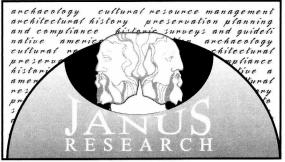
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EST. 1979

May 9, 2006

David Thompson **Wood Partners** 701 South Howard Avenue, Suite 106 Tampa, Florida 33606

Re: Archaeological Monitoring for the Maas Brothers Block within the Downtown

Tampa Central Business District

Dear Mr. Thompson:

As requested, Janus Research has completed archaeological monitoring of subsurface impacts on the Mass Brothers Block, which is bounded to the north by Zack Street, to the south by Twigg Street, to the east by Franklin Street, and to the west by Tampa Street in downtown Tampa. The property is located in Section 24 of Township 29 South, Range 18 East on the USGS Tampa Quadrangle (1956 PR 1981) (Figure 1). This work was conducted in accordance with the stipulations found on pages 29-30 and A5-A7 of the Tampa Downtown Development Authority's DRI/ADA and in Section 4N (page 9) of the Development Order (City Ordinance 8230-A). The procedure for implementing the assessment process has been formulated by the City of Tampa and is available from the Department of Housing Inspection and Community Services (HICS).

Background Research

Cultural Setting. The project area is located within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast cultural region as defined by Milanich (1994:xix). A general pre-Columbian overview of the region is provided in Milanich (1994) and will not be repeated in this report. In view of several reports (e.g. Piper and Piper 1982; Austin et al. 1992; Austin 1993; Janus Research 1995), which document in depth the general environment, thematic history, and pre-Columbian overview of the project area, this information will not be repeated here. The background research for this particular project focused on site-specific information that would help within the project area and to document any modern disturbances that may have compromised the integrity of such resources.

A search of the Florida Master Site File and information on file at Janus Research revealed no previously documented archaeological sites near the project area. A review of historic maps confirmed that the project area is located outside of the Fort Brooke cantonment area. However, outlying encampments may have been located in the vicinity of the project location. The 1852 plat map for Township 29 South, Range 18 East



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illustrates the presence of military trails in the vicinity of the project area, but no other features associated with the fort are indicated.

Fort Brooke, a Seminole War era fort and cantonment area; was occupied by the U.S. Military from 1824 until 1883. Its peak period of use was during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). The fort extended from the waterfront north to Whiting Street, west to the Hillsborough River, and east to Nebraska Avenue. The Fort Brooke Midden was a large prehistoric midden that stretched along the shoreline from approximately Nebraska Avenue west to the Hillsborough River and then extended to where the Crosstown Expressway now exists.

The General Plan of Fort Brooke Military Reservation (Bush 1877) shows that no Fort Brooke-related structures were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The 1852 plat map does, however, show several wood frame dwellings in the vicinity of the project area. These were probably built after the Fort Brooke Military Reservation was opened to homesteading in 1882. However, it is possible that the site was used for peripheral activities during the earlier Fort Brook period (1824-1882) (Piper et al. 1981:45).

Environmental Setting. Environmental and ecological factors throughout time have had a direct influence on the choice of occupation sites by pre-Columbian populations and early historic settlers. Therefore, factors such as geologic, hydrologic, and meteorologic processes that may have affected the project area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for pre-Columbian and early historic peoples.

The location of the project area, being in proximity to Hillsborough River and Hillsborough Bay, increases the possibility of both historic and pre-Columbian sites. The project area is characterized by Urban Land, which are soils covered by concrete, asphalt, buildings, and other altered surfaces that obscure or alter the soils rendering identification impossible. The slope of these soils is generally 2-5 percent. Gutters, sewer systems, and other culturally constructed systems artificially drain most areas of Urban Land (USDA 1989:48). Prior to urbanization, the project area consisted of pine scrub and flatwoods.

Field Methods

Based on previous subsurface investigations near the current project area, the potential for intact subsurface archaeological deposits to be present with the development was considered to be minimal. Frequently, areas that have been subjected to modern



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demolition practices do not contain intact buried features due to the destructive nature of modern equipment. In order to ensure that no significant archaeological deposits would be impacted by the proposed improvements, use of heavy equipment for subsurface impacts within the project area during demolition activities was monitored by an archaeologist. Use of heavy equipment consisted of the removal of fill dirt, grade- and above grade-level concrete slabs, and subsurface footers and foundations across the project area.

Results and Conclusions

As a result of the archaeological monitoring at the Maas Brothers Block project area, no archaeological deposits or artifacts were observed. Therefore, no cultural resources eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* were identified within the project area. No further work is recommended.

In the event that human remains are found during either construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of *Chapter 872*, *Florida Statute (872.05)* will apply. This law states that when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. If human remains less than 75 years are encountered, or if they are involved in a criminal investigation, the District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction. If the remains are judged to be more than 75 years old, then the State Archaeologist takes the lead in determining appropriate treatment and options for the remains.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

John Whitaker Project Archaeologist



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