861-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island</td>
<td>American 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island</td>
<td>American 20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeden Island</td>
<td>African-American</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  
Yes  
No  
Insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  
Yes  
No  
Insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)  
No diagnostics other than thermal alteration. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action  
none

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
<th>KEEPER – Determined eligible:</th>
<th>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Insufficient info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|               | Yes | No | Insufficient info | Date | | | | | | (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

SITE DETECTION

SITE BOUNDARY

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

- No field check  - Exposed ground  - Screened shovel  - Bounds unknown  - Remote sensing  - Unscreened shovel
- Literature search  - Posthole tests  - Screened shovel-1/4"  - None by recorder  - Exposed ground  - Block excavations
- Informant report  - Auger tests  - Screened shovel-1/8"  - Literature search  - Posthole tests  - Estimate or guess
- Remote sensing  - Unscreened shovel  - Screened shovel-1/16"  - Informant report  - Auger tests

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

- Diameter: 4 ST, 1 positive; judgmentally placed; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 6.4 mm mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) __________ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 50-75
0-25 cm grayish brown sand, 25-100 cm light yellowish brown sand

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): Single component  Multiple component  Uncertain
Remove the occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: None seen  Minor  Substantial  Major  Redeposited  Destroyed-document!  Unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures Land clearing/ road or pond construction/ none

Surface collection: Area collected ______ m²  # collection units ________ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks ______

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 3  Count Estimate

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- Unknown  - Unselective (all artifacts)
- Selective (some artifacts)
- Mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- Uncollected  - General (not by subarea)
- Unknown  - Controlled (by subarea)
- Variable spatial control
- Other (describe in comments below)

Artifact Comments 3 coral flakes

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics
B - __________
C - __________
D - __________
E - __________
F - __________
G - __________
H - __________
I - __________
J - __________
K - __________
L - __________
M - __________
N - __________
O - __________

DIAGNOSTICS

1. Thermal alteration  N= 3  4.  N= 7
2. __________  N= 5  5.  N= 8
3. __________  N= 6  6.  N= 9

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland  Name __________  Distance from site (m) 10
Natural community __________  Topography __________  Elevation: Min 29 m  Max 32 m
Local vegetation __________
Present land use road ROW

SCS soil series Millhopper fine sand, Pomona fine sand  Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location  Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
   Document description artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.  File or accession # P12042A

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

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name __________  Address / Phone / E-mail __________
Recorder Information: Name Horvath, Elizabeth A.  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
   Address / Phone / E-mail 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

Required Attachments

1) Photocopy of 7.5’ USGS Quad Map with Site Boundaries Marked and Site Plan

Plan at 1:3600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
San Antonio
Township 25 South, Range 20 East, Sections 20 and 29

Legend
- original site boundary
- revised site boundary

Site # 8PA00623

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0 1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

---

**Site Name(s):** Palm Cove #1

**Project Name:** CRAS Overpass Rd.

**Ownership:**
- [ ] private-profit
- [ ] private-nonprofit
- [ ] private-individual
- [ ] private-nonspecific
- [ ] city
- [ ] county
- [ ] state
- [ ] federal
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] foreign
- [ ] unknown

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

- **USGS 7.5 Map Name:** SAN ANTONIO
- **USGS Date:**
- **Plat or Other Map:**
- **City/Town (within 3 miles):**
- **In City Limits:** [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] unknown
- **County:** Pasco
- **Township:** 25S 20E 33
- **Range:** 20E 33
- **Section:** ¼ section:
- **Land Grant:**
- **Tax Parcel #:**
- **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16 17
- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Other Coordinates:** X: _____________________ Y: _____________________
- **Address / Vicinity / Route to:**

---

**TYPE OF SITE** (select all that apply)

**SETTING**
- [ ] Land (terrestrial)
- [ ] Lake/Pond (lacustrine)
- [ ] River/Stream/Creek (riverine)
- [ ] Tidal (estuarine)
- [ ] Saltwater (marine)

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**
- [ ] Log boat
- [ ] Agric/farm building
- [ ] Fort
- [ ] Middle
- [ ] Mill
- [ ] Shell midden
- [ ] Shell mound
- [ ] Shipwreck
- [ ] Building remains
- [ ] Cemetery/grave
- [ ] Mound, nonspecific
- [ ] Subsurface features
- [ ] Dump/refuse
- [ ] Plantation
- [ ] Surface scatter
- [ ] Earthworks (historic)
- [ ] Platform mound
- [ ] Well

**FUNCTION**
- [ ] Rampart
- [ ] Extractive site
- [ ] Habitation (prehistoric)
- [ ] Homestead (historic)
- [ ] Farmstead
- [ ] Village (prehistoric)
- [ ] Town (historic)
- [ ] Quarry

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

  No evidence of site discovered within APE

---

**CULTURE PERIODS** (select all that apply)

**ABORIGINAL**
- [ ] Piñuela
- [ ] Archaic (nonspecific)
- [ ] Archaic, Early
- [ ] Archaic, Middle
- [ ] Archaic, Late
- [ ] Belle Glade
- [ ] Cades Pond
- [ ] Caloosahatchee
- [ ] Deptford
- [ ] Fort Walton
- [ ] Gulf Coast
- [ ] Mississippian
- [ ] Orange
- [ ] Paleoindian
- [ ] Pensacola
- [ ] Perico Island
- [ ] Safety Harbor
- [ ] St. Augustine

**NON-ABORIGINAL**
- [ ] First Spanish 1513-99
- [ ] First Spanish 1600-99
- [ ] First Spanish 1700-1763
- [ ] First Spanish (nonspecific)
- [ ] British 1763-1783
- [ ] Second Spanish 1783-1821
- [ ] American Territorial 1821-45
- [ ] American Civil War 1861-65
- [ ] American 19th Century
- [ ] American 20th Century
- [ ] African-American

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:**
- [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient information

| NR Criteria for Evaluation: |
| a | b | c | d |

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] insufficient info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date:**

**Init:**

---

**Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action:** none

---

**ORIGINAL**

- [ ] Original

**Update**

- [ ] Update

---

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Guide to Archaeological Site Form

**Version 4.0 1/07**

**Site #:** PA02014

**Field Date:** 11-13-2013

**Form Date:** 11-25-2013

**Reorder #:**

---

**Semantic Content:**

This form includes sections for identifying the site's location, mapping details, site type (setting, structures, features, and function), opinion of resource significance, and cultural periods (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal). It also provides options for determining eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The form is designed to capture detailed information about archaeological sites in Florida, facilitating their evaluation and potential listing on the National Register.
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**SITE DETECTION**
- [ ] no field check
- [ ] exposed ground
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] general (not by subarea)
- [ ] controlled (by subarea)
- [ ] variable spatial control
- [ ] other (describe in comments below)

**SITE BOUNDARY**
- [ ] no boundary
- [ ] boundaries known
- [ ] remote sensing
- [ ] uncollected
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] exposed ground
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] screened shovel-1/2"
- [ ] screened shovel-1/8"
- [ ]informant report
- [ ] auger tests
- [ ] screened shovel-1/16"
- [ ] literature search
- [ ] posthole tests
- [ ] screened shovel
- [ ] estimate or guess
- [ ] block excavations
- [ ] other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)
- [ ] diameter; 1 m deep; 6.4 mm mesh screen

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

**ARTIFACTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Selectivity</th>
<th>Surface #</th>
<th>Subsurface #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Artifacts # 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unselective (all artifacts)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective (some artifacts)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed selectivity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncollected</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>General (not by subarea)</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled (by subarea)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable spatial control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (describe in comments below)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. N= 0
2. N= 0
3. N= 0
4. N= 0
5. N= 0
6. N= 0
7. N= 0
8. N= 0
9. N= 0

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water: Type __________ Name __________ Distance from site (m) ________
- Natural community __________ Topography __________ Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
- Local vegetation __________
- Present land use __________
- SCS soil series __________ Soil association __________

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1. Document type __________ Document description __________
   - All materials at one location
   - Maintaining organization __________ Archaeological Consultants Inc

2. Document type __________ Document description __________
   - File or accession #’s __________

**RECODER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

- Informant Information: Name Horvath, Elizabeth A. Affiliation __________
- Address / Phone / E-mail 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

**Required Attachments**

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

Site # 8PA2014

San Antonio
Township 25 South, Range 20 East, Section 33
National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0  1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name(s)</th>
<th>Overpass Opine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>CRAS Overpass Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>private-profit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USGS 7.5 Map Name**  SAN ANTONIO  | **USGS Date**  | **Plat or Other Map**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Town (within 3 miles)</th>
<th>In City Limits?</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM Coordinates: Zone</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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

**TYPE OF SITE** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Structures or Features</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (terrestrial)</td>
<td>Wetland (palustrine)</td>
<td>Log boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake/Pond (lacustrine)</td>
<td>Usually flooded</td>
<td>Agric/farm building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream/Creek (riverside)</td>
<td>Usually dry</td>
<td>Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidal (estuarine)</td>
<td>Cave/Sink (subterranean)</td>
<td>Burial mound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltwater (marine)</td>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>Building remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic</td>
<td>Cemetery/grave</td>
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</table>

**CULTURE PERIODS** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aboriginal</th>
<th>Non-Aboriginal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piachu</td>
<td>First Spanish 1513-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic (nonspecific)</td>
<td>First Spanish 1600-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Early</td>
<td>First Spanish 1700-1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Middle</td>
<td>First Spanish (nonspecific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Late</td>
<td>British 1763-1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>Second Spanish 1783-1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caloosahatchee</td>
<td>American Territorial 1821-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford</td>
<td>American Civil War 1861-65</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American 19th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American 20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African-American</td>
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</table>

**CULTURE PERIODS** (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Features or Functions</th>
<th>Other Features or Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
<td>Subsurface features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence</td>
<td>Surface scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SURVEY # (DHR only)**

**SITE#** PA02038  | **Field Date** 11-22-2013  | **Form Date** 11-25-2013  | **Recorder #**

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) 
No diagnostics other than thermal alteration. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action  
none

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
<th>KEEPER – Determined eligible:</th>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Insufficient info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</th>
<th>(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logo:

**Page 1**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**DIV. OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

**R. A. GRAY BLDG.**

**500 S BRONOUGH ST., TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-0250**

**PHONE (850) 245-6460 / FAX (850) 245-6439 / E-MAIL Sitefile@dos.state.fl.us**
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

**Document type**: Site Form  
**Document description**: A site form is a standardized document used to record and report information about an archaeological site. It includes details about the site's location, artifacts found, and the methods used in the excavation process.

#### SITE DESCRIPTION
- Extent Size (m²) __________ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit artifacts @ 60-100 cm  
  - 0-15 cm gray sand, 15-35 cm gray brown sand, 35-100 cm light yellowish brown  
- Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one):  
  - single component  
  - multiple component  
  - uncertain

#### ARTIFACTS
- Total Artifacts #: 2  
  - Collection Selectivity:  
    - unknown  
    - unselective (all artifacts)  
    - selective (some artifacts)  
  
  - Spatial Control:  
    - uncollected  
    - general (not by subarea)  
    - controlled (by subarea)  
    - variable spatial control  
  
  - Artifact Comments: coral preform, coral flake

#### DIAGNOSTICS
- Diagnostics: (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppp, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)
  - 1. thermal alteration N= 2  
  - 2. ____________ N= 5  
  - 3. ____________ N= 6

#### ENVIRONMENT
- Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland  
  - Name ____________  
  - Distance from site (m) ____________

- Natural community: Topography ____________  
  - Elevation: Min ____________ m Max ____________ m

- Local vegetation ____________  
- Present land use: road ROW

- SCS soil series: Sparrow fine sand  
  - Soil association: Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

#### DOCUMENTATION
- Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File: All materials at one location  
  - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
  - File or accession #: P12042A

#### RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION
- Informant Information: Name ____________  
  - Address / Phone / E-mail ____________

- Recorder Information: Name Horvath, Elizabeth A.  
  - Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
  - Address / Phone / E-mail ____________

#### Required Attachments
- 1) PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5’ USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
  - Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0  1/07

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)  Country Cottages

Survey Project Name  CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-specific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N.S.E.W; #; St., Ave., etc.)  8133 Gall Boulevard

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date  Dade City 1960, PR 1988

City / Town (within 3 miles)  Zephyrhills

Towship  25S  Range  21E  Section  27

Tax Parcel #  27-25-21-0030-11200-0000

Subdivision Name  unknown

UTM: Zone  16  Easting  383397  Northing  3128343

Other Coordinates: X:  Y:  Coordinate System & Datum

HISTORY

Construction Year  1950

Original Use*  motor court

Current Use*  duplex

Other Use*  unknown

Moves:  yes  no  unknown  Dates

Alterations:  yes  no  unknown  Dates

Additions:  yes  no  unknown  Dates

Architect (last name first):  unknown

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  Zephyrhills Properties, LLC (2003 current)

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

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style  Masonry Vernacular

Exterior Plan  rectangular

Number of Stories  1

Exterior Fabric(s)  concrete block, wood siding, wood siding in gables

Roof Type(s)  gable  composition shingles

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*  gable vents

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  4-light casement, metal, independent; 1/1 SHS, vinyl, paired and independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  gable vents

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

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  no  insufficient info  Date / / Init._____

KEEPER – Determined eligible:  yes  no  Date / /_____

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  a  b  c  d  (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PA2227

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. Material(s).
Structural System(s): concrete block
Foundation: Type(s): Slab
Main Entrance (stylistic details): wood swing door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): open, east, gable

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

Narrative Description of Resource: This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, four-light casement and 1/1 SHS windows, and an open porch on the east elevation that contains the main entrance. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of the Country Cottage Resource Group, 8PA2595.

Archaeological Remains:  

☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed): Pasco County Property Appraiser.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed): This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations.

Furthermore, numerous alterations have compromised its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8PA2227 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

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

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes and building complexes 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 to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic district (NR category “district”): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological district (NR category “district”): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed district (NR category “district”): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMSF building complex (NR category usually “building(s)”): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear resource (NR category usually “structure”): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resource Group Name: Country Cottages Resource Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>CRAS SR 39 (US 301) P&amp;D &amp; E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Register Category</td>
<td>(please check one): building(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Resource Type</td>
<td>(if applicable): canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership</td>
<td>private-profit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address: 8133 Gall Boulevard
City/Town: Zephyrhills
County or Counties: Pasco
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):

1) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: _____NW _____SW _____SE _____NE _____Irregular-name:
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: _____NW _____SW _____SE _____NE _____Irregular-name:
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: _____NW _____SW _____SE _____NE _____Irregular-name:
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: _____NW _____SW _____SE _____NE _____Irregular-name:

USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date)

Dade City 1960, PR 1988

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map’s name, originating office with location)

Landgrant

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
Located on the west side of US 301, between Phelps Road and Kozy Acres Drive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
<th>OFFICIAL EVALUATION</th>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NR List Date</td>
<td>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date <strong>/</strong>/____ Init.______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no Date <strong>/</strong>/____</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation: a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOURCE GROUP FORM

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date:  
Exactly ______ (year)  
Approximately 1950 (year)  
Earlier than ______ (year)  
Later than ______ (year)

Architect/Designer (last name first):  unknown

Builder (last name first):  unknown

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

Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g., 1895-1925)

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed)

"Originally a motor court, it consists of six Masonry Vernacular style buildings of concrete block construction with gable roofs. The windows include four-light casement windows. They are now used as duplexes."

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey
- other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Pasco County Property Appraiser

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

"This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court with no exceptional features. Research did not reveal significant associations. Therefore, 8PA2595 is not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP."

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

Tourism, Community Planning and Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

RECORDEE INFORMATION

Recorder Name  Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook

Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email)  8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation  Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3. TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4. PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
   Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
RESOURCES GROUP FORM

GIS USGS MAP

Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Section 26
Dade City, 1962

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED
Site Name(s) (address if none): 8044 Gall Boulevard

Survey Project Name: CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

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 (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.): 8044 Gall Boulevard

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date: Dade City 1960, PR 1988

City / Town (within 3 miles): Zephyrhills

If in City Limits? ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown County: Pasco

Towship: 25S Range: 21E Section: 26 ¼ section: ☑ NW ☑ SW ☑ SE ☑ NE ☑ Irregular-name:

Tax Parcel #: 26-25-21-0000-00600-0000

Landgrant: Block: Lot:

UTM: Zone: 16 ☑ 17 Easting: 383507 Northing: 3128178

Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum:

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

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 ☑ approximately ☑ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later

Original Use*: residential ☑ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later

Current Use*: residential ☑ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later

Other Use* ☑ year listed or earlier ☑ year listed or later

Moves: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Dates: Original address (if moved)

Alterations: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Dates: Nature:

Additions: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ unknown Dates: Nature:

Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.): Hendryx, Dale and Joan (1989-current); Bettz, Fred and B anta (1975-1989)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Exterior Fabric(s): Concrete block

Roof Type(s): Hip

Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.)*

Windows (types, materials, etc.): 4-light awning, metal, paired; 8-light casement, metal, independent; 9-light casement, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments): projecting window sills; awnings over windows and door; scroll porch posts

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

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ insufficient info Date / / Init.

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☑ yes ☑ no Date / / 

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☑ a ☑ b ☑ c ☑ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PA2598

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Structure System(s): concrete block
Material(s): brick, on west

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

Narrative Description of Resource: This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that features a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a hip roof, a brick chimney on the west elevation, 4-light awning, and 8- and 9-light casement windows, an open porch on the west elevation, and an open porch on south elevation.

Archaeological Remains: __________________________________________________________

☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed ☑

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed): This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2598 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

RECORER INFORMATION

Record Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estbrook

Record Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Record Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

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

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

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0  1/07

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none)**

Country Cottages - Building A

**Multiple Listing (DHR only)**

**Survey Project Name:** CRA S R 39 (US 301) P&D&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

**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 (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)**

8133 Gall Boulevard

**USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**

Zephyrhills

**City / Town (within 3 miles)**

Dade City 1960, PR 1988

**County**

Pasco

**Construction Year**

1950

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**HISTORY**

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style**

Masonry Vernacular

**Exterior Plan**

rectangular

**Number of Stories**

1

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

concrete block

**Roof Type(s)**

gable

**Roof Material(s)**

Composition shingles

**Windows**

4-light casement, metal, independent

**Distinguishing Architectural Features**

wood window shutters, projecting window sills

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**

(record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ insufficient info  Date / / /

**KEEPER - Determined eligible:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  Date / / /

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

☐a  ☐b  ☐c  ☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

---

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0  1/07

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none)**

Country Cottages - Building A

**Multiple Listing (DHR only)**

**Survey Project Name:** CRA S R 39 (US 301) P&D&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

**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 (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)**

8133 Gall Boulevard

**USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**

Zephyrhills

**City / Town (within 3 miles)**

Dade City 1960, PR 1988

**County**

Pasco

**Construction Year**

1950

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**HISTORY**

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style**

Masonry Vernacular

**Exterior Plan**

rectangular

**Number of Stories**

1

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

concrete block

**Roof Type(s)**

gable

**Roof Material(s)**

Composition shingles

**Windows**

4-light casement, metal, independent

**Distinguishing Architectural Features**

wood window shutters, projecting window sills

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**

(record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ insufficient info  Date / / /

**KEEPER - Determined eligible:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  Date / / /

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

☐a  ☐b  ☐c  ☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

---

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0  1/07

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

---

**Site Name(s) (address if none)**

Country Cottages - Building A

**Multiple Listing (DHR only)**

**Survey Project Name:** CRA S R 39 (US 301) P&D&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

**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 (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)**

8133 Gall Boulevard

**USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**

Zephyrhills

**City / Town (within 3 miles)**

Dade City 1960, PR 1988

**County**

Pasco

**Construction Year**

1950

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**HISTORY**

**Original Use**

motor court

**Current Use**

duplex

**Other Use**

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**Style**

Masonry Vernacular

**Exterior Plan**

rectangular

**Number of Stories**

1

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

concrete block

**Roof Type(s)**

gable

**Roof Material(s)**

Composition shingles

**Windows**

4-light casement, metal, independent

**Distinguishing Architectural Features**

wood window shutters, projecting window sills

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**

(record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  ☐ insufficient info  Date / / /

**KEEPER - Determined eligible:**

☐ yes  ☐ no  Date / / /

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

☐a  ☐b  ☐c  ☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8 PA 2599**

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

- Chimney: No.
- Material(s):  
- Structural System(s): Concrete block
- Foundation: Type(s): Slab  
  Material(s): poured concrete
- Main Entrance (stylistic details): Wood swing door, on north
- Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): Open, east, gable

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

Narrative Description of Resource: This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, and four-light casement windows. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of the Country Cottages Resource Group, 8PA2595.

Archaeological Remains: __________

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

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

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] FLP
cultural resource survey
- [ ] other methods (describe)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed): Pasco County Property Appraiser.

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  [ ] yes  [ ] no.
- Insufficient information
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  [ ] yes  [ ] no
- Insufficient information
- Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed): This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2599 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

**Community Planning and Development**

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

**RECORER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
- Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail): 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
- Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

**Required Attachments**

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

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (print paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Site Name(s) (address if none) Country Cottages - Building B
Survey Project Name: CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County
HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950
Original Use: motor court
Current Use: duplex
Other Use:

Moves: yes no unknown Dates
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates
Additions: yes no unknown Dates C1980

Ownership: private

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

DESCRIPTION

Style: Masonry Vernacular
Exterior Plan: rectangular
Number of Stories: 1
Exterior Fabric(s): concrete block; wood siding in gables
Roof Type(s): gable
Roof Material(s): Composition shingles
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.): Rectangular
Windows (types, materials, etc.): 4-light casement, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments): wood window shutters; gable vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PA 2600

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. Material(s):
Structural System(s): Concrete block
Foundation: Type(s): Slab Material(s): poured concrete
Main Entrance (stylistic details): Wood swing door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): Open, north, gable

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

Narrative Description of Resource: This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, and four-light casement windows. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of Country Cottages Resource Group, 8PA 2995.

Archaeological Remains ____________________________________________________________ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☐ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection
☐ property appraiser / tax records
☐ cultural resource survey
☐ other methods (describe)

☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps
☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps
☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed): This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA 2600 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

RECODER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
Recorder Contact Information: (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
   If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA2600)
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0  1/07

Site Name(s) (address if none)  Country Cottages - Building C
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name  CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County
National Register Category (please check one)  ☑ building  ☐ structure  ☐ district  ☐ site  ☑ object
Ownership:  ☑ private-profit  ☐ private-nonprofit  ☐ private-individual  ☐ private-non-specific  ☑ City  ☐ County  ☐ State  ☐ Federal  ☑ Native American  ☐ foreign  ☑ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.)  8133 Gall Boulevard  Plat or Other Map
Cross Streets (nearest / between)  ☑
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date  ☑
City / Town (within 3 miles)  Zephyrhills  ☑
Township  25S  Range  21E  Section  27  ☑
Tax Parcel #  27-25-21-0030-11200-0000  Landgrant
Subdivision Name  ☑
UTM:  Zone:  16  Easting:  383406  Northing:  3128362  ☑
Other Coordinates:  X:  383406  Y:  3128362  Coordinate System & Datum  unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)  ☑
Site Name(s) (address if none)  ☑
Multiple Listing (DHR only)

HISTORY
Construction Year:  1950  ☑
Original Use:  ☑ motor court  ☐ duplex  ☐ other
Current Use:  ☑ duplex  ☐ motor court  ☐ other
Other Use:  ☑
Moves:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates  ☑
Tenancy:  ☑
Alterations:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates  ☑
Additions:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates  ☑
Architect (last name first):  ☑
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  Zephyrhills Properties, LLC (2003 current)
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):  ☑ concrete block; wood siding in gables  ☑
Roof Type(s):  ☑ gable  ☐ composition shingles  ☑
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*  ☑
Windows (types, materials, etc.):  ☑ 4-light casement, metal, independent; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments):  ☑ gable vents  ☑
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ☑

DHR USE ONLY

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

Site File:SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
PA 2601
Field Date: 10/30/2008
Form Date: 10/31/2008
Phone (850) 245-6440  Fax (850) 245-6439  E-mail: SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
HR6ED046R0107  Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Building / 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

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

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PA 2601

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s): 
Structural System(s): • concrete block
Foundation: Type(s): • slab Material(s): • poured concrete
Main Entrance (stylistic details): wood swing door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): open, north, gable

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [ ] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource: This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, and four-light casement and 1/1 SHS windows. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of the Country Cottages Resource Group, 8PA 2595.

Archaeological Remains: ____________________________ [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed): Pasco County Property Appraiser.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed): This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations.

Therefore, 8PA 2601 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACIF, P0 8085

RECODER INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail): 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

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

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

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0  1/07

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

---

### Location & Mapping

- **Address (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)**: 8133 Gall Boulevard
- **X**: __ __ __ __ ___0
- **Y**: __ __ __ __ __ ___ 0
- **Other Coordinates**: X: _______ Y: _______
- **Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**

---

### History

- **Construction Year**: 1950
- **Original Use**: Motor court
- **Current Use**: Duplex
- **Other Use**

---

### Description

- **Style**: Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Plan**: Rectangular
- **Number of Stories**: 1
- **Exterior Fabric(s)**: Concrete block; wood siding in gables
- **Roof Type(s)**: Gable
- **Roof Material(s)**: Composition shingles
- **Windows**: 4-light casement, metal, independent
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features**: Gable vents; wood window shutters
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**: Record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.

---

### NR Use Only

- **SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing**: Yes
- **Insufficient info**
- **Date**: __/__/______
- **Init.**
- **Owner Objection**
- **Owner Criteria for Evaluation**: a, b, c, d

---

### Official Evaluation

- **Keeper – Determined eligible**: Yes
- **Date**: __/__/______

---

### DHR Use Only

- **Recorder #**: ___
- **Site #:** PA 2602
- **Field Date**: 10/30/2008
- **Form Date**: 10/31/2008

---

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Material(s):</th>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Concrete block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Type(s):</td>
<td>Slab</td>
<td>Material(s):</td>
<td>Poured concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance: (stylistic details)</td>
<td>Wood swing door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Descriptions: (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</td>
<td>Open, east, gable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Narrative Description of Resource:**
This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, and four-light casement windows. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of the Country Cottages Resource Group, 8PA2595.

**Archaeological Remains**
___

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

| FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | Library research | Building permits | Sanborn maps |
| FL State Archives/photo collection | City directory | Occupant/owner interview | Plat maps |
| Property appraiser / tax records | Newspaper files | Neighbor interview | Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| Cultural resource survey | Historic photos | Interior inspection | HABS/HAER record search |
| Other methods (describe) | | | |

**Bibliographic References** (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed):
Pasco County Property Appraiser.

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed):**
This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2602 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

**RECORER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
   - If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
8133 Gall Boulevard (8PA2602)
Site Name(s) (address if none): Country Cottages - Building E  Multiple Listing (DHR only)  
Survey Project Name: CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County  Survey # (DHR only)  
National Register Category (please check one): ☑ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
Ownership: ☑ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-non-specific ☐ City ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal ☐ Native American ☐ Foreign ☐ Unknown  

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N.S.E.W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 8133 Gall Boulevard  
USGS 7.5’ Map Name & Date:  
City / Town (within 3 miles)  Dade City 1960, PR 1988  
County  Pasco  
Subdivision Name:  
UTM: Zone: 16 Easting: 383424 Northing: 3128367  
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum:  

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950  ☑ approximately  
Original Use*: motor court  
Current Use*: duplex  
Other Use*:  
Moves: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates:  
Alterations: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates:  
Additions: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates:  
Architect (last name first): unknown  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Zephyrhills Properties, LLC (2003 current)  
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)*: concrete block; wood siding in gables  
Roof Type(s)*: gable  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*:  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)*: 4-light casement, metal, independent  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments): gable vents; wood window shutters  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.):  

DHR USE ONLY  

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date:  
KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☑ yes ☐ no Date:  
NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☑a ☑b ☑c ☑d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)  

Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850)245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dps.state.fl.us
### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

**Site #8**

**PA 2603**

---

#### DESCRIPTION (continued)

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
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<table>
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<th>Foundation: Type(s):</th>
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<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details):</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.):</th>
<th>Open, south, gable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- ☑ excellent
- ☑ good
- ☑ fair
- ☑ deteriorated
- ☑ ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource:**

This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building with a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, and a four-light casement windows. This is an example of a post-WWII era tourist motor court and is part of the Country Cottages Resource Group, 8PA2595.

**Archaeological Remains:**

- ☑ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

#### RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- ☑ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- ☑ FL State Archives/photo collection
- ☑ property appraiser / tax records
- ☑ cultural resource survey
- ☑ other methods (describe)

<table>
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<th>Bibliographic References:</th>
<th>(give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Pasco County Property Appraiser.</th>
</tr>
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#### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☑ yes ☑ no ☑ insufficient information

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

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

  This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style used as a motor court found throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8PA2603 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

  Community Planning and Development

---

#### DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:**

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

---

#### RECORER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name:** Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook

**Recorder Contact Information:**

- Address / phone / fax / e-mail: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**Recorder Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

---

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**

2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

   If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
APPENDIX C:
FMSF Forms for Newly Recorded Cultural Resources
Cemetery Name: Smith Cemetery

Project Name: Overpass Road FD&e From Old Pasco to US 301

Ownership: [ ] private-profit [ ] private-nonprofit [ ] private-individual [ ] private-nonspecific [ ] city [ ] county [ ] state [ ] federal [ ] Native American [ ] foreign [ ] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name: DADE CITY

City/Town (within 3 miles): Zephyrhills

Ownership History (especially original owners): James C. "Chap" Smith, 1885-1902; Smith family, 1902-present

Public Tract Containing Cemetery (e.g. park name): Off Fairview Heights Road between Cullen Smith Road and Fort King Road

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established: 1885

Ownership History (especially original owners): James C. "Chap" Smith, 1885-1902; Smith family, 1902-present

Range of Death Dates: Earliest Year: 1886 Most Recent Year: unk

Acreage Expansions/Dates: 1

List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery: James C. "Chap" Smith

Describe Previous Repair, Cleaning or Restoration Efforts:

DESCRIPTION

Type (check all that apply): [ ] community [ ] company town [ ] epidemic [ ] family [ ] Fraternal order [ ] memorial park [ ] military (not national) [ ] municipal [ ] national [ ] Potter's field [ ] prison [ ] religious [ ] Rural Movement [ ] other (describe):

Ethnic Group(s) Interred (check all that apply): [ ] White non-Hispanic [ ] Hispanic [ ] Asian [ ] Caribbean [ ] African American [ ] American Indian-tribe: [ ] other (describe):

Current Status: [ ] still used for burials [ ] no longer used for burials, but maintained [ ] abandoned [ ] poor condition [ ] not maintained, hard to identify [ ] not identifiable but known to exist (explain):

Total # of Graves: 85 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: [ ] yes [ ] no

Describe Evidence of Unmarked Graves (include count): 7 unmarked, according to US Gen Web

Total Cemetery Size (give length by width or area, specify ft, m, ac, ha, etc.): 1 ac

Describe Cemetery Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, hedge, etc.): Chain link (ca. 1970) and iron fence

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers): Oak trees

Public Access: [ ] unlimited [ ] restricted: how?

Threats (check all that apply): [ ] abandonment [ ] agriculture [ ] mining/timbering [ ] public development [ ] private development [ ] desecration/vandalism [ ] other (explain):

Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological Remains (non-cemetery):

[ ] Check if Historical Structure Form completed [ ] Check if Archaeological Site Form completed

DHR USE ONLY

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SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info

KEEPER – Determined eligible: [ ] yes [ ] no

NR Criteria for Evaluation: [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d

(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

HR6E048R0107 Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Building / 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850)245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Site #8  PA02846

GRAVE MARKER DESCRIPTIONS

Grave Groupings (check all that apply) □family □fraternal order □military □religious □ethnic heritage □other (describe): ____________________________

Groupings Indicated By (check all that apply) □curbing □fence □hedge □wall □other (describe): ____________________________

Describe Orientation of Graves (East/West, North/South, etc.) ______________________________________________________________________

Describe/List Methods of Marking Graves Used (i.e., headstones, mounds, depressions, objects or plants, etc.)

Marker Materials (check all that apply) □marble □concrete/cement □fieldstone □granite □wrought iron □cast iron □white bronze/zinc □sandstone □slate □wood □other (describe): ____________________________

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery ______________________________________________________________________

Describe Marker Damage and Conditions (i.e., sunken, tilted, chipped, weathered but standing, broken in fragments, vandalized, etc.) ______________________________________________________________________

Characterize Condition of Inscriptions (legible, illegible, none, etc.) ______________________________________________________________________

Signature of Stone Carvers (specify name, town if available) ______________________________________________________________________

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (if unpublished give FMSF manuscript # or location where document available) ______________________________________________________________________


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) ______________________________________________________________________

Areas of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. “architecture”, “ethnic heritage”, 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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
   Document description ____________________________ File or accession #’s P12042A

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

INFORMANT & RECORDER INFORMATION

Local Informant (name and contact information) W.R. Smith, 4223 Smith Road, Zephyrhills, FL 33543

Recorder Information: Name Chris Berger Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH BOUNDARIES MARKED IN RED
   2. PHOTOS, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINTS OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILES

Helpful photos may include the main gate or entrance, representative general views, unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect. If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Narrative Description

Smith Cemetery is located off Fairview Heights Road less than 0.5 west of Fort King Road. It is accessed via an oak tree-lined dirt road. The road leads to a pair of large iron gates, each with an iron letter “S.” The large gates are flanked iron pedestrian swing gates, and the remainder of the 1 acre cemetery is surrounded by a ca. 1970 chain-link fence. There are approximately 100 burials in the cemetery, including at least seven unmarked graves (US Gen Web 2001). The gravestones are aligned north-south in rows and made out of marble, granite, and concrete. The markers are shrouded by oak trees. The cemetery appears to be still active.

The cemetery was established in 1885 on 40 acres of land owned by James C. “Chap” Smith, a member of a family that relocated to Pasco County in the 1880s. The cemetery had its first burial the following year. Smith died in 1902 and was buried in the cemetery. He stipulated in his will that 1 acre of his land be set aside for the family cemetery. In 1982, Smith descendants formed an association to maintain the graveyard (Horgan et. al. 1992). Also that year, they built a pavilion with a slab foundation, concrete block posts, and gable roof.

Explanation of Evaluation

The Smith Cemetery does not contain the graves of people who were significant to local, state, or national history, and it possesses a common design and typical gravestones. Similar cemeteries in Pasco County established contemporary to the Smith Cemetery include Holton Cemetery (8PA619), Trilby Cemetery (8PA2326), and Williams Cemetery (8PA2317). None is listed on the NRHP. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that the Smith Cemetery is not considered eligible for NRHP listing.

Bibliography

Horgan, James J., Alice F. Hall, and Edward J. Herrmann
1992 The Historic Places of Pasco County. Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee.

US Gen Web
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 to 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. farmlands, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- [x] Linear resource (NR category usually “structure”): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

**Location & Mapping**

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<td>Overpass Road</td>
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**City/Town (within 3 miles)** Zephyrhills

**County or Counties (do not abbreviate)** Pasco

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

1) **Township** 25S **Range** 20E **Section** 28 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE Irregular-name: ____________
2) **Township** 25S **Range** 20E **Section** 29 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE
3) **Township** 25S **Range** 20E **Section** 32 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE
4) **Township** 25S **Range** 20E **Section** 33 ¼ section: □NW □SW □SE □NE

**USGS 7.5' Map(s)**

1) **Name** SAN ANTONIO USGS Date ____________
2) **Name** ____________ USGS Date ____________

**Plat, Aerial, or Other Map** Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to Boyette Road

**Verbal Description of Boundaries** Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to Boyette Road

**DHR use only**

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<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: □yes □no</td>
<td>Date ____________</td>
<td></td>
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<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
<td>Date ____________</td>
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HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

**Construction Year:** 1941  
**Architect/Designer:** Christopher Berger  
**Builder:** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Area(s) of Historical Significance**

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

**Narrative Description**

See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)  
- FL State Archives/photo collection  
- property appraiser/tax records  
- cultural resource survey  
- other methods (specify)

**Bibliographic References**

See continuation sheet

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?**  
- yes  
- no  
- insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation**

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.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.

DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File**

- All materials at one location  
- Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
- File or accession #: P12042A

**RECORHER INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name:** Christopher Berger  
**Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc  
**Recorder Contact Information:** 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

1. **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
3. **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4. **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS** (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Narrative Description

The approximately 0.85-mile-long segment of Overpass Road within the APE from Old Pasco Road (8PA2069) to Boyette Road is a collector road in Township 25 South, Range 20 East, and Sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 (USGS 1954, PR 1988). The two-lane road is paved with asphalt. The road travels west-east and is elevated over I-75. It widens to include turn lanes at Wesley Chapel District Park. The immediate roadside consists of a grass clear zone. Steel poles holding power lines border the south side of the road. The road passes through a rural setting that consists of pine tree groves. It is flat, with the exception of the manmade mound that carries Overpass Road over I-75.

Fairview Heights Road is first evident on a 1941 aerial (PALMM 1941). It was elevated ca. 1965 during the construction of I-75 (us-highways.com).

Explanation of Evaluation

This segment of Overpass Road was altered when I-75 was built and turn lanes were added. The road is of a common design and construction and it is not associated with historic people. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that it lacks the significance to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The other segments of the road within the county were built within the last 50 years and were not evaluated.

Bibliography

Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM)
1941 Aerial Photograph - 5-3-41, CTT-11B-4.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1954, Photo revised 1988 San Antonio.

us-highways.com/
San Antonio
Township 25 South, Range 20 East, Sections 29 & 32
National Geographic Society (2013) USA Topo Maps.
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 to 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.)
- [x] Linear resource (NR category usually “structure”): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

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**LOCATION & MAPPING**

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<th>Direction</th>
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1) Township | 25S | Range | 21E | Section | 28 | ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: |
2) Township | 25S | Range | 21E | Section | 29 | ¼ section: NW SW SE NE |
3) Township | 25S | Range | 21E | Section | 32 | ¼ section: NW SW SE NE |
4) Township | 25S | Range | 21E | Section | 33 | ¼ section: NW SW SE NE |

USGS 7.5’ Map(s) 1) Name | DADE CITY |
2) Name | |

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map’s name, originating office with location) | |

Landgrant | |

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) | Fairview Heights Road east 1.75 miles from Handcart Road |

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

---

**Site #8 PA02848**

Field Date 11-13-2013
Form Date 12-2-2013
Recorder# ______________

Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources. R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850) 245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
### RESOURCE GROUP FORM

**Site #** PA02848

#### HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Year:</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture/Designer:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group:</td>
<td>1 contributing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1929)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ✔
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- Property appraiser / tax records
- Cultural resource survey
- Other methods (specify)

#### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

#### DOCUMENTATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>Document description</th>
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<th>File or accession #s</th>
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<td>FL2042A</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Christopher Berger  
**Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc  
**Recorder Contact Information** 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

### Required Attachments

1. **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
3. **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES** (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4. **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS** (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)  
   Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Narrative Description

The approximately 1.75-mile-long segment of Fairview Heights Road within the APE is a collector road in Township 25 South, Range 21 East, and Sections 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33 (USGS Dade City). The two-lane road has a surface of sand and gravel. The road travels west-east with the exception of a one-fourth mile-long section that travels northeast-northwest. The immediate roadside consists of a grass clear zone. Wood poles holding power lines border the north side of the road. The road passes through a rural setting with slightly undulating hills that consist of either trees, pasture, or citrus groves.

Fairview Heights Road is first evident on a 1941 aerial (PALMM 1941).

Explanation of Evaluation

This segment of Fairview Heights Road appears to have retained its historic integrity, but it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that it lacks the significance to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The road is of a common design and construction and it is not associated with historic people. Evaluation of the road’s entire length was beyond the scope of this project.

Bibliography

Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM)
   1941    Aerial Photograph - 1-20-41, CTT-2B-62.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
   1960, Photo revised 1988 Dade City.
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0  1/07**

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

---

**Location & Mapping**

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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
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<th>Direction</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Street Type</th>
<th>Suffix Direction</th>
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<td>37843 Kossik Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kossik</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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- Cross Streets (nearest between): [ ]
- USGS 7.5 Map Name: Dade City
- USGS Date: [ ]
- Plat or Other Map: [ ]
- City / Town (within 3 miles): Zephyrhills
- Zephyrhills
- Township
- Range
- Section
- Irregular-name:
- Landgrant
- County
- Pasco
- Tax Parcel #
- 27-25-21-0030-12700-0000
- Subdivision Name: [ ]
- Block
- Lot
- UTM Coordinates: Zone
- 16
- Easting
- 632366
- Northing
- 3128129
- Other Coordinates: X: __________ Y: __________
- Coordinate System & Datum: [ ]

---

**History**

| Construction Year | 1952 | approximately | [ ] no | [ ] yes | [ ] unknown | Date: [ ]
|-------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------|------------|--------|
- Original Use
- Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin)
- From (year): 1952
- To (year): present
- Current Use
- From (year): [ ]
- To (year): [ ]
- Other Use
- From (year): [ ]
- To (year): [ ]
- Moves:
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown
- Date:
- [ ] original address
- Alterations:
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown
- Date:
- [ ] nature
- Windows, front door replaced
- Additions:
- [ ] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown
- Date:
- [ ] nature
- Expansion to N
- 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 Fabric(s)
- 1. Stucco
- 2. [ ]
- Roof Type(s)
- 1. Cross-gabled
- 2. [ ]
- Roof Material(s)
- 1. Composition shingles
- 2. [ ]
- Number of Stories: 1
- Number of Stories: 3
- Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)
- Windows (types, materials, etc.)
- 6/6 DHS metal (ca. 1980)
- Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
- Projecting window sills.
- Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.):
- [ ]

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

| Field Date | 11-13-2013 | Form Date | 11-18-2013 | Recorder #: [ ]
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<td>Site #: PA02849</td>
<td>Site #: PA02849</td>
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</table>

**Owner Objection**

| NR List Date | [ ] yes | [ ] no | [ ] insufficient info | Date: [ ]
|--------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| KEEPER – Determined eligible: | [ ] yes | [ ] no | [ ]
| NR Criteria for Evaluation: | [ ] a | [ ] b | [ ] c | [ ] d | (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

---

**Notes**

- Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850) 245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us

---

**Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Building / 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**
**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Chimney Material(s):</th>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Type(s):</th>
<th>Foundation Material(s):</th>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1. Stucco</td>
<td>1. Concrete block</td>
<td>2. Continuous</td>
<td>1. Concrete Block</td>
<td>Replacement wood paneled door with fanlight on S elevation within open entry porch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Condition (overall resource condition):**
- [ ] excellent
- [X] good
- [ ] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

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

- [X] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [X] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [X] property appraiser / tax records
- [X] cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- [ ] other methods (describe)

**Bibliographic References**

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- **Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?**
  - [X] yes
  - [ ] no
  - [ ] insufficient information

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

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

This building is of a common design and construction and lacks known ties to historic people or events. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI’s architectural historian that the building is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

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<th>Document type</th>
<th>Document description</th>
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<td>2) Document type</td>
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</tbody>
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**RECORER INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name** Christopher Berger  **Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants Inc

**Recorder Contact Information**

(8110 Blakie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIPFlorida@comcast.net)

**Required Attachments**

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

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

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Version 4.0 1/07

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)**: 36221 Fairview Heights Road

**Survey Project Name**: Overpass Road PD&E From Old Pasco to US 301

**National Register Category (please check one)**: X 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**: 36221 Fairview Heights Road

**Street Number**: 36221

**Street Name**: Fairview Heights

**Street Type**: Road

**Suffix Direction**: ______________

**Cross Streets (nearest/between)**: ______________

**USGS 7.5 Map Name**: Dade City

**In City Limits?**: □ yes □ no □ unknown

**County**: Pasco

**Township**: 25S

**Range**: 21E

**Section**: 28

**¼ section**: □ NW □ SE □ SW □ NE

**Irregular-name**: ______________

**Tax Parcel #**: 28-25-21-0000-00800-0000

**Land Grant**: ______________

**Subdivision Name**: ______________

**UTM Coordinates**: Zone □ 16 □ 17 Easting □ 380627 □ 380627 Northing □ 21159 □ 21159 Coordinate System & Datum ______________

---

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year**: 1938 □ approximately □ year listed or earlier □ year listed or later

**Original Use**: Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin)

**From (year)**: 1938

**To (year)**: 2012

**Current Use**: Abandoned/Vacant

**From (year)**: 2012

**To (year)**: pres

**Other Use**: ______________

**From (year)**: ______________

**To (year)**: ______________

**Moves**: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ______________

**Original address**: ______________

**Alterations**: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ______________

**Nature**: Windows, front door replaced

**Additions**: □ yes □ no □ unknown Date: ______________

**Nature**: Expansions to W, E

**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**: Frame Vernacular

**Exterior Fabric(s)**: 1. Aluminum

**Exterior Plan**: Irregular

**Exterior Material(s)**: 2. Metal

**Roof Type(s)**: 1. Cross-gabled

**Number of Stories**: 1

**Roof Material(s)**: 2. Spanish tile

**Roof secondary structures** (dormers, etc.): 1.

**Windows** (types, materials, etc.): 4/4 metal SHS (ca. 1950); 1 light metal awning (ca. 1950)

**Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments): ______________

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings** (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed): Oak tree to S. Orange grove to N.

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

**NR List Date**: ______________

**SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing**: □ yes □ no □ insufficient info Date ______________ Init. ______________

**KEEPER – Determined eligible**: □ yes □ no Date ______________

**NR Criteria for Evaluation**: □ a □ b □ c □ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

1. Chimney: No. 1
2. Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick
3. Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame
4. Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown
5. Foundation Material(s): 1.
6. Main Entrance (stylistic details): Wood paneled door (ca. 1950) on S elevation within open entry porch

**RESEARCH METHODS**

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser/tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe)

**Bibliographic References**

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

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?
- Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

**RECORER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Christopher Berger
- Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc
- Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS**

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

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

AERIAL MAP

ESRI (2013) - Basemap: Transportation and Imagery
## LOCATION & MAPPING

| Address: | 38032 Kozy Acres Drive |
| Cross Streets (nearest / between): | Within Kozy Acres RV park |
| USGS 7.5 Map Name: | Dade City |
| Tax Parcel #: | 26-25-21-0000-00200-0000 |
| UTM Coordinates: Zone: | 16 |
| Other Coordinates: | X: 1715271 Y: 383522 |
| UGS Date: | 2012 |
| Nature: | Original address |
| Nature: | Expansions to E, N, W |
| Nature: | Ca. 1960 2/2 metal SHS (banded and independent) |

## HISTORY

- **Construction Year:** 1954 approximately
- **Original Use:** Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1954 To (year): unk
- **Current Use:** Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): pres
- **Other Use:** From (year): To (year): 
- **Original address:** 
- **Expansions to E, N, W:**
- **Nature:** 
- **Ca. 1960 2/2 metal SHS (banded and independent):**

## DESCRIPTION

- **Style:** Frame Vernacular
- **Exterior Fabric(s):** 1. Wood siding
- **Roof Type(s):** 1. Gable
- **Roof Material(s):** 1. Composition shingles
- **Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.)** 1.
- **Windows (types, materials, etc.)** Ca. 1960 2/2 metal SHS (banded and independent)
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments):** Metal porch supports on W and E elevations; metal railing along concrete steps and stoop at NE corner
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)**: Within Kozy Acres RV park

## DHR USE ONLY

| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date Init. |
| Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no |
| NR Criteria for Evaluation: | (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2) |

---

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0** 1/07

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Type(s):</td>
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<td>Piers</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s):</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concrete Block</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</td>
<td>Located within entry porch on W elevation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Shed roofed open entry porch on W elevation; concrete stoops on E elevation; carport with shed roof on E elevation

**Condition** (overall resource condition):

- excellent
- good
- fair
- deteriorated
- ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This building originated as a rectangular house that was expanded ca. 1960 to the E, N, W. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles, and the shed roofs are covered with 3-V crimp sheet metal. It appears to be vacant.

**Archaeological Remains**

- insufficient information

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

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe)

**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)

This building is of a common design and construction and lacks known ties to historic people or events. Thus, it is the opinion of ACI's architectural historian that the building is not considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

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

1. |
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
   **Document description**
   **Maintaining organization**
   **Archaeological Consultants Inc**
   **File or accession #’s**

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

**RECORHER INFORMATION**

- **Recorder Name**: Christopher Berger
- **Affiliation**: Archaeological Consultants Inc
- **Recorder Contact Information**
  - Address: 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240
  - Phone: 941-379-6206
  - E-mail: ACIFlorida@comcast.net

---

**Required Attachments**

1. **USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
2. **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
   
   If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

 CONSULT GUIDE TO ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM FOR DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

Site Name(s) Pond 3-3
Project Name CRAS Overpass Rd.
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SAN ANTONIO
City/Town (within 3 miles) ____________________________________________________________________________
Township ______________ Range ______________ Section ______________ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant __________________________ Tax Parcel # __________________________
UTM Coordinates: Zone __________ Easting __________ Northing __________
Other Coordinates: X: ______________ Y: ______________ Coordinate System & Datum __________________________
Address / Vicinity / Route: ________________________________________________________________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _______________________________________________________________________

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING  STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND (terrestrial)</th>
<th>Lake/Pond (lacustrine)</th>
<th>River/Stream/Creek (ravine)</th>
<th>Tidal (estuarine)</th>
<th>Saltwater (marine)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (terrestrial)</td>
<td>Wetland (palustrine)</td>
<td>Usually flooded</td>
<td>Usually dry</td>
<td>Cave/Sink (subterranean)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetland (palustrine)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Usually flooded</td>
<td>Usually dry</td>
<td>Cave/Sink (subterranean)</td>
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FUNCTION

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<td>SETTING</td>
<td>STRATEGIC OR FEATURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETTING</td>
<td>STRATEGIC OR FEATURES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABORIGINAL</th>
<th>NON-ABORIGINAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piacha</td>
<td>First Spanish 1513-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic (nonspecific)</td>
<td>First Spanish 1600-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Early</td>
<td>First Spanish 1700-1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Middle</td>
<td>First Spanish (nonspecific)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic, Late</td>
<td>British 1763-1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>Second Spanish 1783-1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>American 1821-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>American Civil War 1861-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>American 19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>American 20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calusa</td>
<td>African-American</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER FEATURES

log boat § fort § agric/farm building § midden § burial mound § mill § building remains § mission § cemetery/grave § mound, nonspecific § dump/refuse § plantation § earthworks (historic) § platform mound § well §

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  yes no insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) No diagnostics other than thermal alteration. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action none

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info Date Init.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes no Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DHR USE ONLY

| Owner Objection |  |
|-----------------|  |
**ARTIFACTS**

### ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

**A - Lithics**

- **Artifacts**
- **Surface**
- **Subsurface**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifacts</th>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>Subsurface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>318</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARTIFICIAL COMMENTS**

- One coral flake tool, 1 gastrolith, 23 chert flakes, 293 coral flakes

### DIAGNOSTICS

- **Type of study:** Suwannee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware
- **Frequency:**
  - **1.** thermal alteration: N=200
  - **2.**
  - **3.**

### ENVIRONMENT

- **Nearest fresh water:** Swamp
- **Distance from site (m):** 10
- **Topography:** 
- **Elevation:** Min 14 m Max 37 m

### DOCUMENTATION

- **Document type:** All materials at one location
- **Document description:** Artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.
- **Maintaining organization:** Archaeological Consultants Inc
- **File or accession #s:** P12042A

### RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

- **Informant Information:** Name
- **Address / Phone / E-mail:**
- **Recorder Information:** Horvath, Elizabeth A.
- **Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants Inc
- **Address / Phone / E-mail:** 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

---

**Required Attachments**

1. **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0 1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

**Site Name(s):** Pond 3-4

**Project Name:** CRAS Overpass Rd.

**Ownership:**
- Private-profit
- Private-nonprofit
- Private-individual
- Private-nonspecific
- City
- County
- State
- Federal
- Native American
- Foreign
- Unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USGS 7.5 Map Name</th>
<th>SAN ANTONIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>City/Town (within 3 miles):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Township:</strong></td>
<td>25S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range:</strong></td>
<td>20E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section:</strong></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1/4 section:</strong></td>
<td>NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTM Coordinates:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landowner:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax Parcel #:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Address:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mailing Address:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County:</strong></td>
<td>Pasco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

- **SETTING**
  - Land (terrestrial)
  - Wetland (palustrine)
  - Usually flooded
  - Usually dry
  - Tidal (estuarine)
  - Saltwater (marine)

- **STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**
  - Log boat
  - Agri/farm building
  - Fort
  - Midden
  - Burial mound
  - Mill
  - Building remains
  - Cemetery/grave
  - Shell mound
  - Shell mound
  - Cemetery/mound, nonspecific
  - Plantation
  - Subsurface features
  - Surface scatter

- **FUNCTION**
  - Ramparts
  - Extractive site
  - Homestead (prehistoric)
  - Cemetery
  - Village (prehistoric)
  - Town (historic)
  - Quarry

### CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

- **ABORIGINAL**
  - Mississippian
  - St. Johns (nonspecific)
  - Swift Creek (nonspecific)

- **NON-ABORIGINAL**
  - British 1763-1783

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information

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

Plain sherd. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action none

---

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Init.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**KEEPER – Determined eligible:** [ ] yes [ ] no

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:** [ ] a [ ] b [ ] c [ ] d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

**Field Date:** 11-7-2013

**Form Date:** 11-25-2013

**Recorder #:**

**Site #:** PA02853

**Fax:** (850)-245-6439

**E-mail:** SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us

**HR6E045R0107 Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250**

Phone (850)-245-6440 / Fax (850)-245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**SITE DETECTION**

- No field check
- Exposed ground
- Screened shovel
- Bounds unknown
- Remote sensing
- Unscreened shovel

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- Depth stratigraphy of cultural deposit: 34,500 artifacts @ 0-110 cmbs
- 0-30 cm gray sand, 30-100 cm light brown sand
- 230 m E/W x 150 m N/S

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

- Temporal interpretation - Components (check one):
  - Single component
  - Multiple component
  - Uncertain
- Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

**INTEGRITY**

- Overall disturbance: None seen
- Substantial
- Major
- Redeposited
- Destroyed-document!
- Unknown

**DISTURBANCES / THREATS / PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

- Land clearing/ road and pond construction/ None

**ARTIFACTS**

- Total Artifacts: # ____________
- Surface # ____________
- Subsurface # ____________

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- Unknown
- Unselective (all artifacts)
- Selective (some artifacts)
- Mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- Uncollected
- General (not by subarea)
- Controlled (by subarea)
- Variable spatial control
- Other (describe in comments below)

**DATING**

- Type: unknown
- Mode: unknown
- Frequency: unknown

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water: Type: Swamp
- Name: Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware
- Distance from site (m): 10

**DOCUMENTATION**

- Document type: All materials at one location
- Document description: artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.
- Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
- File or accession #: P12042A

**RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

- Recorder Information: Horvath, Elizabeth A.
- Address / Phone / E-mail: 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

**Required Attachments**

1. PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
   - Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
1. ____________________________________ 2. ____________________________________

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

USGS 7.5 Map Name  **SAN ANTONIO**  Ex: Palatka

USGS Date  1/07  Plat or Other Map  County: Pasco

City/Town (within 3 miles)  **SAN ANTONIO**  In City Limits?  Yes/No

Township  25S  Range  21E  Section  31  ¼ section: NW/SE

Other Coordinates: X:  Y:  Coordinate System & Datum

Address / Vicinity / Route to:

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

**TYPE OF SITE** (select all that apply)

- Land (terrestrial)
- Lake/Pond (lacustrine)
- River/Stream/Creek (riverine)
- Tidal (estuarine)
- Saltwater (marine)
- Wetland (palustrine)
- Usually flooded
- Usually dry
- Cave/Sink (subterranean)
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

**FUNCTION**

- Log boat
- Agric/farm building
- Shell foil
- Shell midden
- Shell mound
- Burial mound
- Mission
- Building remains
- Cemetery/grave
- Dump/refuse
- Earthworks (historic)
- Platform mound
- Surface features
- Subsurface features
- Well

**SETTING**

- Abandon:
  - Lithic scatter

**STRUCTURES OR FEATURES**

- Agriculture:
  - Farmstead
  - Farm
  - Farmstead (prehistoric)

**CULTURE PERIODS** (select all that apply)

- Paleoindian
- Archaic (nonspecific)
- Archaic, Early
- Archaic, Middle
- Archaic, Late
- Weeden Island
- Caloosahatchee
- Deptford
- Calusa
- Archaic (nonspecific)
- Glades (nonspecific)
- Middle Glades
- Late Glades
- Englewood
- Fort Walton
- Mississippian
- Mount Taylor
- Norwood
- Orange
- Paleoindian
- Hickory Pond
- Pensacola
- Leon-Jefferson
- Perico Island
- Malabar I
- Malabar II
- Safety Harbor
- St. Augustine
- Manasota
- St. Johns (nonspecific)
- St. Johns I
- St. Johns II
- Santa Rosa
- Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- Seminole (nonspecific)
- Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
- Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
- Seminole: 3rd War & After
- Swift Creek
- Swift Creek, Early
- Swift Creek, Late
- Swede Island
- Swede Island II
- Weeden Island
- Weeden Island I
- Weeden Island II
- British
- Second Spanish
- American Territorial
- American Civil War
- American 19th Century
- African-American

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  Yes/No

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  Yes/No

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

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

**DHR USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name(s)</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milton Jones</td>
<td>CRAS Overpass Rd.</td>
<td>private-individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.
### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

#### Site #8 PA02854

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

- [ ] No field check
- [ ] Exposed ground
- [ ] Screened shovel
- [ ] Screened shovel-1/4"
- [ ] Screened shovel-1/8"
- [ ] Bounds unknown
- [ ] Remote sensing
- [ ] Unscreened shovel
- [ ] Unscreened shovel-1/4"
- [ ] Unscreened shovel-1/8"
- [ ] None by recorder
- [ ] Exposed ground
- [ ] Posthole tests
- [ ] Literature search
- [ ] Auger tests
- [ ] Informant report
- [ ] Estimate or guess
- [ ] Other methods: number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

**Extent** Size (m²) **22,500**

- Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: artifacts @ 0-100 cmbs
- 0-35 cm gray brown sand, 35-65 cm brown sand, 65-100 cm light gray brown sand; or 0-45 cm gray sand, 45-100 cm light gray sand; 450 m NE/SW x 50 m SE/NW

**Temporal Interpretation** - Components (check one):
- [ ] Single component
- [ ] Multiple component
- [ ] Uncertain

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

**Integrity - Overall disturbance**:
- [ ] None seen
- [ ] Minor
- [ ] Substantial
- [ ] Major
- [ ] Redeposited
- [ ] Destroyed-document!
- [ ] Unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures:
- Land clearing, citrus grove, road construction, none

**Surface collection**:
- Area collected: _______ m²
- # Collection units: _______
- Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks: _______

**ARTIFACTS**

**Total Artifacts #**: 85

**COLLECTION SELECTION**

- [ ] Unknown
- [ ] Unselective (all artifacts)
- [ ] Selective (some artifacts)
- [ ] Mixed selectivity

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- [ ] Uncollected
- [ ] General (not by subarea)
- [ ] Controlled (by subarea)
- [ ] Variable spatial control
- [ ] Other (describe in comments below)

**Artifact Comments**: 84 coral flakes, 1 gastrolith

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES** and DISPOSITIONS

|----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Category always collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S - Some items in category collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O - Observed first hand, but not collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R - Collected and subsequently left at site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - Informant reported category present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U - Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Thermal alteration
   - [ ] N= 74
   - [ ] N= 7
   - [ ] N= 8
   - [ ] N= 9

2. [ ] N= 5

3. [ ] N= 6

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water: Type **Swamp**
- Name: _______
- Distance from site (m): 100
- Natural community: _______
- Topography: _______
- Elevation: Minimum: ______ m, Maximum: ______ m
- Local vegetation: _______
- Present land use: _______
- SCS soil series: Pomona fs, Sparr fs
- Soil association: Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

**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**
   - Document description **Notes, maps, photos, etc.**
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc
   - File or accession #s: P2042A

2. Document type **Artifact collection-closed to public**
   - Document description **Artifacts returned to property owner**
   - Maintaining organization: _______
   - File or accession #s: _______

**RECORER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

- Informant Information: Name **Dr. Milton Jones**
  - Address / Phone / E-mail: 34236 Atkins Rd., Wesley Chapel, FL 33545-5216
- Recorder Information: Name **Horvath, Elizabeth A.**
  - Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc
  - Address / Phone / E-mail: 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

**Required Attachments**

1. **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5’ USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN**
   - Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
### Location & Mapping

**USGS 7.5 Map Name**: SAN ANTONIO  
**USGS Date**:  
**Plat or Other Map**:  
**City/Town (within 3 miles)**:  
**In City Limits?**:  
**County**: Pasco  
**Township**: 25S  
**Range**: 21E  
**Section**: 31  
**UTM Coordinates**: Zone 16, 17  
**Westing**:  
**Northing**:  
**Other Coordinates**: X:  
**Y**:  
**Address / Vicinity / Route to**:  

### Type of Site

**Setting**
- Land (terrestrial)
- Lake/Pond (lacustrine)
- River/Stream/Creek (ravine)
- Tidal (estuarine)
- Saltwater (marine)
- Lagoon, including mangrove

**Structures or Features**
- Fort
- Log boat
- Agric/farm building
- Shipwreck
- Earthworks (prehistoric)
- Site (prehistoric)
- Remains (prehistoric)
- Shell middens
- Shell mounds
- Building remains
- Well
- Mound, nonspecific
- Midden
- Subsurface features
- Dump/refuse
- Plantation
- Surface scatter
- Earthworks (historic)
- Platform mound
- Mill
- Mill building remains
- Shipwreck
- Maintenance

**Function**
- Rampart
- Base
- Prison
- Stagecoach stop
- Logging camp
- Farmstead
- Homestead (historic)
- Village (prehistoric)
- Village (historic)
- Quarry

### Archaeological Site Form

**Site Name(s)**: Horse Farm  
**Project Name**: CRAS Overpass Rd.  
**Ownership**:  
**Site #**: PA02855  
**Field Date**: 11-8-2013  
**Form Date**: 11-25-2013  
**Recorded by**:  

### CULTURE PERIODS

**Aboriginal**
- Archaic (nonspecific)
- Archaic, Early
- Archaic, Middle
- Archaic, Late
- Belle Glade
- Calusa
- Caloosahatchee
- Captiva
- Deptford
- Edisto
- Englewood
- Fort Walton
- Glades (nonspecific)
- Glades I
- Glades II
- Glades III
- Grand Bay
- Hialeah
- Homestead
- Indian River
- Indian River Lagoon
- Jacksonville
- Kettle
- Lake Pontchartrain
- Lake Pontchartrain Basin
- Lake Pontchartrain Basin Basin
- Lake Pontchartrain Basin Basin Basin
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**SITE DETECTION**

- Field methods (select all that apply)
  - No field check
  - Exposed ground
  - Screened shovel
  - Posthole tests
  - Screened shovel-1/4"
  - Literature search
  - Screeneed shovel-1/8"
  - Auger tests
  - Remote sensing
  - Unscreened shovel
  - Screeneed shovel-1/16"
  - Informant report
  - Artifacts at 0-100 cmbs
  - Literature search
  - Posthole tests
  - Remote sensing
  - Exposed ground
  - Screeneed shovel
  - Block excavations
  - Estimate or guess

**SITE BOUNDARY**

- Extent (m²) 7,200
- Depth stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0-25 cm gray sand, 25-50 cm brown sand, 50-100 cm tan sand
- 120 m N/S x 60 m E/W
- Temperature interpretation - Components (check one):
  - Single component
  - Multiple component
  - Uncertain

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

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

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

- Integrity - Overall disturbance:
  - None seen
  - Minor
  - Substantial
  - Major
  - Redeposited
  - Destroyed-document!
  - Unknown

- Disturbances / threats / protective measures:
  - Land clearing/ road construction
  - None

- Surface collection: area collected _______ m²
  - # collection units _______

- Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _______

**ARTIFACTS**

- Total Artifacts # 101
- Collection selectivity
  - Unknown
  - Unselective (all artifacts)
  - Selective (some artifacts)
  - Mixed selectivity

- Spatial control
  - Uncollected
  - General (not by subarea)
  - Unknown
  - Controlled (by subarea)
  - Variable spatial control
  - Other (describe in comments below)

- Artifact comments:
  - 95 coral flakes, 3 coral tested cobbles, 3 coral chunks

**DIAGNOSTICS**

- (Type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)
  - 1. Thermal alteration
    - N= 87
  - 2. ___________________________ N= _____
  - 3. ___________________________ N= _____

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water: Type Other
  - Name
  - Distance from site (m) 50
- Natural community: Topography: Elevaton: Min 37 Max 43
- Local vegetation: Present land use: Pomona fs, Felda fs
- SCS soil series: Soil association Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

**DOCUMENTATION**

- Accessible documentation not filed with the site file - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
  - Document type: All materials at one location
    - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants inc
    - File or accession #: P12042A
  - Document description: artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.
    - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants inc
    - File or accession #: P12042A

**RECORER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

- Informant information: Name
  - Address / Phone / E-mail
  - Recorder information: Name Horvath, Elizabeth A.
    - Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants inc
    - Address / Phone / E-mail 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acnorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

**Photocopy of 7.5’ USGS quad map with site boundaries marked and site plan**

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

**Version 4.0  1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

### Site Information

- **Site Name(s):** Wildcat Elam
- **Project Name:** CRAS Overpass Rd.
- **Ownership:** Provided by: USA-P00002856  CRAS

### LOCATION & MAPPING

- **USGS 7.5 Map Name:** San Antonio
- **USGS Date:** 2013
- **Plat or Other Map:** In City Limits?
- **City/Town (within 3 miles):** Yes
- **County:** Pasco
- **Township:** 25S
- **Range:** 20E
- **Section:** 28
- **Land Grant:** Tax Parcel #
- **UTM Coordinates:** Zone 16
- **Siting:** Easting 17
- **Northing:** 16

### TYPE OF SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Structures or Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land (terrestrial)</td>
<td>log boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake/Pond (lacustrine)</td>
<td>fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream/Creek (rivers)</td>
<td>midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidal (estuarine)</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltwater (marine)</td>
<td>building remains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CULTURE PERIODS

- **ABORIGINAL**
  - Piachu
  - Archaic (nonspecific)
  - Archaic, Early
  - Archaic, Middle
  - Archaic, Late

- **NON-ABORIGINAL**
  - First Spanish 1513-99
  - First Spanish 1600-99
  - First Spanish 1700-1763
  - British 1763-1783
  - Second Spanish 1783-1821
  - American Territorial 1821-45
  - American Civil War 1861-65
  - American 19th Century
  - American 20th Century
  - African-American

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?**
- Yes
- No
- Insufficient information

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

No diagnostics other than thermal alteration. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

**Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action**

- None

### DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Insufficient info</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Init.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEEPER – Determined eligible:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Insufficient info</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Init.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>(see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**Site #8  **

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

- □ no field check  
- □ exposed ground  
- □ screened shovel  
- □ bounds unknown  
- □ remote sensing  
- □ unscreened shovel  
- □ literature search  
- □ posthole tests  
- □ screened shovel-1/4"  
- □ none by recorder  
- □ exposed ground  
- □ block excavations  
- □ informant report  
- □ auger tests  
- □ screened shovel-1/8"  
- □ literature search  
- □ posthole tests  
- □ informan report  
- □ auger tests  
- □ estimate or guess

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

1. 5 ST, 2 positive; 25 m intervals; 50 cm diameter; 1 m deep; 6.4 mm mesh screen

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

- Extent (m²): 500  
- Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit: artifacts @ 30-100 cmbs
- 0-20 cm gray brown sand, 20-100 cm pale brown sand
- 50 m N/S x 10 m E/W

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

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

**Integrity - Overall disturbance:**  
- □ none seen  
- □ minor  
- □ substantial  
- □ major  
- □ redeposited  
- □ destroyed-document!  
- □ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures:
- road construction/ road construction/ none

Surface collection: area collected ______ m²  
- # collection units ______

Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks ______

**ARTIFACTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Artifacts</th>
<th>Surface #</th>
<th>Subsurface #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- □ unknown  
- □ unselective (all artifacts)  
- □ selective (some artifacts)  
- □ mixed selectivity  

**SPATIAL CONTROL**

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

**ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact Categories</th>
<th>Disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Lithics</td>
<td>select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A - category always collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S - some items in category collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O - observed first hand, but not collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R - collected and subsequently left at site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I - informant reported category present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U - unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. thermal alteration  
   - N= 20  
   - N= 7.

2.  
   - N= 5.

3.  
   - N= 9.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water: Type  
  - Wetland  
  - Name  
  - Distance from site (m): 150

- Natural community: Topography  
  - elevation: Min _____m  
  - Max _____m

- Local vegetation: grass, planted pines

- Present land use:

- SCS soil series: Millhopper fs  
  - Soil association: Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers

**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  
   - Document description: artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.  
   - Maintaining organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
   - File or accession #: P12042A

2. Document type:  
   - Document description:  
   - Maintaining organization:  
   - File or accession #: 

**RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

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

- Recorder Information: Name  
  - Horvath, Elizabeth A.  
  - Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants Inc  
  - Address/Phone/E-mail:  
    - 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

**Required Attachments**

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

Site # 8PA2856

San Antonio
Township 25 South, Range 20 East, Section 28
National Geographic Society 2013 - USA Topo Maps
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s)   Katie's #
Project Name   CRAS Overpass Rd.
Ownership:   private-profit   private-nonprofit
NR List Date
SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:   yes   no   insufficient info
KEEPER – Determined eligible:   yes   no   insufficient info
NR Criteria for Evaluation:   a   b   c   d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name   Dade City
USGS Date
Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles)   In City Limits?   yes   no   unknown
Township   Range   Section   ¼ section
LandGrant
UTM Coordinates:   Zone   16   17   Easting   Northing
Other Coordinates:   X:   Y:   Coordinate System & Datum
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

FUNCTION

STRENGTHS OR FEATURES

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

NON-ABORIGINAL

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?   yes   no   insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?   yes   no   insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)   No diagnostics other than thermal alteration. This is one of many sites in the area associated with the procurement of coral material and subsequent tool manufacture. Low research potential.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action   none

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date
KEEPER – Determined eligible:
SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:
NR Criteria for Evaluation:
Owner Objection

Page 1

HR6E045R0107 Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850) 245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dox.state.fl.us
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

SITE DETECTION

☐ no field check  ☒ exposed ground  ☐ screened shovel  ☐ bounds unknown  ☐ remote sensing  ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ literature search  ☐ posthole tests  ☐ screened shovel-1/4"  ☐ none by recorder  ☐ exposed ground  ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report  ☐ auger tests  ☐ screened shovel-1/8"  ☐ literature search  ☐ posthole tests  ☐ informer report  ☐ auger tests  ☐ estimate or guess

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

SITE BOUNDARY

Extent  Size (m²)  ☐ 18,750  Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit  artifacts @ 15-75 cmbs; 0-20 cm gray brown sand, 20-40 cm dark gray sand, 40-50 cm cemented dark brown hardpan; 0-25 cm gray sand, 25-60 cm dark brown sand, 60-100 cm lt brown sand

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐ single component  ☐ multiple component  ☒ uncertain  
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen  ☒ minor  ☐ substantial  ☐ major  ☐ redeposited  ☐ destroyed-document!  ☐ unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures  none noted/ road construction/ none

Excavation:  # noncontiguous blocks  

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐ total Artifacts  #__________  ☐ surface collection:  area collected ________ m²  # collection units _________  ☐ subsurface collection  #__________  ☐ excavation:  # noncontiguous blocks  

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐ integrity - Overall disturbance:  ☐ none seen  ☒ minor  ☐ substantial  ☐ major  ☐ redeposited  ☐ destroyed-document!  ☐ unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures  none noted/ road construction/ none

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

ARTIFACTS

☐ total Artifacts  #__________  ☐ count estimate  ☐ unknown  ☒ unselective (all artifacts)  ☐ total Artifacts  #__________  ☐ count estimate  ☐ unknown  ☒ unselective (all artifacts)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

☐ Lithics  ☐ artifacts @ 15-75 cmbs; 0-20 cm gray brown sand, 20-40 cm dark gray sand, 40-50 cm cemented dark brown hardpan; 0-25 cm gray sand, 25-60 cm dark brown sand, 60-100 cm lt brown sand

Artifacts Comments  18 coral flakes; 1 coral tested cobble

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

1. thermal alteration  N= 7  4.  N= 7  7.  N= 7

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water:  ☐ Type  ☐ Wetland  ☐ Name  ☐ Distance from site (m)  120
Natural community  ☐ Topography  ☐ Elevation: Min 50 m Max 55 m
Local vegetation  ☐ wooded
Present land use  ☐ Myakka fs, Pomona fs  ☐ Soil association  ☐ Pomona-Eau Gallie-Sellers

DOCUMENTATION

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

1. Document type  All materials at one location  ☐ maintaining organization  Archaeological Consultants Inc  File or accession #s  P12042A
2. Document type  artifacts, notes, maps, photos, etc.  ☐ maintaining organization  File or accession #s

RECORD & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information:  Name  ☐ Horvath, Elizabeth A.
Address / Phone / E-mail  ☐ 98 Hickorywood Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327 / acinorth@comcast.net / 850.926.9285

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5’ USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
Archaeological Form

Site # 8PA2857

Dade City
Township 25 South, Range 21 East, Sections 29 & 32
APPENDIX D:
Demolished Building Letter to SHPO
December 6, 2013

Mr. Vincent Birdsong  
Florida Master Site File  
Division of Historic Resources  
R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: Historic Resource Status

Dear Mr. Birdsong:

This letter is to inform you that background research and a recent field reconnaissance survey conducted in November 2013, has discovered that the following properties are no longer extant since they were last recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Code</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8PA2597</td>
<td>8011 Gall Boulevard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sincerely,

Chris Berger, MHP  
Architectural Historian
**Site Name(s) (address if none)**: 8011 Gall Boulevard

**Survey Project Name**: CRAS SR 39 (US 301) PD&E Study from CR 54 (Eiland Blvd) to SR 533 (US 98 Bypass), Pasco County

**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 (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)**: 8011 Gall Boulevard
- **USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**: Dade City 1960, PR 1988
- **City / Town** (within 3 miles): Zephyrhills
- **Township**: 25S 21E 27
- **Range**: 16
- **Section**: 0
- **4th section**: [ ] NW [ ] SW [ ] SE [ ] NE [ ] Irregular
- **Tax Parcel #**: 27-25-0030-12800-0010
- **UTM: Zone**: [ ] 16 [ ] 17 Easting: 383409 Northing: 3128134
- **Other Coordinates**: X: __ __ __ __ __ Y: __ __ __ __ __ Coordinate System & Datum
- **UTM UTM**: [ ] Block [ ] Lot
- **Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**

**History**

- **Construction Year**: 1948
- **Original Use**: residence
- **Current Use**: vacant
- **Other Use**: [ ] moves: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown [ ] dates
- **Alterations**: [ ] Alterations: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown [ ] Dates: [ ] c1965 [ ] Nature: north addition
- **Additions**: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] unknown [ ] Dates: [ ] c2000 [ ] Nature: replacement windows (1/1 SHS)
- **Architect (last name first)**: [ ] unknown
- **Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)**: Kossik, LLC (2007-current)

**Description**

- **Style**: Masonry Vernacular
- **Exterior Plan**: irregular
- **Number of Stories**: 1
- **Exterior Fabric(s)**: concrete block; glass block; brick
- **Roof Type(s)**: gable
- **Roof Material(s)**: composition shingles
- **Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)**: [ ] 3 gable dormers on east slope
- **Windows (types, materials, etc.)**: [ ] Some missing; 4-light casement, metal, paired; 1/1 SHS, vinyl, independent; 2-light awning, metal, independent
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments): projecting window sills; glass block

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

---

**NR List Date**

- **SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing**: [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient info
- **Date**: __ / __ / _____ Init._______

**Owner Objection**

- **KESPER - Determined eligible**: [ ] yes [ ] no
- **Date**: __ / __ / _____

**NR Criteria for Evaluation**

- [ ] a
- [ ] b
- [ ] c
- [ ] d

---

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).*
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: Material(s)</th>
<th>Material(s)</th>
<th>brick, on north</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s)</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Type(s)</td>
<td>Slab Material(s)</td>
<td>poured concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details)</td>
<td>Wood swing door, on east</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Narrative Description of Resource:**
This is a one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that features a slab foundation, concrete block walls, a gable roof, 4-light casement, 2-light awning, and 1/1 SHS windows, and a north addition.

**Archaeological Remains**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

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

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey
- [ ] other methods (describe)

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

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- [x] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

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

This is a typical example of a Masonry Vernacular style residence throughout Pasco County, and limited research revealed no significant historical associations. Furthermore, alterations and the addition compromise the building's integrity. Therefore, 8PA2597 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

**Community Planning and Development**

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

- For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
- All field notes, maps, and photographs on file at ACI, P08085

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Desiree Estabrook
- Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
- Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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

**Florida Master Site File**

**Version 4.1 1/07**

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

### Identification and Bibliographic Information

**Survey Project (name and project phase)**

CRAS Overpass Rd., Pasco Co.

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

*Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Overpass Road from Old Pasco Road to US 301, Pasco County, Florida; Financial Project*

**ID No.: 432734-1**

**Report Authors (as on title page, last names first)**

1. ACI
2. 
3. 
4. 

**Publication Date (year)**

2015

**Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms)**

92

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

Conducted for Pasco County Department of Engineering Services, New Port Richey and URS Corporation, Tampa, by ACI, Sarasota

### Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author)

**Names**

Deming, Joan

**Affiliation of Fieldworkers:**

Organization: Archaeological Consultants Inc

City: Sarasota

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

1. Overpass Road
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

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

**Name**

Pasco Co. Dept. of Engineering Services

**Organization**

Recorder of Log Sheet

Horvath, Elizabeth A.

Date Log Sheet Completed

4-8-15

**Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?**

☐ No  ☑ Yes  Previous survey #s (FMSF only)

### Mapping

**Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)**

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

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

1. Name: Dade City

Year: 

4. Name: 

Year: 

2. Name: San Antonio

Year: 

5. Name: 

Year: 

3. Name: 

Year:  

### Description of Survey Area

**Dates for Fieldwork:**

Start: 11-4-2013  End: 8-11-15

**Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)**

 hectares  65 acres

**Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed**

13

**If Corridor (fill in one for each)**

Width: _______ meters  200 feet  

Length: _______ kilometers  9.00 miles
### Survey Log Sheet

**Research and Field Methods**

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

**Scope/Intensity/Procedures**  
- background research, systematic & judgmental subsurface testing, 1 m deep, 50 cm diameter, 6.4 mm mesh screen; historical/architectural survey

**Preliminary Methods** (check as many as apply to the project as a whole):
- Florida Archives (Gray Building)  
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)  
- Site File property search  
- Site File survey search  
- other (describe):  

**Archaeological Methods** (check as many as apply to the project as a whole):
- surface collection, controlled  
- surface collection, uncontrolled  
- shovel test 1/4" screen  
- shovel test 1/8" screen  
- shovel test 1/16" screen  
- shovel test unscreened  
- other (describe):  

**Historical/Architectural Methods** (check as many as apply to the project as a whole):
- building permits  
- commercial permits  
- interior documentation  
- other (describe):  

**Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)**

Site Significance Evaluated?  
- [X] Yes  
- [ ] No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites  18  
Count of Newly Recorded Sites  12

Previously Recorded Site #’s with Site File Update Forms (List site #’s without “8”. Attach additional pages if necessary.)  
PA465, PA623, PA2014, PA2028

Newly Recorded Site #’s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #’s without “8”. Attach additional pages if necessary.)  
PA2846-2857

Site Forms Used:  
- [ ] Site File Paper Form  
- [X] Site File Electronic Recording Form

***REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)***
Overpass Road PD&E Study project
T25S, R20E, S 20, 28, 29, 32, & 33 and T26S, R20E, S 5 & 6
USGS San Antonio
Pasco County

CRAS
Overpass Road PD&E Study from Old Pasco Road to US 301,
Pasco County
FPID No.: 432734-1
Overpass Road PD&E Study project
T25S, R21E, S 27-29, 34-34
USGS Dade City
Pasco County

CRAS
Overpass Road PD&E Study from
Old Pasco Road to US 301,
Pasco County
FPID No.: 432734-1
Overpass Road PD&E Study project
USGS Dade City
Pasco County

CRAS
Overpass Road PD&E Study from Old Pasco Road to US 301,
Pasco County
FPID No.: 432734-1