AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE SPECIALTY RESTAURANT PROJECT AREA IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Prepared for:

Specialty Restaurants Corporation
8191 East Kaiser Boulevard
Anaheim, California 92808

Prepared by:

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
5910 Benjamin Center Drive, Suite 120
Tampa, Florida 33634

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February 2008

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INTRODUCTION

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), Tampa, Florida, conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the Specialty Restaurant project area in Pasco County, Florida, for Specialty Restaurants Corporation, Anaheim, California, for the Growth Management Department of Pasco County concerning the proposed development of this property. The investigation described in this report was designed to satisfy any Pasco County requirements as well as meeting the requirements of the Division of Historical Resources (DHR), Florida Department of State, in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The investigation described within this report also was designed to satisfy the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code, and to comply with Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. The purpose of this investigation was to identify cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic features, within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Specialty Restaurant project area is located in south-central Pasco County, Florida, and lies within Section 11, Township 26 South, Range 19 East, on the Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973 (photorevised [PR] 1987) United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project area encompasses approximately 30.0 acres located at the intersection of State Route (SR 54) and Lexington Oaks Boulevard, just west of Interstate 75. Fieldwork was conducted on February 11 and 12, 2008, by Harley Lanham, field director, and Brad Lanning, field technician, under the supervision of Thomas J. Carty, RPA.

No previously recorded historic structures or prehistoric or historic archaeological artifacts or sites were located within the project area, nor were any previously unrecorded resources identified. However, one archaeological occurrence was identified (AO 1). Archaeological occurrences do not meet the minimum criteria to be considered a site and are not considered cultural resources. Based on the results of this field investigation, it is the opinion of PCI that development of the Specialty Restaurant project area will have no effect on sites or properties that have historical, cultural, or sacred significance, or that otherwise meet the minimum criteria for NRHP listing. Development of this property will not affect any cultural resources that are otherwise of local or regional significance. No further archaeological work or historical research is recommended. A Pasco County Certificate of Appropriateness is not required, as no historic resources will be disturbed as the result of the development of this property.

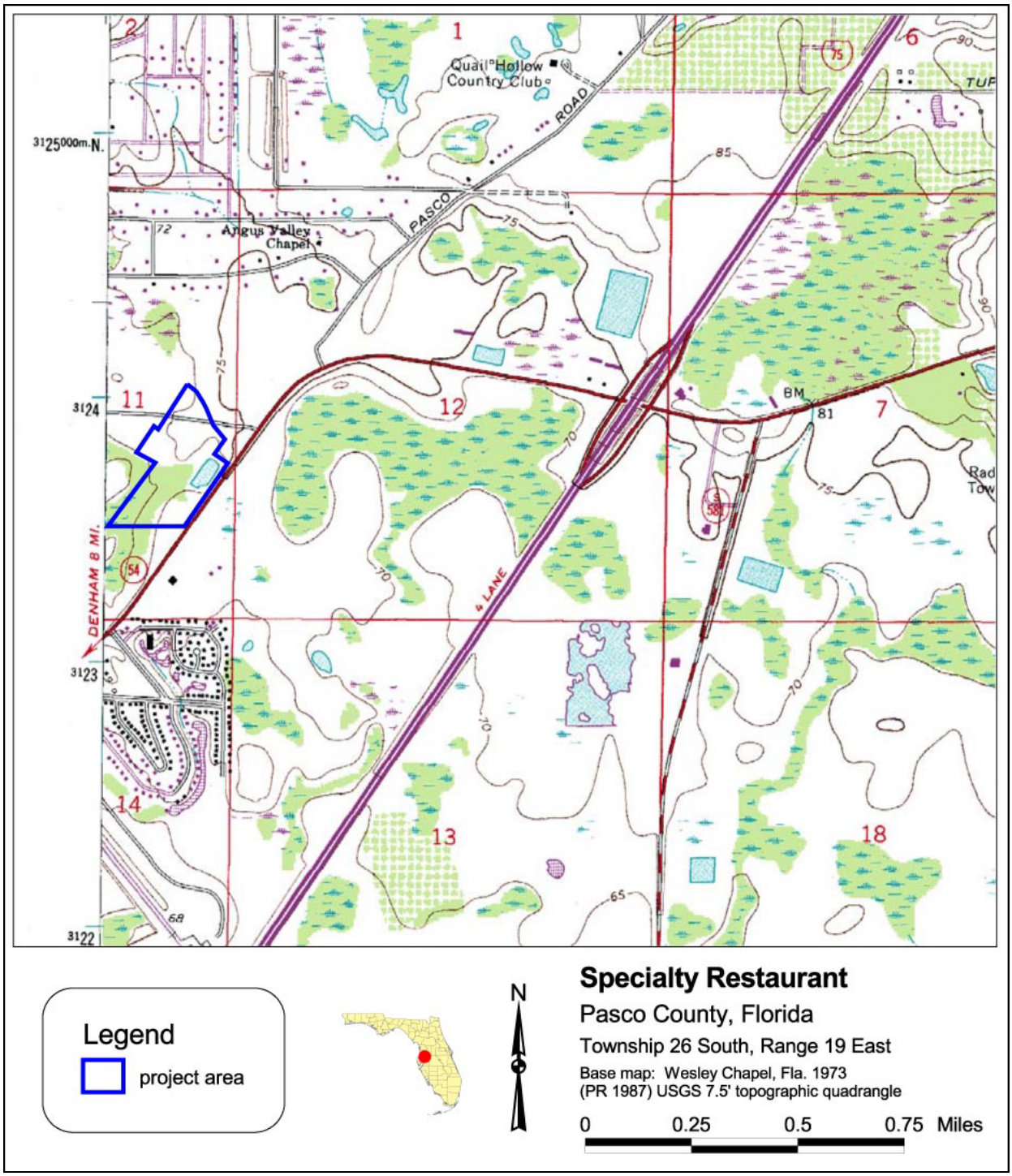

Figure 1. Location of the Specialty Restaurant project area (Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973 [photorevised (PR) 1987] USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The exterior boundaries and interior section lines for Township 26 South, Range 19 East were established in June and July 1848 by John Jackson, Deputy Surveyor (Figure 2). This survey was approved in March of the following year by the Surveyor General (Florida Department of Environmental Protection 1849). No historic features or natural features are depicted within Sections 11 of the 1849 plat map; however, a road labeled "Indian Trail" is mapped to the west of the project area.

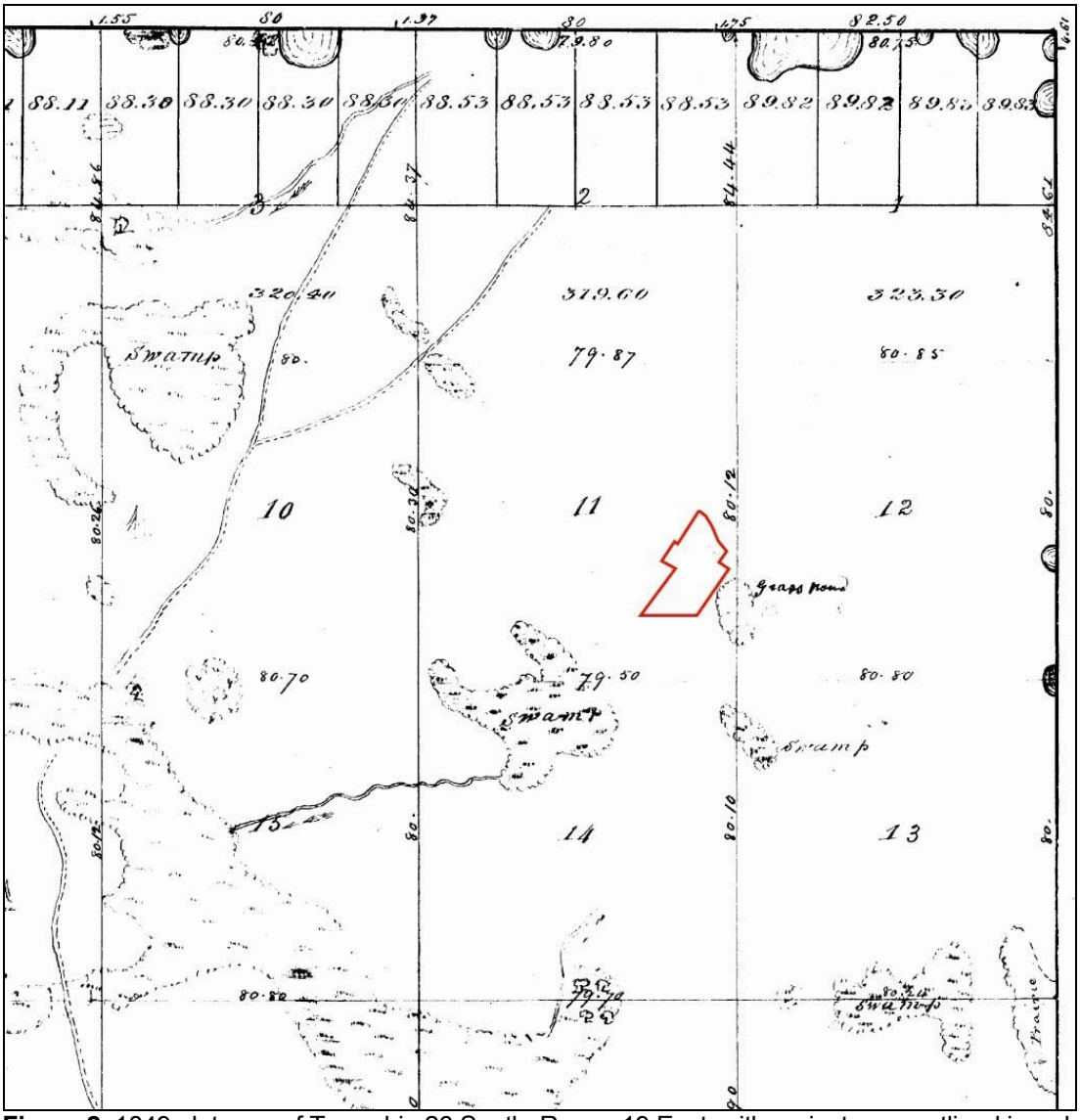

Figure 2. 1849 plat map of Township 26 South, Range 19 East, with project area outlined in red.

A search of land documents relating to the historic sales and leases of state-owned land was performed (State of Florida 2007). Often, these documents provide information about the earliest tenants of the land, or information about changes in land use over time. All of Section 11 was deeded to the Orange Belt Railway Company on June 18, 1888. No railroads have been built within or near the current project area.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A search of the records of the FMSF dated January 2008 in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format was completed. No archaeological sites, historic structures, historic bridges, historic cemeteries, resource groups, or NRHP-eligible resources have been recorded within the project area. Eight previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within a one-mile radius of the current project area (Table 1). Twelve previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the current project area (Table 2).

Table 1. Previously Recorded Structures Within a 1.0-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Eligible - Surveyor	NRHP Eligible - SHPO
8PA179	Immer Ranch	lithic scatter	unknown prehistoric	NO	NO
8PA181	Immer Grove	lithic scatter	unknown prehistoric	WKNO	
8PA297	Outlaw Site	-	unknown prehistoric	NO	NO
8PA631	TP 174	prehistoric campsite	unknown prehistoric	NO	NO
8PA1231	Tamargo Island	-	unknown prehistoric	NO	NO
8PA1390	Dayflower Site	prehistoric campsite	Late Archaic; Middle Archaic; unknown prehistoric	NO	UNSP
8PA1391	Dandelion Site	prehistoric campsite	unknown prehistoric	NO	UNSP
8PA2069	Old Pasco Road	Road	unspecified	NO	NO

Table 2. Previous Surveys Conducted within a 1.0-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

Survey	Title	Author	Date	Agency
1038	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Saddlebrook Village Development Site, Pasco County, Florida.	Austin, Robert J.; Ballo, Janice R., Piper, Jacquelyn G.; Ste. Claire, Dana	1985	Pittway Real Estate Inc.
2449	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road 54 Expansion/Re-alignment Project Right-Of-Way, Pasco County, Florida.	Dethlefsen, Edwin S.; Estabrook, Richard W.; Hansen, Howard F.; Layman, Sylvia M.	1990	FDOT
2810	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Alignment Corridors for State Road 54, Cypress Creek to the Zephyrhills Bypass (U.S. 301), Pasco County, Florida.	Dethlefsen, Edwin S.; Estabrook, Richard W.; Greiner, Inc.; Hansen, Howard F.; Piper Archaeological Research	1991	FDOT

Survey	Title	Author	Date	Agency
5123	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Lexington Oaks Tract, Pasco County, Florida	Deming, Joan	1998	Pulte Home Corporation
5178	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 56 to North of S.R. 52, Pasco County	Almy, Marion	1997	FDOT
5908	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Grand Oaks Property, Pasco County, Florida	Deming, Joan; Hinder, Kim; Winkler, Justin	2000	Lennar Homes, Inc.
8869	CRAS: Technical Memo: SR 54 From Magnolia blvd to CR 581, Old Pasco Rd From Dayflower Blvd to Quail Hollow blvd, and Dayflower Blvd from Old Pasco Rd to Oakley Blvd including eight proposed pond sites and one wetland mitigation area, Pasco co. Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2002	King Engineering Associates, Inc.
8996	An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of the Proposed Kretzinger Commercial Project Area in Pasco County, Florida	Driscoll, Kelly A.; Estabrook, Richard W.	2002	Towson-Rogers Engineering, Inc.
9198	I-75 PD&E Study Cultural Resource Assessment I-75 (SR 93A) from South of Fowler Avenue to South of CR 54 Hillsborough and Pasco Counties	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2003	FDOT, District 7
9274	Historic Resources Survey of Central Pasco County	Janus Research, Inc.	2003	Pasco County Growth Management/ Zoning Department
11135	Assessment of Potential Effects Upon Historic Properties: Proposed Vertex Quail Hollow Wireless Telecommunications Tower (Expert Construction Managers), Pasco County, Florida	Parker, Brian T.	2004	Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc.
13619	A Cultural Reconnaissance Survey of the Quail Hollow Tract, Pasco County, Florida	Kozma, Thomas J.; Nash, Jennifer L. F.	2006	Landshore Communities, LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND HYDROLOGY

The Specialty Restaurant project area is situated in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic province (Figure 3). Features associated with this province include the Brooksville Ridge to the north and the Western Valley to the east. South of the project area lies the Zephyrhills Gap, which links the Gulf Coastal Lowlands with the Western Valley (White 1970:Map 1-B). The Brooksville Ridge is the most prominent topographic feature on Florida's central Gulf coast. The Ocala Uplift, an arch in the bedrock limestone of the state that elevates this region, underlies the Brooksville Ridge. The Wicomico Terrace forms the prominent scarp along the western edge of the ridge. This scarp marks the inland extension of the Gulf of Mexico during a past period of higher sea level (White 1970).

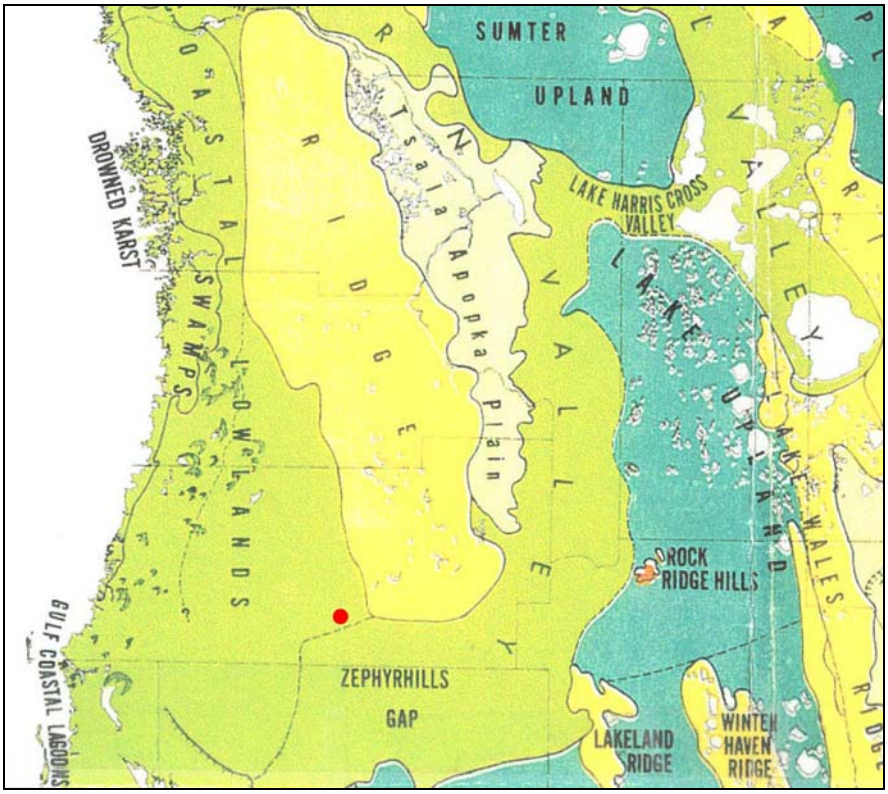

Figure 3. Physiographic location of the Specialty Restaurant project area with the project location highlighted in red.

The surface lithology of Pasco County is composed principally of undifferentiated deposits of sand and clay of Pleistocene and Holocene age (Deuerling and MacGill 1981). Miocene-age Tampa limestone, Oligocene-age Suwannee limestone, and Eocene-age Crystal River Formation limestone, respectively, underlie these sands and clays. The Miocene-age Tampa limestone underlies the surficial deposits across much of the county. Undifferentiated sediments from the Pleistocene/Holocene are the principal formation underneath the current project area (Scott 1997). The prehistoric Indians used silicified limestone, or chert, as the raw material for making stone tools. The nearest known outcrops of tool-quality chert lie outside the

immediate vicinity of the project area. These sources are located along the Withlacoochee River and the Gulf of Mexico (Upchurch et al. 1982).

Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer, which is recharged through local rainfall. Water table depth ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 m (2 to 5 ft.) below the surface, with seasonal fluctuations generally varying within a 1-m (3-ft.) range (Hyde 1975). The Specialty Restaurant project area is located within the coastal area between the Hillsborough River and Withlacoochee River drainage basins (Kenner et al. 1967). The nearest source of freshwater to the Specialty Restaurant project area is Crews Lake, which is approximately 2.5 km to the south.

SOILS

The project area falls within a mapped area of the Pomona-EauGallie-Sellers soil association. This association is described as containing nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils (Stankey 1982:General Soil Map). Three soil types are mapped within the Specialty Restaurant property: Pomona fine sand, Zephyr muck, and EauGallie fine sand. All three soil types are nearly level and poorly drained. Both Pomona fine sand and EauGallie fine sand are located on low ridges, while Zephyr muck is found in depressions (Stankey 1982).

CULTURE HISTORY

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN STAGE (10,000 TO 7500 B.C.)

The earliest documented prehistoric cultural manifestation in Florida is the Paleoindian Stage. It began at approximately 10,000 B.C. and persisted until 7500 B.C. The earliest evidence for human occupation in Florida comes from the investigations at Little Salt Springs (8SO18) (Clausen et al. 1975; Clausen et al. 1979) and at Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) (Royal and Clark 1960), both in Sarasota County, where human skeletal remains have been radiocarbon dated at approximately 10,000 B.C.

Paleoindians lived a nomadic lifestyle based on hunting and gathering, including hunting of the large, now extinct Pleistocene animals like the mastodon and mammoth. Recent excavations of Paleoindian sites have contributed to the development of increasingly sophisticated models of early hunter-gatherer settlement that take into account the adaptive responses of human populations to both short- and long-term environmental change. These models suggest that Paleoindian groups in Florida may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than had previously been believed (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987).

The environmental conditions in Florida at the close of the Pleistocene were much different then those of Florida today. The ice fields of the Wisconsin glacial period retained large quantities of the earth's available water. This resulted in a worldwide reduction of sea levels. Florida's west coast extended out as much as 110 kilometers (km) (70 miles) from its present location (Fairbridge 1974). Scrub oak woodlands separated by patches of grassland prairie covered much of peninsular Florida. Temperatures were cooler and the climate was drier (Watts and Hansen 1988). Freshwater may have only been available from aquifer-fed lakes and sinks and shallow seasonal ponds (Clausen et al. 1979). Paleoindian groups were probably small groups subsisting by gathering wild foods and hunting both now extinct Pleistocene megafauna and several smaller animal species. By late Paleoindian times, the large Pleistocene animals had disappeared, the climate had changed and the sea levels had risen, and the large lanceolate points considered diagnostic of this period were replaced by smaller side- and corner-notched varieties.

ARCHAIC STAGE (7500 TO 500 B.C.)

The Paleoindian Stage is followed by the Archaic Stage, which began at approximately 7500 B.C. The Archaic Stage has been subdivided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late, based primarily on certain types of stone tools (Bullen 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). The Early Archaic period dates from 7500 to 5000 B.C., the Middle Archaic period dates from 5000 to 3000 B.C., and the Late Archaic period dates from 3000 to 500 B.C. (Milanich 1994). Environmental and cultural changes mark the introduction of this period. By 7500 B.C., the sea levels fluctuated near present levels and the Pleistocene/Holocene transition was complete (Anderson 1996). The middle Holocene Hypsithermal (6000 to 3000 B.C.) was a period of hotter, drier conditions across the peninsula. A return of wetter conditions and a corresponding fluctuation in the level of the Floridan Aquifer resulted in the appearance of vast swamps and

extensive bayheads. By 3000 B.C., the scrub oak-prairie vegetation cover of post-Pleistocene Florida had given way to extensive stands of slash and longleaf pine, cypress swamps, and bayheads (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987).

The Early Archaic period (7500 to 5000 B.C.) represented a continuation of the Paleoindian occupation of Florida and occurred during a time of rising sea levels, a gradual warming trend with less arid conditions, and the spread of oak hardwood forests and hammocks. An obvious difference between the Paleoindian Stage and the Early Archaic period is the shift from lanceolate blade-like points like Suwannee and Simpson points to smaller side-notched and stemmed projectile points/knife forms such as the Bolen and Kirk clusters.

Subsistence and settlement patterns also became more diversified during the Early Archaic. The shift in how people lived is reflected in the location of archaeological sites from this time period across the landscape. In general terms, subsistence and settlement patterns became more diversified during the Early Archaic, perhaps as a result of a shift in climate. Numerous small Early Archaic special activity and campsites have been located throughout the Central Florida Highlands (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Tesar (1994) summarizes the Early Archaic as being characterized by relatively large base camps that were occupied at least semi-permanently and smaller seasonal camps and special use sites. These sites are often located near "ecotonal breaks" with dependable sources of freshwater nearby. Because these sites were typically in desirable locations, they were also sometimes reoccupied during later periods.

As populations grew and the climate continued to become more like modern conditions, Archaic groups began to become more diversified. They slowly moved into previously unoccupied environmental niches and began producing stone tools that tended to be stemmed rather than notched. This diversification is seen in the types of stone tools produced, the exploitation of shellfish resources, and in the increase of archaeological sites that date to this time period. Archaeologists refer to this period as the Middle Archaic period (5500 to 3000 B.C.).

The Middle Archaic experienced a change in climate from the previous period. The Middle Archaic experienced more moisture and access to more water resources. This encouraged an intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forest. As conditions became wetter after 6500 B.C. (Watts and Hansen 1988), large river systems and wetlands developed and people began to exploit the resources associated with these habitats (mainly freshwater shellfish). This trend toward more sedentary occupations and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic, as conditions became more similar to the modern environment. Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations around Florida, including near wetlands. In sum, Middle Archaic habitation sites increased in size and the density of artifacts, and for the first time include large shell middens (Milanich 1994).

The Late Archaic period (3000 to 500 B.C.) is best described as a continuation of Middle Archaic lifeways in an environment similar to that of present-day Florida. Late Archaic populations exploited inland, riverine, and coastal resources and Late Archaic sites are more often coastal or riverine shell middens, small inland sites, or single components of larger, multi-

component sites. Recent studies have indicated that there may not have been a population shift during the Late Archaic as previously believed (Milanich 1994). Coastal and riverine wetland areas could have supported much larger, more sedentary populations than would the interior forests. People didn't move; rather, the population grew more quickly in areas that were best able to support more people.

The earliest ceramics in Florida are distinctively tempered with plant fibers and were developed ca. 2000 B.C. This technology may have arisen independently in Florida, or diffused south from Georgia or South Carolina where earlier dates for fiber-tempered pottery have been obtained. It is the advent of this fiber-tempered pottery that is associated with the Orange period cultures (Milanich 1994). The Orange period lasted from approximately 1650 B.C. to 500 B.C.

The Orange period ceramic tradition stretched along the Atlantic coast between southern South Carolina and northern Florida. Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by James Griffin (1945) and are considered among the earliest pottery types in North America. While fiber-tempered pottery is found throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state. Orange Incised is recognizable by distinctive rectilinear incised and punctated designs that cover much of the exterior of the pot. Orange Plain is a variant that occurs on the same paste as Orange Incised; however, these wares are undecorated.

The general trend of the Late Archaic can be summarized as a shift towards large relatively permanent villages. Regional cultures continued to develop during this time and several examples of localized Late Archaic groups include Mount Taylor and Orange in northeast and east Florida, and the Elliot's Point Complex in northwest Florida (Milanich 1994; White and Estabrook 1994).

WOODLAND STAGE (500 B.C. TO A.D. 900)

The Specialty Restaurant project area falls within the central peninsular Gulf coast prehistoric culture region of Florida after 500 B.C., as defined by archaeologists (Milanich 1994) (Figure 4). The first of the post-Archaic cultures to emerge in the central peninsular Gulf coast region was the Manasota culture, which dates from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 900. Manasota peoples were primarily coastal dwellers. The name for this culture area is derived from Manatee and Sarasota counties. Manasota peoples were primarily coastal dwellers (Luer and Almy 1982). Subsistence mainly focused on mollusk gathering in coastal areas, and inland foraging. The cultural settlement system is believed to be semi-permanent and the majority of sites have been located along the coast (Luer and Almy 1979). Manasota ceramics are similar to the Weeden Island cultural tradition, with undecorated utilitarian wares and both globular- and straight-edged bowls in more decorative and ceremonial ceramics (Milanich 1994).

Although largely characterized as a coastal culture, interior Manasota sites have been documented (Austin and Russo 1989). These sites are distinguishable from coastal sites, and are similar to "inland from the shore" sites, defined by Luer and Almy (1982) as sites occurring 30 km (19 miles) or more inland. Inland from the shore sites are described as existing in pine flatwoods on small low hills or mounds of sand near a freshwater source. The artifacts associated

with these sites are similar to the assemblages associated with the coastal sites, with the exception of significantly lesser amounts of shell (Luer and Almy 1982).

Figure 4. Post-500 B.C. cultural regions of Florida (from Milanich 1994:xix).

Manasota peoples interred their dead in midden debris located near the living areas. Early burials are generally primary flexed and contain few grave goods. Later burials are found in sand mounds, reflecting the influence of Weeden Island cultures to the north. These later internments are usually secondary bundles, indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to internment. Grave goods of exotic Weeden Island ceramics often accompany them (Luer and Almy 1979, 1982; Milanich 1994).

During its later stages, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island socio-political complex that is best known in northern Florida, southern Georgia, and Alabama - the recognized "heartland" of Weeden Island cultures. Present evidence suggests a date of ca. A.D. 200 for the beginning of the Weeden Island period. Mound burial customs, artifactual evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization, while technologically and stylistically Weeden Island ceramic types are considered outstanding examples of aboriginal pottery. Evidence for the adoption of Weeden Island customs by local Manasota groups appears in the archaeological record around A.D. 600 to 900. This stage of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island-related" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:96).

MISSISSIPPIAN STAGE (A.D. 900 TO 1725)

The Safety Harbor culture evolved from the Manasota and Weeden Island cultures. The Safety Harbor culture was similar to the Mississippian cultures of northern Florida in its adoption of ideas and practices that helped to adjust to larger populations and maintain a greater level of political complexity. Other ideas and practices from the Mississippian way of life were not adopted because the agricultural system at the heart of the Mississippian culture did not exist in southern coastal Florida. Like previous populations, the people of the Safety Harbor culture subsisted mainly by gathering shellfish and on other freshwater and marine resources. The Safety Harbor culture can be seen as a Mississippian adaptation to a specialized coastal environment. Although similar to previous cultures, the Safety Harbor culture was more complex by necessity, to deal with larger populations and the need for greater social control over those larger populations (Milanich 1994).

Most Safety Harbor sites are shell middens, shell mounds, or earth mounds found along the Gulf coast. Inland Safety Harbor sites consisted of camps, villages, and mounds (Milanich 1994). Safety Harbor is divided into four sub-periods, two of which are pre-Columbian and two of which are colonial. The two pre-Columbian phases are Englewood (A.D. 900 to 1100) and Pinellas (A.D. 1000 to 1500). The two colonial phases are Tatham (A.D. 1500 to 1567) and Bayview (A.D. 1567 to 1725) (Mitchem 1989).

Safety Harbor ceramics vary between regions and most village ceramics are undecorated. Ceramics from Safety Harbor sites in the northern Safety Harbor area in Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco counties are primarily Pasco Plain. Pasco series ceramics are tempered with limestone and are very similar to earlier Weeden Island ceramics from this area. Safety Harbor ceramics from the circum-Tampa Bay region, which includes southern Sarasota County, Hillsborough County, Pinellas County, and northern Manatee County, is a sand-tempered ware called Pinellas Plain. Wide-mouthed bowls were most common, many with serrated rims. South-central Safety Harbor is located in southern Manatee and Sarasota counties. Undecorated sand-tempered wares characterize ceramics from this region. Inland Safety Harbor sites are located in Polk, DeSoto, and Hardee counties. They are typically found in better-drained scrub oak hammocks adjacent to rivers, creeks, freshwater wetlands, and larger grass ponds. Ceramics from this region are the same as those found in other regions and include Pinellas, St. Johns, and Belle Glade variants (Milanich 1994).

Mississippian Stage projectile points are primarily small and triangular or ovate in shape. Based on the small and thin shape of these points, they were probably used to tip arrows. Lithic artifacts recovered in association with Safety Harbor contexts include Pinellas, Tampa, and Ichetucknee points, salvaged and reused Archaic stemmed points or knives, scrapers, and utilized flakes. Celts, gouges, adzes, planes, and hammers made from large- and medium-sized marine shellfish are also found in Safety Harbor middens. Tools made of bone are also found in Safety Harbor contexts (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sandstone abraders and lithic implements made from exotic material acquired through trade have also been recovered from Mississippian Stage sites in Florida (Milanich 1994).

CONTACT/PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

The expansion of Spanish and English colonies in the southeastern United States during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries forced the Creek Indians from Georgia into north Florida, where they became known as the Seminoles. As Euro-American settlement began to increase, the Seminoles moved continually farther south into Florida. They eventually moved into the swamplands near the Everglades. Florida became a United States territory in 1821, following the First Seminole War, and was granted statehood in 1845.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Spanish explorers reached the Gulf Coast shores of Florida in the early sixteenth century. Little more than a century later, the native Indian population had dwindled severely as a result of disease and enslavement. In the 1760s Britain took control of Florida. During the next century, Indians from neighboring states to the north began to move into Florida. During the British period (1762 to 1793) these Upper Creek and Lower Creek Indians were referred to collectively as the Seminoles (Tebeau 1971). It was not until after the Seminole Wars and the Seminole's retreat to the Everglades that more cattle ranchers and settlers began to come to the area.

The project area lies outside the boundary of the Seminole reservation established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 (Mahon 1967). This treaty restricted the Seminoles to roughly four million acres in the middle of Florida, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967). The Treaty of Moultrie Creek was unpopular with the Seminoles, many of whom felt that the land within the new reservation was not well suited for growing crops. The treaty marked the beginning of years of hardship for the Seminoles and conflict with the Euro-American settlers.

In 1832, the U.S. government implemented a new policy to remove the Seminoles from Florida entirely. The Treaty of Paynes Landing (1832) and Treaty of Fort Gibson (1833) were created to achieve this end. Both treaties were extremely unpopular with the Seminoles. This resentment led to increased resentment and outbreaks of hostility that finally culminated in the Second Seminole War in 1835 (Mahon 1967).

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in the region. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 was passed. This Act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres outside the already developed areas south of Gainesville to the Peace River. Coastal lands and areas within a two-mile radius of forts were excluded. Any head of a family or single man over eighteen able to bear arms was eligible to receive a homestead of 160 acres if he agreed to cultivate at least five acres of land, build a dwelling and live on the property for five years (Tebeau 1971). Later, the Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 were passed as a further incentive to settlers. The 1866 Act gave newly freed African-Americans and loyal Euro-Americans the opportunity to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states. Former Confederates, however, were not eligible to receive homesteads until the Act of 1876, when for the next 12 years the same lands were open to unrestricted sale (Tebeau 1971).

South-central Pasco County was very sparsely settled until the twentieth century. In the early 1900s, the land in the area was owned by the North Tampa Land Company, a group of Chicago businessmen. The land was used primarily for timbering and the naval stores industry (i.e., turpentining). In 1907, the Tampa Northern Railroad ("TN") was built between Tampa and Brooksville through central Pasco County. William Paul Lutz, an engineer on the TN, named the depot where he stopped for wood "Lutz Station" after himself. The next stop north was Denham, named after the train's black fireman. The community of Denham encompassed an area within a one-mile radius (in every direction) of the Tampa Northern Railroad's Denham Depot (MacManus and MacManus 1998, 2000).

The timbering and naval stores industry was waning by the end of 1910 and the North Tampa Land Company began bringing settlers to the area. They encouraged these settlers to plant citrus and raise livestock. The settlers depended on the railroad to send and receive freight, for transportation, and for mail service, and the railroad depended on local families for wood. During this time, SR 5 (later to become U.S. Highway 41) was just a dirt road running parallel to the train tracks. The first citrus shipments on the TN began when the citrus trees planted by early settlers began to bear fruit. The area's citrus market became dominated by gift fruit-shipping companies. The settlers shipped other local goods via railroad such as guava jelly, vegetables, small citrus and avocado trees, watermelon, cows, and small chicks (MacManus and MacManus 2000).

In the early 1920s, the age of the automobile, the dirt road along the railroad tracks (SR 5) became a 14-foot (ft.) wide asphalt-brick road. By 1935, SR 5 was paved with concrete and renamed U.S. Highway 41. Also during the 1920s, Denham-Dade City Road (SR 209, then County Road [CR] 9, and SR 54 today) was graveled (MacManus and MacManus 1998). In 1946, the TN was sold to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company, although Seaboard had been slowly taking over TN's operations since the 1920s. In 1967, Seaboard merged with Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and became the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, which eventually became CSX (MacManus and MacManus 2000).

The town of Land O' Lakes, named in 1949, is today one of the county's largest communities, encompassing the old communities of Denham, Drexel, and Ehren. Land O' Lakes, located along U.S. Highway 41, approximately 4.5 miles southwest of the project area, began as a rural, farming community in the heart of west-central Florida's citrus area. Today, Land O' Lakes, with its hundreds of acres of improved pastures, cattle ranches, and agricultural fields, is also a main shipping point for a large acreage of seasonal watermelons (MacManus and MacManus 2000).

RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is a plan to coordinate the investigation from the inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: to make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, to define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and to provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

OBJECTIVES

The goal of this archaeological and historical survey is to locate and document the existence of any evidence of potentially important historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the project area. These activities typically manifest as archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences (defined as fewer than three non-diagnostic artifacts within a 30-m [98-ft.] area) (DHR 2003). Cultural resource assessment surveys attempt to locate evidence of any past human activities that are archaeologically discernable with current investigative techniques. The techniques employed must be able to identify the kinds of sites expected in the region, yet be cost effective, as not to expose the public to excessive expense.

The research strategy is composed of four interrelated and roughly sequential components: a background investigation, a historic document search, the formulation of an aboriginal site location predictive model, and the field survey. A review of the relevant archaeological literature produced a summary of previous archaeological work in west-central Florida and a discussion of previous survey work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for any previously recorded sites within the project area and to provide an indication of the prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part.

The historic document search involved a review of both primary and secondary historic sources. Relevant historical sources were checked for any information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits. A prehistoric site location predictive model for the survey tract was formulated based on the variables of soil drainage characteristics, distance to permanent sources of potable water, and topography (relative elevation).

Cultural resource assessment surveys in Florida have demonstrated that certain environmental locales were preferred for prehistoric and early historic people. Predictive models enable the researcher to assess potential for habitation in the area of the site based upon the co-occurrence of relevant environmental variables. The relative importance of each of these variables depends upon the composite environmental setting. In a sand hills environment, for example, a majority of the known sites are located near a water source on a ridge slope. If a water source is not located in the vicinity, the probability of site occurrence decreases dramatically. Water will not be the determining factor, however, if another resource with more limited distribution, such as stone for tool manufacture, is available. In areas of relatively low relief and abundant wetlands, areas of higher elevation relative to the surrounding terrain would be considered more likely to

contain sites. In areas of high relief, relatively flat, level areas adjacent to wetlands seemed to be the preferred locations for prehistoric settlements.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Previous cultural resource assessment surveys in the area suggest that limited activity extractive sites are found within environments similar to that characterizing the project area. The project area was thought to have a low to moderate probability for containing a prehistoric archaeological site, due to topography and environmental setting, few recorded sites nearby, and the distance from potable water. The area was thought to have a low probability for containing a historic archaeological site.

Although predictions can be made about where both prehistoric and historic sites are most frequently discovered, sites have been found in just about every environment that is defined in Florida. Judgmental testing is used to check locations where sites may be found, regardless of the probability zone.

FIELD METHODS

Shovel tests measure 50-x-50-cm (19.7-x-19.7-in.) and are dug to a minimum depth of one meter (3.3 ft.) below surface (bs), or until hydric soils were encountered. All soil is screened through 1/4-in. (6.4-cm) hardware cloth mesh. Archaeological testing is conducted per DHR (2003) guidelines. Shovel tests were excavated at 25-m to 100-m intervals based on area potential. All shovel tests were backfilled, and their locations were plotted on a field map. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of all shovel tests were recorded using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) device set to North American Datum (NAD) 27. All exposed areas were subject to a pedestrian walkover, in an effort to locate any surface artifacts or features.

The historical fieldwork methods included a pedestrian survey within the project area in a search for standing structures more than 50 years of age or other historic features. The search for historic archaeological remains employed the same methods as the search for prehistoric archaeological remains, described above.

The field notes and copies of the project maps will be kept on file at the offices of PCI, Tampa, Florida. No local informants were available for interview regarding possible archaeological or historical resources present within or near the project area.

PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of historic resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any evidence of historic resources be discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work in that portion of the project site should stop. Evidence of historic resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building

foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of PCI, Tampa, Florida, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

FIELD RESULTS

The project area is a mixture of woods, wetlands, and grass fields (Figure 5). Vegetation consisted of grasses and oaks in the northern portion, oaks and palmetto in the southern portion, and palms and ferns around the wetlands areas. Disturbances to the project area seem minimal. Thirty-nine shovel tests were excavated within the project area, two of which were positive for cultural material (Figure 6).

A total of two prehistoric 1/4" lithic flakes were recovered from the shovel tests. These two artifacts constitute Archaeological Occurrence 1 (AO 1). Delineated shovel tests did not yield additional material. Archaeological occurrences do not meet the minimum criteria for being considered a site, and therefore are not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

A typical soil profile follows:

0-20 cmbs	gray, fine sand
20-70 cmbs	light gray, fine sand
70-100 cmbs	brown fine sand

Figure 5. Specialty Restaurant project area, view toward the south.

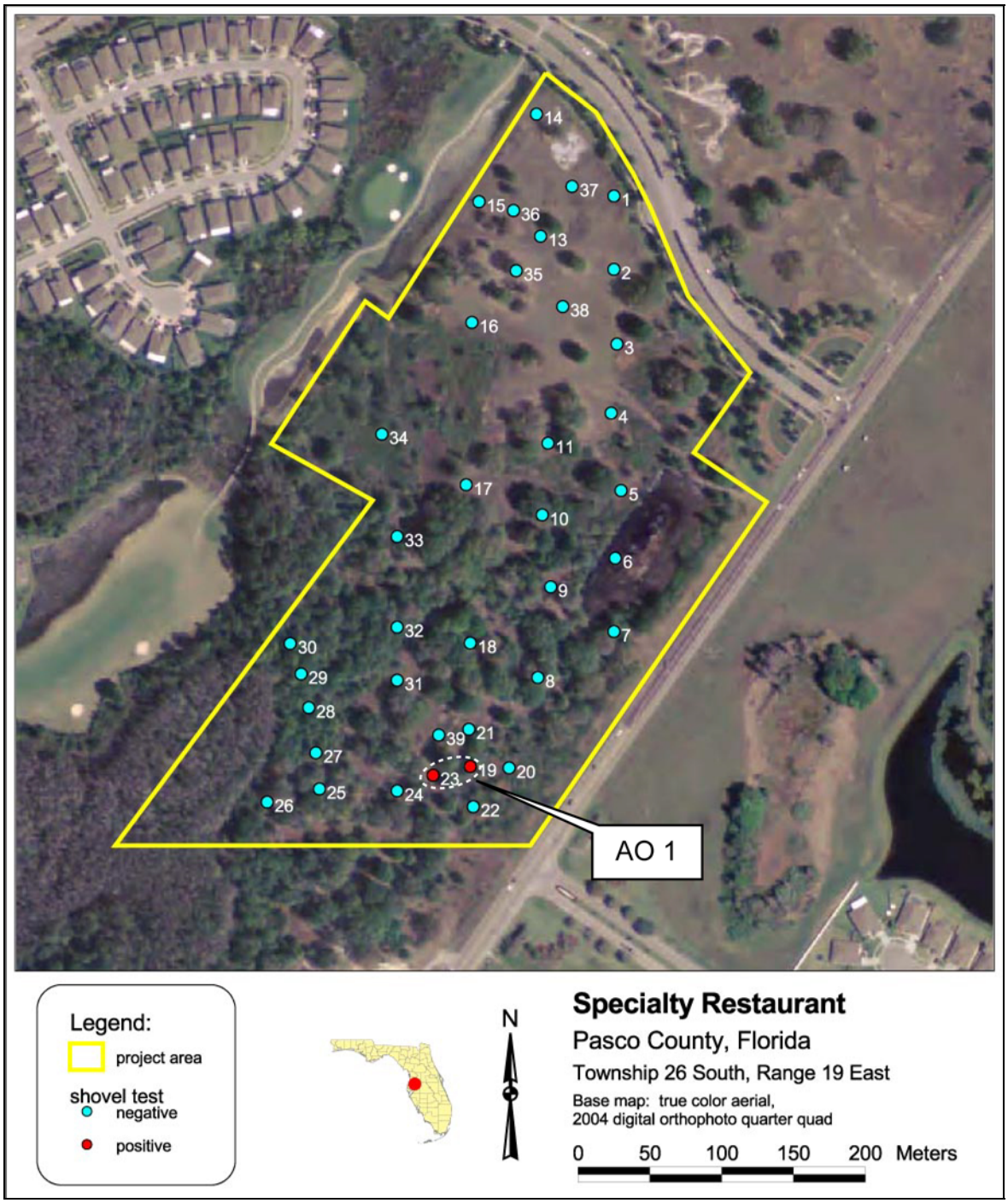

Figure 6. Shovel test and Archaeological Occurrence 1 locations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), Tampa, Florida, conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the Specialty Restaurant project area in Pasco County, Florida, for Specialty Restaurants Corporation, Anaheim, California, for the Growth Management Department of Pasco County concerning the proposed development of this property. The purpose of this investigation was to identify cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic features, within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for NRHP listing.

No previously recorded historic structures or prehistoric or historic archaeological artifacts or sites were located within the project area, nor were any previously unrecorded resources identified; however, one archaeological occurrence was identified (AO 1). Archaeological occurrences do not meet the minimum criteria for being considered a site and are not considered cultural resources. Based on the results of this field investigation, it is the opinion of PCI that development of the Specialty Restaurant project area will not effect any sites or properties that have historical, cultural, or sacred significance, or that otherwise meet the minimum criteria for NRHP listing. Development of this property will not affect any cultural resources that are otherwise of local or regional significance. No further archaeological work or historical research is recommended. A Pasco County Certificate of Appropriateness is not required, as no historic resources will be disturbed as the result of the development of this property.

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Appendix:
FMSF Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only)__/__/__

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Survey # (FMSF only)_____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Specialty Restaurant, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page) An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Specialty Restaurant Project Area in Pasco Counyt, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page– individual or corporate; last names first) Carty, Thomas J.

Publication Date (year) __2008____ **T**otal Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) _25_____

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*: see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.)

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Thomas J. Carty

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.)

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

Name Specialty Restaurant Corporation

Address/Phone 8191 E. Kaiser Blvd, Anaheim, CA 92808

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Thomas J. Carty Date *Log Sheet* Completed 2 / 18 / 08

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ■ No θ 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) Pasco

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973 (PR 1985)

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 2 / 11 / 08_ End 2 / 12 / 08_ **T**otal Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares __30___ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

If Corridor (fill in one for each): **W**idth _____ meters _____ feet **L**ength _____ kilometers _____miles

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

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

Preliminary Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

θ Florida Archives (Gray Building) θ library research- *local public* ■ local property or tax records θ windshield
θ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) θ library-special collection - *nonlocal* θ newspaper files ■ aerial photography
θ FMSF site property search θ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ■ literature search
■ FMSF survey search θ local informant(s) θ Sanborn Insurance maps
θ other (describe) FMSF GIS Search (Jan 08) _____

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

θ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

___ surface collection, controlled ___ other screen shovel test (size: ____) ___ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
___ surface collection, **un**controlled ___ water screen (finest size: ____) ___ soil resistivity
_A_ 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 (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

θ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

___ building permits ___ demolition permits ___ neighbor interview ___ subdivision maps
___ commercial permits _A_ exposed ground inspected ___ occupant interview ___ tax records
___ interior documentation _A_ local property records ___ occupation permits ___ unknown
___ other (describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Thirty-nine shovel tests were excavated, two of which were positive. Two 1/4" flakes were recovered, resulting in Archaeological Occurrence 1. _____

_____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? θYes θNo If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites _____0_____ Newly Recorded Sites 0 _____

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

_____

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

_____

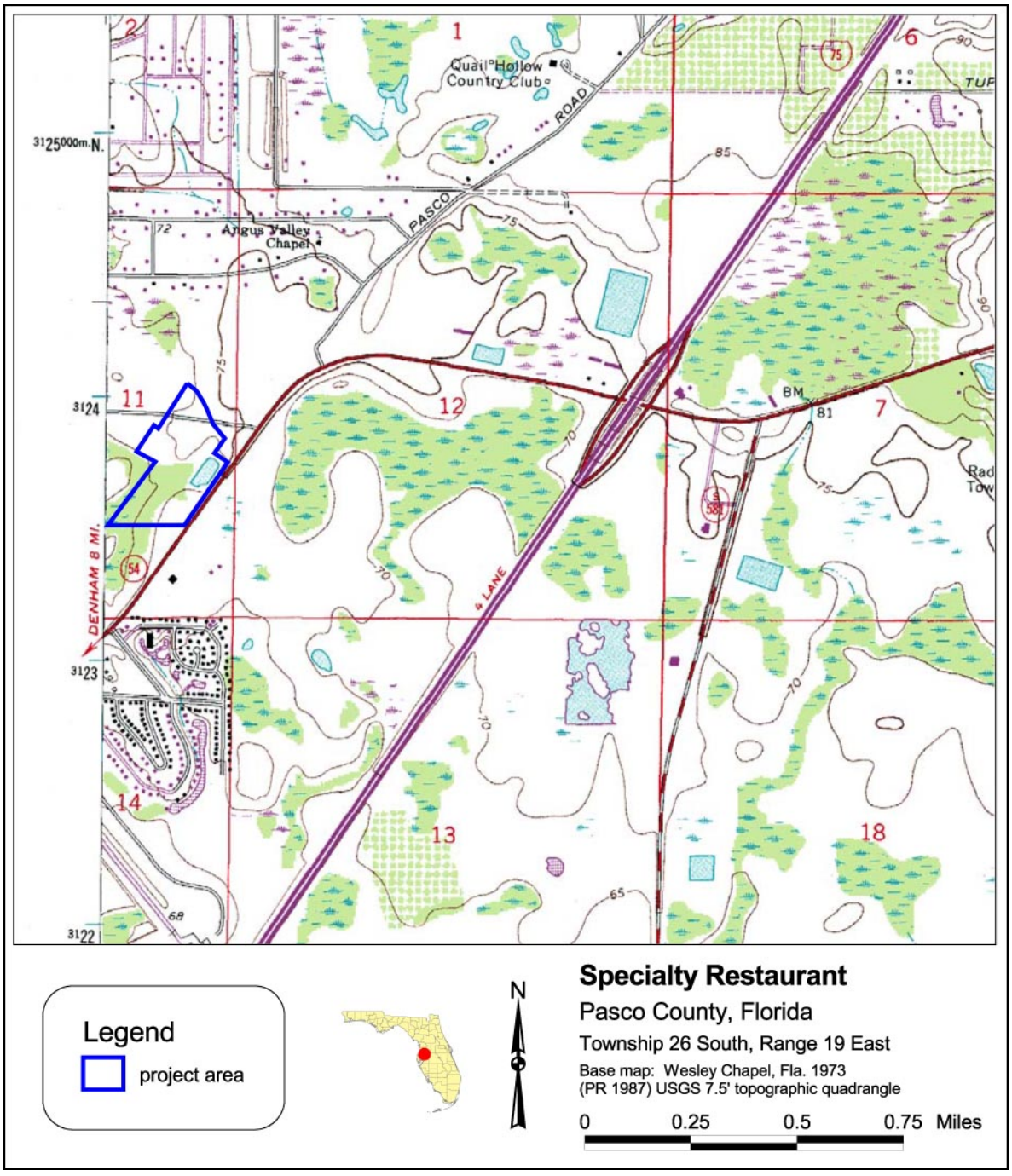
_____

Site Form Used: θ SmartForm ■ FMSF Paper Form θ Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

DO NOT USE ♣♣♣♣♣♣SITE FILE USE ONLY♣♣♣♣♣♣DO NOT USE

BAR Related		BHP Related
θ 872	θ 1A32	θ State Historic Preservation Grant
θ CARL	θ UW	θ Compliance Review: CRAT #_____

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


Quail Hollow Country Club
ROAD
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3123
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1
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Legend
project area
N
Specialty Restaurant
Pasco County, Florida
Township 26 South, Range 19 East
Base map: Wesley Chapel, Fla. 1973
(PR 1987) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles