

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
BIG BEND DISTIRBUTION CENTER
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

**Duke Realty Corporation
4700 Millenia Boulevard, Suite 380
Orlando, Florida 34839**

By:

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A
Sarasota, Florida 34240**

**Joan Deming - Principal Investigator
Lee Hutchinson - Project Archaeologist
Nigel Rudolph and Katherine Baar – Archaeologists
Marielle Lumang – Architectural Historian**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) performed a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the 120-acre Big Bend Distribution Center property in Hillsborough County, Florida. This survey was required by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (Gaske 2008; Appendix A) in order to comply with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes*, as well as Florida's Coastal Management Program and implementing state regulations regarding possible impact to significant historical properties. In addition, the survey was required by Hillsborough County as part of the Construction Plan Submittal Process. All work was carried out in conformity with the standards contained in the "Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual" (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). The resulting report meets specifications in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. The resulting report also complies with Hillsborough County's Land Development Code. The survey was conducted in May 2008.

Findings

Archaeological: Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) indicated that no historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded within the Big Bend Distribution project area. However, 17 archaeological sites have been recorded within approximately two miles, including a burial mound, sand mounds, and artifact and lithic scatters. In addition, one resource group, CSX Railroad (8HI10237), has been previously recorded immediately east of the project area. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Hillsborough County and the surrounding region, as well as the Archaeological Site Predictive Model for Unincorporated Hillsborough County (Janus Research 2004a), indicated a moderate to low potential for the occurrence of prehistoric sites such as lithic and/or artifact scatters. As a result of the field survey, no archaeological sites were found. However, the FMSF form for 8HI10237 was updated to reflect information obtained from the historic railroad segment located adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. There is insufficient information to evaluate the NRHP-eligibility of the site at this time. However, it should be noted that 8HI10237 is located adjacent to, and not within, the Big Bend Distribution Center property. Therefore, 8HI10237 will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.

Historical: Background research and a review of the FMSF and NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within or adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center property. As a result of field survey, two extant historic buildings (8HI11360 and 8HI11361) were recorded. Neither of the recorded buildings is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the lack of significant historical associations and diminished architectural integrity resulting from alterations and additions. The remains of a few other historic and non-historic buildings and

structures, depicted on the quadrangle map, also were observed. Given their destroyed condition, these resources were not recorded as historic structures.

Conclusions

In conclusion, no archaeological sites or historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the Big Bend Distribution Center property. No further work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the 120-acre proposed Big Bend Distribution Center property in Hillsborough County, Florida. The property is located in Section 11 of Township 31 South, Range 19 East (Figure 1.1). The survey was conducted at the request of the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) because although no significant historical or archaeological resources have been recorded in the proposed development property "...the absence of recorded cultural resources in the project area is not necessarily an indication that no sites or historic structures are present, since the area to be developed has never been subjected to a professional cultural resources investigation..." (Gaske 2008; Appendix A). In addition, the survey was required by Hillsborough County as part of the Construction Plan Submittal process. All work was carried out in compliance with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, and implementing state regulations, regarding possible impact to significant historical properties and in conformity with the standards contained in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, the survey also conforms with the standards contained in the "Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual" (FDHR 2003), and complies with Hillsborough County's Land Development Code.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to identify any prehistoric and historic period cultural resources located within the Big Bend Distribution Center property and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The field survey was conducted in May 2008. Field survey was preceded by background research. Such work provided an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any newly discovered sites.

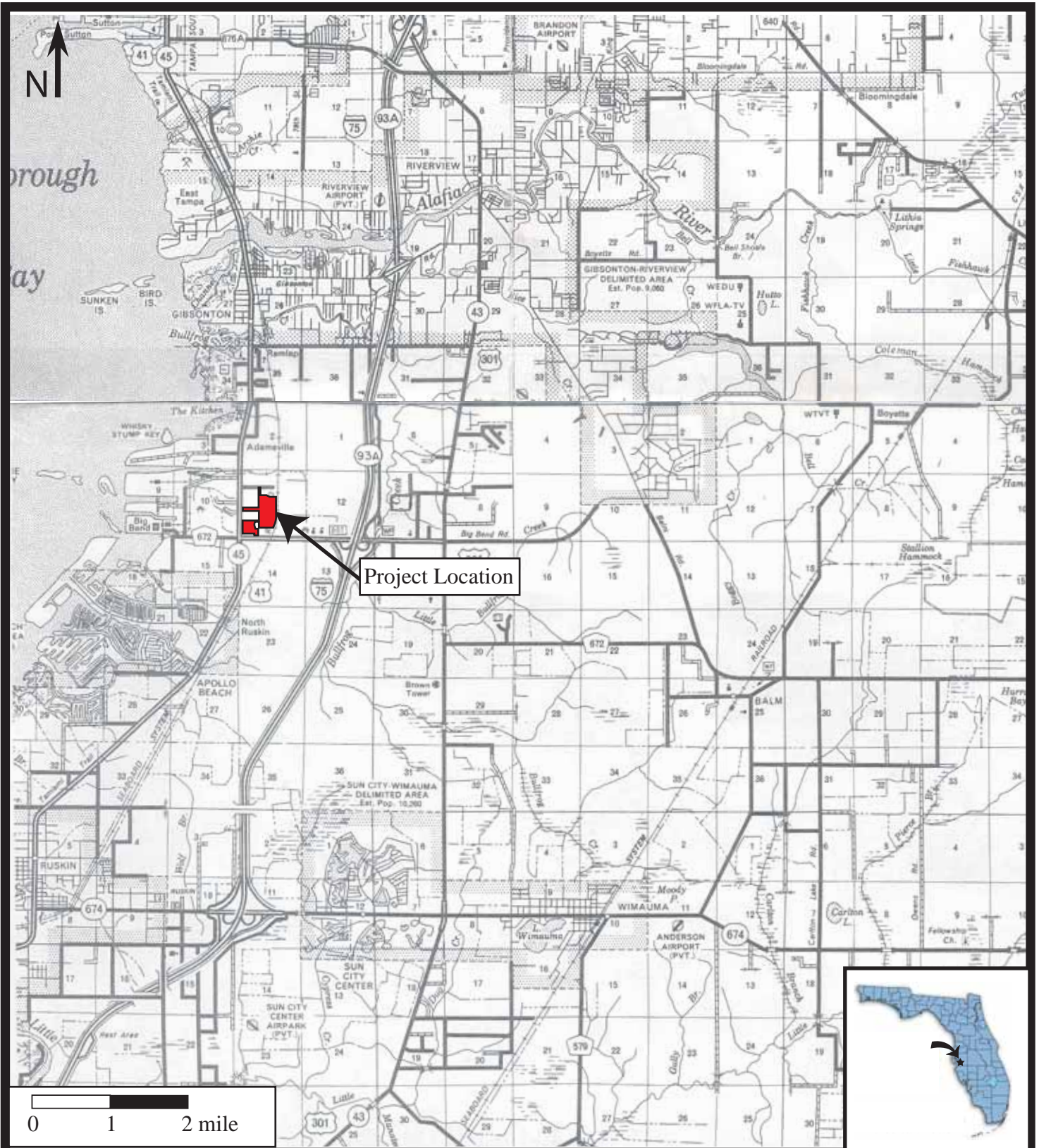


Figure 1.1. Big Bend Distribution Center project location. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11; Hillsborough County (State Mapping Office 1996).



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 Project Location

The Big Bend Distribution Center property is located in Section 11, Township 31 South, Range 19 East (USGS Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987). It is located north of CR 672 (Big Bend Road), east of South US Highway 41, south of Powell Road, and west of a CSX railroad corridor (Figure 2.1). The unimproved Vogel Farms Road also runs along the project's eastern boundary. Tampa Bay is located one to two miles to the west of the project area. Land within the project area has an elevation of approximately 10 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The Big Bend Distribution Center property is located in the Southwestern Flatwoods Physiographic District, which is characterized by low plateaus and ridges, flatwoods, prairies, rocklands/marl plains, and a variety of coastal features (Brooks 1982). Geologically, the Hawthorn Formation, a phosphatic sand, clay, marl and sandy limestone composition deposited in the Miocene, underlies the area (Puri and Vernon 1964).

Stone played an important role in the lifeways of the prehistoric people that lived in this part of Florida. Due to the highly acidic nature of Florida soils, preservation of organic cultural material is quite poor. Thus, stone tools and the debris from their manufacture are by far the most prevalent archaeological material present at inland prehistoric sites. Besides providing the medium from which implements utilized in hunting, butchering, and hide processing were produced, stone was also used in the production of tools for working bone, wood, shell, and vegetal fiber (Purdy and Beach 1980).

Two kinds of lithic raw material were utilized by prehistoric populations in west-central Florida, namely silicified limestone, known by geologists and archaeologists as chert, and silicified coral. Chert and silicified coral are the result of silicification of two

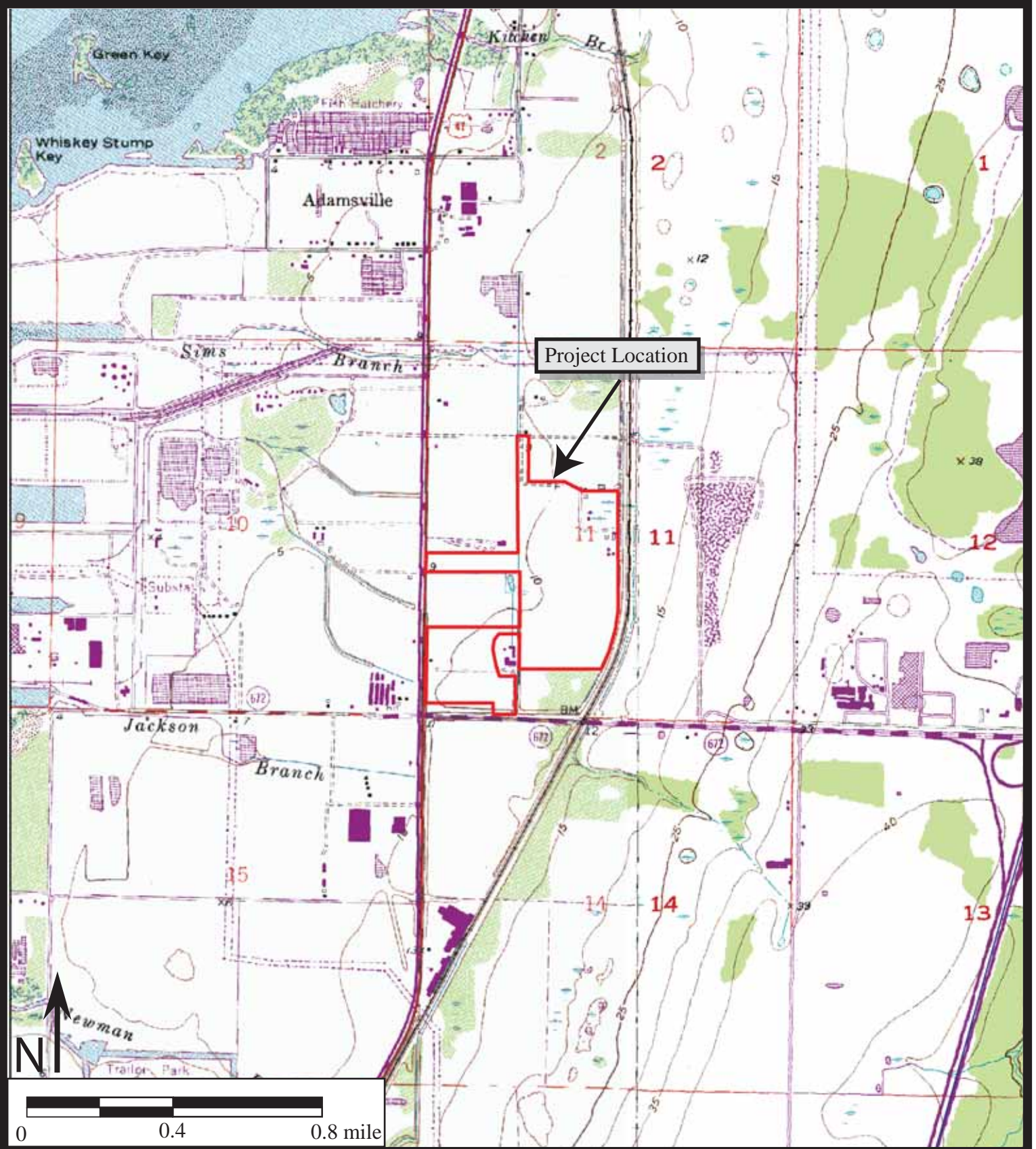


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987).



host materials, i.e., Miocene limestones and coral, respectively (Upchurch et al. 1982). The Big Bend Distribution Center property is located in the vicinity of the Hillsborough River Quarry Cluster which extends along the Hillsborough River and its tributaries to Hillsborough Bay. Cherts from this cluster vary widely in color and fabric, and contain few diagnostic fossils. Silicified coral is the product of the replacement of the original coral aragonite skeletal material with silicates. Such replacement often preserved the fabric of the coral resulting in the distinctive "star" pattern in the stone if it is broken perpendicular to the plant's axis.

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

Soils in the project area are part of the Myakka-Basinger-Holopaw association, which consists of nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils of the flatwoods interspersed with sloughs, depressions, and drainageways (USDA 1989:9). These support a natural vegetation of longleaf and slash pine, sweetgum, cypress, red maple, and black tupelo with an understory of saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, gallberry, running oak, maidencane and saw grass (USDA 1989). Very poorly drained soils in the project area are associated with several wetland depressions. Table 2.1 lists the specific soil types within the project area and their relief, drainage, and environmental associations (USDA 1989).

Table 2.1. Soil types and drainage characteristics (USDA 1989).

| Soil Type | Relief and Drainage | Environmental Association |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Basinger, Holopaw and Samsula soils, depressional | Nearly level, very poorly drained | Swamps and depressions on the flatwoods |
| Malabar fine sand | Nearly level, poorly drained | Low-lying sloughs and shallow depressions on the flatwoods |
| Myakka fine sand | Nearly level, poorly drained | Broad plains on the flatwoods |
| Wabasso fine sand | Nearly level, poorly drained | Flatwoods |

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The prehistoric environment of the general Big Bend Distribution Center project area was different from that which is seen today. Sea levels were much lower, the climate was drier, and potable water was scarce. Dunbar (1981:95) notes that due to the arid conditions during the period 16,500 to 12,500 B.P., "the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent." Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggests that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea levels severely reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia.

By 5000 years ago, the mid Holocene hypsithermal, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions, induced a change towards 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 are 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 B.C., surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to five feet above present levels. After this time, modern floral and climatic and environmental conditions began to be established (Watts 1975).

Faunal changes are more difficult to document due to the mixing of the species record and the lack of accessibility of sites containing faunal remains. Webb (1981) has compiled a list of 22 extinct animal species that occupied the southeastern continent some 14,000 years ago. These include: giant land tortoise, giant ground sloth, mastodon, mammoth, camel, bison, giant beaver, wolf, jaguar, and horse. The predominant species were large grazers, some of which were herd ungulates (Carbone 1983:10). Within Florida, the presence of long-nosed peccary, spectacled bear, southern llama, and giant armadillo indicate that this region possessed a rich and diverse environment (Carbone 1983).

2.5 Current Conditions

Today, the Big Bend Distribution Center project area consists predominantly of former agricultural fields with several small wetlands (Photos 2.1 and 2.2). Most natural vegetation has been cleared, with the exception of live oaks, cabbage palms and pine in the vicinity of the wetlands. The invasive exotic Brazilian pepper plant also is found within the property (Photo 2.3). The natural drainage of the project area has been altered by manmade ditches located within and adjacent to the property. Several structures and structural remains are present in the northeastern portion of the property (Photo 2.3), and an additional building is located in the southwestern portion of the property along US 41 (see Section 6.2 of this report). However, the structures are now vacant.



Photo 2.1. Looking southwest across former agricultural field in northern part of the property.



Photo 2.2. General view of the former agricultural field in the southwest part of the property, looking southwest.



Photo 2.3. Example of structural remains and vegetation in the northeast part of the project area.

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3.0 PRECONTACT REVIEW

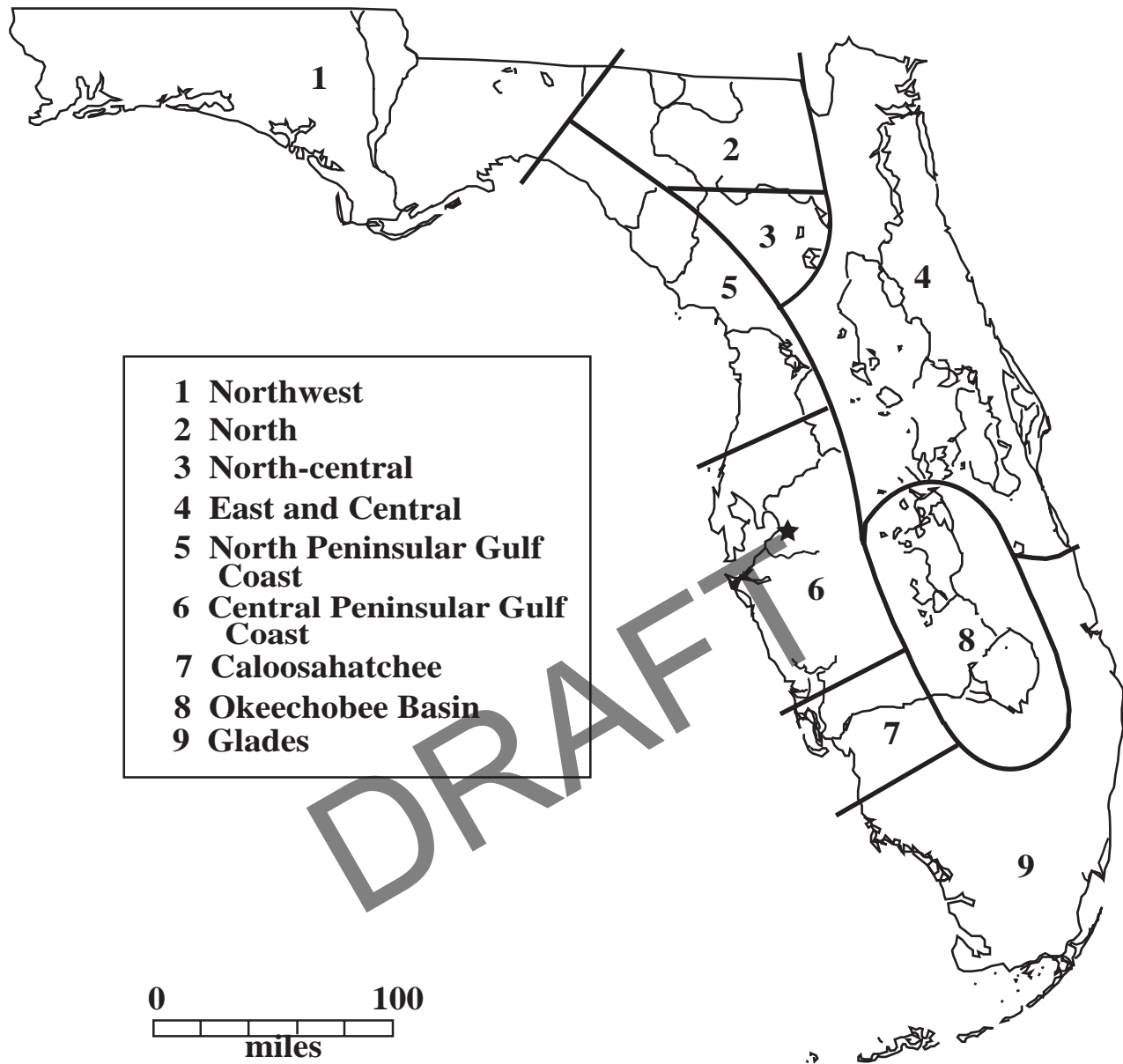
A discussion of the regional prehistory or culture history of a given area is included in cultural resource assessment survey reports in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but rather are part of 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 prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The Big Bend Distribution Center project area in Hillsborough County is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region, as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:24-26). This region extends from just north of Tampa Bay southward to the northern portion of Charlotte Harbor (Figure 3.1). Within this zone, Milanich and Fairbanks have defined the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages, on the basis of unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic (early, middle, and late), Manasota/Weeden Island-related (Formative) and Safety Harbor (Mississippian/Acculturative). A brief summary of these periods follows.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

The earliest known cultural period in the region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the first human arrivals in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, ca. 10,000 to 12,000 B.C., and which terminated about 6500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38). The Florida peninsula at this time was quite different than today. The climate was drier and cooler, and scrub oak and sand dune vegetation may have been dominant (Clausen et al. 1979). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 115 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). This lowering of sea level had a direct effect on the water table and it appears that the major surface rivers and ponds were non-existent. Potable water was obtainable at sink holes where the lower water table could be reached (Milanich 1994). Thus, Paleo-Indian sites may exist below the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and off the Atlantic coast (Clausen et al. 1979; Ruppé 1980).

Some of the information about this period, which is thought to be characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers, is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs



Post- 500 B.C. regions of precolumbian Florida

Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:xix). The project area (★) is located in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region.



(Clausen et al. 1979). In addition, the Nalcrest Site, located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County (Bullen and Beilman 1973) has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time.

In the 1980s, excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Research at this site has served to confirm the contention that permanent sources of water, scarce during this drier and cooler time, were critically important to Paleo-Indian populations. Other research in the region has shown that at least portions of the shell deposits bordering now submerged river channels in Tampa Bay were probably middens deposited during the Paleo-Indian period (Goodyear et al. 1983; Goodyear and Warren 1972). Paleo-Indian sites are most readily identified by the lanceolate-shaped stone projectile points manufactured, such as the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975:6).

3.2 Archaic

As the Paleo-Indian period gradually came to a close, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna died out. Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change which led toward an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources. These changes may reflect a transition from the Late Pleistocene to a more seasonal, modern climate when the pine-dominated forest began to cover the landscapes. With loss of the Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game like deer, raccoon, and opossum, as well as a reliance on wild plants and shellfish, where available.

The Archaic stage has been divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late (or Ceramic) Archaic. The Early Archaic period, ca. 6500 to 5000 B.C., is well-documented in Florida, and generally recognized by the presence of Dalton and/or Bolen type projectile points (Bullen 1975). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and the Windover Site in Brevard County indicate that bone and wood tools were also used. The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources; for example, the Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food.

During the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 3000 B.C., a shift from the dispersed settlement pattern of the preceding period to a system of base camps with numerous, smaller satellite camps has been hypothesized. The changes in settlement pattern resulted in a maximizing of forest resources and may indicate that larger bands of people were living together part of the year. Artifacts associated with this period include broad bladed, stemmed projectile points such as the Newnan, Marion, and Putnam types. Also, specialized tools such as microliths and burins, large chopping implements, as well as an array of expedient tools have been found at archaeological sites. A few regional cemetery

sites, with interments in bogs, springs and other wetlands, provide the first evidence for mortuary ceremonialism during the Middle Archaic.

Several Middle Archaic period campsites were recorded and excavated as part of the Interstate 75 archaeological project in the late 1970s to early 1980s, including the Deerstand (Daniel 1982) and Wetherington Island (Chance 1982) sites in Hillsborough County. Other Hillsborough County sites dating from this period or that have a Middle Archaic component include Tampa Palms (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982), Ranch House (Estabrook and Newman 1984), and Baker Creek (ACI 1995).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary. Broad bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. For example, it is during this period that coastal and riverine shell middens began to accumulate. One of the best known and preserved sites of this type is the Palmer Site in Sarasota County. Here, a horseshoe shaped shell midden apparently circles a freshwater spring adjacent to Sarasota Bay (Bullen and Bullen 1976). The introduction of fiber-tempered ceramics, the earliest pottery manufactured, also marks the Late or Ceramic Archaic period, ca. 2000 to 500 B.C. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:60).

Although not assignable to a specific period of the Archaic, two sites with an Archaic component have been recorded near the project area. These two sites, 8HI531 and 8HI532, are lithic scatters located to the east of the project area, upland from Bullfrog Creek (FMSF). They have not been evaluated for their NRHP eligibility.

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, ca. 1200 to 500 B.C., as defined by Bullen. This time is characterized by a continued exploitation of shellfish, fish and wild plants, as well as a continued reliance on hunting (Bullen et al. 1978; Bullen 1959). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions.

At the Canton Street Site in Pinellas County, Bullen suggested (Bullen et al. 1978) that the admixture of three projectile point traditions - basally notched, side and corner notched, and Archaic stemmed forms - and three ceramic traditions including sand- and limestone-tempered, sand-tempered, and temperless chalky ware were representative of this dynamic period. At Canton Street and other Transitional period sites, there is evidence that the fiber-tempered ceramics of the preceding Late Archaic were being gradually replaced by pottery of these three different traditions. By the end of the Transitional period, ceramic traditions are clearly regionalized throughout Florida. In the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, sand-tempered plain pottery became the dominant ceramic type. In addition, there is evidence of regional interaction with other cultures such as the Poverty Point complex of the lower Mississippi Valley. Further, limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks

1980:155). Interments from the Bay Cadillac Site, a prehistoric village and cemetery in downtown Tampa, have been dated to ca. 900 to 800 B.C. (Hardin and Austin 1987).

3.3 Formative

The Formative stage in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures, ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800. The subsistence practices of the earlier Manasota people combined marine and hinterland exploitation. "Large shoreside sites, on or very near the mainland, were the major villages" (Luer and Almy 1982:37). Small, perhaps seasonal villages were located 12 to 18 miles inland from the shore. During this long period, sand-tempered pottery became a dominant ceramic type, and burial practices became more elaborate, evolving from interments, often in shell middens, to sand burial mounds (Luer and Almy 1982). As currently defined, the Manasota culture is a coastal manifestation. While not directly assignable to the Manasota period, several small sites in the interior part of the region may be contemporaneous with coastal Manasota sites. Among these are the Curiosity Creek (Almy 1980), Cypress Creek (Almy 1982), and Rock Hammock (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982) sites in Hillsborough County.

Gradually, the people of the region were influenced by the Weeden Island culture from the north, and became what archaeologists refer to as a Weeden Island-related culture, one of three peninsular Weeden Island related cultures identified and described by Milanich (1980). The subsistence pattern continued to be based on a hunting and gathering of land, marine, riverine and swamp resources. Larger populations are inferred from hypothesized increased dependence on horticulture. These populations seem to have led a fairly sedentary lifestyle, with villages located along the coast as well as at inland areas.

Usually sites are identified by the presence of shell middens or habitation areas and sand burial mounds. As not all villages possessed mounds, it is likely that several communities shared a single continuous-use mound (Willey 1949). Burial mound customs, artifactual evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization. Weeden Island-related sites in the interior portion of the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region include the Branch Mound and Thomas Mound (Bullen 1952), as well as the South Prong I Site in Hillsborough County (Martin 1976); and Parrish Mound 5 (Willey 1949) and Stanley Mound (Deming 1976) in Manatee County. A portion of the Fort Brooke Midden Site in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Weeden Island-related period (Piper and Piper 1982).

3.4 Mississippian/Acculturative

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type site in Pinellas County. In the late 1980s, Mitchem (1988) subdivided the Safety Harbor period into four phases: Englewood (A.D.

900 to 1100), Pinellas (A.D. 1100 to 1500), Tatham (A.D. 1500 to 1567), and Bayview (A.D. 1567 to 1625). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, Pinellas, and southern Pasco counties is identified as the circum-Tampa Bay regional variant (Mitchem 1988:10).

In general, further influences from the north led to the incorporation of many features of the Mississippian culture by the late Weeden Island-related peoples which became the Safety Harbor culture. To the south of Tampa Bay, there is evidence of significant continuity from Weeden Island-related sites into the Mississippian culture of the area. Major Safety Harbor sites remained primarily along the shore, many situated at the same locations as late Manasota sites (Luer and Almy 1981). Large towns, many having temple mounds, plazas, middens and nearby burial mound, characterized the Safety Harbor period. Previous research (Luer and Almy 1981) supports earlier suggestions that some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples as they continued marine and terrestrial exploitation of the region's food resources. Closer inland, the Tomato Cow Site (8HI7698) is dated to the Safety Harbor period. This site, located approximately two miles northeast of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area, contained pottery typical of the Safety Harbor period.

The Timucuan Indians, locally the Tocobaga (Tampa Bay area), are recognized as the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor sites have been found both along the coast and inland in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The large sites on the coast were probably ceremonial centers with large temple mounds, villages and burial mounds. Large population centers dating to the Safety Harbor period were located at Safety Harbor (Sears 1958; Griffin and Bullen 1950), Maximo Point (Bushnell 1962; Sears 1958), Narvaez Midden (Bushnell 1966), and Tierra Verde (Sears 1967), all in Pinellas County. Although most Safety Harbor sites are located along coastal bays and rivers, inland sites are also known (Willey 1949). Inland sites include Picnic Mound (Willey 1949) and Buck Island (Bullen 1952) in Hillsborough County, and Parrish Mounds 1, 2 and 3 in Manatee County (Willey 1949). The Fort Brooke Mound in downtown Tampa has been assigned to the Safety Harbor period (Willey 1949; Luer and Almy 1981).

Following European contact, native populations were decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts and by exposure to European diseases. By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished in the Tampa Bay area and vicinity (Neill 1968) and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood in this region. Among the known resources is the Quad Block Site in downtown Tampa, where Seminole burials were recovered from part of the old Fort Brooke cemetery (Piper and Piper 1982).

4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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. Such notable figures as Panfilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, and Pedro Menendez de Aviles visited Florida. DeSoto sought the allegedly rich Indian town of Cale; Menendez sailed the St John's River in search of a cross-peninsular waterway. By the early 1700s, the native populations were largely wiped out as a result of conquest and disease.

In 1757, Francisco Maria Celi traveled up the Hillsborough River to a point located in what is now probably Hillsborough River State Park (Arnade 1968:1-24; Fryman in Grange et al. 1979). During the same century, Bernard Romans conducted another exploration of the Hillsborough River area (Romans 1961 reprint). Romans, commissioned by the British authorities to map and survey the southern district of North America, named the Hillsborough River in honor of Lord Hillsborough, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The area which now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two and a half centuries of Spanish possession. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, portions of the Creek nation and remnants of other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the depletion of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these emigrating groups of Indians became known, formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1971).

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia counties. At the time, St. Johns County included all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where Seminole Indians were displaced as white settlers and their homesteads took over the land. As a result, the Seminoles were pushed southward.

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for occupancy of approximately four million acres of reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor. The eastern half of what is Pasco County and the northeastern corner of Hillsborough County were included within the new reservation boundary. The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers (Mahon 1967:46-50, rear fold out map).

In 1823, Gadsden County was created from St. John's County, and the following year Mosquito County was created out of Gadsden. This new county included all of the Tampa Bay area and reached south to Charlotte Harbor (HT/HCPB 1980:7). Also 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 the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Frontier families followed the soldiers and the settlement of the Tampa Bay area began. This caused some problems for the military as civilian settlements were not in accord with the military Camp Moultrie agreement of 1823 (Guthrie 1974:10).

By 1830, the United States War Department found it necessary to establish a military reserve around Fort Brooke with boundaries extending 16 miles to the north, west and east of the fort (Chamberlin 1968:43). Within the 256 square miles of military reservation there was a guardhouse, barracks, storehouse, powder magazine, and stables. Also, two years before, William G. Saunders of Mobile, Alabama had established a general store (Tebeau 1971:146).

Hillsborough County was established in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida as a result of the instrumental efforts of Augustus Steele, who arrived in 1832 (Tebeau 1971). At that time, the county covered an area that today comprises Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas and Hillsborough counties - most of southwestern Florida. The county was named for the "river which ran through it and the bay into which the river flowed" (Bruton and Bailey 1984:18; Robinson 1928:22).

The inadequacy of the Indian reservation established in the early 1820s, the desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, demonstrated through the treaties of Paynes Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), soon produced another conflict. By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway. 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 to leave their farms and seek protection from the warring Seminoles (Janus Research/Piper Archaeology 1992:27-28). Several other forts were established around the area during the Seminole War years. Their uses varied from military garrisons to military supply depots; others were built to protect the nearby settlers during Indian uprisings. These included Fort Alabama (later Fort Foster), Fort Thonotosassa and Fort Simmons (Bruton and Bailey 1984).

The Second Seminole 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 emigrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American inhabitation and by 1843, 3,824 Seminoles had been shipped west. Those who wished to remain 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 1967:321).

In 1840, the population of Hillsborough County was 452. It was during this time that one of Hillsborough County's earliest settlements was established. This settlement, called Peru (later to be subsumed by Riverview), was located near the intersection of US 301 and Balm-Riverview Road, northeast of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area (Maio et al. 1998:81). Peru's position on the south bank of the Alafia River made it an important transportation and trading center. In addition, the luxuriant primary forest surrounding Peru made logging a lucrative business. As the forests were felled, the opened landscape provided rich agricultural land for the subsequent cattle and citrus industries. In 1842, Benjamin Moody was among the first to recognize the potential of this fertile land along the Alafia. At the completion of his Second Seminole War tour of duty, the Moody family, along with the Boyettes and George Simmons became the earliest settlers of the area (Bakas 2001; HT/HCPB 1980).

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families began to move 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 Armed Occupation 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, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

Tampa became a center of distribution for settlements springing up along the Alafia River and in South Florida. In 1843, William G. Ferris established a general merchandising business at Fort Brooke becoming the first of several merchandising firms established. Washington Street was the business center of the village. The Tampa area had first been a military center and now was developing into a commercial center for the Gulf Coast region of Florida (Robinson 1928).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital. The land in Tampa, surrounding Fort Brooke, continued to belong to the U.S. Government until 1846; therefore, there were few permanent structures beyond the immediate vicinity of the fort. After the military reservation was reduced, John Jackson was hired to survey and plat the town in 1847 (Robinson 1928:26). By the early 1850s, the first public buildings in Tampa, the courthouse and the Masonic Lodge, were complete; also, the *Tampa Herald*, Tampa's first newspaper, began distribution in 1853 (Robinson 1928:34-5).

To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands. The exterior lines of Township 31 South, Range 19 East, in which the Big Bend Distribution Center project area is located, were surveyed by A.M. Randolph in 1843 (State of Florida 1843). John Jackson surveyed the subdivision lines four years later. During his survey, Jackson noted "third rate pine land" within the general project area (State of Florida 1847:683, 698, 701). The only manmade feature depicted on the resulting *Plat* was a small segment of the "Trail from the Manatee to

Tampa,” located several miles east of the project area (State of Florida 1848). This road, commissioned on request of certain citizens of Hillsborough County in 1846, extended from Turman’s Landing on the Big Manatee River to Bell’s Ford on the Alafia River, then to Tampa (McDuffee 1933:44; Robinson 1928:25). It was “constructed” by blazing trees and cutting the underbrush in its path, and thus constituted no more than a sand trail, free of vegetation. “It has been suggested,” McDuffee writes, that “the road was used to the advantage of settlers in bringing livestock to the country . . .” (1933:44). During this same year, 1846, the Moody family was instrumental in forming the first church in Peru. Services were initially held in a log cabin until 1870 when a sanctuary was built (HT/HCPB 1980). This early church grew to become the Riverview United Methodist Church located at 8002 Highway 301 South (approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the project area). No manmade features were noted within or adjacent to the project area on the federal surveyors’ *Plat* (State of Florida 1848).

On December 15, 1855 the City of Tampa was incorporated by an act of the state legislature. The name "Tampa" is believed to have been derived from a Native American word, either "itimpi" meaning "close to it" or "tampa" meaning "split wood for fires" (Robinson 1928:32). Also in December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west. The war began in what is now Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to some property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1982).

Military action was not decisive in this Third Seminole War, so in 1858, the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5,000 for himself and \$2,500 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 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. This made a total of 165 Seminoles migrating west. On May 8, 1858 the Third Seminole War was declared officially over (Covington 1982:78-80).

The Civil War disrupted the economy and development of Florida. After Florida seceded from the Union on January 10, 1861, many of its male residents abandoned their farms to join the Confederate Army. The port of Tampa was blockaded by the U.S. Navy during the war years, but in actual battles Hillsborough County saw little of the war (Robinson 1928:43). One of Florida's main contributions to the war effort was as the principal supplier of beef (HT/HCPB 1980). Even though Fort Brooke was garrisoned by two companies of U.S. soldiers after the war, Hillsborough County escaped most of the "distressing" situation of the Reconstruction following the war. Florida was readmitted to the Union in 1868 (Robinson 1928:47-8).

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, 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 (Davis 1939). Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land (Tebeau 1971). Tract book records show that the Big Bend Distribution Center project area was originally part of the Disston Purchase (State of Florida n.d.:227).

During this time, growth continued in the general project area. In 1866, W.B. Moody, the oldest son of Benjamin Moody, opened a general store in Peru (HT/HCPB 1980). Citrus became a major economic stimulus to the area. Pickers would be brought into Peru from Valrico and Plant City to harvest the fruit and transport it to packing houses (HT/HCPB 1980). In December of 1879, the settlement of Peru obtained a post office (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:66), and one of the local settlers, J.M. Boyette, became the first postmaster (Maio et al. 1998:82). During this time, transportation across the Alafia was via the Lesley Ferry. The ferry was also the main connecting link between Tampa and interior southwest Florida (HT/HCPB 1980).

The first significant influence on the growth of Hillsborough County as a whole was the investment of capital in railroad construction during the 1880s. Such activity was encouraged by the State of Florida which granted sizeable amounts of land to the railroad companies. In general, railroad development increased access, stimulated commerce, and promoted tourism, thus resulting in population growth and economic prosperity. In March of 1887, the town of Peru had grown to such an extent that it was platted, and in 1891 Riverview, on the north bank of the Alafia, was platted (Maio et al. 1998:83, 85). Wimauma, located southeast of the project area, was established in the 1880s by Franklin Stanaland. Farming, cattle, lumber, and citrus were the main economic activities of that area (HT/HCPB 1980:38).

The area of Gibsonton is believed to have been the site of a substantial Timucuan Indian village (HT/HCPB 1980:40). However, the first non-aboriginal settlers, such as James Gibson Sr., Granville Platt, and H.L. Henderson, arrived in the 1880s (HT/HCPB 1980:40). The area was originally known as the Platt Settlement (HT/HCPB 1980:40). The Gibson family settled on at the mouth of the Alafia River in 1884. Other families soon congregated around the Gibsons. As a result, T.M. Weir had the Gardenville Town Site platted in 1907. In 1910, W.D. Davis filed the Florida Gardenlands plat, a " 'rural' compliment to his more suburban Garden City subdivision" (Tampa Bay History Center [TBHC] 2003:62). Also in 1910, Earl Lincoln Adams and Rosie Manners Adams homesteaded land in the southern portion of the Florida Gardenlands, where they raised ten children (TBHC 2003:62). The settlement became known as Adamsville, just

northwest of the project area. Gardenville established a post office on October 1, 1912, which operated until June 30, 1925 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:32).

In the late 1880s, phosphate was discovered on the Alafia; but it wasn't until ca. 1894 that the Peruvian Mining Company was formed. In addition to the processing plant, the phosphate-boom led to the construction of a hotel, and some houses on the north bank of the river before the shallow deposit was depleted and mining proved too expensive (HT/HCPB 1980; Maio et al. 1998:83). However, it did add to the growth of the area, and by the turn of the century, the combined population of Peru and Riverview was over 500 residents. Through the early part of the century, more settlements sprung up.

The community of Ruskin, located south of the project area, was developed during this era as well. Dr. George McAnelly Miller and his wife Adaline, along with their children, moved to Hillsborough County to establish a new college based on the socialist principles of John Ruskin. The Millers were joined by the Dickmans (relatives of the Millers), including Albert Peter Dickman, his wife Rosetta, their children and two of his brothers. Ruskin was platted in 1910. The settlement's subsequent success as an important agricultural community in the region is due in large part to the Dickmans' son Paul (TBHC 2003:66-67).

Agriculture expanded in the rural areas as locally grown fruits and vegetables could be shipped to northern markets by rail. A branch of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad from Turkey Creek to Manatee County was completed around 1905, "giving rise to the small communities of Lithia, Boyette and Balm" (east of the project region) (HT/HCPB 1980:36). By order of President Woodrow Wilson, the United States Railroad Association (run by the federal government) oversaw rail carriers during World War I. This lasted from December 28, 1917 to March 1, 1920, when they were returned to stockholders. The Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad had already begun construction of its Tampa Southern route prior to the federal takeover in order to meet the demands of the growing agricultural market in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The line's president was David Gillett, a former Tampa mayor and owner of Buckeye Nurseries (Turner 2003:66). However, the Tampa Southern route became known as "The Ghost Line," because the owner of the line was originally unknown (Turner 2003:66). The line started at Uceta, several miles east of Tampa's Union Station, and continued south. By 1919, it had been constructed immediately east of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area, through Ruskin, and south into Palmetto in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The station nearest the project area was at Remlap in the Gibsonton area. In 1920, the line traversed Bradenton, and development continued during the Florida Land Boom (Turner 2003:66). The total line extended approximately 93 miles from Uceta to Southfort (Prince 1966:109). However, maps of Hillsborough County produced at that time (e.g. Rand McNally 1917; Cram 1921) show no evidence of the railroad. The railroad does appear on maps produced in the mid- to late 1920s (e.g. C.S. Hammond and Company 1926; Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927).

In 1923, James Gibson founded "Gibsonton on the Bay" (TBHC 2003:62). The community was soon able to prosper from the phosphate plant constructed by the U.S.

Phosphoric Products Company across the Alafia River in 1924 (TBHC 2003:62). That same year Grace and Eddie LeMay, who operated cook houses on carnival midways, began vacationing in Gibsonton during the winters. The Gibsonton post office was established on July 21, 1926 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:33).

Although the Florida Land Boom of the mid-1920s produced much development, this came to an abrupt halt in 1926. The Great Depression began earlier in Florida with the collapse of the land boom in the winter of 1926-1927. This was a result of over speculation, the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation, and a devastating hurricane (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:167). The Stock Market Crash in October of 1929 just added to the economic troubles of Tampa and the state. The 1930s saw the closing of mines and mills and widespread unemployment. Tampa's cigar industry, the area's economic backbone for a half century, was severely impacted. Several cigar factories closed, eleven cigar firms moved and three merged (Campbell 1939). Further compounding the desperate economic situation was the all time record flood crest of the Alafia River on June 9, 1933 (NOAA n.d.).

In the mid-1930s the New Deal Programs of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration were aimed at pulling the nation out of the Depression, and Hillsborough County did benefit from these with the Public Works Administration's projects. However, it was not until World War II that the local economy recovered, along with the rest of the state (Lowry 1974). Federal roads, channel building and airfield construction for the wartime defense effort brought numerous Americans into Florida and Tampa. 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).

It was during the 1930s and 1940s that Gibsonton started becoming a winter residence to carnival workers otherwise known as "carnies." After vacationing in Gibsonton in the 1920s, Grace and Eddie LeMay finally moved to the area and opened a restaurant called Eddie's Hut. Since the LeMays were successful and loved the area, their friends (mostly carnies) and families followed them. Thus, each year, more and more carnival workers migrated to the area which caused Gibsonton to grow (Maio et al. 1998:57-59).

Aerial photographs of the project area in 1938 show little historic activity within the project area, besides the ACL (CSX) railroad corridor to the east, Big Bend Road to the south, and U.S. 41 to the west (PALMM n.d.a). Although other land alterations had occurred outside the project area by that time, the project area was not significantly altered within the project boundaries. However, by 1957 the project area, as well as most of the surrounding region, had been improved into what appear to be agricultural fields (PALMM n.d.b). Today's Big Bend Distribution Center property had been cleared of most of the native vegetation, and the natural drainage had been altered by a series of ditches. In addition, several structures had been constructed. Land clearing for agriculture and development of residences and other structures in the general project area continued into the 1960s (PALMM n.d.c)

The late 1950s saw the end of the cigar industry in Tampa due to Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco. Tourism began its development as one of the major industries for the city along with corporate investments. During that time, the community of Apollo Beach began to grow southwest of the project area along Tampa Bay, when Francis Corr purchased land and constructed 50 homes there (Apollo Beach Chamber of Commerce 2008). Apollo Beach continues to develop today.

Land within the project area was once owned by Vance Vogel, who owned and operated VV Vogel and Sons Farms, Incorporated during the mid-1970s to ca. 2007. Vance Vogel was inducted into the Florida Agriculture Hall of Fame for his contributions to the local agriculture industry since 1949 (Florida Agriculture Hall of Fame 2007).

As a result of increased tourism and settlement, I-75 was constructed in the 1970s, generating a spurt of activity that has continued into the 21st century. In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads merged to form the Seaboard Coast Line. By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the "Chessie System" railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system. Most of Hillsborough County's population is concentrated around Tampa Bay. Although still somewhat rural in nature, the general project area is increasingly becoming developed with modern subdivisions, schools, and industrial/commercial centers (Purdum 1994:58). As of July 2006, the estimated population of Hillsborough County was 1,157,738. This represents a nearly 16% increase from April 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2008).

DRAFT

5.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

5.1 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 project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps and data from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. No individuals with information regarding cultural resources within the immediate project area were encountered during this project. The property, including structures, is currently vacant, and therefore, no informant interviews were conducted. The FMSF data in this report were obtained in May 2008 from the FMSF. However, input of information into the FMSF database may be several months behind receipt of reports and site files. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the general project area. In keeping with standard archaeological conventions, metric measurements are used in this section, as well as in the Survey Results section which follows.

5.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, specific research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, on the basis of 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 thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A review of the FMSF indicated that no archaeological sites were recorded previously within the Big Bend Distribution Center property. However, 17 archaeological sites have been recorded within approximately 3.2 km (two miles) (Figure 5.1; Table 5.1). These sites include sand mounds, burial mounds, and lithic and artifact scatters. They are generally found along the coastal region west of the project area, and along Bullfrog Creek the east of the project area, as well as various tributaries. Of the six archaeological sites that have been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), none is eligible for listing in the NRHP (Table 5.1). In addition, one linear resource, a historic railroad segment (8HI10237), was previously recorded adjacent to the eastern project boundary. SHPO has determined that there is insufficient information to determine the significance of this resource.

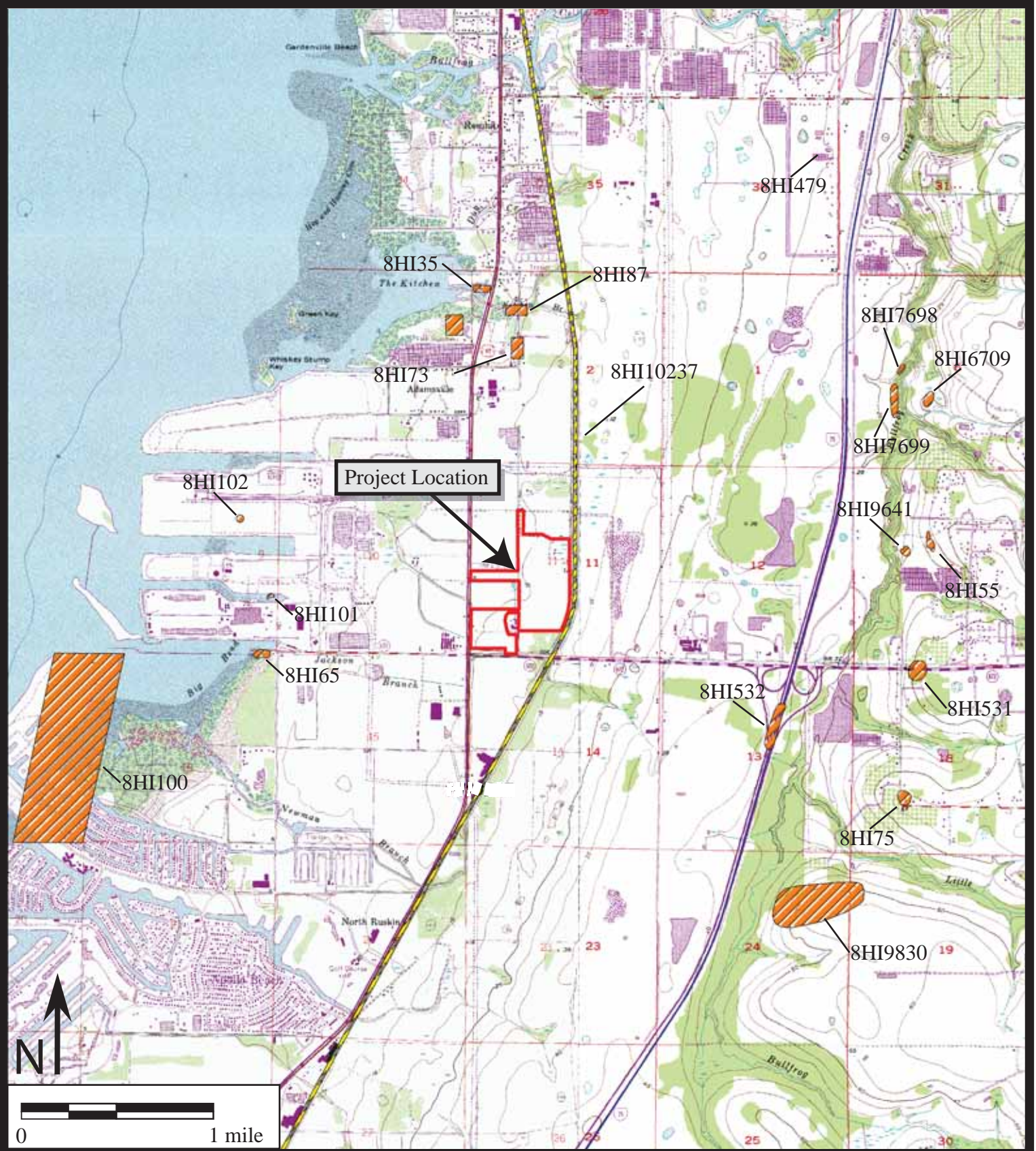


Figure 5.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites and linear resource (8HI10237) within two miles of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987).



Table 5.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within two miles of the project area.

| SITE # | SITE NAME | SITE TYPE | CULTURE | SHPO EVALUATION |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| HI35 | FPS HB-32 | Shell midden | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI36 | Adamsville | Shell midden | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI65 | Big Bend | Shell midden | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI73 | No name | Burial mound | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI75 | Simmons Mound | Burial mound | Prehistoric with pottery | Not evaluated |
| HI87 | Adamsville III | Shell midden | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI100 | Apollo Beach | Artifact scatter | Transitional | Not evaluated |
| HI101 | Elsberry | Shell midden | Prehistoric unspecified | Not evaluated |
| HI102 | Cooley | Shell midden | Transitional | Not evaluated |
| HI531 | Mad Woman East | Lithic scatter | Archaic | Not evaluated |
| HI532 | Mad Woman West | Lithic scatter | Archaic | Not evaluated |
| HI6709 | Creek's Edge | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric with pottery | Not NRHP-eligible |
| HI7698 | Tomato Cow | Artifact scatter | Safety Harbor | Not NRHP-eligible |
| HI7699 | Bullfrog Cow | Artifact scatter | Prehistoric with pottery | Not NRHP-eligible |
| HI9640 | Wild Thorn Cove | Lithic scatter | Prehistoric unspecified | Not NRHP-eligible |
| HI9641 | Double Berm Cove | Lithic scatter | Prehistoric unspecified | Not NRHP-eligible |
| HI9830 | Diehl 1 | Habitation/Lithic scatter | Prehistoric unspecified | Not NRHP-eligible |

Archaeological sites located within two miles of the project area were recorded as the result of several cultural resource assessment surveys, as well as earlier studies in the 1950s and 60s. In 1978, during an archaeological survey of the proposed I-75 Bypass Corridor, B. Calvin Jones recorded 8HI531 (Mad Woman East) and 8HI532 (Mad Woman West), both Archaic period sites (Jones 1978). More recently, ACI recorded four sites, including 8HI6709, during surveys of the Southpointe development situated along Bullfrog Creek northeast of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area (ACI 1998a, 1998b). In the same general area, Estabrook recorded 8HI7698 and 8HI7699 during a survey of the SDG Land Excavation Project (Estabrook 2001). Sites 8HI9640 and 8HI9641 and three archaeological occurrences were discovered during an archaeological survey of the Covewood Development property (ACI 2003). 8HI9830 is one of two lithic scatter sites recorded during archaeological survey of the Diehl Property, located southeast of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area (Carty 2005).

Other professional cultural resource assessment survey projects conducted in the general area of the Big Bend Distribution Center property include several gas transmission pipeline corridors (Allen et al. 1999; Austin 2000a; Stokes 2000), a water main corridor (Austin 2000b), and an ammonia pipeline corridor (Janus Research 2006). None of these surveys produced archaeological sites within 3.2 km (2 mi) of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. In addition, tracts of land have been recently archaeologically surveyed within 3.2 km (2 mi) of the project area, such as the South Bend DRI/NOPC Expansion project (Janus Research 2004b), the Wolf Creek DRI Expansion (Janus Research 2005), and the Elsberry property (ACI 2002) located south of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area; Proposed Additions to Port Redwing (Collins 2003), located northwest of the project area along the coast; and the Winter Park Subdivision (ACI 2004), located north of the project area. These surveys did not result in the discovery of any archaeological sites.

Although no archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the project area, one linear resource, the CSX Railroad (8HI10237), lies adjacent to the eastern project boundary. This resource was recorded as the result of the cultural resource assessment survey of the Leisey Road Improvements (Janus Research 2006). Only a small segment of the resource was observed during that survey. It is located approximately 6.1 km (3.8 mi) south of the Big Bend Distribution Center property. SHPO has determined that there is insufficient information to assess the eligibility of 8HI10237. Background research revealed that the rail segment in Hillsborough County was originally constructed between 1917 and 1919 by the ACL as part of their Tampa Southern Route (Turner 2003). However, maps of Hillsborough County produced at that time (e.g., Rand McNally 1917; Cram 1921) show no evidence of the railroad. The railroad does, however, appear on maps produced in the mid- to late 1920s (e.g., C.S. Hammond and Company 1926; Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927).

On the basis of these data, informed expectations concerning the types of sites expected to occur within the project area, as well as their likely environmental settings, were generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special 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. On the basis of the aforementioned projects, the Archaeological Site Predictive Model for Unincorporated Hillsborough County (Janus Research 2004a), plus more general regional studies, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, prehistoric 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.

In general, comparative site locational data for Hillsborough County indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively better drained terrain proximate to rivers, creeks, ponds, freshwater marshes, lakes, and other wetland features (Deming 1980; de Montmollin 1983). 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. In general, sites tend to be located adjacent to stream headwaters, and on stream terraces. Most are associated with swamp-creek hammocks. It should be noted that this settlement pattern cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions.

In summary, most of the previously recorded archaeological sites in the general vicinity of the project area are small lithic and/or artifact scatters. In addition, shell mounds are common along the coastal region, and several burial mounds have been recorded in both coastal and inland environments. Many of the lithic and artifact scatters are believed to represent limited activity sites and short-term residential or hunting camps. The environmental conditions of the Big Bend Distribution Center property conform to those usually associated with the location of small, limited activity sites (Janus Research 2004a:57). Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement, it was anticipated that one or more small artifact or lithic scatter type sites might be found in the Big Bend Distribution Center project area along the relatively better drained soils at the 10 ft (3.3 m) contour line. Given the results of the historical research, as detailed in the Historical Overview, no 19th century historic period archaeological sites, including homesteads, forts, military trails, or Indian camps were expected to be found within the project area. Given the presence of historic structures and the adjacent railroad, the potential for 20th century artifacts was considered possible.

5.1.2 Historical Considerations

Examination of the FMSF indicated that no historic structures were previously recorded within the Big Bend Distribution Center property. A review of the USGS Gibsonton, Fla. (1956, PR 1987) quadrangle map, as well as historic aerials of the project area (PALMM n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c), revealed the potential for four historic structures (50 years of age or older).

5.2 Field Methodology

Archaeological field methodology consisted of an initial ground surface reconnaissance, followed by subsurface shovel testing. Subsurface testing was systematically carried out at 50 m (164 ft) intervals and judgmentally. Shovel tests were circular, and measured approximately 50 cm (1.6 ft) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth, unless impeded by water. All soil removed was screened through 0.63 cm (.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial map, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all test pits were refilled.

Historic structures field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the proposed development property. This was done in order to determine the location of any historic resources, including structures and buildings, believed to be 50 years of age or older, and to ascertain if these resources could be eligible or potentially eligible for listing

in the NRHP. If such resources were found, it was planned to photograph each and gather information needed for the completion of FMSF forms, including interviews with persons knowledgeable about the project area and subject properties. In addition to physical descriptions and historical associations, each historic resource would be reviewed to assess historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility.

5.3 Laboratory Methods and Curation

In the event that artifacts were recovered, they would be subjected to a limited technological analysis. Lithic debris analysis would focus on ascertaining the stage(s) of stone tool production represented. Flakes would be measured, examined for raw material type (chert, coral) and absence or presence of thermal alteration, and classified into four types: primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter, on the basis of the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface (cf., White 1963). Aboriginal ceramics, if discovered, would be classified into commonly recognized types on the basis of observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment. Historic artifacts such as ceramics and glass would be subjected to a functional and typological analysis.

Curation of all project-associated records (including maps, field notes, and photos) are currently housed at Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota, unless the client requests otherwise.

5.4 Unexpected Discoveries

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and pre-contact cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05, F.S. (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) would be followed. Such sites were not expected within the proposed development property.

6.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Archaeological Survey Results

Archaeological survey of the Big Bend Distribution Center property included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total 60 shovel tests (Figure 6.1). Of these, 44 shovel tests were placed at 50 m (164 ft) intervals within relatively better drained soils proximate to wetland depressions, as well as along the slightly elevated contours. The remaining 16 shovel tests were placed judgmentally throughout the remainder of the property. Subsurface shovel testing revealed a typical soil stratigraphy of dark gray-brown sand (disturbed by previous agricultural activity) from 0 to 45 cm (0 to 18 in) below surface, followed by light brown sand from 45 to 75 cm (18 to 30 in), and dark brown sand and water from 75 to 100 cm (30 to 40 in). All shovel tests were devoid of cultural materials. As a result of these efforts, no archaeological sites were recorded. However, based on ground surface reconnaissance, a FMSF resource group form for 8HI10237 (CSX Railroad) was updated with information pertaining to the railroad segment immediately adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. A description of 8HI10237 follows, and the completed FMSF resource group form is provided in Appendix B.



Photo 6.1. Looking south at 8HI10237 adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center property.

8HI10237, CSX Railroad, is located adjacent to, but not within, the Big Bend Distribution Center project area. This segment measures approximately 0.75 km (0.47 mi) in length (Figure 6.1). Based on observation of modern aerials, the entire resource within Hillsborough County measures approximately 41 km (25 mi) and runs from a CSX service station north of Adamo Drive, south to the Hillsborough/Manatee County Line. The segment adjacent to the project area consists of a single standard gauge track

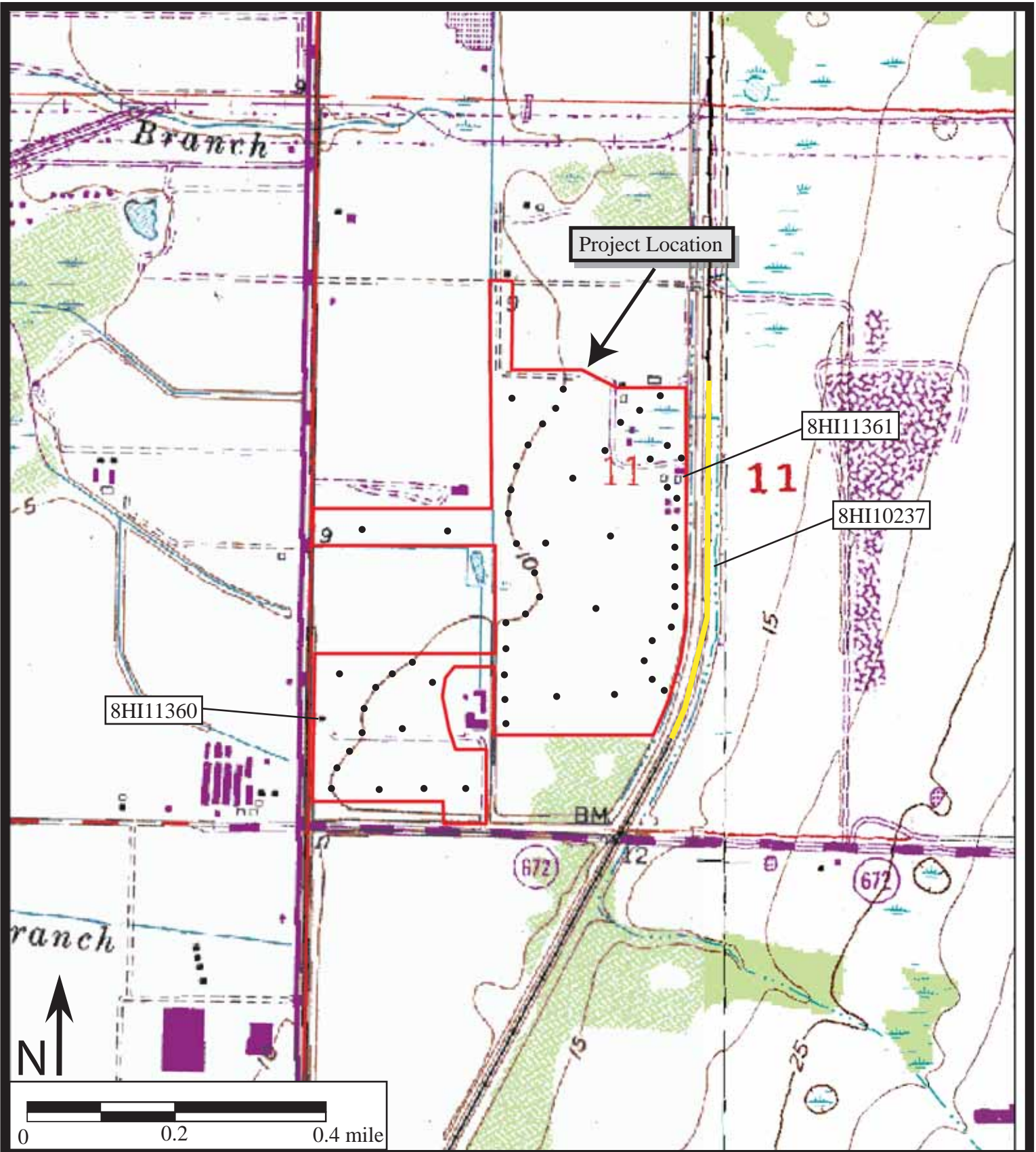


Figure 6.1. Approximate location of shovel tests and newly recorded historic resources (8HI11360 and 8HI11361) within the Big Bend Distribution Center project area, and observed segment of 8HI10237 adjacent to the project area. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale.



constructed on a gravel ballast. It is currently in use and appears to be maintained. A modern spur line has been constructed just north of the currently observed segment. No signals, railroad-related structures, or artifacts were observed in relation to this segment of 8HI10237.

8HI10237 was originally recorded by Janus Research during a cultural resource assessment survey of the Proposed Leisey Road Improvements property in 2006. At that time, only a 30.3 m (100 ft) segment of the linear resource associated with that project was actually observed. It is located south of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area in Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 18. Janus Research did not assess the significance of the resource at that time, as the small segment provided insufficient information for NRHP evaluation.

Today's CSX Railroad is the result of a series of mergers which can be traced to the original Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad, formed in 1900. By order of President Woodrow Wilson, the United States Railroad Association (run by the federal government) oversaw rail carriers during World War I. This lasted from December 28, 1917 to March 1, 1920, when they were returned to stockholders. The ACL Railroad had already begun construction of its Tampa Southern route (including 8HI10237) prior to the federal takeover in order to meet the demands of the growing agricultural market in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). The line's president was David Gillett, a former Tampa mayor and owner of Buckeye Nurseries (Turner 2003:66). The route became known as "The Ghost Line," because the owner of the line was originally unknown (Turner 2003:66). The line started at Uceta, several miles east of Tampa's union station, and continued south. By 1919, it had been constructed immediately east of the Big Bend Distribution Center project area, through Ruskin, and south into Palmetto in Manatee County (Turner 2003:66). However, maps of Hillsborough County produced at that time (e.g. Rand McNally 1917; Cram 1921) show no evidence of the railroad. The railroad does appear on maps produced in the mid- to late 1920s (e.g., C.S. Hammond and Company 1926; Hillsborough County Engineering Department 1927). In 1920, the line traversed Bradenton, and development continued during the Florida Land Boom (Turner 2003:66). In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railroads merged to form the Seaboard Coast Line. By 1980, the Seaboard Coast Line Industries had officially merged with the "Chessie System" railroads, creating the CSX Corporation railroad system.

The railway was historically important to the promotion of development of the region, and appears to retain its historic function and association. However, this small segment is typical of railroad construction and function in the region. Background research provided no evidence that it is associated with any significant historical events or persons. Evaluation of the entire line through Hillsborough County was outside the scope of this project. There is insufficient information to assess the significance of 8HI10237 based on the small segment recorded (Janus Research 2006; cf., Johnston and Mattick 2001). It should be noted that 8HI10237 is located adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center property, and, therefore, will not be directly impacted by the proposed development.

6.2 Historical/Architectural Results

Background research and a review of the FMSF and NRHP indicated that no previously recorded historic resources are located within or adjacent to the proposed development property. However, review of the Gibsonton, Fla. quadrangle map (USGS 1956, PR 1987) revealed a potential for up to four historic structures (pre-1958) located within the project area. Historical/architectural field survey indicated that two extant historic buildings (8HI11360 and 8HI11361) are located within the proposed development property. Neither is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the lack of significant historical associations and diminished architectural integrity resulting from alterations and additions. The remains of a few other historic and non-historic buildings and structures, depicted on the quadrangle map, also were observed. Given their destroyed condition, these resources were not recorded as historic structures.



Photo 6.2. North and west elevations of 13124 South US Highway 41 (8HI11360), looking southeast.

8HI11360: This ca. 1945 Frame Vernacular style structure (Photo 6.2), formerly used as a warehouse, is located at 13124 South US Highway 41. It is currently vacant. The slab foundation supports the wood frame walls that are clad in ca. 1990 plywood sheeting and corrugated metal. The gable and shed roof is faced with 5-V metal crimp. Windows are one-over-one single hung sash, one of which has a security grill. Additions on the east and west, each constructed ca. 1980, feature barn-style openings with chain link screens. A ca. 1990 addition is on the east elevation. This is a typical example of Frame Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County. It is undistinguished by its architecture or significant historical associations. Further, additions and alterations have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11360 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 6.3. North elevation of 13037 Vogel Farms Road (8HI11361), looking south.

8HI11361: The vacant Frame Vernacular style building at 13037 Vogel Farms Road (Photo 6.3) was built ca. 1940. The foundation, which is partially obscured, is concrete block pier. The wood frame walls are clad in wood drop siding and the gable roof is faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. Many of the windows are broken or missing but the double hung sash and some of the storm windows (ca. 1980) remain. The remains of a wood screen door are on the north elevation. Other architectural features include wood window and door surrounds, corner boards, gable vents, and exposed rafters. An addition was constructed on the east elevation ca. 1980. This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hillsborough County. It is in very poor condition. In addition, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HI11361 does not appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.3 Conclusions

Cultural resource assessment survey of the 120-acre Big Bend Distribution Center development property in Hillsborough County resulted in the identification and evaluation of a historic railroad segment (8HI10237), a ca. 1945 Frame Vernacular style commercial structure (8HI13160), and a ca. 1940 residential building (8HI13161). It is the opinion of ACI that 8HI11360 and 8HI11361 are not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the NRHP-eligibility of 8HI10237 could not be assessed at this time due to insufficient information. It should be noted that 8HI10237 is located adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center property, and, therefore, will not be directly impacted by the proposed development. No archaeological sites are located within the proposed development tract. Thus, no cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources, which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP will be affected by the proposed development. No additional work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: Survey Requirement Correspondence



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Paul O'Neil
Southwest Florida Water Management District
2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

April 4, 2008

Re: DHR No.: 2008-1642
Received by DHR: January 9, 2008
WMD Application No.: 43031631.001
Project: *Big Bend Distribution Center*
County: Hillsborough

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

Our office received and reviewed the referenced project in accordance with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, and implementing state regulations, for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist state and federal agencies when identifying historic properties, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

A review of the Florida Master Site File data indicates that no significant archaeological or historical resources are recorded in the project area. However, the absence of recorded cultural resources in the project area is not necessarily an indication that no sites or historic structures are present, since the area to be developed has never been subjected to a professional cultural resources investigation. For this reason, it is the request of this agency that a professional archaeologist perform a cultural resource reconnaissance survey of the property, including judgmental subsurface testing, in order to assess the probability of the presence of archaeological sites and/or historic properties. The resultant survey shall conform to the specification set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and will need to be forwarded to the Division of Historical Resources to complete the reviewing process for this proposed project and its impacts. Further investigations may be necessary if resources are encountered.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

South Regional Office
(561) 416-2115 • FAX: 416-2149

North Regional Office
(850) 245-6445 • FAX: 245-6435

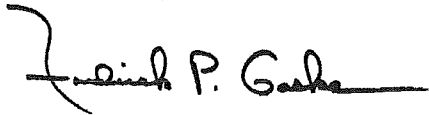
Central Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Mr. O'Neil
April 4, 2008
Page 2

Because this letter and its contents are a matter of public record, consultants who have knowledge of our recommendations may contact the project applicant. This should in no way be interpreted as an endorsement by this agency. The Division of Historical Resources does not maintain a list of professional archaeologists who are qualified to work in the State of Florida and/or who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for federally involved archaeological projects as specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. However, the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) maintains a membership directory that may be useful in locating professional archaeological consultants (<<http://www.rpanet.org/search.cfm>>) in your area. Many qualified archaeologists are not members of RPA and omission from the list does not imply that an archaeologist does not meet the Secretary's Standards or that work would not be acceptable, and inclusion on the list is no guarantee that an archaeologist's work will automatically be acceptable. As with any contractor you should request and check references and recent work history.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Samantha Earnest, Historic Preservationist, by phone at (850) 245-6333, or by electronic mail at swearnest@dos.state.fl.us. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frederick P. Gaske". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

XC: Alfonso A. Belluccia, Heidt & Associates, Inc.
Lynn Griffin, FDEP-FCZMP

DRAFT

APPENDIX B: FMSF Forms



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

Site #8 HI10237
 Recorder# _____
 Field Date 5 / 7 / 08
 Form Date 5 / 16 / 08

Original
 Update

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.

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)
- FMSF building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name CSX Railroad Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS Big Bend Distribution Center, Phase I FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W: #; St., Ave., etc.) NA
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Hillsborough
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) NA
 1) Township 31 S Range 19 E Section 11 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) _____
Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) The entire resource runs from a CSX service station east of Tampa, north of Adamo Drive, to the Hillsborough/Manatee County line to the south (a distance of approximately 41 km (25 mi). The portion of railway currently observed includes the segment immediately east of the Big Bend Distribution Center, which extends approximately 0.75 km (0.47 mi).

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly (year) Approximately (year) Earlier than (year) Later than 1917 (year)

Architect/Designer (last name first): Builder (last name first): Atlantic Coast Line

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # 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)

Progressive Era and World War I, 1904-1920; Florida Land Boom, 1921-1928

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The railroad segment adjacent to the project area may have been constructed between 1917 and 1919 as the Tampa Southern Route by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The segment of railroad adjacent to the Big Bend Distribution Center project consists of a single gauge rail on a ballast of gravel. It appears to be maintained and in working condition.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

Janus Research 2006: Survey #13783; G. Turner 2003, A Short History of Florida Railroads; R.E. Prince 1966, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; S. Johnston and B.E. Mattick 2001, NRHP form: Florida's Historic Railroad Resources

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.)

The railroad is maintained and is in working condition and appears to retain its historic function and association, but it is similar in construction and function to other railroads in the region. This relatively small segment provides little additional information to the resource as a whole. Therefore, there is insufficient information for evaluation.

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

Transportation

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.

Field notes and photographs; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; file #P08041

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Nigel Rudolph and Katherine Baar

Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34240/

phone: 941-379-6206/ fax: 941-379-6216/ ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota

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 INLCUDED 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.

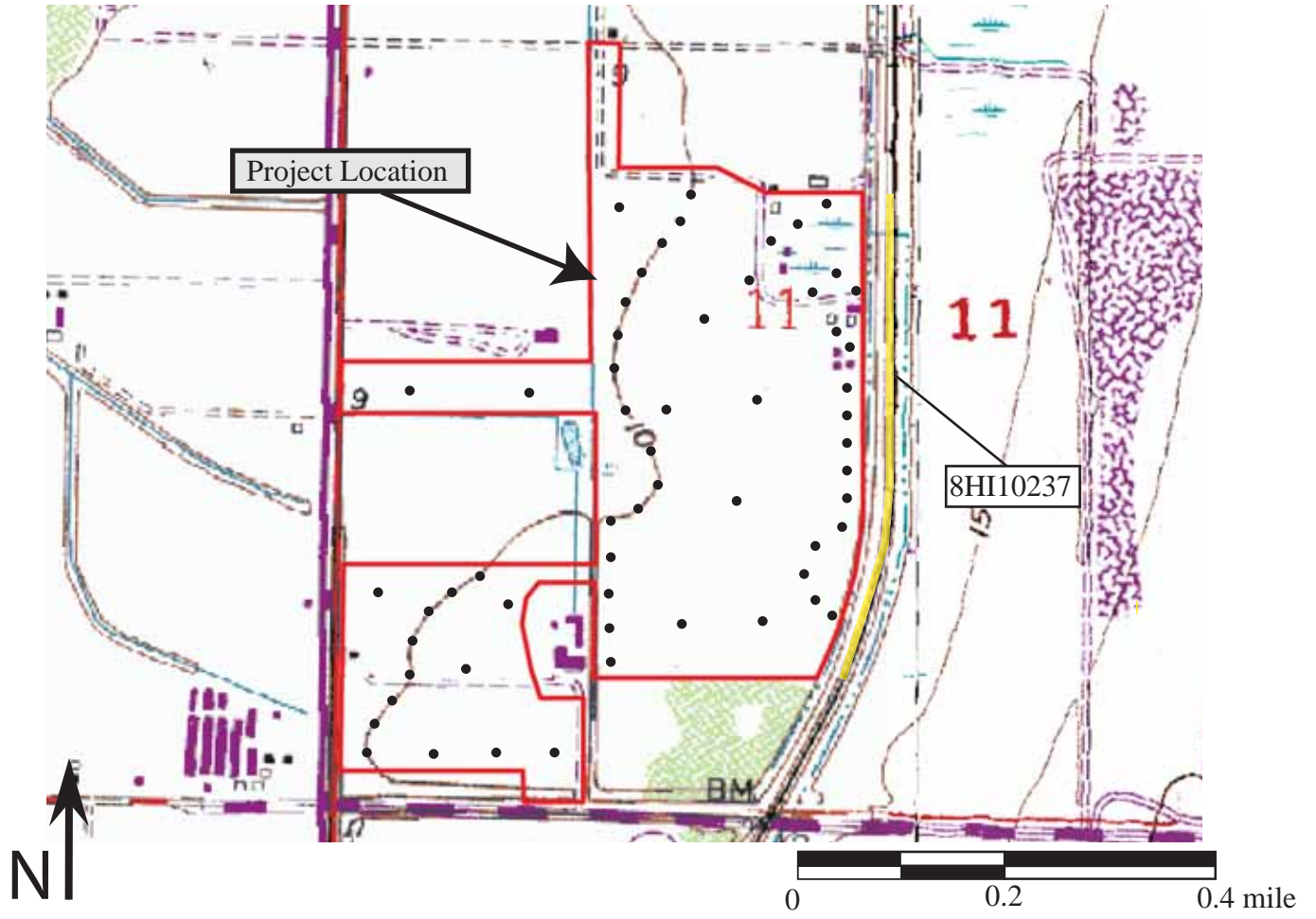


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 HI10237

USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



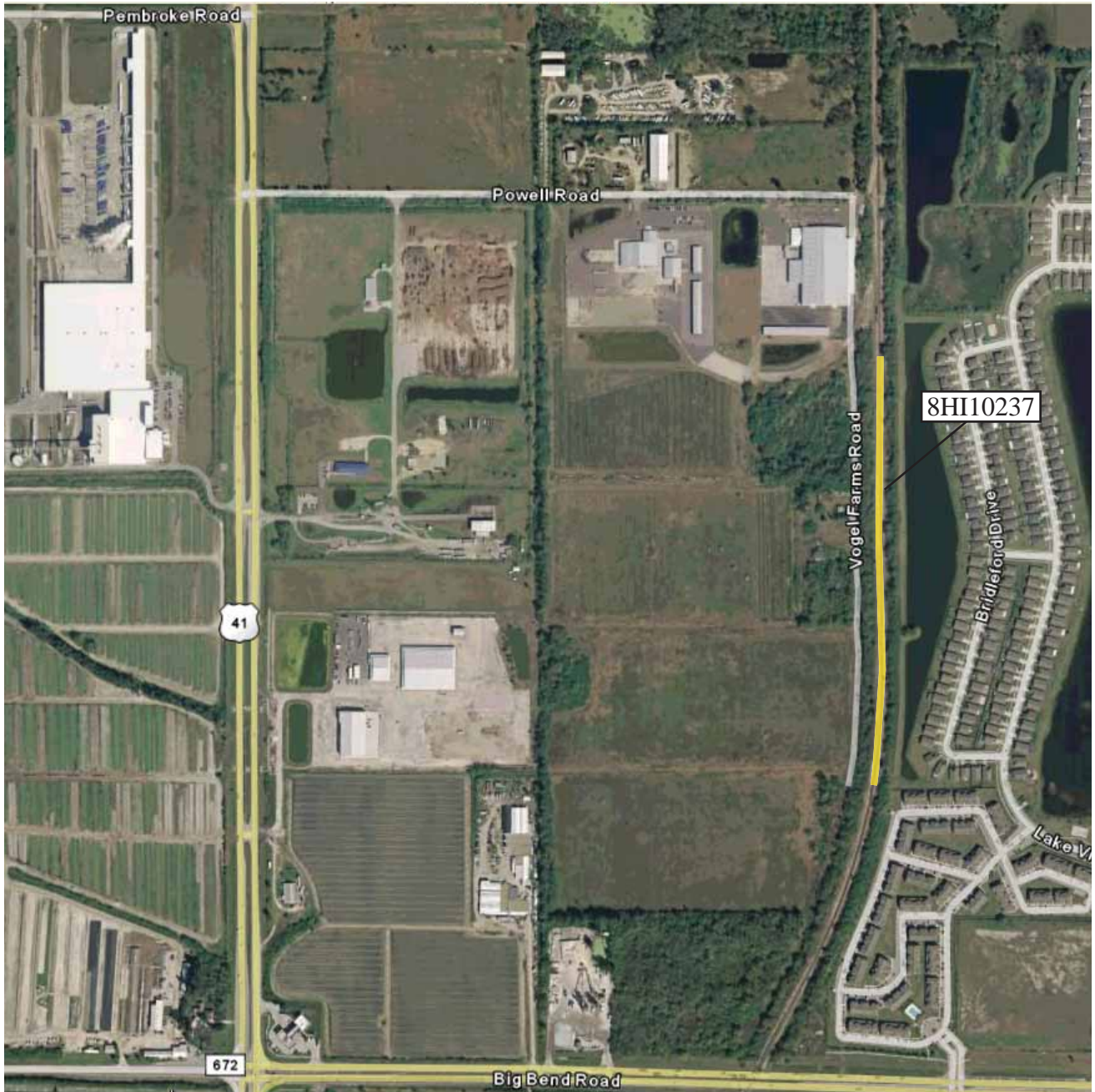


RESOURCE GROUP FORM

GOOGLE EARTH 2008 MAP

Big Bend Road, Florida

Site #8 HI10237



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11360
Field Date 5 / 5 / 08
Form Date 5 / 11 / 08
Recorder # 1-58 thru 62

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) 13124 South US Highway 41 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Big Bend Distribution Center, Phase I Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 13124 South US Highway 41
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton 1956, PR 1969, 1979 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 11 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-11-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74000.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 363383 Northing 3075237
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* warehouse From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use* vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c1970; 1990 Nature* repl windows; plywood
Additions: yes no unknown Dates c1980; 1990 Nature* east and west additions; east addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Duke Realty Ltd. Partnership (2007-curr); C. Newbern, N. & P. Skemp, J. Shepherd (1988-2007); G. Elsberry, L. Hayward, L. Terry (unk-1976)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) * plywood sheeting, corrugated metal, vertical board
Roof Type(s) * gable, shed Roof Material(s) * 5-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) * _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) * 1/1 SHS, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) barn style openings with a chain link screen; vertical board in gables; exposed rafters; exposed wood frame on east and west elevations; one window has security grill

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * slab Material(s) * poured concrete
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) obscured
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

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

Narrative Description of Resource This vacant Frame Vernacular structure was built as a warehouse ca. 1945. It features a slab foundation, wood frame walls, and a gable and shed roof faced in 5-V crimp. The windows are 1/1 SHS and there are ca. 1980 east and west additions with chain link screens. Another east addition was built ca. 1990.

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) Historic aerials (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough 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 a Frame Vernacular style warehouse found throughout Hillsborough County. It is undistinguished by its architecture or significant historic associations. Further, additions and alterations have diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HI11360 is not considered 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. _____

Field notes and photographs; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; file #P08041

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle

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.

PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT

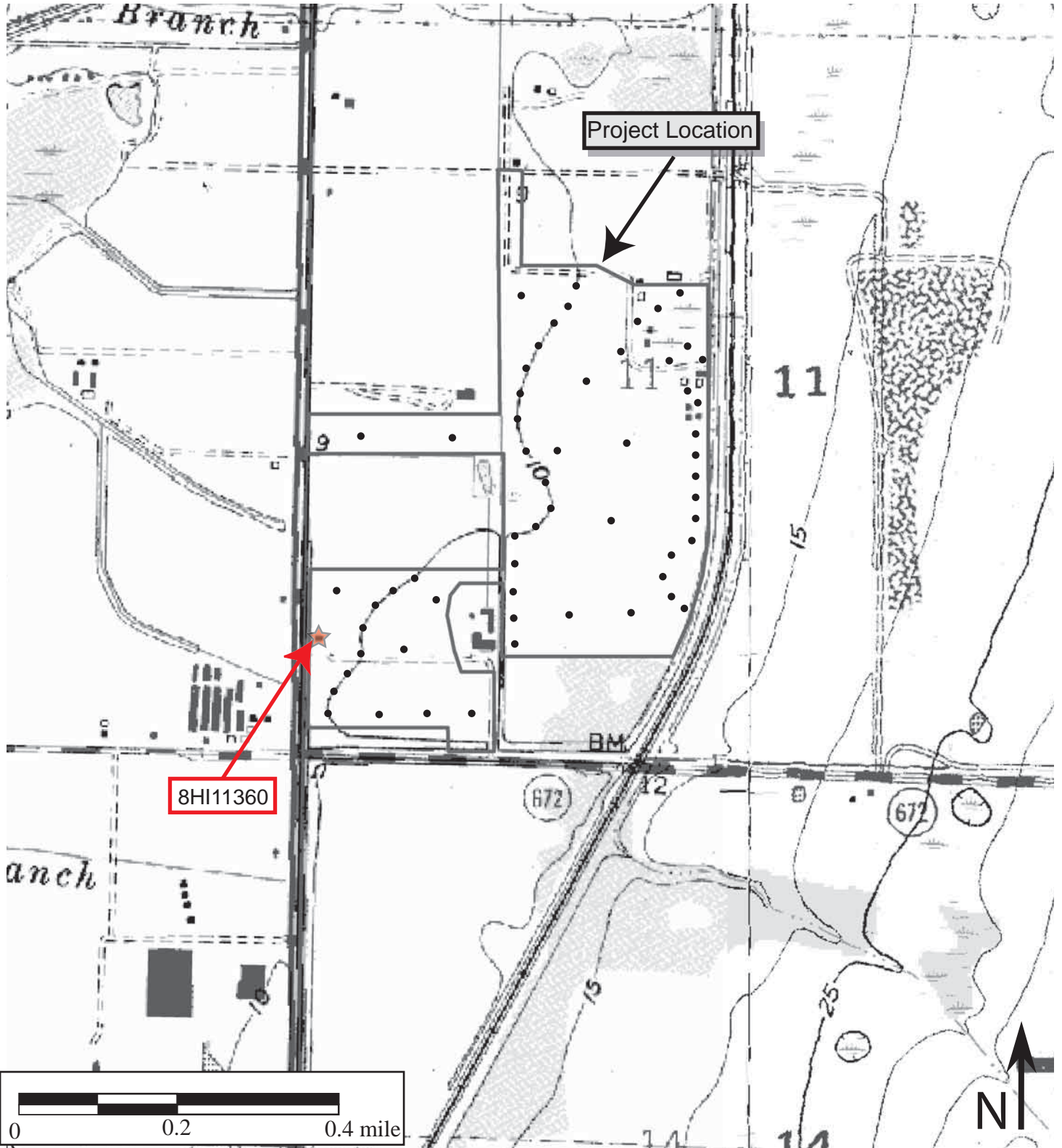


GOOGLE EARTH MAP



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 HI11361
Field Date 5 / 5 / 08
Form Date 5 / 11 / 08
Recorder # 2-1 thru 13

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) 13037 Vogel Farms Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Big Bend Distribution Center, Phase I Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 13037 Vogel Farms Road
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Gibsonton 1956, PR 1969, 1979 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Apollo Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Hillsborough
Township 31S Range 19E Section 11 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # U-11-31-19-ZZZ-000001-74000.0 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 364466 Northing 3075757
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use* unknown From (year): orig To (year): unk
Current Use* vacant From (year): unk To (year): curr
Other Use* residence From (year): unk To (year): unk
Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates c1980 Nature* storm windows
Additions: yes no unknown Dates c1980 Nature* east addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Duke Realty Ltd. Partnership (2007-curr); VV Vogel & Sons Farms, Inc. (1977-2007); Vance and Evelyn Vogel (unk-1977)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* irregular
Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* 5-V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* many broken or missing; DHS, wood, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) wood window surrounds; wood door surrounds; corner boards; gable vents; exposed rafters
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 | |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date ____/____/____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date ____/____/____ | Init. _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date ____/____/____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * _____
 Structural System(s) * wood frame
 Foundation: Type(s) * pier Material(s) * concrete block, obscured
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) screen door on north
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

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

Narrative Description of Resource This vacant Frame Vernacular structure was built ca. 1945. It features a partially obscured pier foundation, wood frame walls clad in drop siding, and a gable roof faced in 5-V crimp. Most of the windows are broken or missing but some of the double hung sashes and storm windows remain. The remains of a screen door entrance is on the north. An east addition was built ca. 1980.

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)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Historic aerials (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hillsborough 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 a Frame Vernacular style residence found throughout Hillsborough County. It is in very poor condition. Research revealed no significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HI1361 is not considered 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. _____

Field notes and photographs; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; file #P08041

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle

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.

PHOTOGRAPHS



DRY

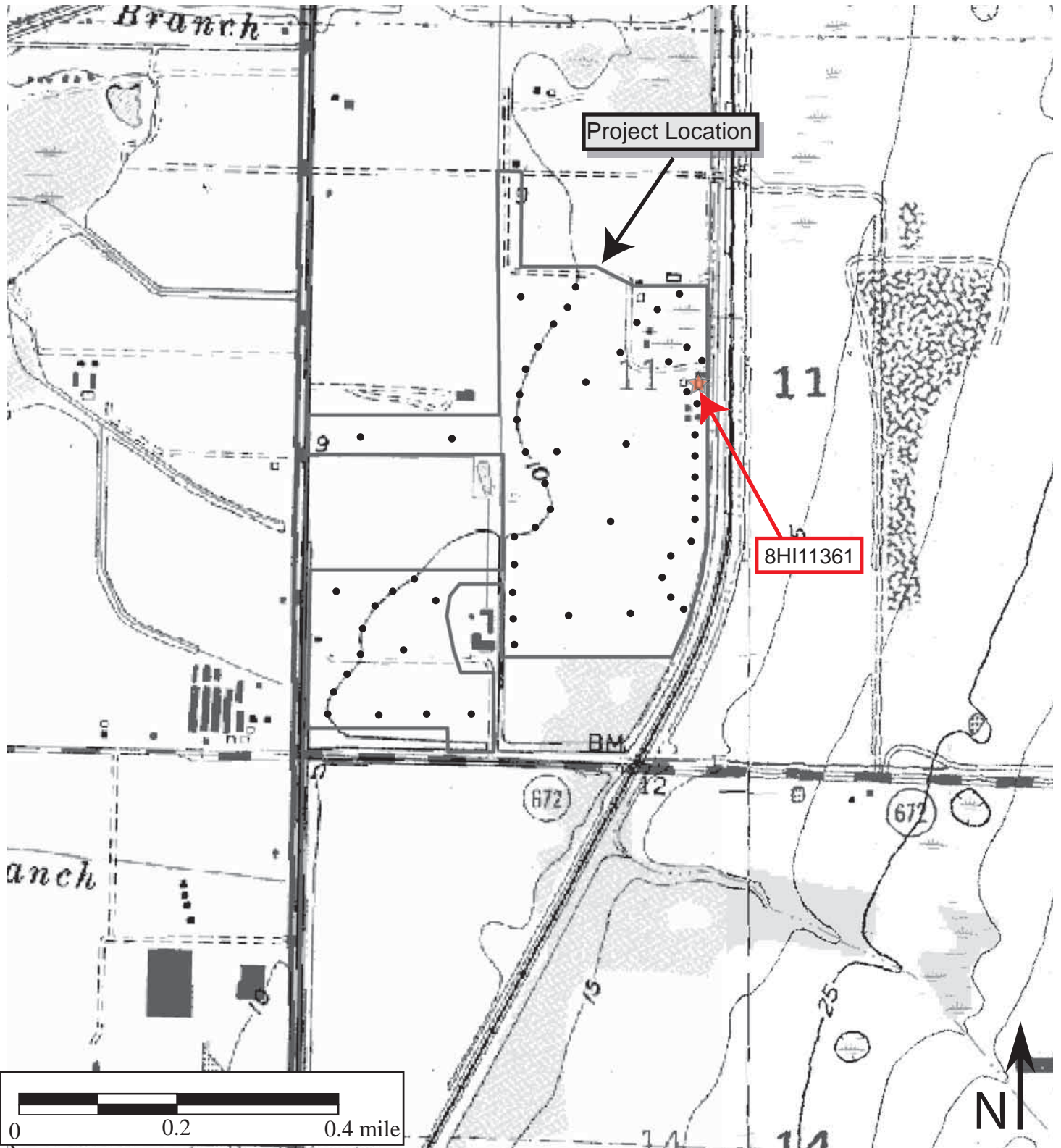


GOOGLE EARTH MAP



USGS MAP

Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11
Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987



DRAFT

APPENDIX C: Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) ___ / ___ / ___



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Big Bend Distribution Center Center, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Big Bend Distribution Center, Hillsborough County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (year) 2008 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 55

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first) Hutchinson, Lee

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) railroad, ACL, CSX, Tampa Southern

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Duke Realty Corporation

Address/Phone 4700 Millenia Boulevard, Suite 380, Orlando, Florida 34839

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Katherine Baar Date *Log Sheet* Completed 5 /14 /08

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 - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Hillsborough

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Gibsonton 1987

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 5 /5 /08 End 5 /7 /08 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 120 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other: _____

Preliminary Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

Archaeological Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
surface collection, controlled other screen shovel test (size:) block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen (finest size:) soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger (size:) side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring unknown
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
other (describe):

Historical/Architectural Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
building permits demolition permits neighbor interview subdivision maps
commercial permits exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe):

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research; field survey; ground surface reconnaissance and 60 shovel tests at 50 m intervals and judgmentally; soil screened, strata recorded, shovel tests plotted on aerial and refilled; linear resource (railroad) documented; historic structures documented; photos taken; report prepared

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.
Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 1 Newly Recorded Sites 2

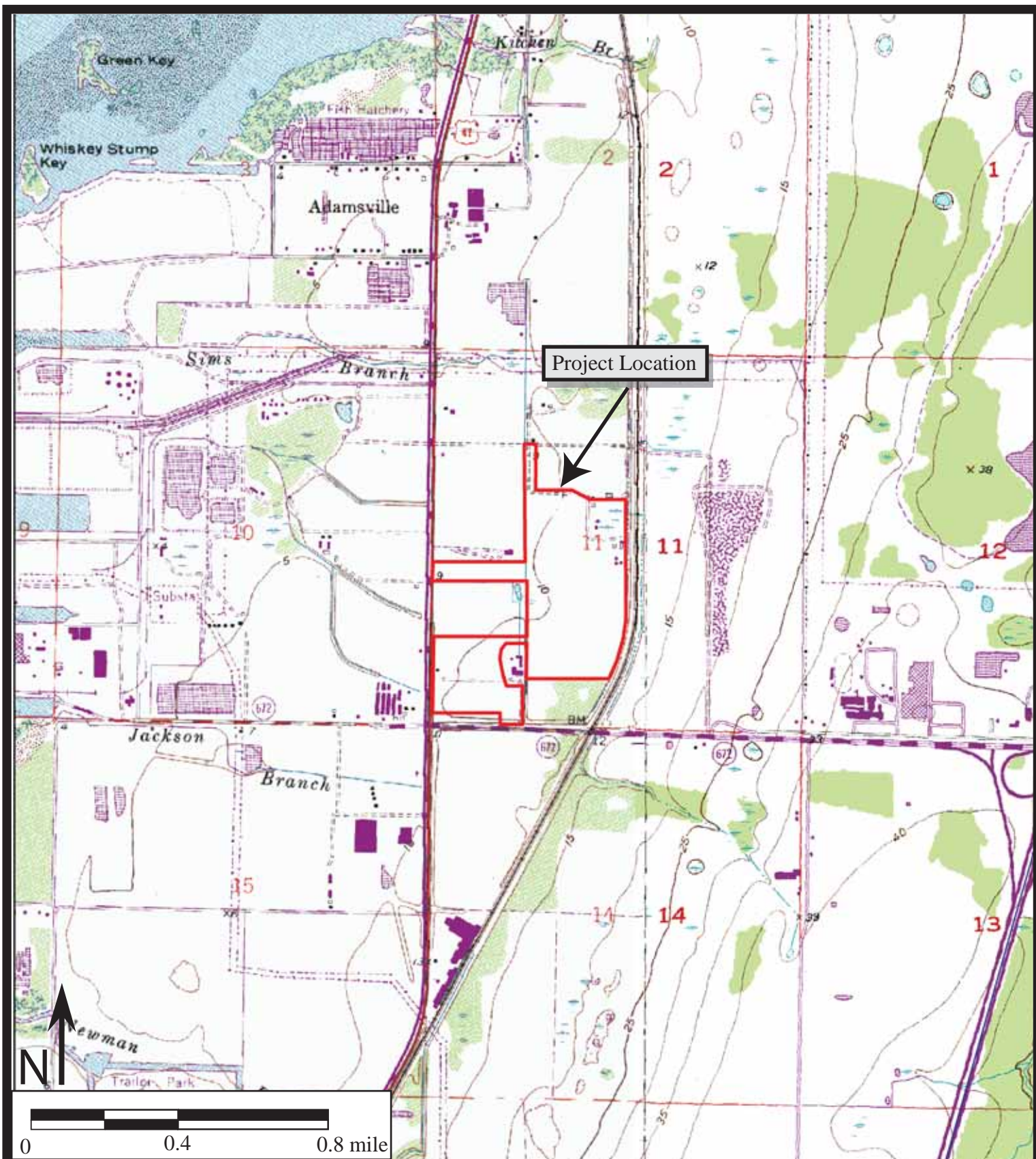
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) HI10237

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) HI13160, HI13161

Site Form Used: Site File Paper Form SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

Table with 3 columns: DO NOT USE, SITE FILE USE ONLY, DO NOT USE. Rows include BAR Related (872, CARL, 1A32 #, UW) and BHP Related (State Historic Preservation Grant, Compliance Review: CRAT #).



Big Bend Distribution Center project area. Township 31 South, Range 19 East, Section 11 (USGS Riverview, Fla. 1956, PR 1987 and Gibsonton, Fla. 1956, PR 1987).

