13470

Page 1

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) King Ranch, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page) An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the King Ranch Property in Pasco County, Florida

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

Publication Date (year) 2006 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 43

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) Carty, Thomas J.

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

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.) 8PA163, 8PA480, 8PA482, 8PA2440, 8PA2441, 8PA2442

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

Name Hank King

Address/Phone 1530 Cypress Creek Road, Lutz, FL 33559

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Thomas J. Carty **Date *Log Sheet* Completed** 10/16/06

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) Pasco

USGS 1:24,000 **Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision** (use supplement sheet if necessary): Lutz, Fla. 1974 (PR 1987)

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9/17/06 End 9/27/06 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 315 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

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

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

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. If needed write others at bottom).

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

■ other (describe) FMSF GIS Search (July 2006) _____

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.

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

___ surface collection, controlled	___ other screen shovel test (size: ____)	___ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
_S_ surface collection, uncontrolled	___ 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.

❑ 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	_A_ tax records
___ interior documentation	_A_ local property records	___ occupation permits	___ unknown
___ other (describe): _____			

Scope/Intensity/Procedures 182 shovel tests excavated at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals. _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ■Yes ❑No If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 3 **Newly Recorded Sites** 3

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) PA163, PA480, PA482

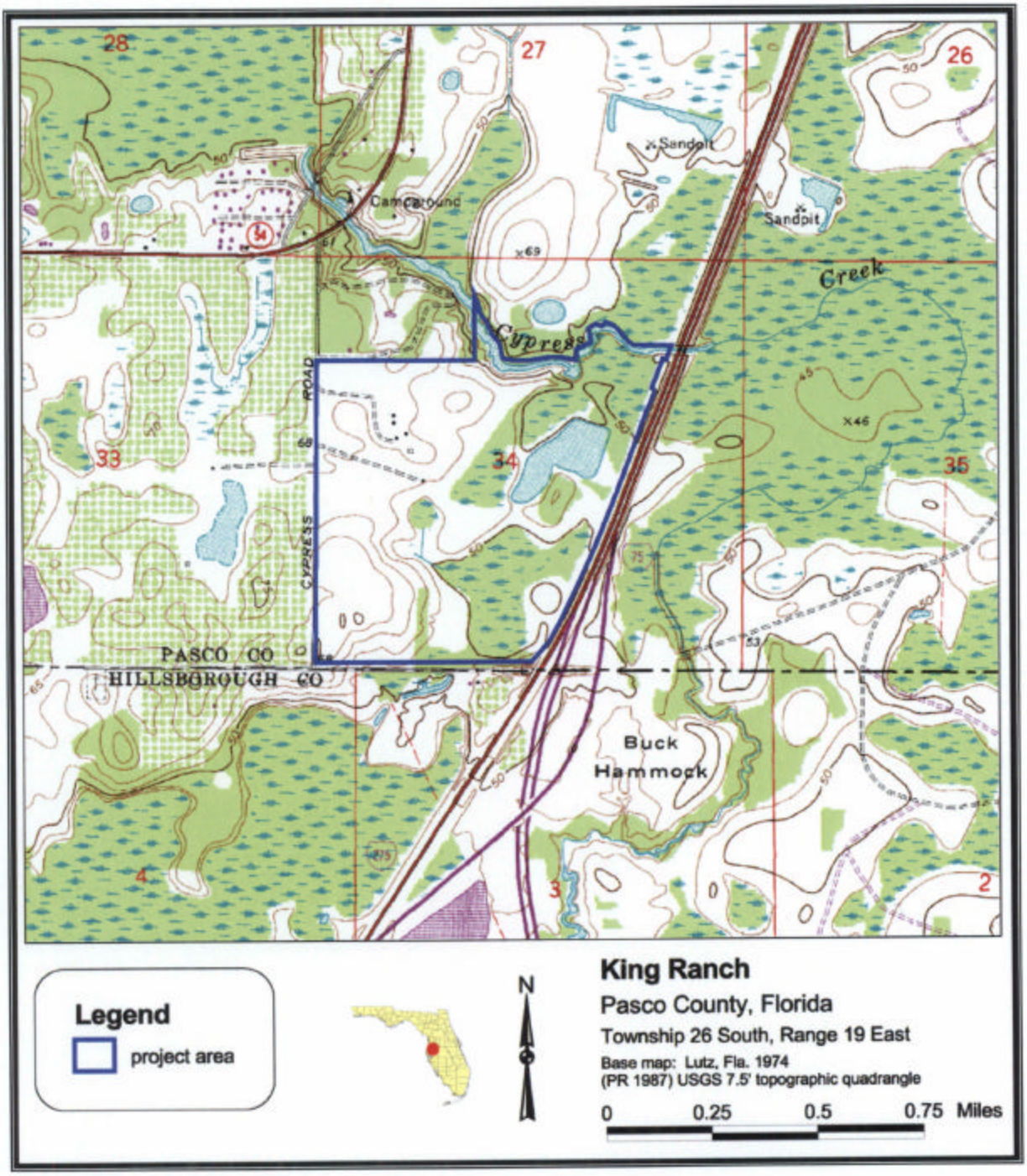
Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) PA2440, PA2441, PA2442

Site Form Used: ❑ SmartForm ■ FMSF Paper Form ❑ 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
❑ 872	❑ 1A32	❑ State Historic Preservation Grant
❑ CARL	❑ UW	❑ Compliance Review: CRAT #_____

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


28
27
26
Campground
Sandpit
Sandpit
Creek
Cypress
ROAD
CYPRESS
33
34
35
PASCO CO
HILLSBOROUGH CO
Buck
Hammock
4
3
2
Legend
project area
N
King Ranch
Pasco County, Florida
Township 26 South, Range 19 East
Base map: Lutz, Fla. 1974
(PR 1987) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle
0
0.25
0.5
0.75 Miles

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Pasco
Survey-Local
2006-

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2006 OCT 26 P 4:29

October 25, 2006

Frederick Gaske
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: **Not for review** - *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the King Ranch Property in Pasco County, Florida*

Dear Mr. Gaske,

Enclosed is one copy of Panamerican Consultants, Inc.'s (PCI), Tampa, Florida, report titled *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the King Ranch Property in Pasco County, Florida.* Also enclosed are one unbound copy each of the Survey Log Sheet and the Archaeological Site Forms for sites 8PA163, 8PA480, 8PA482, 8PA2440, 8PA2441, and a Historical Structure Form for 8PA2442. PCI is submitting this report for your records on behalf of our client, Mr. Hank King, Lutz, Florida.

The archaeological and historical survey of the King Ranch project area identified three previously recorded prehistoric sites (8PA163, 8PA480, 8PA482), two previously unrecorded prehistoric sites, (8PA2440 and 8PA2441), an archaeological occurrence, and a historic structure (8PA2442). The survey also resulted in the expanding the boundaries of the three previously recorded sites. Two of the previously recorded sites, 8PA480 and 8PA482, have been determined ineligible for NRHP listing by the SHPO. No information was uncovered that would warrant revisiting SHPO's assessment. The two newly recorded sites are large, prehistoric open-habitation sites that do not exhibit any evidence of archaeological features or intact deposits. As a result, both 8PA2440 and 8PA2441 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. The structure is also not eligible for NRHP listing. No further archaeological work or historic research is recommended for the King Ranch project area prior to its proposed development.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Carty
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures

ALABAMA
924 26th Avenue East
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404
Phone (205) 556-3096
FAX (205) 556-1144
panam@panamconsultants.com

FLORIDA
5910 Benjamin Center Drive
Suite 120
Tampa, FL 33634
Phone (813) 884-6351
FAX (813) 884-5968
panamfl@mindspring.com

NEW YORK
2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, NY 14227
Phone (716) 821-1650
FAX (716) 821-1607
panamny@mindspring.com

TENNESSEE
15 South Idlewild
Memphis, TN 38104
Phone (901) 274-4244
FAX (901) 274-4525
panamtn@mindspring.com

13470

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE KING RANCH PROPERTY IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Conducted for:

Hank King
1530 Cypress Creek Road
Lutz, Florida 33559

Conducted by:

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

October 2006

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY

OF THE KING RANCH PROPERTY

IN PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Conducted for:

Hank King
1530 Cypress Creek Road
Lutz, Florida 33559

Conducted by:

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
5910 Benjamin Center Drive, Sutie 120
Tampa, Florida 33634
813.884.6351 (phone)
813.884.5968 (fax)

Thomas J. Carty
Staff Archaeologist

October 2006

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the King Ranch project area in Pasco County, Florida, for Mr. Hank King, of Lutz, Florida. This survey was conducted to satisfy the recommendations of Pasco County concerning the requested development of this property, and was designed to satisfy the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the *Florida Administrative Code*, and to comply with Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes. As such the work was performed to meet the guidelines set forth in the Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, and in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (PL 89-665) as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.* 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). Fieldwork was conducted September 18 through 27, 2006, by Harley Lanham, field director; and Matthew Bray, Jason Porton, Sophia Sustaita, and Jelane Wallace, field technicians.

The King Ranch project area is located in south-central Pasco County and is situated on the Pasco-Hillsborough County line (Figure 1). The project area is bounded by County Line Road to the south, Cypress Creek Road to the west, and Interstate 75 to the east. This roughly 315-acre tract consists of four distinct parcels (34-26-19-0000-00100-0000, 34-26-19-0000-00400-0000, 34-26-19-0000-00600-0000, and 34-26-19-0000-00100-0050) and is located in Section 34 of Township 26 South, Range 19 East. The property consists of roughly 175 acres of uplands, while the remainder of the area consists of wetlands such as marshes, swamps, and ponds. The majority of the upland area is pasture.

This investigation identified three previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA163, 8PA480, and 8PA482) within the King Ranch project boundaries, in addition to two previously unrecorded sites (8PA2440 and 8PA2441) and one archaeological occurrence. Two of the previously recorded sites, 8PA480 and 8PA482, have been determined ineligible for NRHP listing by the SHPO. No information was uncovered that would warrant revisiting SHPO's assessment. The two newly recorded sites are large, prehistoric open-habitation sites that do not exhibit any evidence of archaeological features or intact deposits. As a result, both 8PA2440 and 8PA2441 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Also, one historic structure (8PA2442), which was built in 1953, was located within the project area. Neither the sites nor the structure are eligible for NRHP listing. Therefore, it is the opinion of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – Tampa that the proposed development of the King Ranch project area will not impact any resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or are otherwise considered to be of archaeological or historical value. No further archaeological research is recommended.

CHAPTER II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND HYDROLOGY

The King Ranch project area is situated at the interface of the Zephyrhills Gap and Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic provinces (Figure 2). The Zephyrhills Gap links the Western Valley with the Gulf Coastal Lowlands, and provides an opening through which the Hillsborough River flows west into Tampa Bay. Other nearby features associated with this region include the Brookville Ridge, the most prominent topographic feature on Florida's central Gulf coast, to the north, and the Western Valley to the east (White 1970:Map 1-C). The Polk Upland is to the southeast. The Ocala Uplift, an arch in the bedrock limestone of the state that elevates this region, underlies the Brookville Ridge (White 1970). The Wicomico terrace forms the prominent scarp along the western edge of the Ridge. The scarp marks the inland extension of the Gulf of Mexico during a period of higher sea level.

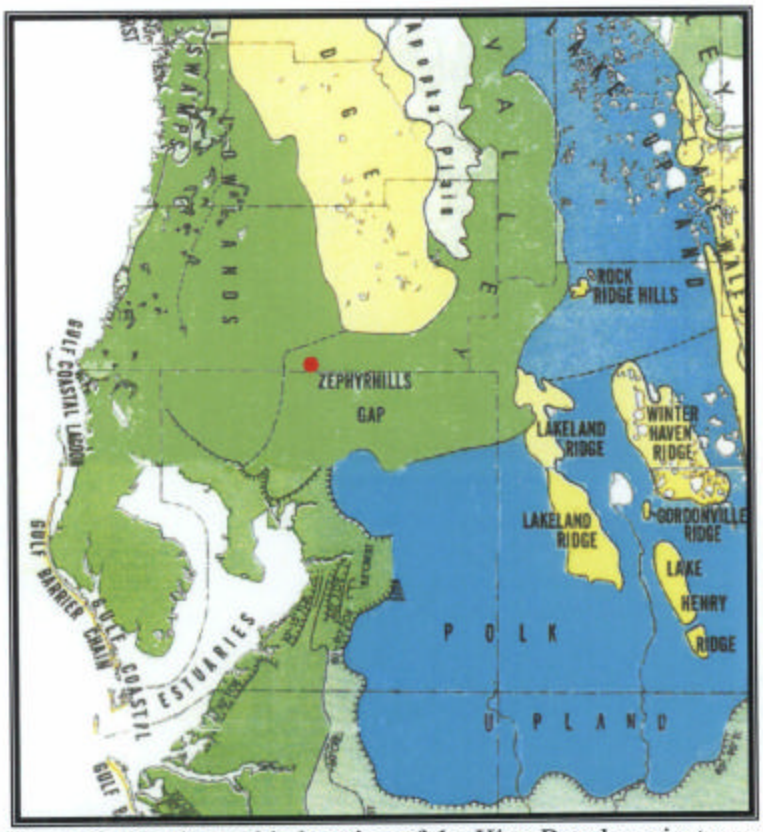


Figure 2. Physiographic location of the King Ranch project area.

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). The Miocene-age Hawthorn Group, Oligocene-age Suwannee limestone, and Eocene-age Ocala limestone, respectively, underlie these sands and clays (Scott 1997).

Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer that is recharged through local rainfall. Water table depth ranges from 1.5 to 3 m (5 to 10 feet [ft.]) below the surface with seasonal fluctuations generally varying within a 1.2-m (4-ft.) range. The King Ranch project area is part of the Cypress Creek Watershed and is drained by the marshes within the project area as well.

SOILS

The terrain of the King Ranch project area consists of a relatively level upland terrace that gently slopes downward to the east and north. The elevation of the area is between 45 and 75 ft. (13.72 – 22.86 m) above mean sea level. There are two soil associations within the project area. Tavares-Adamsville-Narcoossee are "nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils" that are categorized under "Soils of the Upland Ridges" (Stankey 1982:General Soil Map). Chobee soils are "nearly level, very poorly drained soils" that are categorized under "Soils of the Swamps, Tidal Marshes, and River Flood Plains" (Stankey 1982:General Soil Map). The specific soil types and their characteristics are presented in Table 1 (Stankey 1982).

Table 1. Soil Types within the King Ranch Project Area.

Soil	Slope	Drainage	Location
Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	nearly level to gently sloping	moderately well drained	low ridges and knolls
Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	nearly level to gently sloping	somewhat poorly drained	seasonally wet uplands
Sellers mucky loamy fine sand	nearly level with less than 2 percent slopes	very poorly drained	depressions
Adamsville fine sand	nearly level	somewhat poorly drained	low broad flats
Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	nearly level to gently sloping	excessively drained	-
Smyrna fine sand	nearly level	poorly drained	broad flatwood areas
Basinger fine sand	nearly level	poorly drained	poorly defined drainageways and sloughs in the flatwoods
Basinger fine sand, depressional	nearly level	poorly drained	depressional areas in the flatwoods
Narcoossee fine sand	less than 2 percent	somewhat poorly drained	low knolls and ridges in the flatwoods
Anclote fine sand	nearly level	very poorly drained	depressions along drainageways and low areas surrounding inland bodies of water
EauGallie fine sand	nearly level	poorly drained	low ridges on the flatwoods
Delray mucky fine sand	nearly level	very poorly drained	depressions in the flatwoods

CHAPTER III. CULTURE HISTORY

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The King Ranch project area falls within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast prehistoric culture region of Florida, as defined by Milanich (1994). Human occupation of Florida dates back to the arrival of the Paleoindians in approximately 12,000 B.C.

Prior to 4,000 to 5,000 years ago during the Archaic period, the water table in the region encompassing the project site was considerably lower than at present and the climate more arid (Watts and Hansen 1988). In addition to the effect on vegetation, it may be reasonably inferred that surface water was less available in the region at that time. Without an aquifer-fed sinkhole or other permanent source of water nearby, aboriginal use of this location prior to the Archaic period is considered less likely.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000 TO 7500 B.C.)

The earliest documented prehistoric cultural manifestation in Florida and in the East and Central region is the Paleoindian period. It began approximately 12,000 B.C. and persisted until 7500 B.C. The earliest evidence for human occupation in Florida comes from the investigations at Little Salt Springs (Clausen et al. 1975; Clausen et al. 1979) and at Warm Mineral Springs (Royal and Clark 1960), 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 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). Fresh water 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 changed and the sea levels rose, and the large lanceolate points considered diagnostic of this period were replaced by smaller side and corner notched varieties.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (7500 TO 500 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period is followed by the Archaic period, which began approximately 7500 B.C. The Archaic has been subdivided into three phases: Early, Middle, and Late based primarily on certain types of stone tools (Bullen 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). The Early Archaic dates from 7500 to 5000 B.C., the Middle Archaic from 5000 to 3000 B.C., and the Late Archaic 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 et al. 1996). The middle Holocene Hypsithermal (6000 to 3000 B.C.) was a period of hotter, dryer conditions across the peninsular. 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).

These environmental changes had an impact on the ecological zones important for prehistoric groups. Archaic populations hunted, fished, and collected plants and shellfish. Acorns and other hardwood nuts were also harvested. Settlement patterns and social organization focused on effectively exploiting seasonally available resources. Larger populations could congregate at those times of the year when plant and animal resources were locally abundant and separate into smaller social units during less plentiful times. Seasonality is reflected in both site function and settlement patterning. Centralized base camps or villages, defined by the number and diversity of artifacts present, are habitation sites for larger social groups. Less extensive, limited activity/extractive camps and quarry sites suggest resource use by fewer people for shorter periods.

The Late Archaic (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, but the population grew more quickly in areas that were best able to support more people.

By around 2000 B.C., fiber-tempered pottery known as Orange ceramics began to be produced (Bullen 1972). Orange ceramics are generally crude, thick wares made with Spanish moss and other vegetables used as a tempering agent. The introduction of this new technology did little to change the settlement and food-gathering strategy of Late Archaic peoples. It did result in an increase of archaeological evidence for this period, but no dynamic cultural changes have been documented.

Early indications of interregional interaction are expressed in the archaeological record at a few sites dating to the Late Archaic. The use of clay cooking "balls," grog-tempered pottery, and certain ceramic forms and steatite vessels indicates direct or indirect contact with the Poverty Point culture in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. Known in Florida as the Elliott's Point

Complex, this contact is best documented in the Panhandle, and especially in the Apalachicola Delta-Apalachee Bay area (White and Estabrook 1994).

During the late Orange Phase, also known as the Florida Transitional Period (1200-500 B.C.), changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida, marking the beginning of the Woodland period. A decline in the use of fiber and an increase in the use of sand as a tempering agent in ceramics occurred during this time. The temperless St. Johns ceramic series also begins to appear, and three different projectile-point styles - basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed, all occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests an increased social interaction between the various regions of Florida and other parts of the southeast. Other changes include the possible use of domesticated plants, such as maize and some gourds (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). However, ceramic traditions also indicate increased regional differentiation. From the area around Tampa Bay south, sand-tempered plain became the dominant ceramic type while to the north in Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus counties limestone-tempered wares dominated.

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

The first of the post-Archaic cultures to emerge in the Central Peninsula Gulf Coast region was the Manasota culture that dates from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 900. Manasota peoples were primarily coastal dwellers. Their material culture is characterized by a dominance of sand-tempered plain ceramics as well as shell and bone tools (Luer and Almy 1982). The identification of interior Manasota sites has been hindered by the difficulty in distinguishing between the various types of undecorated, sand-tempered ceramic wares used by the different aboriginal cultures of South Florida.

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.

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 circa 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. 600-900. This stage of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island-related" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:96).

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD - SAFETY HARBOR PHASE (A.D. 900-1500)

The final prehistoric cultural manifestation along the central Gulf Coast is the Safety Harbor period that was centered geographically at Tampa Bay. This phase, beginning about AD 900-1000 (Mitchem 1990), is typified by ceremonial centers with truncated temple mounds and open village plazas surrounded by middens, traits that are characteristic of Mississippian cultures to the north. The local Manasota culture adopted the social, political and ceremonial customs of their Mississippian neighbors to the north, much as they did during the preceding Weeden Island-related period.

Ethnohistorical reconstruction and archaeological data indicate a more complex political/ceremonial structure than during the preceding Weeden Island-related phase. Hunting and gathering, especially of marine resources, continued as the primary subsistence base. Swidden horticulture, associated with most Mississippian cultures, does not seem to have been practiced in the Tampa Bay region.

Safety Harbor sites are primarily found on the coast. Use and/or occupation of the region's interior are assumed but no good data is available regarding the nature and extent of this occupation. Safety Harbor components have been recorded at many inland sites, propobably short-term and/or seasonal habitation sites.

CONTACT/PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD

Ethnohistorical accounts by Spanish explorers and missionaries have identified the Safety Harbor peoples in the northern Pinellas and southern Pasco county area as the Tocobaga (Milanich 1995). The Tocobaga were a Timicuan-speaking group, the dominant tribe of several groups that inhabited the area north and south of Tampa Bay. Guacozo, Luca, Vieia, and Tocaste were the names given to either other groups or villages located nearby (Milanich 1995). These villages or groups may have inhabited the areas of inland Pasco and Hernando counties, as these were groups Hernando de Soto's entrada encountered on their march northward.

The chief of the Tocobaga lived at the mound group today known as the Safety Harbor site located in Philippie Park in Safety Harbor. The historic Tocobaga essentially continued the same social, political and economic pursuits as their prehistoric ancestors. The Spanish accounts describe Safety Harbor society as stratified, with a noble class, warriors, slaves, and peasants. They were ruled by a supreme chief who lived in a main town or village, while outlying villages and hamlets were ruled by sub-chiefs.

The Tocobaga, as well as most of the native inhabitants of Florida during this period, are believed to have been decimated and dispersed by repeated conflicts with the Europeans as well as exposure to European diseases. Remnants of the tribe may have joined the Cuban-Spanish fishermen who were active along the Gulf Coast during the first half of the eighteenth century.

By the early eighteenth century, groups of Creek Native Americans who came to be known as Seminoles moved into Florida to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American frontier. By the 1820s, the Seminoles had migrated into central Florida. The area known as the Cove of the Withlacoochee in present-day Citrus County became a Seminole

stronghold. However, by the end of the Second Seminole War in 1842, most had been pushed south into the Everglades or deported to the Oklahoma territories.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

A historic context provides an overview of the historic events that occurred in an area and provides a basis for evaluating the historic resources encountered during the investigation. Early Spanish explorations traversed portions of western Pasco County (Milanich 1995). A small Spanish mission was established at what is now Safety Harbor in Pinellas County; however, the larger and better-staffed Spanish missions were all located in north and west Florida.

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, this area was primarily occupied by various bands of a Native American group known to the Euro-Americans as Seminoles. The Seminoles, originally part of the Creek Confederacy, moved from Georgia, Alabama, and surrounding areas into Florida during the eighteenth century, and filled a void left by a reduced aboriginal population (Covington 1993). 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 into the area.

The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek 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).

During the 1850s, settlers in central and southern Florida were plagued with periodic attacks by some of the remaining Seminoles. These outbreaks of hostility forced many of the new residents to leave their farms and dissuaded others from establishing homesteads. By 1858, the Seminoles were

completely driven out of central Florida and settlers began to immigrate to the area in appreciable numbers.

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 (MacManus and MacManus 1998, 2000).

By 1911 the North Tampa Land Company was bringing settlers to the area. They encouraged these settlers to plant citrus and raise chickens. The settlers depended on the railroad to send and receive freight, for transportation, and for mail service. The railroad depended on local families for wood. In the 1910s, State Road 5 (later to become US 41) was just a dirt road running parallel to the train tracks (MacManus and MacManus 2000).

The first citrus shipments on the TN were in the late 1910s when trees planted by early settlers began to bear fruit. The area's citrus market became dominated by gift fruit shipping companies. Other local goods shipped via railroad were guava jelly, vegetables, small citrus and avocado trees, watermelon, cows, and small chicks (MacManus and MacManus 2000).

Local Land History

Although the roads and trails depicted on the 1849 plat map of Township 26, Range 19 indicate that historic use of the general area began in the mid nineteenth century, there is no indication of any particular activity within the actual project area at that time. State of Florida tract book records show that the land in Section 34 was purchased in the early 1880s, contemporaneously with Hamilton Disston's purchase of four million acres from the state, and the arrival of the railroad in central Florida. The E 1/2, the N 1/2 of the NW 1/4, and the SW 1/4 of Section 34 were purchased by Disston on October 6, 1881. The Florida Land and Improvement Company purchased the SE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 34 on December 8, 1883. The only individual to purchase land in Section 34 was Bearyame Godwin, of Hernando County, Florida, who bought the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 on January 22, 1883.

Despite these purchases, there is no evidence that anyone lived on the project area in the late nineteenth century. Much of the land in south central Pasco County was used for turpentining and lumbering, rather than for small farms or homesteads. The project area has been used for ranching since the 1950s.

Henry Logan King, Jr., was born in Arcadia, Florida, and was the grandson of Ziba King, a well-known Florida cattleman in the late nineteenth century. Henry Logan King, Jr., moved to Pasco County in 1953, where he was a cattleman, and worked with Consolidated Naval Stores and Swift & Company (Stone 2001; Tampa Tribune, 23 December 1994: Obituaries). In 1972, King and Zoe F. Marvil, wife of Tampa developer Sirman D. Marvil, bought over 1,000 acres along Cypress Creek from Zoe King Lykes Walker of Tampa. In 1988, King and Marvil sold the

northern portion of this property to the Sierra family, well known as developers in the Tampa and Pasco County area (Goldstein 1988). The northern portion sold to the Sierras is now proposed for development as the Cypress Creek Town Center. The southern portion is the current project area.

The current property owner is the Martha D. King Revocable Trust. Ownership of the property was granted to the Martha D. King Revocable Trust by the Henry Logan King Family Trust and the estate of Sirman D. Marvil in 1998 (Pasco County Official Records Book 11321, Page 1292 and Book 3946, Page 1946). The Henry Logan King Family Trust was created after the death of Henry Logan King, Jr., on December 21, 1994. Henry Logan King III, who oversees the property's management, is the son of Henry Logan King, Jr., and Martha D. King.

CHAPTER IV. 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 assessment survey is to locate and document the existence of any evidence of potentially important historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the project area. The field survey is the traditional and most cost-effective means of locating this evidence. These activities typically manifest as archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences (single artifact finds). 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, a formulation of an aboriginal site location predictive model, and a field survey. The background investigation involved several inquiries. A perusal of the relevant archaeological literature produced a summary of previous archaeological work in the Zephyrhills Gap and Gulf Coastal Lowlands regions and a discussion of previous survey work undertaken near the project area. The Florida Master Site File was checked for any previously recorded sites within the tract and to provide an indication of the prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. All 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. The original township plat maps, tract book entries and surveyor's field notes, and relevant secondary historical sources 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, distance to a hardwood hammock, and topography (relative elevation).

Cultural resource assessment surveys in west-central Florida have demonstrated that prehistoric and early historic people preferred certain environmental locales. Predictive models enable the researcher to stratify the project area into zones of site potential 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 coastal and estuary areas, the presence of shellfish beds, prime fishing areas and migratory bird rookeries may have influenced the locations of prehistoric sites.

The topographical setting (an upland ridge terrace above Cypress Creek and surrounding wetlands) and environmental conditions indicated that the chance of the project area containing a prehistoric site was considered high. By the Late Archaic around 3000 B.C., the climate and vegetation of central Florida approached modern conditions. Perched wetlands and ponds probably held water at least on a seasonal basis.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The most common sites recorded in northern Hillsborough and southern Pasco counties are lithic and/or artifact scatters. These sites consist of the waste flakes from the production and modification of stone tools. These kinds of sites are often discovered along the edges of low rises near the wetland/upland interface. The well drained, highly acidic sands of west Florida do not allow for the preservation of organic materials, so middens, trash pits, and isolated burials do not usually preserve. Small, low Woodland Stage burial mounds are also found in these areas. However, due to the poor soil preservation and soil disturbance from disking and other agricultural uses of the area, these sites are rarely discovered intact. The small size and limited artifact assemblage recovered from these sites suggests that they may have been short-term campsites or processing areas. The extent of some sites also indicates that some areas may have been returned to several times, perhaps on a yearly or seasonal basis. Larger burial mounds, shell middens, and larger village sites can often be found along the shore where major creeks and rivers like the Withlacoochee and Hillsborough enter the Gulf. These sites appear to have been occupied by large numbers of people perhaps year-round.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

A professional archaeological survey was conducted within the King Ranch project area limits. The parcel was considered to have high potential to contain cultural material and an archaeological site. Shovel tests were placed systematically across the project area to ensure coverage. All open areas were surface inspected for prehistoric and historic artifacts and features. These areas were also subjected to judgmental subsurface testing. Except for the wetlands, all portions of the King Ranch project area were included in the investigation and all areas were at a minimum visually inspected. One hundred and eighty-two shovel tests were required to adequately test the project area. Shovel tests were 0.5-x-0.5-meter square, and dug to a minimum depth of one meter (3.3 feet) or until a natural barrier, such as groundwater, was reached, with all soil screened through 6.4-mm (1/4-inch) hardware cloth screens. Shovel tests were excavated at rough 100-meter intervals across the property with additional tests judgmentally placed. Most portions of the project area were accessible. All exposed areas, cuts, scrapes, and areas devoid of vegetation were carefully surface inspected. No local informants were available for interview.

The field notes and copies of the project maps showing the location of each shovel test will be kept on file at the offices of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – Tampa. All materials recovered were returned to the landowner at the completion of the project.

HISTORICAL FIELD METHODS

The historical fieldwork methodology involved a pedestrian survey within the project area limits in a search for standing structures or other historic features. The search for historic archaeological remains followed the same methodology employed in the search for prehistoric archaeological remains. It was not deemed necessary to expand the search for potentially historic standing structures beyond the immediately adjacent properties around the project area. No structures 50 years old or older were noted in adjacent properties during pedestrian survey around the boundaries of the project area.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during the survey were returned to the laboratory of Panamerican Consultants, inc. – Tampa for processing. Field Specimen (FS) numbers were assigned to each recovery provenience in the field. All artifacts that appeared sufficiently stable were washed and allowed to air-dry. Once dry, the artifacts were separated into material types for analysis. Once the analysis was complete, the materials were then re-bagged in 4 mil polyvinyl bags.

LITHIC MATERIAL

The analysis of prehistoric lithic artifacts was conducted by first separating all lithic material into material type (i.e., silicified coral or chert). Lithic debitage was size graded using a series of nested screens and weighed. Screen sizes consisted of 1", 1/2", 1/4", and 1/8" hardware mesh. The size recorded for a given piece of debitage refers to the largest screen size through which the specimen will not pass. Any evidence of utilization was recorded, as was the presence or absence of thermal alteration.

In order to limit the problems identified with analyst bias, PCI adopted Ahler's (1989) mass or aggregate analysis techniques, with some modifications. A primary benefit of Ahler's scheme is that specimens can be sorted objectively and consistently in a time-efficient manner without requiring advanced study of knapping techniques or morphological attributes. Furthermore, Ahler pointed out that independently conducted knapping experiments have repeatedly indicated the utility of this kind of analysis for identifying types of knapping activities conducted on archaeological sites.

Three attributes are typically taken into consideration in aggregate analysis: size, weight and material. Size can be determined using a series of nested screens, ranging in hardware mesh gauges between ¼" and one inch. Debitage is size-graded on the basis of the largest screen size through which the specimen will not pass. For instance, if a specimen that passes through a 1-inch screen can be turned in any manner (e.g., diagonally) and still will not pass through a ½-inch screen, the example is labeled as a 1/2" piece. Additionally, a size template is used for 2" up to 5" flakes. Thus, following this method, there are ten size grades: greater than 5", 5", 4", 3", 2",

1"h, 1/2", 1/4", 1/8" and less than 1/8". In addition, material type (e.g., chert, quartz, quartzite, etc.) is recorded for each specimen. Each specimen is weighed, and a combined weight calculated for all specimens exhibiting the same characteristics from a single provenience (e.g., 1/4" thermally altered chert from within the same shovel test).

The amount of cortex present on the dorsal surface of a flake is also recorded in order to determine stages of tool production within sites. Cortex is the rough, weather-exposed covering found on raw material (such as chert nodules) that does not flake well. Cortex must be removed in order to get to the fine-grained, hard inner material that does flake well and holds an edge. Primary flakes result from the first stage of lithic reduction, where the rough cortical surface of the source stone is removed. Primary flakes have cortex covering virtually their entire dorsal surface. Secondary and tertiary flakes are taken from the interior of cobbles, roughed-out tools over the process of tool manufacture (preforms or "blanks") or from finished tools, e.g. through reshaping or resharpening. Secondary flakes are only partially covered with cortex on the dorsal surface, and tertiary flakes have no cortex remaining on the dorsal surface. Another by-product of stone tool production is called lithic shatter or angular debris, which Bradbury and Carr have defined as "angular flakes with no discernible ventral or dorsal face" (2004:71). Bradbury and Carr note (2004) that a high percentage of angular debris in an assemblage is indicative of core reduction rather than tool production.

Prehistoric Pottery

Prehistoric pottery represents an important, typically chronologically sensitive, class of artifacts. Morphological attributes such as surface treatment, rim shape and stance, and temper type also help the analyst to place sherds (fragments of pottery) into chronologically sensitive typological categories. Pottery specimens are classified following previously established typologies. Specimens not fitting into published types are placed into residual categories based on paste characteristics and surface treatments. Morphological attributes of each sherd 2 cm or greater in size are recorded in order to determine not only techniques of manufacture, but also characteristics that relate to the probable use of the vessel, such as wall thickness, orifice diameter and shape. Sherds measuring less than 2 cm ("sherdlets") are too small to analyze in the manner described above and are merely counted and weighed.

Vertebrate Faunal Materials

Non-shell faunal materials, such as animal bone, fish bones and the carapaces of tortoises and turtles, are identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible (genus, species, or group; e.g. *Alligator mississippiensis*, Tetrapoda or merely unidentified mammal). Elements are counted and weighed, and, if possible, a minimum number of individuals (MNI) is calculated in order to understand how the number of fragments relate to the actual number of individuals represented in the archaeological record.

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 construction 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 Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – Tampa will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, FDHR will be notified within two working days.

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*.

CHAPTER V. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

John Jackson, Deputy Surveyor, established Township 26 South, Range 19 East in June and July 1848 (Department of Environmental Protection [DEP] Plat Map 1849). The map was compared to field notes, examined and approved by the Surveyor General on March 15, 1852. The map depicts a historic trail labeled, "Indian Trail", that ends or begins in Section 27 to the north of the current project area (Figure 3). Another historic road, the Chocochatee Road, is located to the west. Neither road extends into the project area, nor are there any homesteads or other historic features shown within the King Ranch project area limits.

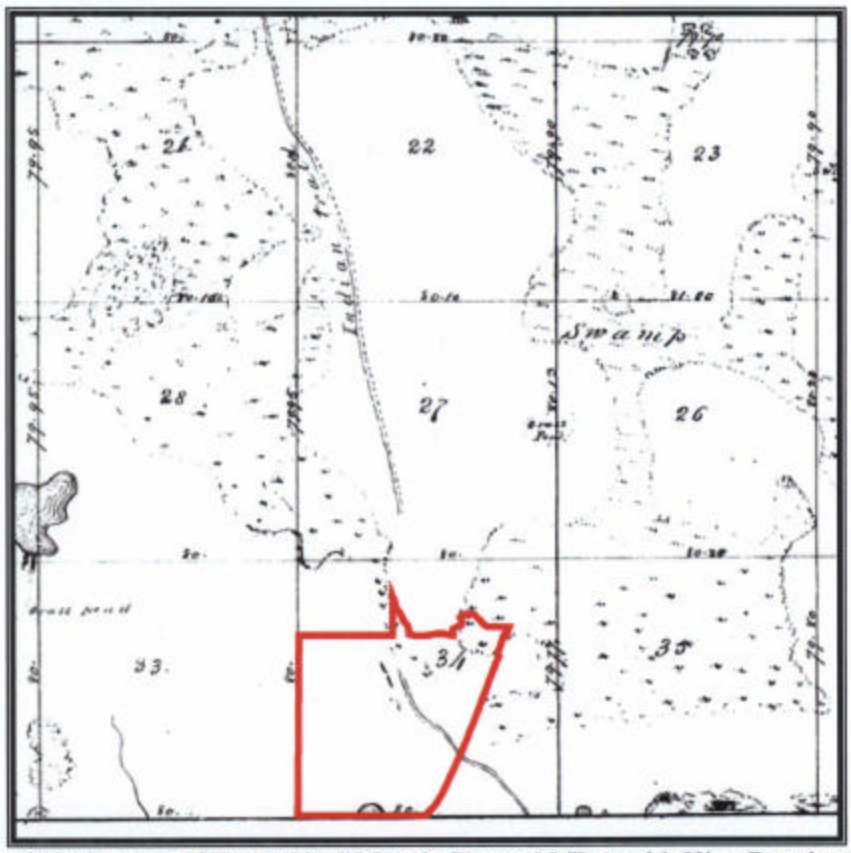


Figure 3. 1849 plat map of Township 26 South, Range 19 East with King Ranch project area highlighted in red.

A search was made of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records provided by the Florida Division of Historical Resources in GIS format (dated July 2006). These records were checked for any previously recorded archaeological sites, historic structures and buildings, historic bridges and cemeteries, and NRHP-listed resources within the project area and within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Five previously undertaken archaeological or historical surveys have included portions of the King Ranch project area, two of which identified archaeological sites (8PA480 and 8PA482) within the project area (Figure 4). An additional 17 cultural resources surveys have been conducted within a 1.0-

mile radius of the project area (Table 2), including a variety of small and large-area surveys and corridor studies. A portion of a third previously recorded archaeological site (8PA163) is mapped within the King Ranch project area, but no associated survey number is provided in the GIS data.

In addition to the three previously recorded archaeological sites within the King Ranch project area, 23 previously recorded archaeological sites are within a 1.0-mile radius (Table 3). With the exception of a historic bridge (8PA635), no other cultural resources or NRHP-listed resources are recorded within this 1.0-mile radius.

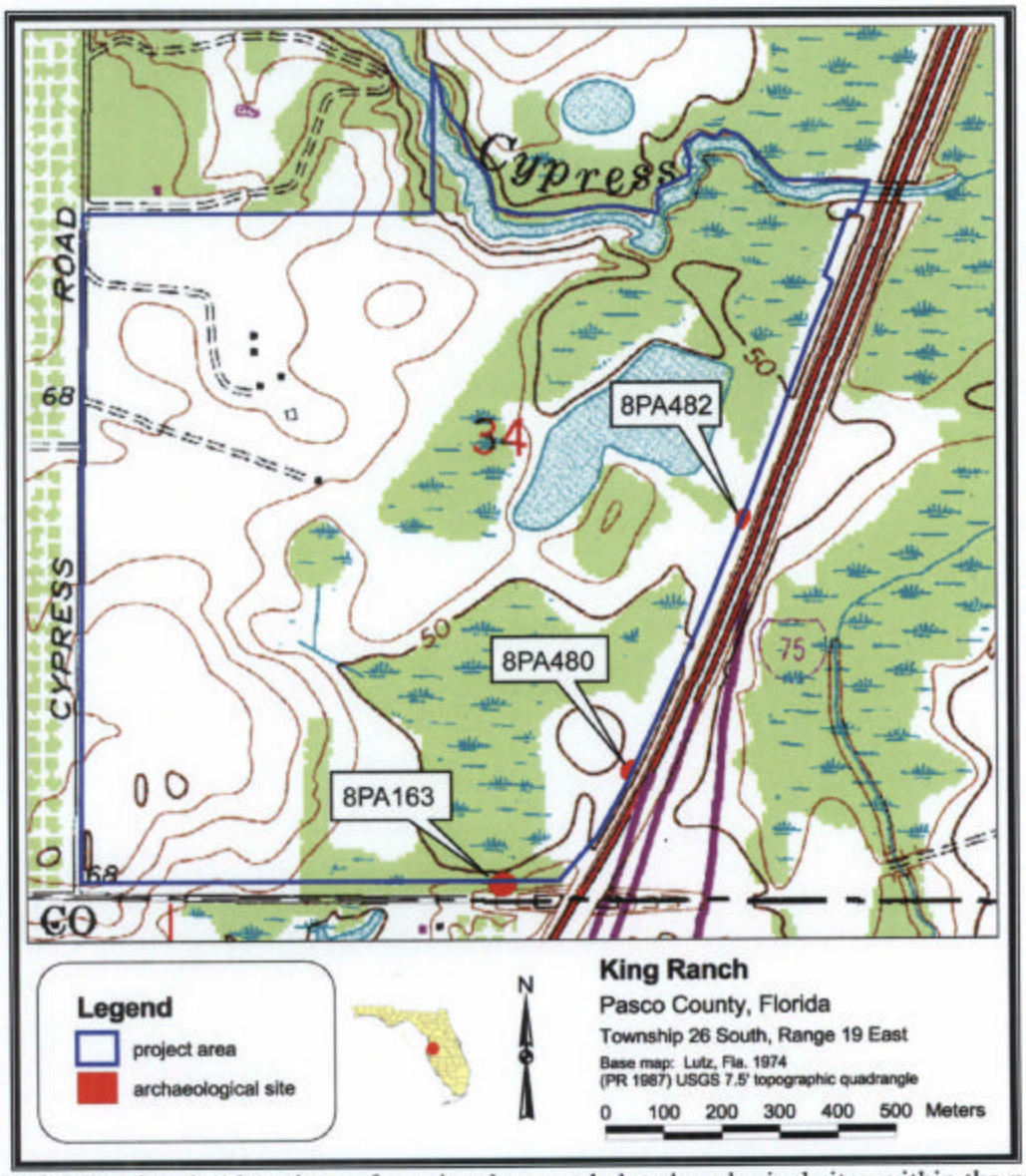


Figure 4. Map showing locations of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

Table 2. Cultural Resources Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area.

Survey #	Title	Date	Authors	Sponsor
991	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed County Line Road in East Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida.	1984	Horvath, Elizabeth A.; Romanski, E.J.; White, Nancy M.	County of Hillsborough
1017	A Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. Home Corporation Property (Northwood DRI) in Pasco County, Florida.	1984	Almy, Marion M.; Deming, Joan G.; Horvath, Elizabeth A.	Florida Land Design & Engineering, Inc.
2449	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road 54 Expansion/Re-alignment Project Right-Of-Way, Pasco County, Florida.	1990	Dethlefsen, Edwin S.; Estabrook, Richard W.; Hansen, Howard F.	FDOT
2534	Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line.	1990	Piper Archaeological Research	Stone and Webster Engineering
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.	1991	Dethlefsen, Edwin S.; Estabrook, Richard W.; Greiner, Inc.	FDOT
2875	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500 Kv Transmission Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco and Polk Counties, Florida.	1991	Austin, Robert J.; Dethlefsen, Edwin S.; Estabrook, Richard W.	Florida Power Corporation
3590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 54, 14 Proposed Pond/Mitigation Areas (State Project No. 14504-3501) [Pasco County, Florida].	1994a	Deming, Joan G.	Archaeological Consultants Inc
3962	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey of I-275 from Waters Avenue to SR 54 Including 20 Alternative Pond Sites [Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida].	1994b	Deming, Joan G.	FDOT
4386	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report];App. I Maps,Illustrations,Photo's;App. II Materials Recovered;App. III Site Forms	1994	Athens, William P.; Berkin, Jon; Donald, Charlotte	Florida Gas Transmission
4470	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Interstate 275/75 (SR 93) PD&E Study Section 2 from Bearss Avenue to New SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida	1995	Delahaye, Daniel; Deming, Joan; Hutchinson-Neff Lee	FDOT
4725	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bullard Parkway Roadway Improvements: Ridgedale Road to 78th Street, Hillsborough County and the City of Temple Terrace, Florida	1996	Burger, Bill; Wharton, Barry	HI County Engineering and Cons
4846	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, State Road 54 from US 41 to Cypress Creek, Pasco County -- 7 Proposed Pond Areas and Addendum for the Proposed Pond 5 Relocation	1996	Deming, Joan; Koski, Steven H.	FDOT

Survey #	Title	Date	Authors	Sponsor
5178	Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 52, Pasco County	1997	Almy, Marion	FDOT
5409	Hillsborough County Historic Resources Survey Report	1998	Maio, Teresa; Mohlman, Geoffrey	Hillsborough County Planning
6995	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Cypress Creek Town Center DRI Property, Pasco County, Florida	2002	Hutchinson, Lee	Wilson Miller
7773	Saddlebrook Proposed Cell Tower Site, Pasco County	2001	Hawkins, Catherine	ATC Associates, Inc
9160	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Creative Times Academy Daycare Project Area in Pasco County, Florida	2002	Estabrook, Richard W.	LSRE, 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	2003	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	FDOT, District 7
9975	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Belle Chase Subdivision Project Area in Pasco County, Florida	2004	Driscoll, Kelly.	Thomas Development, Inc.
10562	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Crossroads UMC Project Area in Pasco County, Florida	2004	Ambrosino, Meghan L.	Sprinkle Consulting
10651	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Diez Parcel Hillsborough County	2004	Janus Research	Landmar Group, LLC
12677	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Harley Davidson of Pasco Project Area in Pasco County, Florida	2006	Ambrosino, Meghan L.	Kisinger Campo & Associates, Corp.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultures	NRHP Eligible - Surveyor	NRHP Eligible - SHPO
8HI10	Branch Mound	Prehistoric burial mound(s); Lithic scatter/quarry	Paleoindian; Safety Harbor	Ineligible	Ineligible
8HI470	I-75 Intersection	Lithic scatter/quarry; Single artifact or isolated find	Archaic; Transitional; Manasota; Safety Harbor; American	Ineligible	Ineligible
8HI471	Cypress Creek	Lithic scatter/quarry	Archaic	Ineligible	Potentially Eligible
8HI4068	Tower 97	Artifact scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8HI4069	Interchange	Artifact scatter; Single artifact or isolated find	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultures	NRHP Eligible - Surveyor	NRHP Eligible - SHPO
8HI4078	Borrow Pit Site	Lithic scatter/quarry	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8HI9691	Diez	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8HI9693	Diez 2	Prehistoric campsite	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA163	Pumpkin Cow	Redeposited site; Prehistoric open habitation	Archaic; Unknown prehistoric	More Work Recommended	Not Evaluated
8PA178	Mellow Cow	Prehistoric open habitation	Archaic; Transitional	Not Evaluated by Recorder	Not Evaluated
8PA480	Coral Point	Prehistoric open habitation	Archaic; Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA481	Coral Reduction Site	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA482	Three Flake	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA293	Old Sargs Place	Lithic scatter/quarry; Building remains	Unknown prehistoric ; 20th century American	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA294	Big Cypress Swamp	Lithic scatter/quarry; Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA295	Redbrook Grove	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Insufficient Information
8PA299	Worthington Gardens	Prehistoric open habitation	20th century American	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA356	Long March	Lithic scatter/quarry	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA357	Sand Pit	Prehistoric open habitation	Archaic; Transitional; Manasota; Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Potentially Eligible
8PA383	County Line	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric; Safety Harbor	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA559	Sand Knoll Point	Prehistoric open habitation	Prehistoric	Ineligible	Not Evaluated
8PA615	Balimann Daycare	Land-terrestrial	Unknown prehistoric; Safety Harbor	Ineligible	Not Evaluated
8PA633	North Cypress West	Prehistoric campsite	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultures	NRHP Eligible - Surveyor	NRHP Eligible - SHPO
8PA634	North Cypress East	Prehistoric campsite	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA1381	Town Center Central	Prehistoric open habitation	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible	Ineligible
8PA1382	Town Center South	Prehistoric campsite	Unknown prehistoric ; Archaic	Ineligible	Ineligible

CHAPTER VI. RESULTS

One hundred and eighty-two shovel tests were excavated during the archaeological and historical survey of the King Ranch project area, resulting in the identification of three previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA163, 8PA480, and 8PA482), two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8PA2440 and 8PA2441), one archaeological occurrence (AO 1), and one historic structure (8PA2442) (Figure 5). A few other standing structures were noted within the property, but all are younger than 50 years old, and are thus not considered historic resources. Shovel tests conducted within their vicinity did not yield any artifacts. Most of the acreage consists of open pasture and wetlands, while the remainder is small, dry wooded areas (Figures 6 and 7). Cypress Creek runs through the northeast corner of the project area.

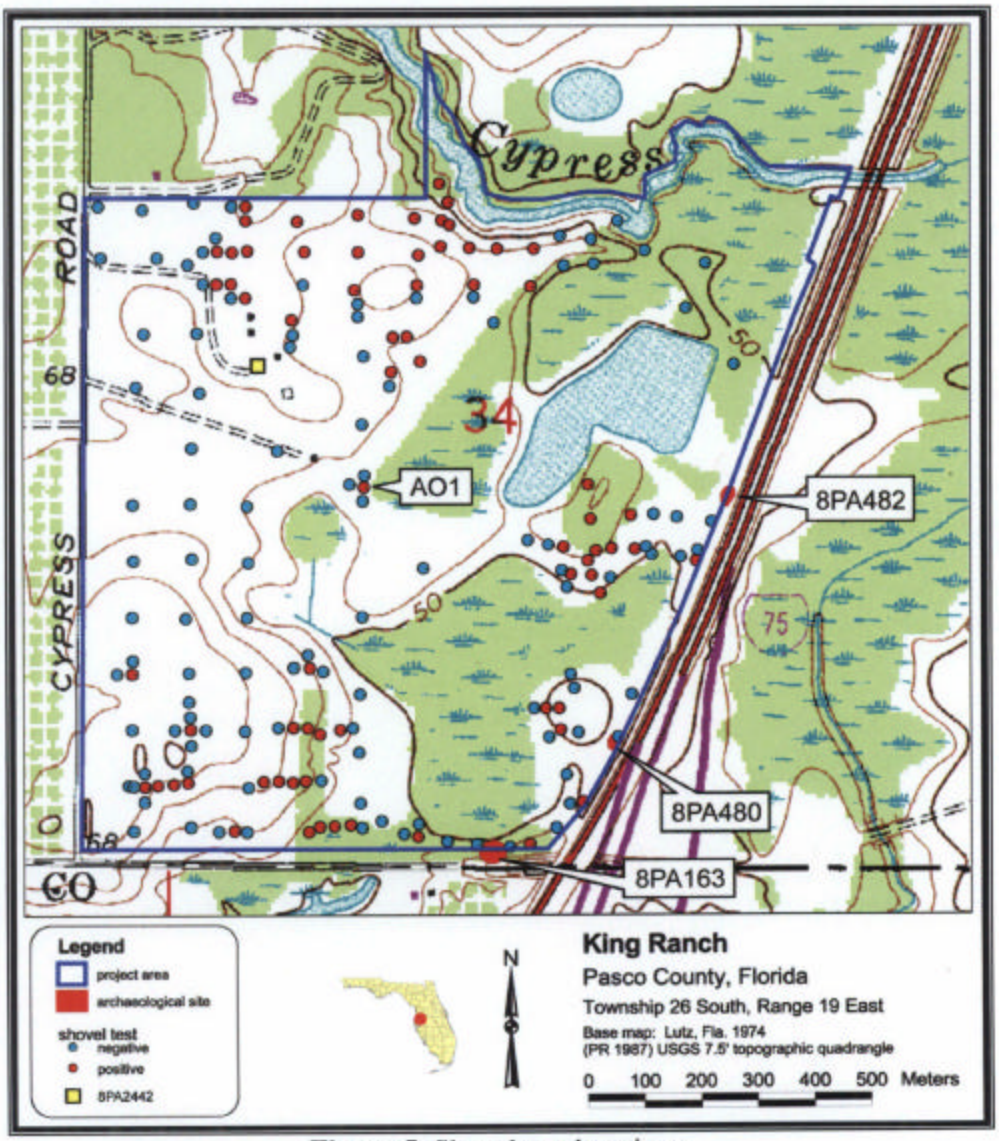


Figure 5. Shovel test locations.

Figure 6. King Ranch project area, view toward the west.

Figure 7. King Ranch project area, view toward the north.

8PA163 (Pumpkin Cow)

According to the FMSF GIS data, site 8PA163 was originally discovered and recorded in November 1983 by an unknown person. No associated survey number was provided in the GIS data. Site 8PA163 is a multicomponent prehistoric site with an Archaic Stage cultural affiliation as well as a post-ceramic prehistoric occupation. The site was revisited during the current survey, and four shovel tests were excavated in the surrounding area of 8PA163, one of which, Shovel Test (ST) 24, yielded a single 1/4" tertiary coral flake (Figure 8).

Site 8PA163 is a small site with low artifact density. Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits, the sparse amount of recovered material, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts, 8PA163 appears to hold little additional research potential. As a result, site 8PA163 does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

8PA480 (Coral Point)

According to the FMSF GIS data, site 8PA480 was originally discovered and recorded by Steve Koski in December 1994 during a survey of Interstate 275/75 (Delahaye et al. 1995). The site was revisited in 2002 by Lee Hutchinson (also a member of the previous 1994 survey) during a PD&E study of I-75 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (2003). Site 8PA480 is an Archaic site located along the eastern boundary of the project area, just west of I-75. The site was revisited during the current survey, and 13 shovel tests were excavated in the surrounding area of 8PA480, three of which were positive for cultural material (see Figure 8). All recovered artifacts from 8PA480 are lithic debitage (Table 4).

Site 8PA480 is a small site with low artifact density. Previously, the SHPO had declared 8PA480 ineligible for NRHP listing. The current survey uncovered no new information to refute or contradict the SHPO's determination. Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits, the sparse amount of recovered material, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts, 8PA480 appears to hold little additional research potential. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Table 4. Artifact Summary of 8PA480.

ST	surface	26	34	161	162	
Artifact Type						**Total**
1/2" tertiary flake, chert	1	1				**2**
1/4" secondary flake, chert					1	**1**
1/4" tertiary flake, coral				2	1	**3**
1/4" tertiary flake, chert		1	1			**2**
shatter		1				**1**
Total	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**9**

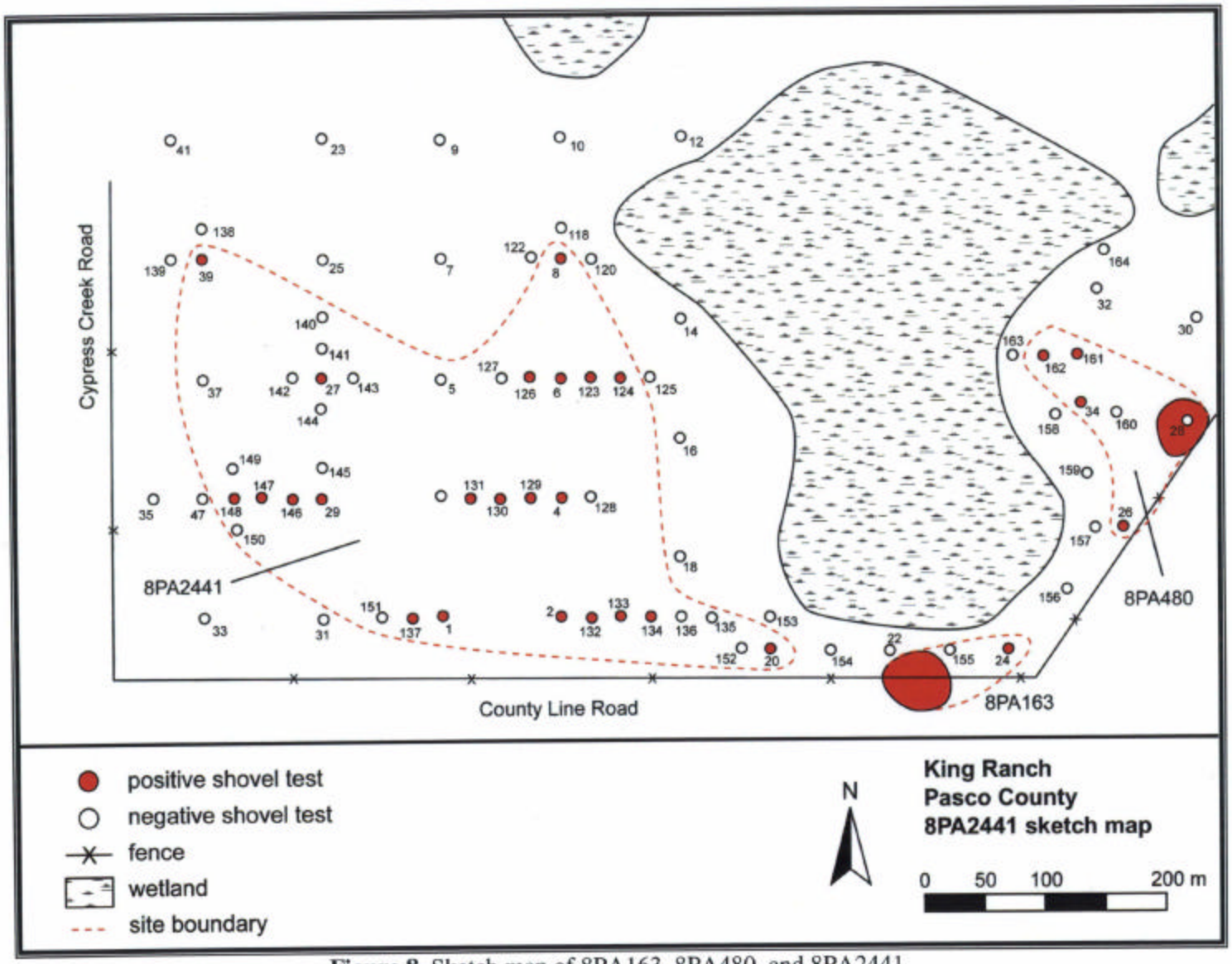


Figure 8. Sketch map of 8PA163, 8PA480, and 8PA2441.

8PA482 (THREE FLAKE)

According to the FMSF GIS data, site 8PA482 was discovered and recorded by Steve Koski in December 1994 during a survey of Interstate 275/75 (Delahaye et al. 1995). Site 8PA482, which is located along the eastern boundary of the project area, is a prehistoric open habitation site of unknown cultural affiliation. The site was revisited during the current survey, and 24 shovel tests were excavated in the surrounding area of 8PA480, 12 of which were positive for cultural material. The majority of artifacts (n=21) from 8PA482 are lithic debitage (Figure 9). Two lithic tools, a utilized flake and a scraper fragment, were also recovered (Table 5).

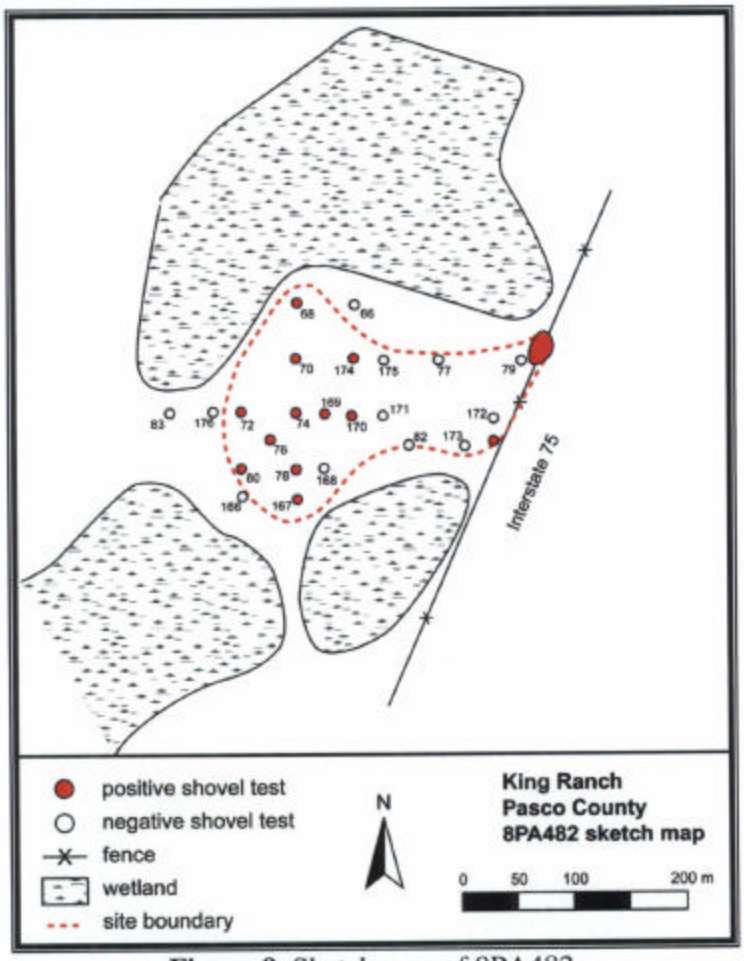


Figure 9. Sketch map of 8PA482.

Site 8PA482 is a moderately-sized site with low artifact density. Previously, SHPO had declared 8PA480 ineligible for NRHP listing. Other than expanding the boundaries of the site, the current survey uncovered no new information to reassess SHPO's determination. Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits, the sparse amount of recovered material, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts, 8PA482 appears to hold little additional research potential. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Table 5. Artifact Summary of 8PA482.

ST	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	81	167	169	170	174	
Artifact Type													
utilized flake											1		**1**
scraper fragment										1			**1**
core fragment										1			**1**
1/2" tertiary flake, coral		1											**1**
1/2" tertiary flake, chert												1	**1**
1/4" secondary flake, coral		1									1		**2**
1/4" tertiary flake, coral		3		1		1	1	1			1		**8**
1/4" tertiary flake, chert					1				1				**2**
1/8" tertiary flake, coral		1											**1**
1/8" tertiary flake, chert			1										**1**
shatter	1	1		1						1			**4**
Total	**1**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**23**

8PA2440 (CYPRESS KING)

Site Type: Prehistoric open habitation
Component(s): Unknown prehistoric; prehistoric with pottery
Site Location: Site 8PA2440 is located approximately 1.0 km northwest of the Cypress Creek Road - County Line Road intersection in Pasco County. Interstate 75 is approximately 500 m to the east.
Quad name: Lutz, Fla. 1974 (PR 1987)
Township/Range/Section: T26S, R19E, Section 34
UTM: Easting 362,768.85, Northing 3,117,795.00
Approximate Site Dimensions: 320 m north-south by 600 m east-west
Approximate Site Area: 131,682 m^2
Topographical Location: Upland terrace
*Elevation:*45 - 65 ft. amsl
Soil Type: Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Narcoossee fine sand
Nearest Water: Site 8PA2440 is bordered by Cypress Creek.
Survey Method: Shovel testing

Site Condition: Disturbance to site 8PA2440 is relatively unknown. Some artifacts were recovered, however, from between 80 and 110 cmbs.

Discussion: Site 8PA2440 is located in open pasture on an upland terrace along the northern border of the King Ranch project area (Figure 10). Site limits were determined by project boundaries, natural features, and negative shovel tests. The site, which is bounded by Cypress Creek to the northeast and by a large wetland to the southeast, extends northward beyond the current project boundaries. Fieldwork was conducted at the Scarpo Site directly north of King Ranch during a separate, contemporaneous survey by Hughes (2006). The Scarpo Site project is currently on-going and therefore has not been subject to SHPO review. Site 8PA2440 was discovered while

shovel testing the project area. Approximately 50 shovel tests were excavated around the site area, 31 of which were positive for cultural material (Figure 11).

Artifacts: A total of 177 artifacts was recovered from 8PA2440, the majority of which (n=169; 95 percent) is lithic debitage (Table 6). Over three-quarters of the lithic debitage is late-reduction stage (tertiary) debris, and 61 percent of all tertiary flakes fall into the 1/4" or less screen-mesh size category. The small percentage of early reduction stage debris as well as shatter suggests that tool resharpening and shaping, rather than lithic procurement and core reduction, were key activities at this site. One Pasco Plain and two plain sand-tempered sherds were also recovered, along with a few lithic tools, including a reworked PP/K scraper. None of the lithic tools are culturally or temporally diagnostic. The presence of pottery suggests that site occupation was more sedentary than temporary.

Interpretations: Site 8PA2440 is a large sized, prehistoric open habitation site with moderate artifact density and moderate artifact diversity. The area containing the highest artifact density is within the northeast portion of the site, located near Cypress Creek. Although the existence of the Pasco Plain sherd and sand-tempered pottery suggests a post-Deptford occupation, ascribing a cultural affiliation based on the three sherds is tenuous, especially since both wares were contemporaneous through multiple cultural periods.

Figure 10. Site 8PA2440, view toward the east. ST 65 is in the foreground.

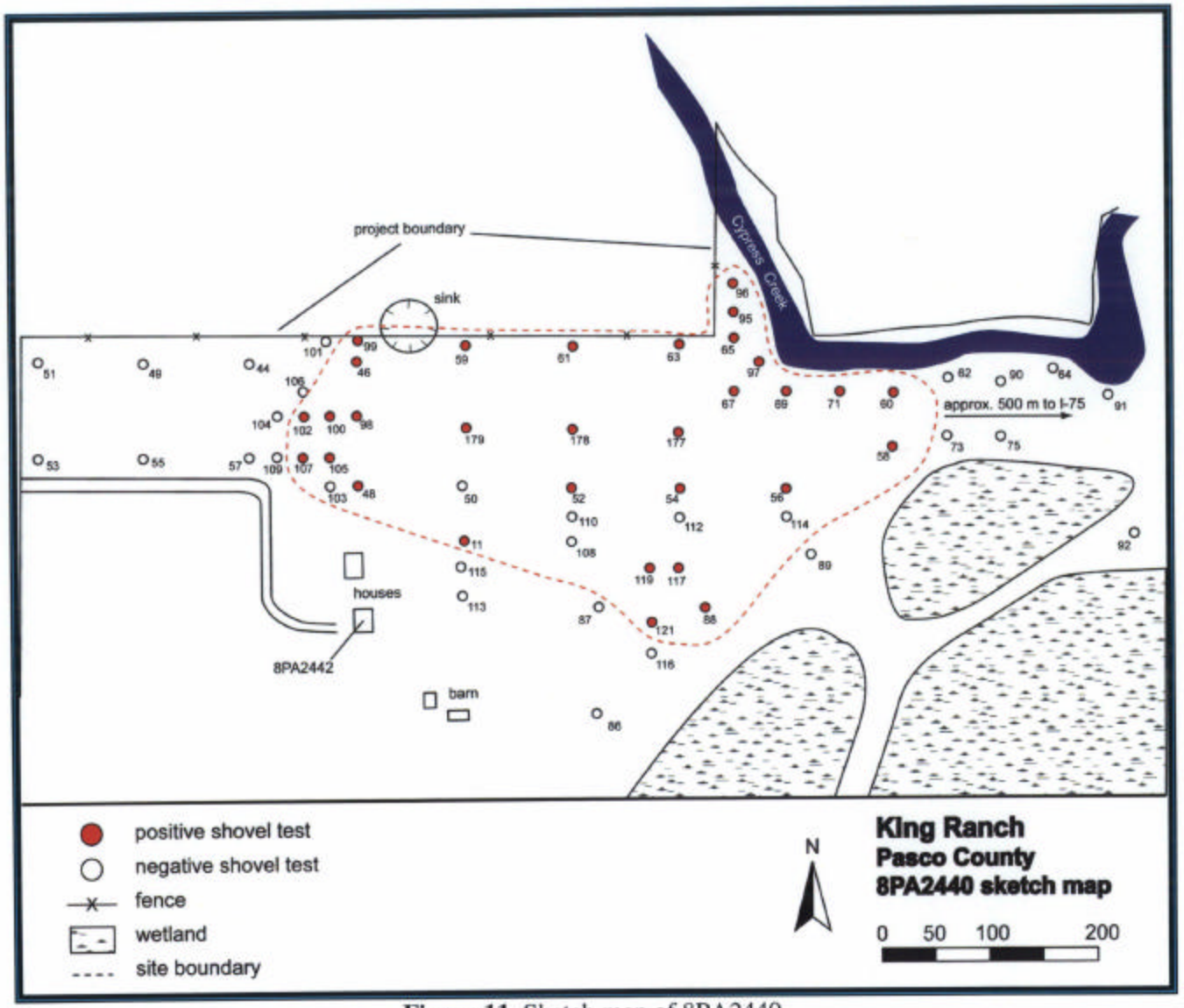


Figure 11. Sketch map of 8PA2440.

Table 6. Artifact Summary for 8PA2440.

	Artifact Type	Pasco Plain sherd	sand-tempered plain sherd	residual sherd	reworked PP/K scraper	blade	utilized flake	1" secondary flake, coral	1" secondary flake, chert	1/2" secondary flake, coral	1/2" tertiary flake, coral	1/2" tertiary flake, chert	1/4" secondary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, chert	1/8" tertiary flake, coral	1/8" tertiary flake, chert	shatter	unidentified bone	Total
ST																				
46							1				1			3				1		6
48												1								1
52											1									1
54															1					1
56														1		1				2
58																		1		1
59											1			1		5	1	1		9
60																		1		1
61				1						1	1		1	4		8		2		18
63										2	1	1		2		2				8
65					1					1	1			5		5		1	1	15
67											1				2			1		4
69										2	3			2		2		1		10
71												1				1	1			3
85											1									1
88														1		3				4
95			1					1			1			2		1		1		7
96											2			2				1		5
97										2	4		2	7		2		3		20
98										1				2				1		4
99											1					1				2
100														2		1				3
102											1		1	2				1		5
105											1			5		7		4		17
107												1			1					2
111											1									1
117			1											1		1				3
119									1											1
177		1				1					1			2						5

	Artifact Type	Pasco Plain sherd	sand-tempered plain sherd	residual sherd	reworked PP/K scraper	blade	utilized flake	1" secondary flake, coral	1" secondary flake, chert	1/2" secondary flake, coral	1/2" tertiary flake, coral	1/2" tertiary flake, chert	1/4" secondary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, chert	1/8" tertiary flake, coral	1/8" tertiary flake, chert	shatter	unidentified bone	Total
178															1					1
179														5		7				12
surface														3				1		4
Total		**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**4**	**4**	**52**	**5**	**47**	**2**	**21**	**1**	**177**

Of the artifacts recovered during the Scarpo survey (n=112), all but one were lithic debitage. The remaining artifact was a fragment of unidentified bone. No diagnostic material was recovered (Hughes 2006).

Recommendations: Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits and the lack of sub-surface features, 8PA2240 appears to hold little additional research potential. As a result, site 8PA2440 does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing on the NRHP, as it is expressed within the project area. The site does, however, extend beyond the boundaries of the current project area, extending north into the Scarpo project area (Hughes 2006). No further archaeological work is recommended.

8PA2441 (KING SOUTH)

Site Type: Prehistoric open habitation
Component(s): Unknown cultural affiliation
Site Location: Site 8PA2441 is located approximately 160 m northeast of the Cypress Creek Road - County Line Road intersection in Pasco County. Interstate 75 is approximately 275 m to the east
Quad name: Lutz, Fla. 1974 (PR 1987)
Township/Range/Section: T26S, R19E, Section 34
UTM: Easting 362,517.30, Northing 3,116,929.29
Approximate Site Dimensions: 390 m east-west by 200 m north-south
Approximate Site Area: 95,496 m^2
Topographical Location: Upland terrace
Elevation: 55 - 70 ft. amsl
Soil Type: Candler fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Sellers mucky loamy fine sand
Nearest Water: The nearest named body of water is Cypress Creek, located approximately 840 m north-northeast of 8PA2441.
Survey Method: Shovel testing

Site Condition: Disturbance to site 8PA2441 is relatively unknown. Some artifacts were recovered, however, between 90 and 100 cmbs.

Discussion: Site 8PA2441 is located in open pasture on an upland terrace in the southwestern portion of the King Ranch project area (Figure 12). The site is roughly bounded to the west by Cypress Road and to the south by County Line Road. Site 8HI9991 was discovered while shovel testing the area. About 54 shovel tests were excavated around the site area, 22 of which were positive for cultural material (see Figure 8).

Artifacts: Thirty-one artifacts were recovered from 8PA2441, all but one of which is lithic debitage (Table 7). One Pasco Plain sherd was recovered from ST 129. The small percentage of early reduction stage debris as well as shatter suggests that tool resharpening and shaping, rather than lithic procurement and core reduction, were key activities at this site.

Figure 12. Site 8PA2441, view toward the northwest.

Table 7. Artifact Summary of 8PA2441.

	Artifact Type	Pasco Plain sherd	1" primary flake, chert	1/2" tertiary flake, coral	1/2" tertiary flake, chert	1/4" primary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, coral	1/4" tertiary flake, chert	1/8" tertiary flake, coral	1/8" tertiary flake, chert	shatter	**Total**
ST											1	**1**
1				1								**1**
2											1	**1**
4								1				**1**
6							1					**1**
8							1					**1**
20					1							**1**
27								1				**1**
29						1						**1**
39			1									**1**
123				1								**1**
124					1		3			1	1	**6**
126		1					1		1			**3**
129										1		**1**
130								1	1			**2**
131										1		**1**
132				1				1				**2**
133							1					**1**
134											1	**1**
137								1				**1**
146								1				**1**
147											1	**1**
148												
	Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**31**

Interpretations: Site 8PA2441 is a large sized, prehistoric open habitation site with low artifact density and low artifact diversity. Because such a small amount of material was recovered, the lithic scatter likely represents a single component and occupation. The Pasco Plain sherd suggests a post-Deptford occupation, but no cultural affiliation is ascribed to the site due to the extensive use of the ware across multiple cultural periods.

Recommendations: Due to the limited nature of the archaeological deposits, the lack of sub-surface features, the sparse amount of recovered material, 8PA2441 appears to hold little additional research potential. As a result, site 8PA2441 does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OCCURRENCE (AO) 1

An archaeological occurrence consisting of a 1/2" tertiary coral flake was discovered in the central portion of the project area, south of 8PA2440 (see Figure 5). The flake was recovered from ST 85 and was located at the edge of a wetland. This location is about 200 m south of 8PA2440. This archaeological occurrence lacks research potential and is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

8PA2442 (KING RANCH)

Site 8PA2442 is a one-story, ranch-style residence built in 1953 and located at 1640 Cypress Creek Road (Wells 2006). The structure features an irregular plan, board-and-batten exterior fabric, an exterior brick chimney, a concrete foundation, and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 13). Windows are six-over-six, double hung wood sashes, and the main entry - a decorative wooden door with sidelights - is located off the front porch and covered by a shed roof supported by wooden posts with curved brackets. A room that has a gabled roof topped by a decorative cupola and paired windows with 24 lights each projects from the front of the house (west elevation). A two-bay garage that forms an "L" is attached to the south end of the house (Figure 14). A pool house and metal shed are associated with 8PA2442. Because it has no distinctive architectural characteristics or significant historical associations, 8PA2442 is not eligible for NRHP listing.

Figure 13. 8PA2442, view toward the southeast.

Figure 14. 8PA2442, view toward the east.

CHAPTER VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., conducted an archaeological and historical survey of the King Ranch project area in Pasco County, Florida, for Mr. Hank King of Lutz, Florida. This investigation was designed to satisfy the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the *Florida Administrative Code*, and to comply with Chapters 267 and 373, Florida Statutes, as well as other impending state and regional regulatory requirements. As such the work was performed to meet the guidelines set forth in the Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, and in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (PL 89-665) as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. 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.

This survey resulted in the identification of three previously recorded archaeological sites (8PA163, 8PA480, and 8PA482), two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (8PA2440 and 8PA2441), one archaeological occurrence, and one historic structure (8PA2442). Sites 8PA480 and 8PA482 were previously determined ineligible for NRHP listing by SHPO, and no new information was uncovered that would change those evaluations. Site 8PA163 had not been evaluated by the SHPO. Due to the scarcity of material collected at 8PA163 and the lack of research potential the site holds, it is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Although a small amount of prehistoric pottery was recovered at 8PA2440 and 8PA2441, the two open-habitation sites are both primarily prehistoric lithic scatters. Due to a lack of intact archaeological deposits at the sites as well as a lack of diagnostic cultural material, it is unlikely that these sites would provide significant information regarding the lifeways of Florida's prehistoric peoples. Structure 8PA2442 was assessed by Jeanette Knowles, architectural historian for Panamerican Consultants, Inc., and recommended as not eligible for NRHP listing. Based on the presented information, it is the opinion of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. – Tampa that the proposed development of the King Ranch project area will not impact any resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or are otherwise considered to be of archaeological or historical value. No further archaeological or historic research is recommended.

REFERENCES CITED

Ahler, Stanley A.

1989 Mass Analysis of Flaking Debris: Studying the Forest Rather Than the Tree. In *Alternative Approaches to Lithic Analysis*, edited by Donald O. Henry and George H. Odell, pp. 85-118. Archaeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association Number 1. American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.

Almy, Marion M.

1997 *Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, PD&E Study, I-75 (S.R. 93) from South of S.R. 52, Pasco County.* Ms. No. 5178 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Almy, Marion M., Joan G. Deming, Elizabeth A. Horvath

1984 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. Home Corporation Property (Northwood DRI) in Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 1017 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Ambrosino, Meghan L.

2004 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Crossroads UMC Project Area in Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 10562 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

2006 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Harley Davidson of Pasco Project Area in Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 12677 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Anderson, David G., Lisa D. O'Steen, and Kenneth E. Sassaman

1996 Environmental and Chronological Considerations. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast* edited by D.G. Anderson and K.E. Sassaman. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

2003 *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.* Ms. No. 9198 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Athens, William P., Jon Berkin, Charlotte Donald

1994 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project.* Prepared for Florida Gas Transmission Company, Houston, Texas. Ms. No. 4386 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Austin, Robert J., Edwin S. Dethlefsen, Richard W. Estabrook
1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon-Kathleen 500 Kv Transmission Corridor, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco and Polk Counties, Florida.* Ms. No. 2875 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Bullen, Ripley P.
1972 The Orange Period of Peninsular Florida. *Florida Anthropological Society Publications*, Number 8.
1975 *A Guide to the Identification of Florida Projectile Points* (Revised Edition). Kendall Books, Gainesville, Florida.

Bradbury, Andrew and Philip J. Carr
2004 Combining Aggregate and Individual Methods of Flake Debris Analysis: Aggregate Trend Analysis. North American Archaeologist 25(1): 65-90.

Burger, Bill, Barry Wharton
1996 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bullard Parkway Roadway Improvements: Ridgedale Road to 78th Street, Hillsborough County and the City of Temple Terrace, Florida.* Ms. No. 4725 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Clausen, Carl J., H.K. Brook, and A.B. Wesolosky
1975 The Early Man Site at Warm Mineral Springs, Florida. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 2:191-213.

Clausen, C.J., A.D., Cohen, C. Emiliani, J.A., Holman and J.J. Stipp
1979 Little Salt Spring, Florida: A Unique Underwater Site. *Science* 203:609-614.

Covington, James W.
1993 *The Seminoles of Florida.* University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Daniel, I. Randolph and Michael Wisenbaker
1987 *Harney Flats.* Baywood Publishing Co., Farmingdale, New York.

Delcourt, Paul A. and Hazel R. Delcourt
1987 *Long Term Forrest Dynamics of the Temperate Zone: A Case Study of Late-Quaternary Forrest in Eastern North America.* Springer-Verlag, New York.

Delahaye, Daniel, Joan Deming, Lee Hutchinson-Neff
1995 *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Interstate 275/75 (SR 93) PD&E Study Section 2 from Bearss Avenue to New SR 54, Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida.* Ms. No. 4470 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Deming, Joan G.
1994a *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 54, 14 Proposed Pond/Mitigation Areas (State Project No. 14504-3501) [Pasco County, Florida].* Ms. No. 3590 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
1994b *Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey of I-275 from Waters Avenue to SR 54 Including 20 Alternative Pond Sites [Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida].* Ms #3962 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Deming, Joan, Steven H. Koski
1996 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, State Road 54 from US 41 to Cypress Creek, Pasco County -- 7 Proposed Pond Areas and Addendum for the Proposed Pond 5 Relocation.* Ms. No. 4846 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Department of Environmental Protection
1849 Plat Map, Township 26 South, Range 19 East. On file, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S., Richard W. Estabrook, Howard F. Hansen
1990 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road 54 Expansion/Re-alignment Project Right-Of-Way, Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 2449 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S., Richard W. Estabrook, Greiner, Inc.
1991 *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.* Ms. No. 2810 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Deuerling, Richard J., and Peter MacGill
1981 *Environmental Geology Series: Tarpon Springs Sheet.* Map Series 99. Bureau of Geology, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Tallahassee.

Driscoll, Kelly
2004 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Belle Chase Subdivision Project Area in Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 9975 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Estabrook, Richard W.
2002 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Creative Times Academy Daycare Project Area in Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 9160 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Fairbridge, Rhodes W.
1974 The Holocene Sea Level Record of South Florida. In *Environments of South Florida: Present and Past*, edited by P.J. Gleason. *Miami Geological Society Memoir* 2:223-229.

Goldstein, Alan
1988 Developers Buy Big Pasco Tract. *St. Petersburg Times* 25 March. St. Petersburg, Florida.

Hawkins, Catherine
2001 *Saddlebrook Proposed Cell Tower Site, Pasco County.* Ms. No. 7773 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Horvath, Elizabeth A., E.J. Romanski, Nancy M. White
1984 *Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed County Line Road in East Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, Florida.* Ms. No. 991 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Hughes, Skye W.
2006 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Scarpo Project Area in Pasco County, Florida.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa, Florida.

Hutchinson, Lee
2002 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Cypress Creek Town Center DRI Property, Pasco County, Florida.* Ms. No. 6995 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Janus Research
2004 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Diez Parcel Hillsborough County.* Ms. No. 10651 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Luer, George M. and Marion M. Almy
1982 A Definition of the Manasota Culture. *The Florida Anthropologist* 35(1):34-58.

MacManus, Elizabeth Riegler, and Susan A. MacManus
1998 *Citrus, Sawmills, Critters, & Crackers: Life in Early Lutz and Central Pasco County.* University of Tampa Press, Tampa, Florida.
2000 *The Lutz Depot: Tales of the "TN," the "Pea Vine," Rail Line Mergers, & Spunky Pioneers.* Published privately, Tampa, Florida.

Mahon, John K.
1967 *History of the Second Seminole War.* University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Maio, Teresa, Geoffrey Mohlman
1998 Hillsborough County Historic Resources Survey Report. Ms. No. 5409 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Milanich, Jerald T.
1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida.* University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
1995 *Florida Indians and the Invasion from Europe.* University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 *Florida Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
1990 Rethinking the Safety Harbor Culture: A Preliminary Phase Definition. Ph.D. Dissertation on file, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Piper Archaeological Research
1990 *Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of the Florida Power Corporation's Lake Tarpon to Kathleen 500kV Transmission Line.* Ms. #2534 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Purdy, Barbara A. and Laurie M. Beach
1980 The Chipped Stone Tool Industry of Florida's Preceramic Archaic. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 8:105-124.

Royal, William, and Eugenie Clark
1960 Natural Preservation of Human Brain, Warm Mineral Springs, Florida. *American Antiquity* 26(2):285-287.

Scott, Thomas M.
1997 Miocene and Holocene History of Florida. In *The Geology of Florida*, Edited by AF Randazzo and DS Jones. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Stankey, Daniel L.
1982 *Soil Survey of Pasco County, Florida.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Stone, Spessard
2001 Ziba King. Electronic document, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~crackerbarrel/Ziba.html. Accessed October 5, 2006.

Tampa Tribune
1994 Obituaries. 23 December. Tampa, Florida

Tebeau, Charlton W.
1971 *A History of Florida.* University of Miami Press, Coral Gables.

Watts, W.A. and Barbara C.S. Hansen
1988 Environments of Florida in the Late Wisconsin and Holocene. In *Wet Site Archaeology*, edited by Barbara A. Purdy, pp. 307-324. Telford Press, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Wells, Mike
2006 Pasco County Property Appraiser. Electronic document, http//www.appraiser.pascogov.com. Accessed August 21, 2006.

White, Nancy Marie and Richard W. Estabrook
1994 Sam's Cutoff Shell Mound and the Late Archaic Elliott's Point Complex in the Apalachicola Delta, Northwest Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 47(1):61-78.

White, William A.
1970 Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. *Florida Geological Survey* Bulletin No. 51, Tallahassee.

APPENDIX A: FMSF FORMS